

# KANSAS FARMER



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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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E. B. COWGILL..... President  
J. B. McAFEE..... Vice President  
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### ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.54 per inch per week.  
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.  
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per agate line for one year.  
Annual cards in the Breeders' Directory, consisting of four lines or less, for \$16.00 per year, including a copy of the Kansas Farmer free. Special rates for displayed live stock advertising.  
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 advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.  
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.

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### DO IT BEFORE MARCH 15, 1905.

Until March 15, 1905, we give every subscriber of the KANSAS FARMER a chance to do a little service and get big pay for it.

All we ask you to do is to get us two new subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER for one year and send us \$1. And to compensate you for this kind effort in our behalf, we will send Vick's Family Magazine, also the Woman's Magazine, one year, to whatever address you wish. Do it now.

The tenth annual convention of the Oklahoma Live Stock Association will be held in Guthrie, Okla., in Odd Fellows Hall, on February 14 and 15, 1905, forenoon sessions, and evening of the

14th only. Cattlemen's ball, evening of the 15th. Special sales of registered cattle will be held on the afternoons of both dates. Reduced rates have been given on all railroads.

The results of Poland-China sales held last week at Hope, Concordia, and Waldo, as reported by a KANSAS FARMER representative, must be highly appreciated by the Poland-China breeding fraternity on account of the splendid averages made despite the prevailing wintry weather.

### STATUS OF THE STATE FAIR MEASURE.

Friends of the bill providing for a State fair, introduced in the Kansas House of Representatives, were greatly surprised when the committee to which it was referred agreed upon an adverse report without hearing any of those who favored its passage. Another bill on the same subject is now in the Senate. The committee has heard the stockmen's views and a favorable report is hoped for.

The amount asked is very modest, but it is sufficient to carry with it the prestige of the State, a most valuable asset of a great exposition. Kansas should have a State fair. It could probably be made self-sustaining. As a promoter of the stock- and farming-interests a State fair, properly conducted, is valuable. Ample provision should be made to protect the public against the introduction of degrading or demoralizing influences. Only by so doing can the hearty support of the general farming public be secured for the undertaking.

### OIL.

The most pugnacious question in Kansas just now is OIL. Until very recently there could be no such question, because it was not believed that enough oil existed under Kansas soil to quarrel about. But recent developments have shown that under the southeastern portion of this State there is one of the important oil pools of the world. With characteristic sagacity, the Standard Oil Company has practically monopolized the market for this oil. It has depressed the price at the wells to the bare cost of production, and has continued to charge the consumer as if there were no oil within a thousand miles of Kansas.

Those who have given but cursory attention to the subject may wonder why some other company, having money enough to build a refinery, does not enter the field and compete for the business. This plan has been tried in many parts of the United States and in foreign countries with uniformly disastrous results to the competing company. The Standard Oil Company, in its early history, became a merciless and irresistible competitor by reason of discriminations in freight rates which it was able to secure from the railroads. With this advantage it could and did crush its rivals. If these advantages are now enjoyed by the Standard on interstate business, they are concealed. But, with or without this advantage, the Standard has now become so great and so rich that it can bankrupt any competitor that comes

into its field. It recoups its losses soon after the demise of the "intruder."

In the grip of this monster, the Kansas oil-producers find themselves unable to get a fair price for the product of their wells or to furnish oil to the users at a reasonable price. Appeal has been made to the Legislature for protection for both producers and consumers. This appeal has been met by a 4-cent reduction in the price of oil to the consumer. But the probability is that this reduction will not greatly outlast the present 50-day session of the Legislature.

It is proposed that the State shall provide a refinery to be operated in a manner similar to that pursued in the operation of the State twine plant. It is argued that the signal success of the twine plant as a financial venture and as a regulator of prices may be repeated in the oil business.

The first objection raised to this plan is that "it is a populist and socialistic scheme."

The second objection is a constitutional one. The Kansas Constitution provides in Art. 11, Sec. 8:

"The State shall never be a party in carrying on any works of internal improvement."

To build and operate an oil refinery would make the State not "a party" but "the party" in carrying on an internal improvement. Some may hold that the purpose of the constitutional provision is to prevent the State from becoming "a" party with others in works of internal improvement, such as becoming a partner in building a railroad, or "a" partner in an oil refinery, or "a" partner in any enterprise in which the State might be made liable without having had full control. This construction has not been vigorously pressed for the reason, possibly, that there is another and a much-used way around the constitutional provision. It is this: The State may provide work for convicts in the penitentiary or for inmates of the reformatory. The State twine plant is operated by the aid of convicts in the penitentiary. It is proposed to erect in the oil region a branch of either penitentiary or of the State reformatory and to place therein such of the inmates of one of these institutions as may be needed in the operation of the refinery, and to build the needed refinery.

It is objected that building and operating a refinery in this way is doing by indirection what the State is forbidden, by the Constitution, to do. There are, however, abundant precedents for this and these have been upheld by the courts. Thus the protection of American industries by the tariff is accomplished under the authority of Congress to raise revenue. In general when public interests are believed to go counter to a constitutional provision a way around the obstreperous provision is found. Such way around was found in the case of the Kansas twine factory.

The third objection urged against a State oil refinery is the cost. An appropriation of \$200,000 is suggested for construction of the refinery and the branch prison, and \$200,000 for a revolving fund with which to carry on the business.

A way around a considerable part of this objection was suggested on last Monday by Representative Robert Stone, of Shawnee County. There is an independent refinery in the oil region. It has its own pipe lines and is of sufficient capacity to be capable of profitable operation. The proprietor is in constant danger of being driven out of business by the Standard. This will surely happen if he shall at any time pay more than the Standard's price for raw oil or shall sell refined oil below the Standard's price. He is, therefore, not a competitor and so far as the interests of the people go, he might as well be a part of the Standard. Mr. Stone's proposition is that the State lease this independent plant, employ its experts, and bring, perhaps, reformatory inmates to do the labor.

It is urged that a State refinery will not be subject to be broken up by the crushing tactics of the Standard; for, if the Standard continue its prices to producers and consumers, the State can do better for both and make a reasonable profit; but, if the Standard shall pay more for crude oil or shall reduce the price of refined oil or shall do both to the extent of rendering the operation of the State's plant an expense, the State can shut down and will, through the advantages accruing to her people, be amply recompensed. Knowing this, the Standard is likely to pursue a policy similar to that of the twine trust; that is, adopt for Kansas business the prices set by the State plant, thus assuring to the people of this State exemption from the unreasonable exactions of the trust.

The people of Kansas are greatly stirred up over this oil matter. They believe the Legislature can relieve the situation. Should the Legislature fail to do this without having used the most effective means within its reach, there will be great dissatisfaction, and there are likely to be ugly suggestions of the corrupt methods which have been repeatedly charged to the Standard Oil Company.

### TRANSPORTATION QUESTIONS.

Railroad legislation of effective character seems likely to be passed by the lower House of Congress and by the lower House of the Kansas Legislature. In Congress attempts were made to defeat the recommendation of President Roosevelt by amending the bill in such a way as to make it ineffectual. The President's friends seem to have either met the issue or turned it aside. A vote will be taken to-day on a measure embodying the President's recommendation. The fight to be most feared is, however, to come in the Senate. The effective advantage of the powerful influence of the aggressive Chief Executive is potent in the House and is a reminder to the members that the interests of the people and their right to be protected in the enjoyment of reasonable and undiscriminating rates for transportation service shall be respected; that this right has been entrusted to Congress, and that Congressmen will be held to account for the way in which they represent the people.

The influence of the President's views on those of Congressmen whose mails are burdened with importunities

for appointments at the hands of the Executive—appointments to every kind of position from manager of the Panama Canal work at \$100,000 a year down to the smallest that the President has to bestow—is not necessarily an admitted influence, but where, as now, it exists on the side of the people, its effects are noticeable to a remarkable degree.

The same executive influence in the upper House is enabling Senators who have been obliged to keep their views concealed, to come into the open on the side of the right. There is, however, a very great obstructionist in the Senate who may be able, for the present, to defeat the President's recommendation. For many years a Senator from the smallest State in the Union has been able to make it necessary for almost any other Senator to get his approval of any measure as a condition precedent to its progress toward enactment. Neither space nor propriety permit an explanation, here, of the powers thus exercised. It is proper to say, however, that they were always used in the interests of corporations when these interests were in any way assailed.

That the President is fearless enough to contest this influence in the Senate has surprised many old observers. The disposition of Senators, especially some of the younger men, to ally their political fortunes with the President and the people is a most hopeful sign, and must win sooner or later. But obstruction is easy in the Senate. A minority can delay action by exerting scarcely a perceptible opposition. It is almost too much to hope, therefore, that the administration railroad legislation will pass the Senate before the end of the present short session, which must adjourn by March 4.

It is probable that an extra session of Congress will be called by the President if this much-needed legislation shall fail of enactment before adjournment. An extra session is much disliked by both Senators and Representatives. But, if the President calls it, Congress must meet. There are then three potent forces on the side of the enactment of the law, as follows:

1. The legislation is much needed and is right.
2. The pie-hunters advocate it because the President favors it.
3. Senators and Congressmen would avoid an extra session.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER are familiar with the reasons in favor of the proposed legislation. It is the only effective and rational remedy that has been proposed for unjust discriminations or for extortionate charges for transportation, any part of which is in more than one State.

What can the reader of this paper do to promote the enactment of this much-desired legislation?

It is believed that the Kansas Senator and every Representative from this State will support the President's recommendation. This support would be made certain and much more effective if every reader of the KANSAS FARMER would immediately write one letter to Senator Chester I. Long, and one letter to his Representative, directing both to Washington, D. C.

In writing these letters, it will be wise to avoid endorsing any particular bill, for the reason that the bill endorsed may suffer amendment in one House or the other to the extent that no Kansan would want to endorse it. But letters strongly endorsing such legislation as will give effect to the President's recommendation on the transportation question will be sure to hit the mark. Write these letters now.

The enactment of a federal law, such as is recommended by the President, would remedy a majority of the matters complained of with reference to transportation. But, the federal statute can not affect rates charged for service every part of which is rendered within one State. State laws alone can do this. To provide such relief as they may, several of the States have made laws which place the matter of transportation charges and freight-rate classifications within these several States, wholly in the hands of

their own railroad commissioners. Such State laws are needed whether or not the National regulation shall be provided.

The Plumb bill now before the Kansas Legislature is along the lines of those of the other States which have taken over the making of rates. These have been found good in the courts. Mr. Plumb feels assured that his bill will pass the House. Its strength in the Senate is not so well known. If every subscriber for the KANSAS FARMER will immediately write to his Representative and to his Senator at Topeka, urging support of the Plumb bill to regulate railroads, the influence will be so great that all doubt of the enactment of the bill into law will vanish.

Such a statute may be made to do much good even if Congress fail to enact the proposed National law.

Lay this paper down and write the suggested letters while you have the subject in mind.

#### SEED AND SOIL SPECIAL TRAIN IN MISSOURI.

Arrangements by the University of Missouri, through its agricultural department, and the Burlington Route, through its industrial department, have been completed, and the promised Seed and Soil Special started February 8, to be in operation for several days thereafter.

February 8 it made stops at points between St. Louis and Keokuk. February 9 it will stop at points between Keokuk and Carrollton, February 10 between Hannibal and Bethany, February 11 between Bethany and St. Joseph and February 13 between St. Joseph and Kansas City.

It is planned to make about six stops each day, but to accommodate the crowds from several different towns at each lecture point. To accomplish this, agents at many points will be instructed to arrange for the free transportation of farmers, farm-owners and others who are interested in the matter, to and from the nearest lecture point. It is thought that practically every one along Burlington lines in Missouri who wants to hear these lectures will find the arrangements such that he will be able to do so.

The professors, on their part, expect to devote their talks to very practical phases of the seed and soil propositions, and to have the two audience coaches so equipped with charts and exhibits that the points they wish to emphasize can be brought out sufficiently in the 35 minutes time which will be available for the lecture at each point. A great deal of very careful experimenting has been done by the State institution recently, and it is the net result of these experiments that is to be given in these lectures. Moreover, it is the intention of the Burlington to circulate free copies of an article just prepared by C. P. Hartley, corn specialist in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This bulletin will contain a number of drawings which will be employed to make clearer the descriptions of the writer.

All representatives of the Burlington in the section interested in this project have been sent schedules and circulars of instruction, so that they will be able to answer any inquiries which farmers or others interested may wish to make. It is a movement of growing importance, and from Nebraska and Illinois, where the Burlington operated similar trains a few weeks ago, there have come reports of a commendatory nature.

Perhaps Kansas' time for some of this kind of good work will come some time.

#### GOOD, AND PLENTY OF IT.

Attention is called to the very large amount of very excellent reading in the current numbers of the KANSAS FARMER. It is safe to say that no other agricultural paper in the United States (and this is the same as saying in the world) is presenting or ever has presented, so much well considered matter of value to the man who is studying the problems of the farm, as is now running in this paper. The man who can read a single one of

these numbers carefully without getting a dollar's worth is not suited to manage a farm on up-to-date methods.

Persons have wondered whether the supply of this excellent material is not nearly exhausted. In reply, the editor desires to say that his chief concern is to be able to print the more important papers in time for the application of the information they contain to the operations of the coming season. There is now on the desk, awaiting room, matter enough to last until spring work shall shorten the hours that can be given to reading.

Let us urge the progressive farmer to digest this matter week by week as it is received, save the papers for future reference, and call the neighbor's attention to the opportunity to keep up with the knowledge, thought, and methods of those who are making the most pronounced success of farming.

#### COBURN'S NEW BIENNIAL.

The Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is coming from the State Printer. It is a volume of 1035 pages containing information relative to the Farm and Farm Home, with departments especially devoted to Potatoes and their Production; Modern Dairying; Railroads and their Relation to Agriculture; Breeding, Improvement, Rearing and Care of Various Live Stock; Sugar-Beets in Kansas; Inexpensive Road-Repairing; the Home-Makers' Realm; and Kansas at the World's Fair of 1904; also the State's Agricultural Statistics for the period and for the preceding twenty years, together with tables, statements, summaries and diagrams showing the population, products, progress, assessed valuation, railroad mileage and general development of the State.

No mere notice can convey an adequate idea of the value of this big book. It is replete with well-selected, well-digested, well-arranged information of value, not only to the farmer, but to every citizen. Like its predecessors, it is a model of its kind, a result of untiring and efficient labor. Its discussions are not mere hints at what may be known of the subjects treated, but able and thorough disquisitions such as the man who is studying his business delights to find.

The number of copies is limited, but the book is free for the asking while the supply lasts. Readers of this paper should send in requests enough to exhaust the entire edition before this notice is a week old.

#### WHO ARE THEY?

The editor is frequently reminded of the activity of business in the subscription department of the KANSAS FARMER. These reminders come in the form of letters from a subscriber asking for the identity of A. M. TenEyck, V. M. Shoemith, Frank Holsinger, or some other of the worthies so well known to all old subscribers as those who answer inquiries proposed by readers of the "Old Reliable." For the information of new subscribers we offer the following "definitions" of some of our prominent correspondents:

C. L. Barnes, Assistant Veterinarian Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Albert Dickens, Professor of Horticulture, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Frank Holsinger, President State Horticultural Society, Rosedale.

R. J. Kinzer, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Chas. W. Mellick, Assistant in Dairy Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

V. M. Shoemith, Assistant in Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Edwin Taylor, "the Potato King," member State Horticultural Society, Director State Board of Agriculture, Edwardsville.

A. M. TenEyck, Professor of Agriculture and Superintendent of Farm, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

E. S. Tucker, Museum Assistant, Kansas State University, Lawrence.

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#### "AN ALL 'ROUND SUCCESS"

#### THE McCORMICK 1905 ANNUAL.

"An All 'Round Success" is the title of a new McCormick booklet which has just been issued. It is printed in two colors with a handsome lithographed cover. The pictorial embellishment is greatly enhanced by engravings, showing pastoral scenes surrounding the circles enclosing the descriptive text and machine illustrations.



Size of booklet, 7 3/4 x 9 3/4 inches.

The make-up is artistic, while the text is written in a terse and lucid style that adds to the pleasure of reading the book. This booklet can be secured from McCormick agents, all of whom carry a complete stock of machines and repairs for the accommodation of their customers.

#### THE "OLD GUARD."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We received your letter, but the weather is too cold for us to go out and we are six miles from town. We are old settlers and have done our share in making Kansas, and have taken the old reliable KANSAS FARMER from the first year of its existence. We are now worn out; my husband will be 80 and I 75 this year and we can not read much; but we will send \$1.25 as advertised in the KANSAS FARMER for that and the Inter Ocean, both renewals.

With best wishes for the State and the KANSAS FARMER here and hereafter in the Lord's keeping, we bid you God speed.

MRS. T. F. LITTLE.  
Emporia, Kans.

This is a truly touching letter. These two old people have helped, more than they know, to make Kansas and to inspire her sons and daughters to lives of usefulness and honor. The "old guard" of Kansas pioneers is strong in character, strong in conviction, and strong in friendship. The KANSAS FARMER appreciates the expression of good will in the above letter. It is representative of many. Reciprocating the kindly sentiment, the publishers contemplate making an honorary list of the "old guard." As a preliminary we shall be pleased to hear from such as have taken the KANSAS FARMER continuously for a quarter of a century or more.

#### TELEPHONE POLES IN THE ROAD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you tell me what right telephone companies have to put their poles in the road where they are in the way of those mowing weeds and working on the roads? Can they not be compelled to put them close to the fence where they will be out of the way?

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Kansas Supreme Court held in an opinion concurred in by a majority of the justices that telephone companies may erect their poles along the

(Continued on page 153.)

# The Stock Interest

## THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

February 14, 1905—E. P. Sherman, Wilder, Kans., closing-out sale of Poland-Chinas.

February 15, 1905—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo., Percheron horses.

February 16, 1905—W. H. Cottingham & Son, McPherson, Kans., Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.

February 16, 1905—Geo. Channon, Hope, Kans., Shorthorns.

February 16, 1905—Combination sale of Shorthorns, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.

February 17, 1905—Swine Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.

February 18, 1905—Cattle Breeders' Combination Sale, Fredonia, Kans.

February 17, 1905—Combination sale of Herefords and driving mares, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.

February 18, 1905—Combination sale of Poland-Chinas, Duroc Jerseys and Chester Whites, Chas. M. Johnston, Secretary, Caldwell, Kans.

February 20, 1905—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred sows.

February 21, 1905—John W. Jones & Co., Delphos, Kans., Duroc-Jersey bred-sow sale.

February 22, 1905—N. F. Shaw, Manager, Plainville, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

February 22, 1905—L. L. Vrooman and C. W. Taylor, Hope, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.

February 23, 1905—Shorthorns, N. F. Shaw, Mgr., Plainville, Kans.

March 2 and 3, 1905—C. A. Stannard, Guggell & Simpson, and others, Herefords, at Kansas City.

March 7, 1905—Jacks, Jennets, and stallions, at Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo., L. M. Monsees & Sons, proprietors.

March 8, 1905—Poland-China bred-sow sale, Herbert Haub, Whiting, Kans.

March 14, 1905—E. M. Gifford, Milford, Kans., Shorthorns at Manhattan, Kans.

April 19, 1905—Closing out sale of Shorthorns J. D. Stanley, Horton, Kans.

## A Plan for the Improvement of American Breeding Stock.

GEO. M. ROMMEL, EXPERT, U. S. BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Read before the Illinois Live-Stock Breeders' Association.

One of the most striking features of agricultural progress at the present time is the intense study which agriculturists, botanists and horticulturists are devoting to the subject of systematic and practical plant-breeding and the very remarkable results which have been reached. No more patent illustration has ever been presented of the beneficent effect of applied science on the physical welfare of a people. New varieties of wheat have been evolved whose productiveness promises to add materially to the country's production of cereals; new varieties of cotton have been perfected; corn has been improved not only to yield a larger amount of grain per acre but to produce a higher percentage of protein than was contained in the original varieties, and the almost startling statement is now being made that it will probably be but a short time until the nitrogen-gathering bacteria thrive on the roots of the corn plant. These achievements have increased directly the production of agricultural wealth. As a botanist of National reputation recently remarked, they show that the botanist as well as the chemist can claim that he is an indispensable factor in rural prosperity and his work is of vital importance to the world's life, prosperity and happiness.

The methods by which this great work was inaugurated did not differ widely from those used by animal-breeders. The principles of heredity are undoubtedly the same whether applied to plants or animals. Selection and pure breeding were potent methods to bring about these results. Both are at the basis of success in animal-breeding and have been applied for generations. Both are fairly well understood by stockmen. The third agent whose use has given tremendous impetus to plant-breeding—crossing between varieties and hybridizing between species—is rarely resorted to in animal breeding except for the production of market animals, and is a new field to be explored.

The result is that the breeders of plants have passed the animal breeders in the pursuit of knowledge and to-day possess a better insight into the principles underlying their science than do animal breeders.

This difference can perhaps be ascribed to two causes. The first is that the breeding of animals has been so long a business of recognized standing that its principles were supposed to be established to a certain extent. The thought came somewhat as a shock that animal-breeding as a field for the investigation of science and its practical application, was practically virgin soil. On the other hand,

the prospective investigator of animal-breeding, filled with zeal for the study of his subject, has been somewhat daunted by the tremendous difficulties in his path. With animals, material is expensive, with plants it is relatively cheap; with animals, offspring are few in number; with plants, the production of thousands of individuals is the work of but a year or two. The animal-breeder has heretofore had an advantage in one respect in that winter months do not limit his operations; but the plant-breeders are equalizing this by conducting their work under glass during the winter.

A feeling is gaining ground that similar study of animal-breeding should be inaugurated. Animal-breeders are now beginning to feel the influence of the activity of their brothers of the plant-breeding fraternity. In their opinion, if the importance of plant cultivation warrants the expenditure of such an amount of energy, thought and money, the intimate relation of live-stock husbandry to successful agriculture, the magnitude of the live-stock business in the domestic and foreign trade of the country, the dependence of so much of the Nation's life and prosperity directly or indirectly, on the animal industry, are reasons why as great an effort should be put forth by scientific men and by State and National Governments to solve the problems of heredity from the standpoint of the stockman.

On general principles, we should raise the standard of our breeding stock, for it is axiomatic that where there is no progression there will be retrogression. Further evidences of the need for improvement may be found in the variety of types, the striking lack of uniformity, among the exhibits of the same breed, which may be seen in any show-ring of importance. This is due to the lack of a well-understood ideal among breeders or to variations in their standards among judges. A breed cannot effectively do its share in the improvement of the native stock until its promoters have a definite and clear-cut standard as the goal of their efforts, and the breed which is most uniform in the type shown by its individuals will be most impressive when its blood is infused into that of native stock. A third reason why American breeding stock needs improvement may be seen by the large influence exerted upon the stock-breeding interests by animals bred in foreign lands. If breeding animals can be brought into the country each year by the thousands and sold at a profit, and if home-bred animals compare unfavorably with those imported ones when they meet in the show-ring, it certainly argues the need of improvement in American breeding-pens.

Improved breeds have been established on American soil in two ways:—(1), by careful selection among the best individuals of the native stock and pure breeding after the type became fixed; and:—(2), by direct importation of individuals from breeds already established in other countries and pure breeding from this source, using the foreign book of record as the foundation of pedigrees. In some instances, there have been exceptions to these general rules. Before registrations became extremely rigid in the United States, the admission to record by legitimate means, of an animal not directly traceable to foreign books, was possible among some breeds which had a foreign origin; in other cases, the beginning of importations and the establishment of a book of record in the United States preceded and eventually brought about the organization of breeders and the publication of a book of record in the country whence the importations came.

The immediate result of the first method has been the production of breeds of live stock peculiar to our soil and climate. It forced farmers and stockmen to use the material at hand, and build up from the foundation. It compelled them to select their own standards and fix their own types. It concentrated their attention to their own breeding pens, the work of their own hands, and did not begot their

minds with the ideals and methods of breeders 3,000 miles away under different soil and climatic conditions. It gave the country the American hog, the American trotter, the American saddle-horse, the American hen and the American turkey. It produced the Renick Rose of Sharons and its influence may be seen at this time in the molding of type and form in the beef herds which crowd our show-rings. The remote effect was that the breeders of such stock were independent of the influence of breeders in another country. They were not compelled to accept rules of entry to which they themselves objected and which they did not permit in their own books. Furthermore, it gave American breeders in general a greater pride in their work and greater incentive and called attention to the country's possibilities in stock-breeding. Its weakness lay in the fact that, under conditions which have always seemed to require a closed registry, a smaller number of individuals in the breed caused a certain amount of danger from close breeding, and precluded the wide range of selection which was possible when breeds were established from other countries. It was a slow method of work and a hard one. The experience of these breeders was a repetition of the work of the pioneers in England and Scotland, and in some cases the results may not have seemed commensurate with the effort put forth, but they are of permanent value.

The second method has had for its object the development of breeds by direct importations of animals already bred to a high degree of excellence in other countries. It has been the means of establishing the thoroughbred horse, all our breeds of draft-horses, several of coach-horses, the leading breeds of beef and dairy cattle, numerous breeds of sheep and at least three of swine. While the former method developed breeds by the improvement of the native stock, this method transplanted breeds by importation. It has been the principal means of improvement of American stock.

The immediate results of the importation method are seen in the rapidity with which breeds have been established. In a word, the American importer seemed to begin where the foreign breeder stopped and breeders in this country were thus saved many years' work. All things considered, the live-stock industry could not, perhaps, have been built up so rapidly without importations. The breeders of Europe had a very considerable start over those in the United States. Further, the system of county breeding to which Prof. Hayes calls special attention had become a fixity in England long before Bakewell's time. To build up breeds in America in the same manner as had been done in England would require an amount of time and trouble which enterprising pioneers thought might as well be saved. Therefore, breeding animals of all kinds were imported and from the earliest days of the country's history, with the exception of four years only, animals imported for breeding purposes have passed the United States customs free of duty. There have been various modifications of this provision, and regulations are made to enforce it, which it is inessential to discuss here. It is the historic policy of the Government to encourage the introduction of animals from abroad whose use on native stock will improve the breed and not introduce disease. With such encouragement, many thousands of animals have been brought to our shores. For a century, but particularly during the last 25 years, breeding animals have been sold on the Continent, in Great Britain and Canada, for shipment to the United States. Not only have breeders themselves bought large numbers of animals abroad, but a class of men has sprung up, especially among horsemen, who make a business of importing breeding animals simply for sale, and who rarely import, own, or breed a female. These animals, as a rule, are well-selected; their buyers are keen judges and the stock of the country is generally ben-

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effited by their use; their is no intention in this paper to cast aspersions on the importer who conducts his business in an intelligent and honest manner, but is not the importing business somewhat anomalous? We have been importing Percheron horses plentifully for 30 years, and never have they come in larger numbers than at present, unless it was in the early days. Shorthorns began to come to the country early in the century; they have not come in steady numbers, it is true, for importations have varied with the activity of the beef-cattle trade; yet we still see Shorthorns imported and such cattle still hold a prominent place in the show-rings. These two instances are sufficient to illustrate the point. We imported in the past, we import at the present; will we always be dependent on the breeding farms of Europe? These animals have mainly gone to the breeding farms of this country and should have raised the standard of the breeding stock. One would think the home-bred stock should equal the foreign stock in time, if not, indeed, surpass it.

Not only does the importing method seem to have failed in many instances to fix type, but an idea has gained foothold concerning the merit of imported animals which is almost at times a positive prejudice against home-bred stock. The man of wealth who desires to establish a breeding farm frequently endeavors to get as many imported animals as possible, and, say what we may, the word "imported" still has a charm for the best of us.

This power of the word "imported" does not rest in the fact that the animal which it designates is superior in intrinsic merit to those bred on native soil. It is a charm, an ignis fatuus, which has clung to foreign animals since improvement began. It is the same conception which makes us think that something from an adjoining county is better than the same article from our own. It will induce us to pay a round price for an inferior razor if the charmed words, "made in Germany," are stamped on the heel. You will find boats on the creeks and rivers of Wisconsin which are made of Oregon pine; you can find boats in Oregon made of Wisconsin oak.

There is undoubtedly a superiority in some classes of the live stock of foreign countries. The concensus of opinion is that the general average is higher, and the scrubs are fewer in number, in Great Britain than in America; but this does not prove that there are conditions in that country which peculiarly fit her for the production of breeding stock above all other countries and a somewhat lower average here does not prove that conditions in the United States do not favor such production. The quality of foreign-bred animals, the favorable conditions of foreign soils and climate, the ability of foreign breeders have been so continually held up to our gaze that we have actually come to regard our own as inferior.

There are other faults in the importing system far more serious than the prejudice which has come to exist in its favor. In our eagerness to get the best productions of foreign breeders, we have taken only the results; the methods of the old country have never really gained a foothold in our soil. The men whose names are so often mentioned as those whose efforts established breeds in Great Britain, spent their lives with one breed. Not only that, but their fathers before them had begun the work and passed it on to the sons. These men had their own ideals; they were persevering. Twenty, thirty and fifty years' constant service has repeatedly been recorded in their favor. Few, if any, of them, ever changed to another breed; they were loyal. Yet with a few brilliant exceptions, the history of stock-breeding in this country, can point out no such records.

Further, American restrictions on breeding methods are much more rigid than those abroad. Fashions in pedigrees have altogether too much weight, color is too important. Col. Harris has recently said, speaking of Short-

horn breeding: "It is unfortunate that we cannot exercise the same liberty of action ourselves which we are perfectly willing to concede to the breeders in Scotland and elsewhere. They breed as they please, so far as pedigrees are concerned, and are judged fairly on the result of their operations. If the animal produced is satisfactory, there is no criticism whatever made upon the methods pursued or the means adopted to produce the animal. Here we accept without a word of criticism all they produce, and we have no criticism to make upon the means by which they have arrived at the end; but we steadily deny ourselves equal freedom, and we are constantly neglecting and discarding material which is fully as good and which has been among us for years and which we should appreciate strictly according to its merits."

Even in methods of registration, we countenance methods abroad which we absolutely prohibit among ourselves. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association maintains what some have called a radical position when it restricts the registration of imported animals to those tracing to ancestors recorded in the first 20 volumes of Coates's Herd Book. American breeders are afraid of the cattle from herds which have been built up from native stock and which, under certain conditions, are eligible to registry in the British herd-book. They have been severely criticized as narrow and prejudiced but have stood to their guns and the rule is still enforced. This position is severe, but it is not nearly so radical as that of associations which do not allow the registration of even a five-top cross in home-bred stock but are ready to take without question animals recorded in foreign books whose pedigrees are so short that they do not fulfill the requirements of the Government for free entry through the customs. If it is wrong for breeders in this country to breed up from native sources by means of registered sires, it certainly is unfair to allow the registration of a third-cross imported animal which, in addition, has passed the customs free of duty. Either our breeders must be allowed similar privileges or the foreign stock must be made to meet the requirements of the American books for American-bred animals.

That it is possible to improve American breeding stock so that we will supply our own needs in this respect seems hardly open to question. The country has a foreign trade in meat products and horses to which it is unnecessary to call your attention. These products show our possibility to produce high-class articles, and I leave it to you whether if we can produce high-grade meat and horses we cannot also produce the breeding animals to supply the sires for our grade herds. The standards of the market animal apply with even more force to the pure-bred breeding animal, and when attributes are given breeding stock which the market does not recognize, and which weaken rather than increase prepotency, the intrinsic value of the breeding animal is diminished. The breeding animal must either himself be an individual of much merit, judged by market standards, or he must be able to transmit individual excellence to his offspring. In view of the high standard of most of our market products, can we deny the ability of our breeders to meet the emergency? The thing is certainly possible if breeders will apply themselves to the task, our State and National authorities study the problem, and the people lend their support and cooperation. We can not always draw on foreign countries and obtain high-class animals. Indeed, the rate at which American importers have been buying abroad has caused alarm in those countries for fear that an irreparable loss will be suffered. Of horses, there are in the United Kingdom, in round numbers, 2,022,000 used for agriculture, unbroken horses and breeding mares, in Belgium 241,000, in France, 2,926,000, in Germany 4,195,000. Of cattle; the United Kingdom has 11,376,000, Holland 18,039,000; of sheep, the United Kingdom has 30,

556,000, France 19,669,000, Germany 9,692,000; of swine, the United Kingdom has 3,639,000. As only a small proportion of these animals can be used for breeding purposes, the actual number of animals available for exportation to this country is small, especially when we eliminate undesirable individuals. In the United States there are approximately 18,000,000 horses, 67,000,000 cattle, 61,000,000 sheep and 62,000,000 hogs. Russia only has more horses, Argentina and Australia have more sheep, and no country has so many cattle and hogs. In these large numbers, we have a positive advantage in the production of breeding animals.

The time is rapidly approaching when the efforts of scientific men must be directed towards the study of the abstract problems of heredity and their practical application to the animal industry. It is a work of great magnitude in which both the laboratory investigator—the student of pure science—and the animal-husbandry worker in the agricultural colleges—the student of applied science—must work hand in hand. One of the first necessities is the equipment of laboratories where breeding experiments can be carried on with smaller animals which breed rapidly and are highly prolific. These laboratories should have every facility for the utmost freedom of study. They should be supplied with ample funds and should be under the charge of men whose positions are secure and whose ambitions will lead them to make this work a life study. As the results of such investigators, by reason of their technical nature, might not always be available for the use of the practical stockman, there should be breeding farms in the same localities as these laboratories and operated in connection with them, where the results obtained could be tested with larger animals under field conditions. These farms should be under the charge of men thoroughly trained in animal husbandry, using that phrase in the broader sense. They should be able to go into a strong show-ring if necessary and fill creditably the position of judges; they should know how to breed and feed the kinds of live stock under their care and should be permitted to keep in touch with the practical side of the industry. At the same time, they should have a sufficient scientific knowledge of the subject of animal breeding to enable them to work intelligently and in sympathy with the laboratory investigators. In view of the diversity of soil and climate of the country, this work would have a source of weakness unless the central breeding establishment was in close communication with the different sections of the country where the animal industry is a feature of agriculture. This communication can best be maintained by means of branch breeding farms, operated under the auspices of the central authority or in close cooperation with it. The effects of soil and climate could thus be noted accurately.

No plan of operation would be complete unless it embraced the investigation of herd-books and the collection of statistical data showing accurately the breeding records of animals of prominence in the different breeds. This method is being presented to the public by Prof. W. M. Hayes in the columns of the Breeders' Gazette and is doubtless fresh in your minds. It entails also cooperation between breeders' associations and investigators, and the organization of county associations of breeders which will have for their purpose the production of results similar to those obtained in Great Britain. The great success of the English system of county breeders, where a sort of mutual consent and mutual liking for the animals led men to work with the same breeds, is an indication of what may be expected in the United States by systematic and extensive cooperation and well-directed unity of action among neighbors.

A third necessity requires the fullest dissemination of the results accomplished—the discoveries made and

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principles evolved. The successful plan must be an educational one. It must show the weakness of present methods as well as their strength, the disadvantages of the country's facilities and its advantages, the points to be gained by the concentration of our own blood lines and the occasion when it may be necessary to go abroad for new blood or for new types.

The keystone of this plan would be American blood, pure-bred and recorded by preference, but native if necessary. The best of the blood lines which we have at present, which have been brought from abroad or evolved on our own soil, should be blended, perfected and studied. It would be folly to restrict the work solely to the use of blood lines or animals to be found within the boundaries of the United States. Rational importing has too firm a foothold on the country and means too much to the live-stock industry to be lightly thrown aside. Under the proposed plan, importations would have to be made and should be encouraged if the animal to be imported was of superlative excellence and its breeding that which would blend well with the best of our own stock. The importation of inferior animals, however, which have been purchased solely with the profit of the importer in view, which may not even be bred as represented, and which are sold by highly reprehensible methods, should be discouraged by every means at the command of honesty and decency.

A very important, and hitherto undeveloped field of work, for the promoters of such a plan would be the introduction of new families, breeds, and even species of live stock. There are a great many opportunities in this respect which, if properly utilized, might give the country new breeds of value and new industries. For example, Highland cattle might be tried on the mountain pastures of the Appalachians, where no danger would need to be apprehended to forests, and on the lower slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Some of these cattle have been imported, but there is little information available which can guide the public to a proper estimate of their value under American conditions. A recent importation which attracted considerable attention in the East was one of Welsh mountain sheep, a very useful breed in their native hills, but not numerous in this country. The animals recently imported show considerable adaptation to their new environment. One of the most promising animals for introduction at present, is the milch goat. As is well known, goat's milk is very highly appreciated by physicians, for infants and invalids and the animals are very highly resistant to tuberculosis. Further, the goat is an easy keeper, and those of the European countries yield from 2 to 4 quarts daily during lactation; two quarts is regarded as a good yield. Under such conditions, the development of a breed of deep-milking goats would add a highly desirable product to the milk supply and would be a boon to the poor of the cities who can not afford to keep a cow, but could keep a goat. The goats now in the United States are not generally desirable for dairy purposes, although some very good work has been done in breeding up from the common goat by selection. The work of developing this industry can be given much impetus by the introduction of the best varieties of Europe. Indeed, an agent representing various private interests is now on his way to the continent to make purchases of milch goats, and others may follow. An animal which has never been introduced into the country extensively, but whose use has been suggested on the Rocky Mountains, is the alpaca of South America. The introduction of new breeds or species should not be permitted to get into the hands of unscrupulous promoters. When untried animals are introduced, they should not be used for general breeding purposes until they are given a thorough test. The public should then know the exact truth concerning them and should be given an accurate estimate of their value, showing their weak and strong points, and

to what sections of the country they are adapted.

It has been suggested that the Department of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Animal Industry, lead in the work of instituting the systematic and comprehensive study of animal breeding, in cooperation with the State Experiment Stations and the breeders' associations. How far this may be carried out and the manner of its execution can not be stated at present. During the past year the Department has exercised a closer system than formerly in its work of certifying herdbook associations to the Secretary of the Treasury under the tariff laws, and a systematic plan for the performance of this duty is now under consideration, which will go far towards eliminating loose and questionable practices from the affairs of those associations which may not be conducted honestly, and which will not work hardship or offend the self-respect of those whose administration is upright and straightforward, but will be, in a sense, a guarantee that they are worthy the respect and confidence of the public.

Investigations in animal breeding may properly come under the domain of the Department of Agriculture. The field of nutrition and feeding is influenced more by local conditions; it has been pretty thoroughly covered by the State Experiment Stations, and does not entail so great an expense. Animal breeding, on the other hand, is apparently more general in its application; it has not yet received a great deal of attention from the experiment stations; and to accomplish valuable results, it will require resources which few of these institutions can command. If, in the opinion of the leaders in the industry, the time is ripe for such a departure and a feasible plan is formulated, it is possible that, in the near future, the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry may be enlarged to include investigations in animal breeding.

There is no lack of room for investigators to work. The field is new and it will be some time before it is crowded. There are opportunities with every kind of stock. The development of the draft-horse in the United States so that American breeders can supply the American demand for stallions; the development of the heavy harness-horse, the hunter, the polo pony and the cavalry-horse are subjects which interest the horseman. The development of a true dual-purpose cow, the elimination of the scrub in general and the reason for the numerous representation of foreign herds in our show-rings, claim the cattleman's attention to the movement for the improvement in animal breeding. Sheepmen are interested in the study of the range conditions. The development of an American bacon which will have a better standing and a higher sale abroad is a matter of importance to swine-breeders, and the possibilities in poultry-breeding are no less attractive.

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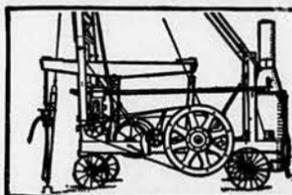
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first of March and by the first of May I had fine pasture. I think it better than any other pasture I ever had. There is one thing against it, and that is the seeding of the land annually; but the cost is very small as you sow it very thin (about like turnips). You can get about seven months' pasture in a season and that is nearly as much as we get from alfalfa.

By feeding some grain with it I find it excellent for cows giving milk. My pigs made a very large growth and were healthy. My cows ate it with a relish and it did not taint the milk as alfalfa does. While quite young, it is very sensitive to heat or drouth, but will stand a heavy frost in early spring and it takes a hard freeze to kill it in the fall. CHAS. W. BUCK.

Saline County.

Notice to the Live-Stock Breeders.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to call attention to a change of law that is of vital importance to every man in the State, no matter what his avocation. Governor Hoch in his message called the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the Live Stock Sanitary Board was not sufficient to handle the contagious and infectious diseases among the live stock of the State. There seems to be a move on foot to abolish the sanitary board and leave the control of contagious and infectious diseases to the sheriffs of the several counties. Can the State afford such a system? Give this a few minutes of good, earnest, impartial thought and your answer can be no other than "No." Who are our sheriffs? Are they any better qualified to diagnose disease than the man owning stock? Can they be depended upon to say with what A's cattle, hogs, or horses are afflicted? If the sheriff suspects a contagious disease and establishes a quarantine, what then must he do? He must do something. He can not simply leave a quarantine indefinitely. He must do something towards eradicating the disease so that the quarantine can be lifted. No farmer or stockman would willingly submit to an indefinite quarantine. The sheriff must then either treat these animals or employ a veterinarian. He can not compel the owner of the animals to employ a veterinarian; so it is left for the sheriff to see that these animals are treated, or examined to determine whether or not the animals are affected as supposed. If the sheriff employs a veterinarian, who is to pay the bill? You will no doubt say, "Why, the sheriff, of course!" But let me give you one example that has already occurred, that will show you how this works. Dr. C. B. Kern, of Beloit, received a call from a sheriff of a neighboring county to come at once and examine a bunch of horses suspected of having glanders. Dr. Kern went to the place designated, a distance of about forty miles. He met the sheriff, and was then informed that he must get his fees from the man owning the horses, as the county commissioners had refused to allow the bill. The man owning the horses had not called Dr. Kern, so of course he was under no obligations to pay him. Kr. Kern called on the sheriff to pay the bill. The sheriff had nothing and paid nothing; so Dr. Kern made his trip for nothing. Such treatment at the hands of a sheriff is not easily forgotten. So you see, we as veterinarians naturally will demand our fees before we go on such trips. No, stockmen, you can not afford such a system. There is no doubt about the Live Stock Sanitary Board being unable to handle the business. I could give you a long list of circumstances to prove this. What we want, and need in Kansas is a State Veterinarian and assistants, no less than one assistant in each Congressional District. In fact, the more assistants we have the cheaper and quicker the service. The assistants will be paid only for what time they are employed, and mileage; so the more scattered the assistants, the less mileage the State will pay and the less time the assistants will be employed. Under the present system

AUCTION SALES OF PURE-BRED CATTLE IN 1904.

SHORTHORNS.					
Date of sale.	Seller and place of sale.	Kind of sale.	No. sold.	Total price.	Av. price.
Jan. 20,	Various Breeders, Hamilton, Ont.	Comb.	60	\$19,910	\$332.00
Feb. 4,	Geo. Allen, Allerton, Ill.	Disp.	19	1,430	127.90
Feb. 4,	E. R. Stangland, Marathon, Iowa.	Draft	41	6,780	165.35
Feb. 9,	R. L. Bolitho, Alden, Iowa.	Draft	28	2,100	75.00
Feb. 3-4,	Various Breeders, Mitchell, S. D.	Comb.	13	1,235	95.00
Feb. 18,	F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.	Draft	47	9,165	195.00
Feb. 3,	Various Breeders, Wichita, Kans.	Comb.	58	6,270	108.10
Feb. 25,	F. P. McAdoo, Indianola, Iowa.	Draft	41	3,595	87.70
March 9,	Various Breeders, Fort Worth, Texas.	Comb.	39	4,855	124.49
March 12,	W. T. Rigby, Pendleton, Ore.	Comb.	35	9,075	259.15
March 18,	H. D. Parsons, Newton, Iowa.	Draft	54	9,275	171.75
March 17,	A. Carrier & Son, Newton, Iowa.	Draft	39	3,595	102.50
March 22,	H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.	Draft	31	12,155	198.00
March 29-31,	Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	18	1,210	67.00
April 7,	Wm. H. Bandel, Greencastle, Ind.	Draft	34	3,808	112.00
April 21,	Martin Flynn & Son, Des Moines, Iowa.	Draft	56	11,150	200.00
April 19-21,	Southam Testimonial, Chillicothe, Mo.	Draft	70	6,465	92.35
May 4,	P. Nalty, Monroe, Wis.	Disp.	54	4,411	81.00
May 13,	Various Breeders, Springfield, Ill.	Comb.	42	3,700	88.00
May 20-21,	E. H. McCutchen, Holstein, Ia.	Disp.	93	16,995	182.70
May 25,	E. S. Kelly, Chicago.	Draft	42	13,335	318.00
May 26,	W. I. Wood, Williamsport, Ohio.	Draft	48	8,805	183.50
June 1,	W. H. Neece, Colmar, Ill.	Draft	56	6,755	120.50
May 25,	J. W. Brown and Krizer Bros., Oskaloosa, Iowa.	Comb.	33	4,058	123.00
May 26,	Various Breeders, Newton, Iowa.	Comb.	74	4,440	60.00
May 31,	John Lister, Conrad, Iowa.	Draft	36	4,865	135.00
May 25,	Michigan Breeders, Pontiac, Mich.	Comb.	44	4,576	104.00
June 8,	Wm. Cumming's Sons, Buda, Ill.	Draft	43	5,360	124.00
June 9,	Benj. Whittitt & Sons, Preemption, Ill.	Draft	43	3,964	92.10
June 9,	Wisconsin Breeders, Madison, Wis.	Comb.	54	4,915	91.00
June 15,	C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.	Draft	43	8,700	202.30
June 15,	T. J. Wornall & Son, Maryville, Mo.	Draft	5	795	159.00
June 14-15,	Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	53	3,975	75.00
June 16-17,	Various Breeders, Sioux City, Iowa.	Comb.	27	2,035	75.40
June 22,	N. A. Lind, Storm Lake, Iowa.	Draft	8	2,215	276.00
June 22,	E. R. Sisson, Storm Lake, Iowa.	Draft	16	3,055	190.95
June 28,	Various Breeders, Hamilton, Ont.	Comb.	57	7,585	133.00
*July 26,	A. H. Jones, Delaware, Ohio.	Draft	67	4,360	65.00
*Oct. 4,	Various Breeders, Hamline, Minn.	Comb.	55	10,420	189.45
*Oct. 4,	S. R. Quick & Sons, Carthage, Ind.	Draft	48	6,690	140.00
Oct. 5,	Geo. S. Forest, Miles, Iowa.	Disp.	43	6,535	152.00
Oct. 5,	Several Breeders, Oskaloosa, Iowa.	Comb.	38	2,995	80.00
Oct. 6,	Several Breeders, Preston, Iowa.	Comb.	49	5,515	112.50
Oct. 7,	Chas. Weir, Rio, Ill.	Draft	42	3,005	73.00
Oct. 8,	J. W. Dawdy, Galesburg, Ill.	Draft	20	2,245	112.00
Oct. 8,	W. O. Merz, Galesburg, Ill.	Draft	24	7,040	160.00
Oct. 11,	Various Breeders, Anita, Iowa.	Comb.	50	6,185	123.70
Oct. 11,	Various Breeders, State Center, Iowa.	Comb.	37	2,835	76.60
Oct. 11,	Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	26	5,825	224.00
Oct. 19,	Various Breeders, Kansas City, Mo.	Comb.	53	9,915	187.05
Oct. 18,	J. A. Gerlaugh and C. J. Stuckey, Dayton, Ohio.	Comb.	40	4,345	108.50
Oct. 19,	J. A. Countryman & Son, Rochelle, Ill.	Draft	42	3,905	93.00
Oct. 18,	D. Rowland and T. V. Purcell, Lanark, Ill.	Comb.	39	2,340	60.00
*Oct. 7,	J. C. Baker, Manhattan, Ill.	Draft	58	3,994	68.80
Oct. 25,	F. A. Edwards, Webster City, Ia.	Draft	30	5,270	175.65
Oct. 25,	Martin Flynn & Sons, Webster City, Iowa.	Draft	46	7,810	170.00
Oct. 26,	John Rasmus, Lake City, Iowa.	Draft	40	5,390	134.75
*Nov. 3,	A. H. Jones, Delaware, Ohio.	Draft	50	3,305	66.10
Nov. 17,	James Neville, Canton, Ill.	Draft	46	5,035	109.35
Nov. 30,	Various Breeders, Chicago.	Comb.	56	13,380	238.95
Dec. 14,	Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	29	2,255	77.75
Dec. 15,	Various Breeders, Harrisburg, Ill.	Comb.	32	3,347	104.65
Dec. 13,	J. W. Dawdy, Abingdon, Ill.	Disp.	39	4,250	108.95
Dec. 20,	C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa.	Draft	40	4,895	122.30
Dec. 23,	S. E. Miller, Macy, Ind.	Draft	32	1,725	53.90

2,755 head sold for \$278,924; an average of \$101.25.

\*Included some Polled Durhams.

HEREFORDS.

Feb. 3-4,	Various Breeders, Mitchell, S. D.	Comb.	18	\$ 1,789	\$ 99.40
Feb. 17,	Giltner Bros., Auburn, Ala.	Draft	53	11,285	212.90
Feb. 4,	Various Breeders, Wichita, Kans.	Comb.	46	3,565	77.50
Feb. 23-24,	Various Breeders, Kansas City, Mo.	Comb.	54	6,520	120.75
March 2-3,	C. A. Jamison, Hamlet, Ind.	Disp.	136	16,765	123.00
March 3,	Redhead Bros., Des Moines, Ia.	Disp.	53	5,640	106.00
March 10,	Various Breeders, Fort Worth, Texas.	Comb.	47	6,575	140.00
March 2,	Various Breeders, South Omaha, Neb.	Comb.	48	3,804	79.25
March 12,	W. T. Rigby, Pendleton, Ore.	Comb.	47	7,155	152.23
March 8,	Jesse C. Adams, Moweaqua, Ill.	Draft	39	4,000	102.30
March 23-24,	Various Breeders, Kansas City, Mo.	Comb.	98	10,000	102.05
March 29-31,	Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	26	3,355	129.00
April 6-7,	Scott & March, Belton, Mo.	Comb.	80	7,995	99.95
April 19-21,	Southam Testimonial, Chillicothe, Mo.	Comb.	90	9,072	100.80
May 14,	G. H. Hoxie, Thornton, Ill.	Draft	32	4,265	133.30
May 25,	Wabash Combination Sale Co., Wabash, Ind.	Comb.	47	3,357	71.45
June 16-17,	Various Breeders, Sioux City, Iowa.	Comb.	38	4,210	110.70
July —,	Various Breeders, Helena, Mont.	Comb.	53	5,671	107.00
Aug. 9-10,	Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	34	2,780	81.80
Sept. 1,	Various Breeders, Hamline, Minn.	Comb.	56	6,245	111.50
Sept. 21,	Various Breeders, St. Louis, Mo.	Comb.	23	4,320	187.80
Oct. 7,	Several Breeders, Steward, Ill.	Comb.	47	4,321	91.95
Oct. 13,	Rottflier & Jones, Mt. Sterling, Ill.	Disp.	35	2,545	72.70
Oct. 21,	Various Breeders, Kansas City, Mo.	Comb.	56	10,430	186.25
Nov. 17,	W. S. Van Natta & Son, Fowler, Ind.	Draft	50	6,525	110.00
Dec. 2,	Various Breeders, Chicago.	Comb.	51	8,665	169.90
Dec. 6-7,	C. W. Armour—J. A. Funkhouser, Kans. City.	Comb.	69	9,485	137.45
Dec. 13,	Indianapolis Cattle Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	46	3,075	66.95

1,481 head sold for \$173,414; an average of \$117.10.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Jan. 14,	C. H. Gardner, Chicago.	Draft	57	\$17,120	\$300.30
Feb. 11,	Various Breeders, East St. Louis, Ill.	Comb.	63	5,890	93.50
Feb. 3-4,	Various Breeders, Mitchell, S. D.	Comb.	5	590	106.00
Feb. 17,	Missouri Breeders, Kansas City, Mo.	Comb.	41	3,840	93.65
March 1,	Various Breeders, Chicago.	Comb.	56	11,110	202.00
March 15-16,	Various Breeders, South Omaha, Neb.	Comb.	96	10,454	109.00
March 29-31,	Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	15	1,480	95.35
April 14-15,	Various Breeders, Chicago.	Comb.	4	8,795	104.50
April 19-21,	Southam Testimonial, Chillicothe, Mo.	Comb.	4	575	143.75
Apr. 27,	Harvey & Cleland, H. H. Trimble, Bloomfield, Ia.	Comb.	37	4,110	111.00
April 29,	Various Breeders, Springfield, Ill.	Comb.	39	3,332	85.40
May 17,	Various Breeders, Griggsville, Ill.	Comb.	52	5,694	107.00
June 3,	Various Breeders, Chicago.	Comb.	52	5,694	109.50
June 16-17,	Various Breeders, Sioux City, Iowa.	Comb.	36	2,677	74.35
Aug. 9-10,	Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	33	2,685	81.40
Sept. 29,	Henderson & Son, Lebanon, Ind.	Disp.	43	6,025	140.10
Oct. 4,	Several Breeders, Maryville, Mo.	Comb.	29	2,900	100.00
Oct. 13,	Various Breeders, Kansas City, Mo.	Comb.	51	5,795	113.60
Oct. 25,	James Williams, Marcus, Iowa.	Draft	29	4,750	163.80
Dec. 1,	Various Breeders, Chicago.	Comb.	89	17,770	199.65
Dec. 15,	Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	22	2,205	104.30

932 head sold for \$123,761; an average of \$132.80.

GALLOWAYS.

April 19-21,	Southam Testimonial, Chillicothe, Mo.	Comb.	26	\$3,920	\$151.00
Oct. 20,	Various Breeders, Kansas Cit, Mo.	Comb.	50	6,245	124.80
Nov. 29,	Various Breeders, Chicago.	Comb.	57	8,925	156.35

133 head sold for \$19,090; an average of \$143.55.

RED POLLS.

1903.					
Dec. 30,	Wm. James, Clarence, Iowa.	Disp.	48	\$3,360	\$70.00

POLLED DURHAMS.

March 23,	Various Breeders, Kalono, Iowa.	Comb.	57	\$5,137	\$90.00
June 1,	W. S. Miller, Elmora, Ohio.	Draft	53	6,290	96.81
June 14-15,	Indianapolis Cattle Sale Co., Indianapolis.	Comb.	56	5,385	96.15
June 22,	E. R. Sisson, Storm Lake, Iowa.	Draft	14	2,245	160.35
Oct. 19,	Pollock & Kerr, Xenia, Ohio.	Disp.	40	4,022	102.80
Dec. 7,	Wash Cortner, Farmland, Ind.	Draft	39	2,750	70.50
Dec. 6,	Wm. Tossey, Marysville, Ohio.	Disp.	27	3,700	137.80

286 head sold for \$28,599; an average of \$100.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGE BY YEARS.

Name of Breed.	1904.			1903.			1902.		
	Number sales.	Number sold.	Average price.	Number sales.	Number sold.	Average price.	Number sales.	Number sold.	Average price.
Short-horn.	65	2,755	\$101.25	89	4,474	\$174.15	120	6,152	260.40
Hereford.	23	1,481	117.10	30	2,029	172.50	31	2,597	265.70
Aberdeen-Angus.	21	932	123.80	14	1,041	220.15	17	1,065	259.80
Galloway.	3	133	143.55	3	161	116.10	3	306	185.15
Polled Durham.	7	286	100.00	8	232	155.55	5	129	251.95
Red Poll.	1	48	70.00	1	22	145.00	2	149	248.00



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For Cupboard Corner

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Straight, strong, sure, is the best household remedy for

## Rheumatism

Neuralgia Sprains  
Lumbago Bruises  
Backache Soreness  
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Price, 25c. and 50c.

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FORCE FEED



### CORN SHELLERS

Never clog—clean shelling—large capacity—great durability. Two and four-hole custom shellers—one and two-hole farmer's shellers. Also corn huskers, feed grinders, feed cutters, horse powers, windmills, manure spreaders, etc. Large catalogue free.

APPLETON MFG. CO., 19 FARGO ST. BATAVIA, ILL.

## The OLD RELIABLE

### ANTI-FRICTION FOUR-BURR MILL



No gearing, no friction, thousands in use. Four-horse mill grinds

the State pays \$15 per day and expenses to three men, besides the mileage of one riding back and forth across the State. The Sanitary Board depends on one man to do all the work. No one man can do the work required in a State like this with the millions of dollars worth of live stock. What each stock-owner should do and do at once is to see his Representative and Senator and have a talk with them or at least write to them and urge them to give you what other States have, a State Veterinarian and assistants. There is no use fussing over the number of assistants; I think that should be left largely with the State Veterinarian. He can have a list of the veterinarians in the State, and where they are located; then when he gets a call for one he with one glance at his list and map can notify the one nearest to the place where he is wanted. In this way a veterinarian in many cases could be where wanted in a few hours; not like when Mr. Putman, of Salina, telegraphed for the veterinarian last summer and got him thirteen days later. Stockmen, do not let this go unnoticed or you may regret it. Do your duty for your own interests if not for another's.

DR. HUGH S. MAXWELL.  
Salina, Kans.

**The Wichita Sales.**

The combination sales held at Wichita each year have come to be an event of more than usual importance. This year they were characterized by the most remarkable offering of Percherons and French Draft horses ever consigned by one owner to a sale ring in America; by a good, useful lot of Shorthorns, another of Herefords, and some extra good Poland-Chinas.

The sale was held under special disadvantages. On Wednesday, February 1, when the sale of Percheron horses was opened, the audience was somewhat startled and rendered uncomfortable by the collapse of the amphitheater of seats in the big sale tent. This compelled the large crowd in attendance to remain standing during the afternoon, and the sudden arrival of a cold wave from the northwest reduced the temperature to several degrees below zero, so that the breeders and visitors were anything but comfortable. In fact the sales of the entire week were conducted in the midst of the longest and coldest spell of weather that Kansas has experienced since 1899.

These difficulties, however, seemed to arouse Colonel Harriman to meet the emergency and he certainly never appeared in better fettle than when selling in the Wichita sales. He was assisted by Cols. Jas. Sparks, Bert Fisher, and W. M. Arnold.

Wednesday, February 1, was devoted to the sale of Percherons and French Draft horses, consigned by J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, and in spite of the drawbacks mentioned, the quality of the animals was such that the sale proved itself a record-breaker in several respects. It was the largest and best consignment of Percheron horses ever made by one owner in the United States, and the prices realized were much higher than those of any sale of which we have a record. This was especially true of the yearling stallions, which certainly outclassed anything ever before offered in this country. The top of the stallion sale was brought by Casmeur 33898, sold to Snyder Bros., of Oskaloosa, Kans., for \$1,450. The top of the mare sale was brought by Lall 24174, the dam of Casmeur, who went to J. C. Benjamin for \$760. She was a sister of the first prize winner at the World's Fair, which was sold for \$1,000 cash.

**STALLIONS.**

Anthracite 32215, J. H. Prentiss, Cullison....	\$900
Success 32571, J. H. Atkinson, Caldwell.....	700
Becker Jr. 7370, R. L. Ogden, Goddard.....	370
Gladiator 33899, W. H. Fitch, Valley Center.....	315
Leo 40661, A. Beason, Winfield.....	510
Casmeur 33898, Snyder Bros., Oskaloosa.....	1,450
Sansommet 2d 24598, D. G. Coffman, Garden City, Mo.....	755
Buster 41379, J. C. Cardiff, Conway Springs	280
Pedro 4331, Samuel Adamson, Pretty Prairie.....	600
Vigoreux 31596, J. H. Prentiss.....	900
Royal 41380, Philip & Son, Hays.....	180
Romeo 33810, A. W. White, Leonardville.....	700
Rouleau 41402, John Fleming, Spring Valley.....	300
Troubadour 35335, Dr. J. Oldham, Wichita.....	800
Beecher (French Draft), J. W. Hackendorf, Skedee, Okla.....	210
Cascan 2089 (French Draft), W. F. Kinsey, Republic.....	425
Jarhou 2090 (French Draft), W. K. Miller, Wellford.....	530
Mark Hanns, O. L. Thiesler, Chapman.....	820

**MARES.**

Gloria 35343, T. M. Merrifield, Minneapolis.....	\$360
Queen 26369, J. Rodebaugh, Newton.....	460
Rustique 22732, Jno. D. Snyder, Winfield.....	450
Velairia 33801, A. T. Ayers, Howard.....	300
Columbia 18284, J. N. Woods, Ottawa.....	515
Monica 35595, J. J. Zimmerman, Wellington.....	265
Lall 24174, J. C. Benjamin.....	760
Henrietta 30853, T. M. Merrifield.....	440
Valtine 33897, H. M. Harrington, Clearwater.....	525
Bernice 25842, W. A. McVey, Trenton, Mo.....	485
Queen of Riverside 19939, J. H. Raney, Eldorado.....	345
Cascan 35504, James Leland & Son, St. John.....	335
Cascan 35841, Dr. J. Oldham.....	200
Maud 28707, Dr. J. Oldham.....	440
Endymion 22941, J. N. Zook, Conway Springs.....	330
Marcella 19377, Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.....	305
Lutina 28703, Dr. J. Oldham.....	320
Mahala 20180, G. B. Allen, Meade.....	365
Adelaide 23033, Henry Avery & Son, Wakefield.....	600
Beauty 44933, J. M. Hill, Halstead.....	140
Jink 627 (French Draft), Geo. W. Schwab.....	380
Belle 12976 (French Draft), G. B. Allen.....	455
Corinne 41393, W. H. Fitch, Valley Center.....	265



**Milking Time**

is the farmer's daily harvest. Unlike the raising of crops or of beef cattle the dairy account can be balanced almost daily. This enables the dairy man to know at any time whether he is getting all that he should on his investment. If the cow's food is not assimilated or is not of the right sort to make milk the results show at once in the milk pail. With these facts in view we ask every cow keeper to make this experiment.

If you have just one cow, weigh or measure the milk for ten days, then for ten days continue the same ration and add Dr. Hess Stock Food as directed; if you don't have a notable increase, sufficient to pay for the stock food many times over, your money will be refunded.

Or, if you have a herd, feed Dr. Hess Stock Food to every other cow down the line as you have them stationed; otherwise give to all cows exactly the same feed, continue this system of feeding two weeks, measure or weigh the milk of those getting the stock food, and those that don't.

These tests will show that a greater quantity of milk is produced from the same ration when

**Dr. Hess Stock Food**

is fed. A. Holmquist, Moorhead, Minn., says: "I fed Dr. Hess Stock Food to my dairy herd of thirty cows, one feed a day for one week, and found that the flow of milk increased five gallons per day. I then gave two feeds per day and the milk increased to ten gallons per day. To further test the Stock Food I gave up feeding it and the milk decreased the ten gallons it had gained. I now feed Dr. Hess Stock Food regularly."

It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), that makes the grain and other foods digest properly, allowing the least possible amount of nutrition to pass off as waste, and relieves the minor stock ailments. Good alike for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep.

5¢ per pound in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail, \$1.60 (except in Canada and extreme West and South. Smaller quantities a little higher. Small dose.)

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

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

Dr. Hess Stock Book Free if you will mention this paper, state how much stock you have and what kind of stock food you have used.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.**

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer.

**Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice**

**SUMMARY.**

Thirteen stallions sold for.... \$9,030; av. \$694.61  
Twenty-three mares sold for... 8,830; av. 383.91  
Thirty-six Percherons sold for 17,880; av. 496.11

**SHORTHORNS.**

Thursday, February 2, J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda; S. E. Hanna, Howard; J. F. Stodder and Harry E. Lunt, Burden; and Marshall Bros., Burden, contributed a nice lot of useful Shorthorn cattle which were sold by the same auctioneers. The weather had increased in severity though the crowd still remained a good one, and the cattle sold fairly well. Following is a list of the sales:

**BULLS.**

Scottish Prince, Marshall Bros.....	\$160
Lord Zealous 223308, Jas. Neeland & Son.....	100
Mulligan 223309, M. J. Malone, Chase.....	165
Kansas Thistle, W. A. Quinn, Alva, Okla.....	100
Red Lad, Chas. Fay, Bainville.....	100
Prince Cowslip, Watkins Bros., Enid, Okla.....	110
Lord Barrington 225433, Jas. Neeland & Son	125
Other buyers included: Harry Cook, Freeport; J. H. Miller, Hutchinson; Chas. Atkinson, Caldwell; B. C. Burrows, Kingman; S. H. Wells, Anthony; A. G. Smith, Wichita; M. D. Crittenden, South Haven; Samuel Adamson, Pretty Prairie; J. G. Herget, Pond Creek, Okla.; S. L. Pope, Goddard; R. G. Hargis, Glencoe, Okla.; C. H. Popp, Wichita; S. W. Hiatt, Nardin, Okla.; H. E. Lunt, Burden.	

**COWS.**

3d Silver Creek Beauty, B. F. Smith, Omega, Okla.....	\$140
Lulu Challenger of Silver Creek, W. H. Cottingham, McPherson.....	185
Silver Creek Topsy, Jas. Neeland & Son.....	145
Hatty May 3d of Silver Creek, E. Cook, Freeport.....	125
Nelly, H. E. Ferns, Rose Hill.....	110
Silver Creek Blondine, B. F. Smith, Omega, Okla.....	130
Third Silver Creek Flora, E. Cook, Freeport.....	140
Miss Cowslip, B. F. Smith.....	115
2d Pride of Kansas, J. H. Atkinson, Caldwell.....	185

**SUMMARY.**

Twenty-one bulls sold for.....\$2,025; av. \$96.43  
Twenty-one cows sold for..... 2,490; av. 118.57  
Forty-two head sold for..... 4,515; av. 107.50

**HEREFORDS.**

Friday, February 3, was Hereford day, and the sales were made from the herds of C. A. Stannard and Mrs. K. W. Cross, Emporia, and Robt. H. Hazlett and Jos. Condeil, Eldorado. The crowd on Hereford day of the sale was not so large as on the two preceding days, though there was a fair attendance and the good animals sold well. Following is a list of the sales:

**COWS.**

Lady Washington, S. G. Tuttle, Wichita.....	\$115
Peach Blossom of Oak Grove, S. G. Tuttle.....	100

**BULLS.**

Caldo 2d 182833, John Gosling, Kansas City.....	\$180
Max Dale 182841, John Gosling.....	125
Commodore 164645, S. G. Tuttle.....	225
Frank 176549, Barr & Son, Pratt.....	170
Java 28th 176552, S. G. Tuttle.....	100
Duke 182516, Elmer Putterbaugh, Springdale.....	110
Quincy 182523, Lawrence McKinnan, Kingman.....	155
Lecompton 182840, John Gosling.....	165

**SUMMARY.**

Twenty-two bulls sold for.....\$1,945; av. \$88.41  
Ten cows sold for..... 840; av. 84.00  
Thirty-two head sold for..... 2,585; av. 80.78

**POLAND-CHINAS.**

The big four-days' combination sale closed with a Poland-China offering from the herds of H. E. Lunt, Burden, and Snyder Bros., Winfield. The weather Saturday was not so severe as the three preceding days but many of the prospective buyers left for home before the sale commenced in order to care for their stock at home.

Although the prices brought were not very high they were considered fair as the stock was mostly small and young, and the yearlings and 2-year-olds were thin in flesh. Taken as a whole, and in spite of the weather, the sale was a good one. The top of the sale was

reached at \$38. Following is a list of the buyers:

E. Marshall, Conway Springs, Kans.; E. B. Chapman, Tonkewa, Okla.; Chris. Clawson, Colwich, Kans.; M. S. Schettler, Conway Springs, Kans.; Harry Fowler, Silver Lake, Kans.; M. R. Diver, Wichita; Chas. Hitesmith, Lorraine, Kans.; Schmitz Bros., Alma, Kans.; E. Anderson, Goddard, Kans.; J. A. Bass, Pratt, Kans.; W. W. Harris, Pratt, Kans.; J. C. Manlove, Andover, Kans.; H. E. Smith, Wichita; J. A. Cockrell, Wichita; George Hinkle, Mulvane, Kans.; Henry Mills, Kinsley, Kans.; C. P. Jones, Gaines, Okla.; R. F. Rogers, Wichita; J. W. Koontz, Wichita; Jas. Hopkins, Goddard, Kans.; F. C. Adams, Wichita; Bennet Story, Mulvane, Kans.; R. C. Morrow, Andover, Kans.; L. C. Simons, Wichita.	
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**SUMMARY.**

Thirty-four sows sold for.....\$529; av. \$15.56  
Seventeen boars sold for..... 174; av. 10.18  
Fifty-one head sold for..... 702; av. 13.77

**Dawley's Great Poland-China Sale.**

Frank Dawley, of Waldo, Kansas, broke his own sale record and held what many of those present called the best Poland-China sale held in Kansas so far this year. The sale was at Osborne, Kansas, where Wm. Wales made \$124 average Shorthorn sale in November last year. All day Feb. 2, it stormed and the mercury stood below zero; yet people went for miles to attend Dawley's attraction. Col. Lafayette Berger, of Wellington, Kansas occupied the box, and the success of the sale was largely due to his efforts. He was well assisted by Cols. Clark, of Osborne and E. A. Kramer, of Plainville. The auctioneers and the fieldmen of the various stock papers present arranged a little surprise for Mr. Dawley. Before opening the sale Col. Berger, in a neat little speech, presented him with a nice fur overcoat. It was a complete surprise, but Frank soon gained his equilibrium and kindly thanked the promoters. The top of the sale was Lall's Dream (85002) which went to W. A. Davidson, Simpson, at \$125. Thirty-five head averaged little over \$50, and the eleven boars and small gilts, nearly \$30. The sale of bred sows and gilts in detail was as follows:

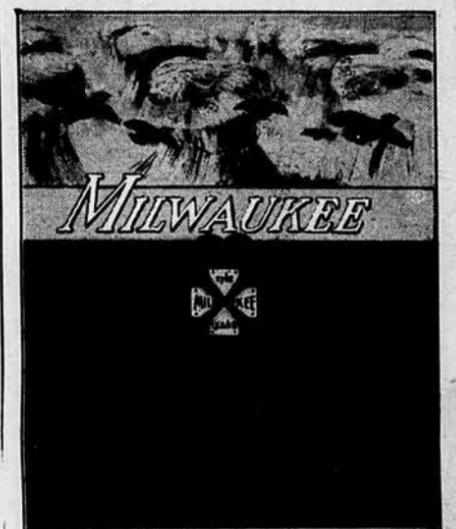
1. J. L. Paynter, Alton.....	\$ 52.00
2. E. A. Wood, Lincoln, Kans.....	33.00
3. Howard Reed, Frankfort.....	112.50
4. E. A. Wood.....	41.00
5. W. A. Davidson, Simpson.....	125.00
6. Chas. Morrison, Phillipsburg.....	50.00
7. M. M. Keim, Wakefield.....	33.00
8. R. Walker, Osborne.....	40.00
9. W. A. Prewett, Asherville.....	55.00
10. W. A. Davidson.....	48.00
11. L. F. Storer, Portis.....	31.00
12. K. Smith, Osborne.....	28.00
13. Thos. Collins, Barnard.....	60.00
14. A. E. Wood.....	38.00
15. John Bollin, Leavenworth.....	36.00
16. A. T. Smith, Osborne.....	25.00
17. M. W. Adamson, Lincoln.....	44.00
18. J. R. Stewart & Son, Portis.....	50.00
19. L. F. Storer.....	40.00
20. M. M. Keim.....	55.00
21. W. A. Davidson.....	35.00
22. W. T. Hammond, Portis.....	75.00
23. Geo. Yost, Downs.....	33.00
24. Thos. Collins.....	38.00
25. Geo. Yost.....	31.00
26. C. W. Miller, Osborne.....	50.00
27. F. C. Herrick, Osborne.....	29.00
28. J. R. Stewart & Son.....	66.00
29. C. W. Miller.....	40.00
30. W. T. Hammond.....	50.00
31. A. E. Wood.....	29.00
32. M. W. Adamson.....	90.00
33. M. M. Keim.....	37.00
34. M. W. Adamson.....	31.00
35. Arthur Woolley, Osborne.....	37.00
36. Howard Reed.....	47.50
37. W. T. Hammond.....	55.00
38. A. E. Wood.....	35.00
39. H. P. Wilson, Beloit.....	40.00
40. W. A. Davidson.....	44.00
41. Miss Fuller, (74139) Deitrich & Spalding, Richmond.....	50.00

**The Hope Poland-China Sale.**

Mr. S. H. Lenhart, of Hope, Kans., managed a very successful hog sale at that place January 31. It was held in the new pavilion, which was indeed a very comfortable place on a cold day. A very good crowd was present considering the bad weather. James Sparks,

**"THE LINE THAT LEADS"  
THE MILWAUKEE CATALOG  
TELLS WHY.**

The 1905 Milwaukee catalog is without doubt the best written and the most artistically arranged catalog of Milwaukee machines ever given to the agricultural world.



Miniature reproduction of Milwaukee catalog cover.

It is printed in two colors, and, besides the text and illustrations of machines, each page is decorated with a highly effective border design. On the two center pages of this catalog are four photographic views, accompanied by convincing descriptive text, which tell why Milwaukee machines are always in the lead.

This catalog may be secured from the Milwaukee agents, who carry complete stocks of Milwaukee repairs, and who will be pleased to show and explain the machines to anyone interested.

**Learn About  
Pacific Northwest**

Our new and handsomely illustrated 88-page book (with map) tells you about the leading industries in Oregon Washington and Idaho, where the best of everything grows and where there are more openings for the man with small means or the man with thousands, than anywhere else in the Union. Four cents in postage will bring it to you. Write today.

**A. L. CRAIG, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT  
THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.  
PORTLAND, OREGON**

Don't forget the Great Lewis & Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon, June 1, to October 15, 1905

of Marshall, Mo., assisted by Lee Staggs and H. R. Little, of Hope, did the selling in a highly satisfactory manner. The top of the sale was brought by Fancy Sunshine \$1184, a March gilt from M. M. Keim's consignment and went to the excellent herd of S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kans., at \$76. The average of the bred sows was \$28.50, which was very good considering the adverse conditions. The best sales were as follows:

LENHART'S CONSIGNMENT. 1. V. G. Bosh, Marion..... \$35.00 2. Fred Meyer, Carlton..... 27.00 3. Wm. Stegaman, Tampa..... 30.00 4. David Brehm, Hope..... 49.00 5. G. J. Schaeffer, Hope..... 31.00 6. Frank Cairns, Elmo..... 26.00 10. J. H. Cutter, Junction City..... 35.00 11. Detrich & Spaulding, Richmond..... 57.50 12. J. H. Cutter..... 30.00 13. L. D. Arnold, Abilene..... 27.00 20. Wm. Graham, Navarre..... 26.00 21. C. M. Garver, Abilene..... 26.00 24. Arthur Andrews, Hope..... 30.00 25. J. B. Shields, Lost Springs..... 25.00 26. Geo. Channon, Hope..... 25.00 M. O. KILMER'S CONSIGNMENT. 27. Arthur Andrews, Hope..... 20.00 28. Geo. Dillon, Hope..... 20.00 30. W. C. Curphey, Carlton..... 24.00 31. Wm. Boyes, Carlton..... 20.00 M. M. KEIM'S CONSIGNMENT. 32. Clem Bell, Holland..... 32.00 33. Chas. Pray, Hope..... 31.00 34. A. Carlton, Herington..... 27.00 35. S. H. Lenhart, Hope..... 76.00 36. C. M. Garver..... 48.00 J. H. CUTTER'S CONSIGNMENT. 37. James Bogart, Carlton..... 26.00 38. C. M. Garver..... 25.00 40. J. B. Shields..... 24.00 43. Peter Cairns, Elmo..... 25.00 44. I. E. Bird, Dillon..... 25.00 A. B. DILLE'S CONSIGNMENT. 45. Wm. Hughes..... 21.00 47. H. Helman, Herington..... 20.00 49. J. H. Cutter..... 20.00 Besides the foregoing a few open gilts and spring boars were sold.

Winn & Mastin's January Sale.

The second auction sale of Poland-Chinas from the Premier Herd owned by Winn & Mastin, Mastin, Kans., was held on January 24, and the splendid average of \$61 for fifty-one head of bred sows and gilts, sustains the reputation of Oakwood Farm herds as the headquarters for blue blood and topnotcher Poland-Chinas in the West.

The following gives the catalogue number, the name of buyer and his address and price paid:

1. J. W. Allen, Jetmore, Kans..... \$178.00 2. Harry Smith, Stillman Valley, Ill..... 55.00 3. Belshaw Bros., Colchester, Ill..... 50.00 15. Belshaw Bros..... 80.00 4. F. P. Robinson, Maryville, Mo..... 62.50 43. F. P. Robinson..... 45.00 18. F. P. Robinson..... 40.00 5. E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo..... 52.50 47. E. E. Axline..... 90.00 6. W. C. Welch, Harveysburg, Ohio..... 130.00 7. M. D. Porter, Vandalia, Mo..... 45.00 17. M. D. Porter..... 51.00 10. P. Henry, Le Mars, Iowa..... 102.50 12. M. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo..... 100.00 11. A. Glenn, Shepherdsville, Ky..... 55.00 23. A. Glenn..... 61.00 14. I. P. Sheeby, Hume, Mo..... 47.50 16. L. F. Hefebower, Bucyrus, Kans..... 29.00 31. L. F. Hefebower..... 22.00 34. L. F. Hefebower..... 28.00 19. W. S. Ison, Butler, Mo..... 120.00 21. J. G. Faber, Greenfield, Mo..... 45.00 25. J. G. Faber..... 39.00 22. J. E. Summers, Clifton Hill, Mo..... 127.50 24. C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo..... 56.00 28. C. G. Mills..... 30.00 9. C. G. Mills..... 75.00 26. John H. Stewart, Navasota, Texas..... 49.00 27. E. E. Darnell, Arlington, Ill..... 68.00 29. H. Lindsay, Lees Summit, Mo..... 28.00 30. John Belcher, Raymore, Mo..... 25.00 60. E. A. Hostetter, Maysville, Mo..... 60.00 32. G. Dyck, Whitewater, Kans..... 56.00 35. Ross Bros., Carthage, Mo..... 32.50 58. Ross Bros..... 50.00 36. H. O. Sheldon, Beldon, Mo..... 35.00 38. W. C. Arn, Dallas, Mo..... 50.00 15. Fallman Bros., La Cygne, Kans..... 32.00 16. Fallman Bros..... 55.00 42. E. E. Coler, Liberty, Ohio..... 65.00 44. J. H. Fawcett, Woolstock, Iowa..... 77.50 45. R. A. Sanaman, Glasford, Ill..... 45.00 49. O. S. Jones, Madison, S. D..... 75.00 50. A. P. McLendon, Waco, Texas..... 50.00 52. P. K. Simmons, Kansas City, Mo..... 22.50 53. J. E. McKeehan, Farmington, Iowa..... 65.00 55. J. E. McKeehan..... 100.00 56. M. P. Ryan, Chapman, Kans..... 50.00 57. H. J. Imler, Colfax, Wash..... 42.50 59. Wm. Fosburg, Alcester, S. D..... 10.00 Fifty-one head sold at an average of \$61.

Robert Hanson's Sale.

A good crowd of breeders and farmers braved the blizzard February 1 and attended the Poland-China sale of Mr. Hanson at his farm six miles north of Concordia. The sale was held in a tent where two stoves struggled to make the cold bearable. The nicest lunch the writer ever tasted at a public sale was served in the tent at noon and again in the evening. Those who remained till the close were given supper at the house. John Brennan, Esbon; G. B. Van Landingham, Concordia; and Lefe Burger, Wellington, officiated on the block and in the ring. They are a good team and made an extra good sale. The offering was in excellent condition and presented a great variety of breeding. The average on the 48 head sold was \$30.31. J. H. Cutter, of Junction City, topped the sale, buying Lee's Girl at \$101. She is a Lamplighter gilt out of a Corrector dam. The sales of sows bringing \$25 or over were as follows:

1. E. Brownell, Jamestown..... \$35.00 2. J. H. Cutter, Junction City..... 62.00 3. J. E. Joines, Clyde..... 25.00 4. J. H. Cutter..... 30.00 5. J. H. Cutter..... 101.00 6. H. B. Walter, Wayne..... 47.00 7. E. C. Logan, Beloit..... 41.00 8. E. Brownell..... 30.00 9. C. S. Igle, Burr Oak..... 28.00 10. E. Brownell..... 25.00 11. G. W. Johnson, Concordia..... 23.00 12. W. A. Prewett, Asherville..... 45.00 13. M. Capper, Rice..... 36.00 14. E. Brownell..... 25.00 21. Pearl Haynes, Concordia..... 35.00 24. Henry Elneff, Randall..... 25.00 27. E. Brownell..... 55.00 29. V. B. Howey, Topeka..... 50.00 30. Walter Ward, Republic..... 63.00 31. J. L. Paynter, Alton..... 30.00 32. J. M. Baker, Narka..... 51.00 33. D. S. Hazen, Wayne..... 40.00 35. J. E. Joines..... 28.00 38. Howard Reed, Frankfort..... 35.00

BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURE OF DAN PATCH MAILED FREE



DAN PATCH 1:56, CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE OF THE WORLD. VALUED AT \$150,000.

The Colored Lithograph we will send you is a large reproduction of the above engraving, and is made from a photograph taken of Dan while he was going at his highest rate of speed. It is one of the finest motion photographs ever taken and is as natural and life like as if you actually saw Dan coming down the track. It shows Dan flying through the air with every foot off of the ground. It is Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size 24 by 34 inches. Free of Advertising.

MAILED FREE IF YOU ANSWER THESE 2 QUESTIONS:

- 1st.—How Much Stock Of All Kinds Do You Own? 2nd.—Name Paper in Which You Saw This Offer.

Write to.....International Stock Food Co., MINNEAPOLIS MINN., U. S. A.

625-POUND HOGS SHOW A BIG PROFIT.

International Stock Food Co. Gilmer, Illinois. Gentlemen:—I took one of my Chester White hogs and made a special test of "International Stock Food" as per your directions, and at 18 months of age he weighed 625 pounds. When I dressed him he was the best hog I ever saw, and my neighbors told me the same thing. I would not be without "International Stock Food" for my horses, cattle or hogs. Please send me a picture of Dan Patch.

Yours, WM. H. SMITH.



Largest Stock Food Factory in the World. Covers Over a City Block. Contains 18 Acres of Floor Space. Also Large Factory at Toronto, Can., Containing 20,000 Feet of Space. Capital Paid in \$2,000,000.00.

We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials. We Will Pay You \$1000 If They Are Not the True Experience of Practical Feeders. Beware of Cheap and Inferior Imitations and Substitutes. "International Stock Food" is Fed Every Day to Our World Famous Stallions, Dan Patch 1:56, Directum 2:05 1/4, Arlon 2:07 1/4, Roy Wilke 2:06 1/4, and to Our One Hundred Brood Mares and Their Colts.

A Future Event.

The great Duroc-Jersey sale of bred sows and gilts, by Jno. W. Jones & Co., at Concordia, Kans., Feb. 21, promises to be one of the greatest brood-sow sales which will be held this year. Animals of good blood and breeding, first-class individuality, possessing such a vast amount of personal worth as this offering contains, should make a great sale, and will merit the attention, consideration, and patronage of every lover of pure-bred swine.

This offering will consist of 13 tried brood sows, each one of which has proved herself a good mother and breeder of large, even, uniform, litters of pigs; 3 fall yearlings, and 34 choice, smooth, large, spring gilts, sired by 12 great famous boars, bred and carefully mated to 6 grand herd boars. Would you like a sow or a gilt, who has a broad, nicely arched back, a heavy ham, 4 good feet and legs, a deep, long body, covered with a wealth of soft, deep, rich, cherry-red hair, a nice head and a typical ear? If so, we have them. Do you think you would like the blood of the most noted prize-winning sires and dams known to this great grand breed? You here can find them. Would you like a litter of pigs next month from a dam by Improver II 13365, sired by Fancy Chief 24923, one of the best sows of the great first-prize winner of St. Louis, that grand show and breeding boar, Ohio Chief 8727? If so, we can satisfy your wants. Or, if Improver II blood does not suit you, we can furnish you a couple of sows sired by the sensational prize-winning Kantbeate 10239, bred to Fancy Chief. Fancy Jumbo 17163 has contributed to the offering, and quite a number are bred to him. They are just what you need. Fancy Orion 30227, he by the great Orion 5293 and his dam, Fancy Allison, by the monstrous 1000-pound hog Long John 8747, is another young fellow that will show you several litters in due time from some of the plummers of the sale which will always make you glad if you have been wise and secured some of his get, or—hate yourself if you miss them. Kantbeate 24921 shows some of the best gilts in the sale and well he should; for he was sired by Kantbeate 10239 and his dam is Fancy Xenia, a grand good sow by the undefeated show boar Topnotcher 8803 a 28-times State fair winner. Remember Fancy Xenia 47490 is a litter sister to the third-prize winner, aged boar class, and a half sister to the first in 2-year-old class, champion and grand champion boar at the great World's Fair at St. Louis. We can go right along and mention a score of the most important prize-winners who have assisted in building up this the great famous, fancy herd, but time and space forbid. We ask you to attend this sale, look them all over, read our catalogue through, study its contents and carefully look up the breeding; and if you are not satisfied, if you do not feel well repaid for your trouble and time and expense, if you do not say they are much better than you had and idea of, we will your hotel bills and entertain you at our own expense. We will go farther, we do all this anyway. Now write us for our catalogue. Come to the sale; come right up and get acquainted with us. We are anxious to meet you and will give you a hearty welcome.

Why Animals Need a Tonic.

If a man were to deliberately and logically reason out the best method of feeding for profit, he would naturally theorize as to what would be the best for his own physical needs and apply the practice in the care of his domestic animals. Such a course would eliminate guesswork. For were a man to be held up and stall-fed, he would soon refuse food. How, then, can we ask the most gluttonous of our domestic animals to consume a stated quantity of rations each day without believing that at some time during the crowding period a portion of the herd would not get "off their feed."

Let us study the different processes of digestion and some of the phenomena which govern it. Stomach digestion is carried on only in an acid medium—that is, the juices of the stomach have a sour taste and smell, and turn litmus paper red; hence strong alkalies retard digestion by neutralizing the acids.

Next, digestion is carried on most rapidly at a temperature of the body, about 98.5 in man, 101 in the horse and ox; hence, large draughts of cold liquids immediately after eating checks the process of digestion until the temperature is again elevated to that of the body.

Food, after being softened by the saliva and acted on by the stomach-ferments, passes into the intestines, where it receives or is mixed with the secretions from the pancreas and walls of the intestines themselves (Sucois Intercus). These secretions act upon the food, completing the process of digestion, rendering the contents of the bowel a soft, semi-liquid mass, capable of being sucked up by the

millions of little mouths that dip down into it and draw out the liquid portions and carry them away to build up bone, muscle, nerves, horn, skin, hoof, or repair waste, or store away fat.

To aid these sucking tubes to take up the nutritious portions of the food, the bowels keep up a constant churning motion that brings the food in contact with the absorbents and aids them in taking it up—also in forcing their contents onward into the general circulation.

Intestinal digestion and absorption is hastened by certain tonics or stimulants which increase the action of the glands of secretion. Substances which have the power of so affecting the gastro mucous membrane as to increase its functions greatly and thereby aid digestion and absorption, are known as tonics or simple bitters. They differ from stimulants in being slower in their action but more permanent in their effects.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is probably the best of food tonics because it is from the prescription of a veterinarian and M. D., and is prepared by Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio. This food tonic produces natural hunger. Hunger or desire for food results from impressions made on the nervous system—a cry of the system for nutrition and evidence of good digestion and assimilation. Where this particular food tonic has been thoroughly tested it has been demonstrated to be of exceeding value in not only keeping the animal fed in a healthy condition, but aids in the proper assimilation of all rations fed, making it a valuable adjunct to feeding for any purpose.

About Notable Herefords.

Attention is called to an advertisement in this issue of the regular annual Gudgell-Stannard public sale, which will be held March 2 and 3. At this sale a number of the prominent breeders of Herefords will contribute a few head.

By noticing the advertisement which appears on another page, it will be seen that besides Messrs. Gudgell and Stannard, such breeders as C. G. Comstock & Son, Benton Gabbert & Son, Dr. J. E. Logan, Jas. A. Larson, Steward & Hutcheon, A. F. Corthon, L. P. Larson, Mrs. K. W. Cross, and Miss Lou Goodwin are contributors.

This sale will be made up of the very best cattle that have been offered at any combination sale or possibly will be offered for many months to come. Every animal has been selected with care and there will not be a single cull in the entire offering. Do not forget the time and place of this sale, but make your arrangements to attend the same, as no doubt many rare bargains are to be had.

Catalogues can be had on application to either C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., or C. R. Thomas, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

At the annual meeting of the Dickinson County Shorthorn Breeders' Association the following officers were chosen:

C. W. Taylor, president, Pearl, Kans.; E. A. Summer, vice-president, Hope; M. C. Hemingway, secretary, Hope; D. Ballantyne, treasurer, Herington. A number of new members were admitted and the association now claims a total membership of over twenty. There will probably be a spring sale again this year held under its auspices at Hope.

Gossip About Stock.

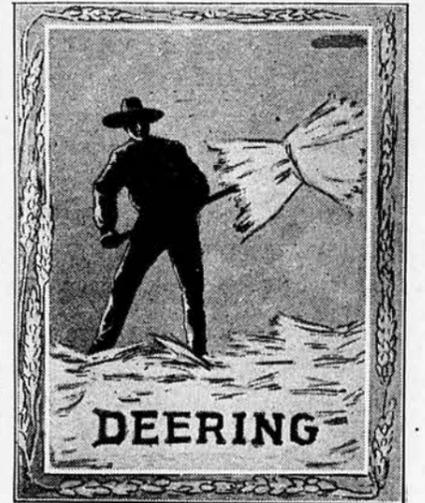
Mr. D. A. Zook, of Eight Mile, Mo., announces a breeders' combination sale to be held at Harrisonville, Mo., on February 22, at which time he will sell twenty-five head of registered Percheron stallions, colts, mares and jacks, including one Belgian and one Clydesdale stallion, both imported. This offering comprises some of the best stock Missouri can afford, including a number of prize-winning stallions. The terms of purchase are attractive. It will certainly be a great opportunity for buyers, who should not fail to write Mr. Zook for further particulars.

Chas. Dorr, of Osage City, Kans., owner of the Gold Standard Herd of registered Duroc-Jersey swine, whose advertisement appears in our breeding column, says he has had very good sales in the last few months, but has still 15 head of very nice spring boars of good color, nice head and ears, well-built, that weighs from 150 to 200 pounds, at \$9 to \$12 per head. Also a few gilts, safe in pig. With these prices, compared with the price of fat hogs on the market, surely no breeder can afford to raise them. These boars are out of Honey, which weighs to-day 700 pounds in breeding condition, and Ohio Chief Jr. Here is a sure bargain. Write Mr. Dorr and get

IDEAL MACHINES

THEY ARE DEERING OF COURSE!

The Deering annual, just off the press, is perhaps the most artistic annual of the famous Ideal line that has ever appeared. On each page are reproduced illustrations from the pen of a talented artist, depicting harvesting scenes throughout the world.



Size of annual, 7 1/4 x 9 3/4 inches.

Excellent half-tone reproductions of Deering machines, printed in a rich sepia ink, with a lucid, well-voiced text in red, combine to produce a strikingly handsome effect that cannot fail to interest.

A copy of the Deering annual may be obtained from local Deering agents in every city, village, and hamlet in the country.

AT THRESHING TIME

When the hurry of work is on it's too late to change outfits then. If you haven't a

RUMELY SEPARATOR now's a good time to get the new catalog describing the Modern Threshing Outfit— "Rumely's rear geared Traction Engine and Separator." It's free. M. Rumely Co., La Porte, Ind.

50 BULBS 25 CENTS. Will grow in the house or out of doors. Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Fuchsias, Oxalis, Jonquils, Daffodils, Dewey Lily, Tuberoses, Gladiolus, Chinese Lily, Begonia, Gloxinia, Lilies of the Valley—all postpaid, 25c. in stamps or coin. As a premium with these bulbs we will send FREE a giant collection of flower seeds—over 200 varieties. Address, Hillside Nursery, Somerville, Mass.

LAND IN THE OIL DISTRICT

We have land from \$5 to \$50 per acre, in tracts of 160 to 1,500 acres. List your property with us. We sell or trade everything. Money loaned. Farms rented and rents collected.

ENLOW & CO., Elmdale, - Kansas.

FINE CROPS of hair by mail—six weeks' Correspondence Course Eothen Hair Culture. New Method natural and scientific cure for scalp and hair troubles—Results guaranteed. Send 10 cents postage for one week's treatment free. Eothen Co., 139 Ajax Bldg., Cleveland, O.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

full particulars, also get one of the best and cheapest boars you ever bought. Pedigree goes with every one sold; shipped over the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe.

The closing-out sale of the seventy thoroughbred Poland-Chinas by E. P. Sherman, Wilder, on Tuesday, February 14, 1905, will be a great opportunity for many breeders as the whole herd is sold with great reluctance, owing to the fact that farm buildings were recently destroyed by fire. The catalogue offers a very desirable line of breeding and certainly will be a rare chance to get many animals that otherwise could not be had at auction sales. Mr. Sherman has the following to say regarding the offering: "I am offering a variety of ages as well as breeding, and am including the four great herd boars that have stood at the head of the herd and helped to build up its reputation. I am selling all the herd sows as well, which I feel sure will go into the herds of the adjoining country, and continue to do the great good service that they have done for me, while the younger offering will speak for itself when driven into the sale ring. Everything goes to the highest bidder, and I can only hope that you will give me their values as breeders in as far as consistent with the present prices. I extend a cordial invitation to the breeders to attend my sale; also to the farmers and stockmen of Johnson and adjoining counties. Come whether you wish to buy or not."

S. M. Spriggs' Blue Ribbon sale of Percheron stallions and mares, jacks and jennets, which will be held at his barn in Westphalia, Kans., on February 15, Wednesday, will include ten head of richly bred registered jacks, all of proved merit as breeders, and all of fine quality. Regarding this jack offering individually, Mr. Spriggs says: "Among these jacks are the champions of two State fairs. My entire show herd will be included. Among the offerings are some choice individuals. Royal is past 5 years old, is 15 1/2 hands high, is a black with mealy markings. Colonel Duvall, one of the World's Fair jack judges, says Royal is one of the heaviest boned young jacks in America to-day. He made the season here last year and turned his mares off nicely. He is a prompt performer. Would be a great jack to use on light-boned mares and jennets. I would say that any one wanting a strictly first-class jack, combining size, bone, style and finish, buy this jack and he will give you satisfaction. Another fine jack is Grover Cleveland Jr., 15 1/2 hands high, black with mealy markings. He was 3 years old last October, and was sired by the grand show jack, Grover Cleveland. Both sire and dam trace to Imp.

15 bushels to the acre over old-fashioned root-destroying methods. They pulverize the soil and destroy the weeds with equally good effect in both checked and listed corn."

Nothing so exasperates a man as to have his pump work hard and especially in cold weather. Our readers will see the advertisement of Pump Equalizer Co., 40 Dearborn St., Chicago, in another column. This simple little attachment can be applied to any pump and will make the hardest working pump work easy. It is one of the best and easiest sellers on the market, and agents are making big money selling them. Write the company and be sure to mention this paper.

**Publishers' Oil and Gas Co.**

The readers of the Kansas Farmer will remember that when the first advertisement of the Publishers' Oil & Gas Co. appeared in our columns in the second week of October, 1904, issue, in the publisher's notes there was a write-up by Judge Rightmire, of Topeka, a special correspondent and representative of this paper. Since the publication of the second advertisement of this company in the issue of January, 1905, we have had so many letters of inquiry about the chances of an investment in the stock of the Publishers' Oil & Gas Co. that we instructed Judge Rightmire, who was making a business trip to Southern Kansas, to stop off at Cherryvale and make a thorough and complete examination of this Company and report for the benefit of the patrons of the Kansas Farmer. His report is as follows:

"Cherryvale, Kans., February 4, 1905. "Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans. "Gentlemen: Pursuant to instructions, I stopped off at Cherryvale, Thursday afternoon, and before calling upon any of the members of the Publishers' Oil & Gas Co., I made inquiry among the leading business men of the city, to learn their opinions of the men composing the officers of the Company, and their system of management; and from bankers and other businessmen I received the same information, that the officers of the company do not seem to have derived any benefits from the sale of the stock of the company. The president of the Company residing in Idaho, the work of this office is performed by Vice-President Ritchie. I have personally known Mr. Ritchie since 1890, as the publisher of the Cherryvale News, and the commendation of his neighbors confirms my own private judgment, that he is a man of the most sterling honor and integrity, and that his management of the Company has been only for the benefit

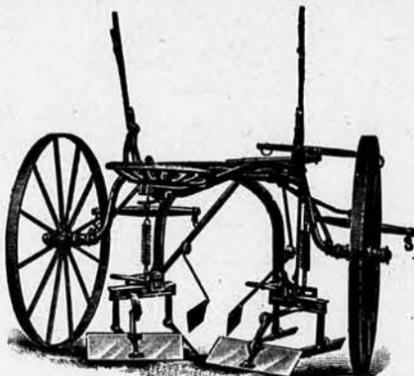
ceives with his stock a check for dividends upon the stock purchased, which with the price of the stock at 25 cents per share and a dividend of one-half cent a share to be repeated and increased as the funds from the stock sales bring in new wells, I do not know of any better investment that can be made of funds than to purchase the stock of this Company.

"While the production of oil in the Kansas field has been so great in the past few months as to swamp the pipe-lines of the Standard Oil Co., yet with its central pumping plant located on Publisher Company's lands, this Company will be given a preference over all other producers in the sale of its oil; and while the development of new properties has almost ceased in this field, competition has so reduced the price of drilling that the Publishers' Company is getting its wells drilled for 65 cents per foot while the cost of a single well is from 90 cents to \$1.20 per foot.

"To accommodate the men in the employ of the Company, one cottage, 24 by 46 feet, has been put upon the lands of the Company, and the foundations were being laid for another one of larger size, and with its brick power-houses, employees' cottages, and wells, pouring the oil in thick streams into the tanks as I saw them on yesterday, taken in consideration with the character and reputation of the officers of the Company, as I have learned them, I can say to the patrons of the Kansas Farmer, that if they have funds to invest I believe they can find no safer or more profitable an investment than to invest in the stock of the Publishers' Oil & Gas Company of Cherryvale, Kans. "W. F. RIGHTMIRE."

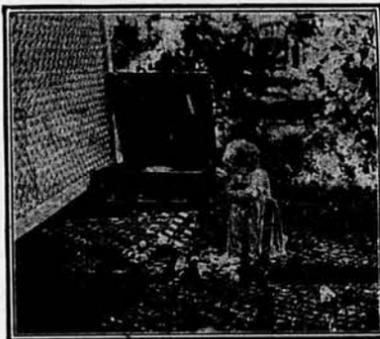
**Surface Cultivation.**

Corn-growers have generally learned that surface cultivation is the superior method of killing the weeds and increasing the quality and yield of the grain. Towers' trio of implements cover all the needs of the garden, field, or plantation. The one-horse cultivator



tills both sides of the row perfectly in the field or garden, especially adapted to small fruit, vegetables, tobacco, cotton, and other plants. For the average field, the two-horse, one-row cultivator, illustrated herewith, is an all-around implement. For the ranch and plantation the two-row cultivator does wonderful work, and is not out of place in any large field of corn, cotton, Kafir-corn, sorghum, potatoes, and other crops. Every tiller of the soil should make farther investigation as to the extent of surface cultivation. J. D. Tower & Sons Co., Mendota, Ill., will be pleased to furnish a large illustrated booklet of facts and testimonials to all who are interested to write for it. It is free.

There is only one Kansas Incubator, and that is made at Hiawatha. Our State Board of Agriculture reports that during the year 1904, the value of poultry and eggs sold in Kansas was \$7,551,871. A large share of this enormous income to



the farmers of Kansas has been made possible by the use of incubators. Thousands of these useful machines have been sold in the United States by manufacturers of other States and Kansas money has gone to build up foreign industries. Now an incubator that is a good one, that is a Kansas machine, and that will work, is made at Hiawatha, Kans. The Writer has been using one of these machines for two seasons and is glad to bear testimony to the fact that they are better than any other incubator he has ever tried. They are heated by hot air, which insures an equal temperature in all parts, and their new regulating device is a wonder of simplicity and efficiency. Turn over to the advertising pages and look for the big Indian. When you have found him read what is said in the ad and send at once for catalogue and price list.

**Proper Care and Feeding of Poultry.**

The above is the title of an entirely new book, just from the press, which covers the entire subject of raising all classes of poultry. A compact little manual of 32 pages, written by an expert poultry-raiser, treating of the starting of the young of all fowl, their wants, habits, common diseases, treatment, feeding of all ages and all classes of fowls, etc. No other work ever written gives so much and such reliable information in so small a space. As a special offer and for a limited time this invaluable little work will be sent, together with one year's subscription to a 50 cent first class poultry paper, for twenty-five cents. You may not see this offer again. Take advantage of it now. Address, J. S. Gilcrest, Dept. 3, Des Moines, Iowa.

**PURE WHITE LEAD**

Every house-owner should know why Pure White Lead is both the best and cheapest paint he can put on his house.

Our Booklet "What Paint & Why" tells this and names the brands of White Lead that are purest and best. Sent free from any of our branches.

**NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY**

Largest makers of White Lead in the world.

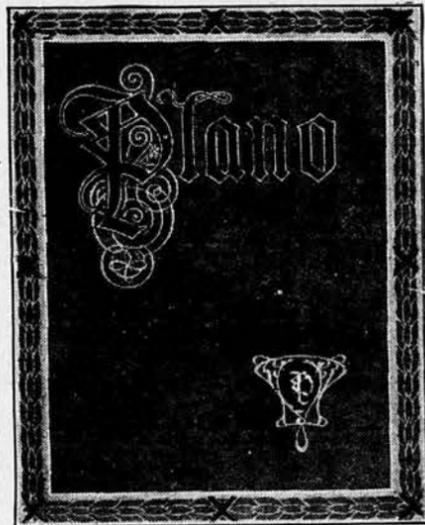
New York Buffalo Chicago  
Boston Cincinnati St. Louis  
Cleveland

National Lead & Oil Co. John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.  
Pittsburg. Philadelphia.

**"Signs of the Satisfied Farmer"**

**SHOWN IN PLANO YEAR BOOK.**

The Plano catalog for 1905 is a beautifully illustrated book replete with interesting descriptions of Plano machines.



Miniature reproduction of Plano catalog cover.

The artistic border designs, text, and reproductions of machines are printed in a pleasing combination of buff and blue inks. On the double center pages are shown actual photographic reproductions of field scenes from different parts of the world. These illustrations are appropriately entitled "Signs of the Satisfied Farmer."

This catalog is well worth having for its beauty alone, and may be secured from Plano agents who carry complete stocks of Plano repairs, and who are always glad to have an opportunity to show and explain the Plano machines.



**MICA-NOID READY ROOFING**

is water-proof; not affected by heat or cold; fire-proof against all ordinary roof exposures. ANYONE CAN LAY IT.

**REQUIRES NO PAINTING WHEN LAID GIVES GENERAL SATISFACTION**

for Barns, Houses, Creameries, Factories, etc. For sale by dealers in Lumber, Hardware, Builders' Material, General Merchants and Agricultural Implements.

**Ask Us To Send Samples Free** If your dealer hasn't MICA-NOID READY ROOFING, write us and we'll give you name of one who has.

**ASBESTOS MFG. AND ROOFING CO.** Factory: 2d and Carr Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

**"HOW TO GET A FARM." FOR TEN CENTS**

Send your name and address to SETTLERS INFORMATION BUREAU, P. O. Box 88, Portland, Ore., inclosing 10 cents in coin.



**SHOW HERD OF S. A. SPRIGGS, WESTPHALIA, KANS.**

In his advertisement on page 162, Mr. Spriggs has the following to say regarding this herd: "In this sale I offer my Show Herd of 1904, they were never defeated—showed in hot competition—several of them champions of two State fairs. To any one intending the purchase of breeding stock, I would say this is the opportunity of a lifetime to buy stock of this class at your own bid."

Mammoth. Grover Cleveland Jr. was also one of our show herd last fall, winning at both the Missouri and Kansas State Fairs and a number of county fairs. We made a light season with him last year, and he is a good performer on mares, and never worked with a jennet. This jack traces under any jack sire and dam to Imp. Mammoth than any jack I know of. He will be a grand good one to head some herd of jennets. He should mature to full 16 hands and weigh 1,200 pounds. I want to call attention to another good jack, Giant Mammoth, so-called on account of his powerful conformation. He is 15 1/2 hands high, and a shiny black with mealy points, 5 years old. We made the season with him last year, and he had fully 70 per cent of his mares safe in foal. He is one of the best mule jacks I ever owned. Kentucky Mammoth is a 15 1/2-hand, 5-year-old jack, black with mealy points. He is a very heavy-boned jack, and has a long, deep body with a wonderfully large head and ear. We consider him an extra good one. Missouri Mammoth, also in the sale, is a 5-year-old colt, sired by Limestone Mammoth, dam Miss Fewel (15 1/2 hands). This jennet was a winner at St. Louis, as was also her suckling colt, a full brother to Missouri Mammoth. This is a wonderfully well-bred jack and should prove a very valuable investment for some one. Maximilian Jr. is a son of Imp. Castilian, a 16-hand imported jack that cost \$1,600 in Kentucky before the panic. The dam of Maximilian Jr. was by Imp. Columbus, and his grandam was by Imp. Maximilian, while his great grandam was an imported jennet. He is 15 hands high. Any one wanting a good Spanish jack should be pleased with this one. Black Hawk, also in the sale, is a shiny black with mealy points, is 15 1/2 hands high, and is a jack of nice finish. This is one of the best performers on mares I ever saw. He is a proved breeder and is a nice jack to handle. He can be turned into the pasture with mares and he will do service without handling.

**Publisher's Paragraphs.**

The Apple Specialist, of Quincy, Ill., claims to be the only paper in the world devoted exclusively to the production of apples; price 50 cents a year. Any old subscriber sending us \$1.25 will extend his paid subscription a year and receive the Apple Specialist one year, and may send the Kansas Farmer one year to a new subscriber. What better investment can you make for the money?

C. B. Nicodemus, Fremont, Neb., writes J. D. Tower & Sons Co., Mendota, Ill., as follows: "This is my third year working corn with your Surface Cultivators, and the results are better each year. They are well adapted to Nebraska soil and tend to increase the yield

of the stockholders of the Company. Of Mr. H. H. Tucker, one of the partners of the Tucker-Woods Lumber Co., his fellowmen all commend him for his rustling business qualifications and his integrity and square dealing.

"If the readers of the Kansas Farmer will refer to my report of October 7, 1904, they will see that at that time there were 21 wells producing oil and 4 more being drilled. On February 3, Mr. Tucker took me in a buggy and we drove from well to well, power-house to power-house, over the Company's leased lands, and this was what I personally saw: Forty-six wells connected with pumping-plants, 4 more wells being drilled, and streams of oil being pumped from the wells running from the pipes into the tanks; and before the cold wave of January 10 stopped partially the flow through the pipe-lines of the Standard Oil Company, the pipe-line runs of the Standard from the Publishers' Oil Company for six days was 8 tanks of 180 barrels each of high-grade oil. Thirty-four of the 46 wells of the Company give high-grade oil, testing from 32 to 36 per cent specific gravity, while the other 12 wells give oil testing from 22 to 28 per cent specific gravity. As the Standard Oil Company bases the price it pays for oil upon the test of the same, the Publishers' Company is developing only that portion of its lands that produces the high-grade of oil; and to my observation, basing my judgment upon the closeness of wells in the Ohio oil country, at Lima, Waupukanetta, Celina, and St. Mary's Reservoir, as I saw them in 1891, this Company has only placed its wells close enough to test the field. And the field thus tested with 46 producing wells and not one single duster or dry hole, if its wells are placed as close as in Ohio, would give space for from 250 to 300 wells.

"When I called Mr. Tucker's attention to this fact, he said that the wells they had been sinking had been located with the prime object of testing the producing qualities of their field and that the new wells would all be located between the wells now pumping oil. But these wells are most of them located around the outside of the leased lands, with the greater portion of the field—its central part—only partially developed by a well here and there, testing its producing qualities.

"In my letter of last October, I stated that the producers would be paying dividends by January, 1905; and while all the funds derived from sales of stock shares are used in the sinking of additional wells, this fund had a good increase in November and December from the receipts from oil sales; and in addition thereto from the sales of oil in December, a cash dividend of one-half cent per share was declared in January upon all of the stock of the Company sold or unsold, and the purchaser of the stock of the Company now re-

Horticulture

About Some Insects and Insect Books for the Farmer.

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

Each inquiry about insects has been answered as promptly as possible after receipt by personal communication, but, in preparing replies for publication in the KANSAS FARMER, the subjects are treated at greater length than could be done conveniently at the time of the correspondence, and, although the articles are now presented somewhat out of season, their value should remain good for reference purposes if preserved.

The following inquiry will require an answer in two parts:

"We send you by this mail a small pasteboard box, containing a few worms or caterpillars that are doing great damage to our sorghum crop. They appear to us to correspond to the description of the fall army-worm. Will you kindly verify our judgment as to the name? Also we would be glad to get any information that you may be able to give us as to how long it will probably remain with us and whether we are liable to be subjected to its attacks next year?"

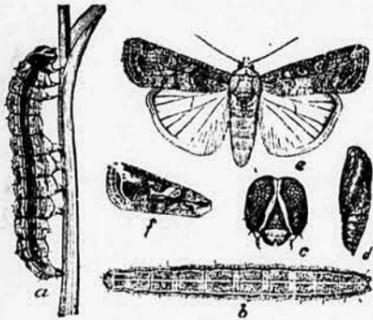
"We are planning to seed some alfalfa, orchard-grass, English blue-grass, red clover, Alsike clover, Bromegrass, redtop, Kentucky blue-grass and white clover within the next two or three weeks. Would you consider it dangerous to seed these crops on account of the large number of these worms now working on our sorghum and grasses? We notice that these worms seem to be particularly destructive to crab-grasses.

"What do you consider the best authority for a farmer to have in his library along entomological lines?"

PART I.—THE FALL ARMY WORM.

(Laphygma frugiperda, Smith and Abbott.)

Your supposition, that these caterpillars are the formidable kind known as fall army-worms, is correct, since an examination of the specimens received has so proven their identification. The branching white mark, in the form of an inverted letter Y, on the head, is the simplest character for



Life Stages and Characters of the Fall Army-Worm.—a, side view of larva; b, back view of larva; c, head of larva; d, pupa; e, moth; f, fore-wing of moth differing in markings. All natural size, except Fig. c, which is enlarged. (Fig. a, from Riley; Figs. b, c, d, e, and f, from Chittenden, Bull. 29, Div. of Entomology, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

recognition of the worm, while other prominent markings of the body consist of a dark stripe along either side, bordered below with yellow, and three white lines running lengthwise on the back which has a ground color quite variable in pale to darker shades with separate specimens.

One or two small broods of this kind of caterpillars may thrive earlier in the season, perhaps scarcely heeded even if noticed, for, not until in the fall usually, seldom before the first of August, are their gregarious habits displayed when sweeping multitudes are apt to appear with such suddenness that devastation is spread by their progress before resistance can be offered, and often their ravages have extended throughout the entire course of their activity in spite of all efforts to control them.

This species is known in the Southern States as the "grass worm," but the appellation of "fall army-worm" has been more generally bestowed on it in distinction from the common army-worm which, as a rule, appears earlier in the season.

Grasses, cereals, vegetables, even vines and foliage of some kinds of fruit-trees and a variety of other plants have been almost indiscriminately devoured, often entire fields ravaged clean of all vegetation, wherever hordes of these worms have traveled. The worms, or larvæ, grow to a length of about one and a half inches when they enter the ground to a depth of an inch, even more or sometimes less, and there undergo a period of transformations, called the pupal stage, from which moths are developed; the moths shortly escape from the ground, mate, and the females deposit eggs from which a new generation of worms is hatched. The last brood of the season attempts to hibernate in the pupal stage in the ground, but as the species is distinctly native to Southern or warm regions, it seems unable to withstand the rigor of Northern winters, since it has been known to perish in cases observed; hence, there is good reason to suppose that many outbreaks of the worms in the North are produced by parent moths which have migrated from the South.

The moth has grayish-brown fore wings with an expanse of about one and a half inches, but the markings vary with individuals, usually in two distinct examples; the hind wings are glossy white, except for dark outer borders.

Outbreaks of the worms rarely occur in the same locality two years in succession, yet, as such is to be feared, the enforcement of precautions is advised to prevent reappearance of the foe. Deep plowing of the ground which has been overrun by the worms is considered the safest measure, especially if done late in the fall, before planting to another crop. The pupæ in the ground are then buried too deep for the moths, should they mature, to be able to escape, or else the cells are broken up and the immature insects exposed to winter weather. With alfalfa-fields, however, where plowing cannot be resorted to, disking will answer much to the same purpose. Fall plowing is also effective in checking many other pests of the field.

If the worms could be plowed under effectively in case the crop is not worth saving, or if no vegetation remains to interfere with complete burial, plowing might be commenced at once and your seeding done as intended.

Several methods are recommended for the purpose of destroying the worms or reducing their number when they appear: live stock turned into an infested field will trample upon and kill many of the caterpillars, or on fields of young grain and on lawns, they can be crushed with a heavy roller drawn over them; the progress of an army of worms has sometimes been checked by furrows, trenches or barriers which entrap the worms where they can be killed in masses. Various other means are employed for special conditions. Insect parasites and other natural enemies tend to suppress the host, particularly when in the larval stage.

A reference in the KANSAS FARMER, October 1870, stating that the fall army-worms occurred in Kansas in 1866, was published from a letter of a correspondent in Anderson County, under date of August 29, 1870, when the worms had appeared again. Also in the latter year, a complaint was recorded from Ottawa, Franklin County, by C. V. Riley. For 1884, Dr. F. H. Snow reported to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture an account of injuries in Douglas, Leavenworth, Jefferson and Labette Counties, and brought out the fact that wheat and rye which had been planted late escaped from attacks. In 1885 and 1899, Mr. W. Knaus reported attacks in McPherson County. The name of the species was published in the first list of Kansas lepidoptera, in 1875, by Dr. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas.

PART II.—WHAT BOOKS SHOULD THE FARMER HAVE FOR ENTOMOLOGICAL REFERENCE?

The selection of the best book on the subject of entomology for the farmer is a difficult matter because of the various requirements suitable to different classes of agriculturists in different localities.

If only the practical purposes of the farmer are to be considered, perhaps there is no work which serves his needs better than the one prepared by Professor J. B. Smith, called "Economic Entomology." When this book was published, a competent judge of its merits said, "It has no rival in its own field, that of applied entomology, and is also an excellent adjunct in systematic entomology."

What a farmer considers as entomology is seldom more than the economic part of the science or the practical knowledge concerning insect friends and foes with regard to combating the latter. Comparatively few farmers have any conception of the structural, systematic and biologic phases of the science, and, therefore, they fail to realize that the vast amount of research done in these lines comprises an educational value upon which rests the success of the economic value. Consequently, an understanding of elementary entomology by the farmer would be specially helpful to him, but the books which are prepared for instruction in the study are mainly intended for the use of students who usually have further assistance from personal instructors.

Of this class of instruction books, one now in extensive use is the "Manual for the Study of Insects," by Professor J. H. Comstock, which is an exceptionally detailed work also treating of many injurious and other common species of interest to the agriculturist. While much of the text is rather complex for the ordinary unaided reader, the value of the whole for reference purposes alone entitles the work to first consideration in case a book of high grade is wanted as a general review of entomology.

"Elementary Studies of Insect Life" is the title of a book of particular interest to Kansas people, since it was written by Professor S. J. Hunter of the University of Kansas and published by Crane & Co. of Topeka. It contains numerous original illustrations and is thus recommended: "The fruit-grower will find a chapter on his friends and foes among the insect tribe. The farmer and others will find valuable information in the compendium with which the work closes. It is alphabetically arranged for reference, and treats of the injurious forms of insect life and how to deal with them." Besides, directions are given for nature-study lessons as an aid to the teacher, student or general reader.

A serious difficulty which the average reader is likely to meet with in any of the books for entomological reading now offered to the public is to understand the meaning of the expressions employed. Technical expressions are required for all sciences; hence, entomology is no exception in this respect. With matters of detail and exactness, the need of restricted and definite terms is imperative. True entomology, then, cannot be expressed in simple language. A work of a preliminary character might be possible within the limitation of common or familiar words, but it could be no more than an aid for nature-study.

Nature-study, then, is a basis for higher conception, which, in insect study alone, presents problems of enormous importance in relation to general welfare of the people. Primary training in this line has justly become recognized as a popular need, as is shown by the general introduction of nature-study courses in high school, intermediate and even lower grades of the public educational system.

The fact that a good dictionary is the first requisite for the explanation of words is not always heeded, and attention might be directed to the unabridged editions which contain numerous excellent illustrations of insects, as well as of other things, both

STARK best by Test—78 YEARS. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly Stark Nursery, Louisiana, Mo.; Huntsville, Ala.

ALFALFA SEED GEO. H. MACK & CO., Garden City, Kans.

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS ONLY \$2 PER 1000. 30 varieties to select from. TWENTIETH CENTURY FRUIT FARM Atlantic, Iowa.

HAVE YOU GOT A DOLLAR 25 Grafted Apple Trees for \$1 Other Hardy Trees 25 Budded Peach Trees for \$1 and vines very cheap. A 50 Concord Grape Vines for \$1 due bill good for 25c and catalog free. Write for it We pay freight on \$10.00 orders. FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box 1, Fairbury, Neb.

HEALTHY TREES Honest in quality Grafted apples 4c; Budded Cherries, 15c each; good varieties. Concord Grapes, \$2 per 100; Ash, B. and H. Locust, low price; 1000 Rus. Mulberry \$1. We pay freight. Catalog free. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 32, Fairbury, Neb.

FRUITFUL TREES High in Quality Low in Price Millions of Fruit and Forest Trees, Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grapes and Strawberries. R. Mulberry and Black Locust Seedlings at special prices. Freight prepaid on \$10 orders. Guaranteed to reach you fresh and bright. Don't miss our free catalogue. GAGE COUNTY NURSERIES Box 625 Beatrice, Neb.

New Catalogue Most complete I have ever issued. Tested Seeds—Vegetable and Flower. Thoroughbred Specialty of Potatoes and Corn; Poultry. Free Catalogue. If you mention this paper I will send sample packet of earliest large sweet corn ever introduced, for testing. F. B. MILLS, Seedsman, Box 703, Rose Hill, N. Y.

PEDIGREE SEED CORN FUNKS WAY SEED CORN ON THE EAR. Funks Corn won the only Grand Prize at the St. Louis World's Fair. The Grand Sweepstakes carcass at the International Live Stock Show was fed on Funks high protein corn. Write for our New Book on Corn. It is free. FUNK BROS., SEED CO., 422 N. East Street, Bloomington, Ill. We are the pioneer in shipping corn in the ear in this country.

GOOD SEEDS CHEAP Best in the World. I have been growing plump seeds and selling them on the square. My customers stick. Nobody else sells my quality of seeds at my prices. I cent a pkt. and up. Onion seed 50c per lb. All other seeds equally low. A LARGE LOT OF EXTRA PACKAGES PRESENTED FREE WITH EVERY ORDER. I want to fill a trial order, large or small, for you. You'll come again. Send your own and neighbor's name and address for big FREE catalogue. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ills.

Iowa-Grown Seed Corn That will grow where any seed corn will grow. W. W. VANSANT & SONS grow their own corn, breed their own corn, and sell their own corn. Buy of practical farmers who know what seed ought to be and the crop it ought to produce. Our corn is cured by sun and wind, and has the highest possible germinating power. The city seedsman never sees his seed corn until it comes to his door. We know ours from the tiny sprout to the full ear. To insure a big crop of corn in 1905, get your seed corn of— Box 14. W. W. VANSANT & SONS, Farragut, Ia.

THE FRUIT-GROWER ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI In the first authority for farmers and fruit-growers in the great fruit-growing centers. The April number will be a "special" devoted to an extended discussion on the profitable raising and marketing of Small Fruits. Every berry-raiser, every farmer, should get this as well as every other number of this paper. The Fruit-Grower is "the handsomest farm paper published" and costs 50c a year. Send 25c and name of 10 persons interested in fruit-growing for a year's trial. Eastern Edition for States east of Ohio. The Fruit-Grower, 1242 E. 7th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

in the pictorial supplement and with the highly instructive definitions. A person can become well informed without an instructor by freely consulting the dictionary in connection with his reading on any subject. If the ordinary reader does not make an effort to learn the meaning of the terms used in entomology, and he will be likely to find many strange words that are often used in economic literature, then what has been written for him fails to convey its full significance.

In his article, "The Kind of Economic Entomology Which the Farmer Ought to Know," Professor S. A. Forbes has said, "I early began to wonder whether the papers and reports, upon the preparation of which much painstaking labor had been bestowed, were so published as actually to reach the practical farmer; and whether, if they reached him, they were at all generally read by him; and whether, if read, they were always understood; and, if understood, they were not presently forgotten; and, if remembered, they were applied to his farm practice in a way fully to work out to the improvement of his farming, to the increase of his crops, to the enlargement of his income, to the better living of his family and the better education of his children, and to the advancement of his status as a member of his community."

After all, the kind of reading matter that is doing the most good to the farmer, outside of agricultural journals, and they as well as newspapers and other periodicals are conveyors of such knowledge to a great extent, is furnished at public expense. No farmer should lack for the latest and best information when there is a wealth of literature, covering every subject of consequence for the improvement of agriculture, which is offered free by the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations of every State and Territory; besides, State boards of agriculture, horticultural societies and higher educational institutions have produced extensive contributions of similar nature. The former class of publications are generally distributed free for the asking, free of postage; with the latter class, membership or postage is usually required of applicants.

More farmers than are at present reached could obtain these publications direct if they would only apply for them. At any rate, every reader is certainly reached more or less through current publications as mentioned.

The efforts made at public expense for the instruction of the farmer in the best methods towards obtaining the best results in production have proven to be a wise course adopted by progressive governments, which in the United States ranks close in importance to the educational system for the young. Plainly, the rapid progress of farming interests is due to this liberal provision.

Among the various subjects treated by governmental and special investigators, entomology has usually received proper attention everywhere. The farmer should not only post himself on what is published in his own State, but elsewhere, concerning topics which are adapted to the needs of his particular conditions. He should obtain the publications when fresh and available, for often the editions soon become exhausted; and, above all, he should use and preserve them for reference.

Among the many publications issued for the benefit of the agriculturist, the University of Kansas offers from its department of entomology a number of bulletins on subjects particularly helpful to every progressive farmer in the State. Copies are furnished free on request, excepting postage if wanted by mail.

If this kind of literature is profitable to the farmer, who thereby learns of the results of investigation on many important questions and applies modern methods for combating insect ravages, the work of preparation and the expense of printing are amply repaid to the State by improved agriculture gained from better and surer crops.

While the results of much study in dealing with insect friends and foes are generously contributed to these bulletins with unselfish purpose, the credit belongs to Professors Snow, Kellogg and Hunter who have worked untiringly in their efforts for many years.

Following is a list of the publications which can be furnished. A copy of any number will be mailed, as long as the supply lasts, to any applicant who encloses stamps for the required postage.

The first six numbers relate to "Contagious Diseases of the Chinch-Bug;" No. 6 is the most important, as it contains a summary of all the preceding. Postage, respectively, No. 1, 10 cents; No. 2, 2 cents; No. three, 10c; No. 4, 2 cents; No. 5, 2 cents; No. 6, 2 cents.

No. 7. "Common Injurious Insects of Kansas." Postage 5 cents. This work is probably the most useful book of its kind yet offered to the people of Kansas.

No. 8. "The More Destructive Grasshoppers of Kansas." Postage 1 cent.

No. 9. "Scale-Insects Injurious to Orchards." Postage, 2 cents.

No. 10. "Alfalfa, Grasshoppers, Bees—Their Relationship." Postage, 7 cents.

No. 11. "The Honey-Bee and its Food-Plants in Kansas." Postage, 5 cents.

Address Prof. F. H. Snow, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

GRAIN-LICE AND HESSIAN FLIES.

"I find on my volunteer wheat at junction of root and stalk the insect inclosed herewith.

1. What is its name and life history?  
2. Please give description and life history of the Hessian fly.

As a rule, we farmers do not know an Hessian fly when we see it." Morganville, Clay County, Kansas, Sept. 19, 1904.

1. The specimens received belong to the plant-lice, a family of small, usually minute, soft-bodied insects which suck the juices of plants. Both winged and wingless forms are common with the same species; they are very productive, females often give



Aphis or Plant-Lice, Many Times Enlarged.—a, winged female; b, pupa; c, wingless female. (After Forbes.)

birth to living young, instead of laying eggs, and without the intervention of males, but true eggs usually save the species through the winter. They are tender creatures but difficult to control. Usually they can only be left to the mercy of the weather and natural enemies.

All insects of this kind are desired alive, for, after they die, the bodies become shriveled and damaged if sent loose in letters, thus making determinations almost impossible. Therefore, these specimens could not be named further than "Aphis—probably, very interesting for such a form as this to be on wheat."

2. So much information has been published recently in the KANSAS FARMER in regard to the Hessian fly that this pest should be pretty well known, consequently, the space of the paper should not be occupied again with matter that would principally be repeated. Briefly speaking, the adult is a gall-gnat belonging to a family of minute two-winged flies. Each generation is represented by four distinct stages: first, the egg; second, the maggot, or larva; third, the pupa or "flaxseed"; and fourth, the winged insect. Injury to growing wheat, barley and rye is done entirely by the maggots which hatch from eggs laid by the fly and feed in the tissues of the plants close to the ground where they or the "flaxseed" forms are commonly found in infested plants. Spring and fall broods mature each year, and sometimes supplementary broods. Further information particularly for preventive and remedial measures may be obtained by reference to back num-

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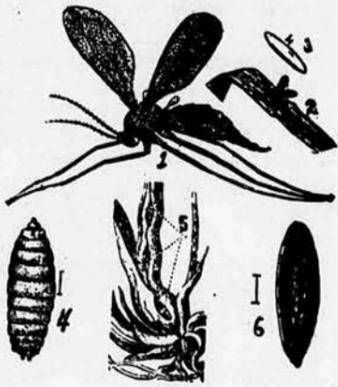
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bers of the KANSAS FARMER, or from the book, "Common Injurious Insects of Kansas" (a copy of which will be



Life History of the Hessian Fly.—1, female fly, enlarged; 2, female fly, natural size, laying eggs on leaf; 3, egg, enlarged; 4, maggot, enlarged; 5, stem of wheat plant swollen at three places where "flax-seeds" are situated; 6, puparium case or "flaxseed," enlarged. (After Riley, Burgess and Packard.)

sent for postage, 5 cents, by Prof. F. H. Snow, University of Kansas, Lawrence, or from other numerous sources.

THE ANGOUMOIS GRAIN MOTH AND OTHER GRANARY PESTS.

"Complying with a request of the KANSAS FARMER of November 24, I will send you some specimens procured from a corn-crib which I cleaned out to-day. The white worms (1) were found under a board that had been tacked over a hoe, and the long brown worms (2) were very plentiful in such places. The little brown bugs (3) were found in several places around the crib. This crib has been in use several years and has not been cleaned out for two years.

I will also enclose a few kernels of corn (6) that has been worked on. Which one of these insects did the work?"

Vernon, Woodson County, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1904.

Evidence was found of six different kinds of pests among the specimens submitted for examination.

1. The white worms have been determined at the U. S. Bureau of Entomology as the larvæ of a kind of window-fly (*Scenopinus fenestralis*.)

2. The long brown worms are called yellow meal-worms (*Tenebrio molitor*).

3. The little brown bugs are known as saw-toothed grain beetles (*Silvanus surinamensis*).

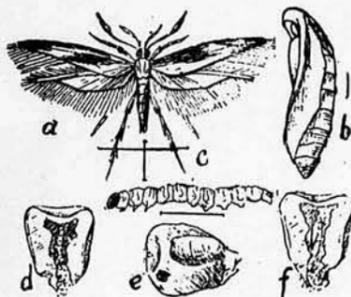
4. A larval or pupal tube, probably of the meal snout-moth (*Pyralis farinalis*), was found.

5. A single beetle was identified at the U. S. Bureau of Entomology as the brown spider-beetle (*Ptinus brunneus*).

6. The kernels of corn show the work of the Angoumois grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*). No insects of this species were found but this conclusion was verified at the U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

Brief mention might be produced from Kellogg's work on "Common Injurious Insects of Kansas," in regard to the Angoumois grain moth.

"Description and Life-history—The adult form of the insect is a small



Life History of the Angoumois Grain Moth.—a, moth; b, pupa; c, larva; d, section of kernel of corn, showing larva inside; e, infested kernel of corn, outside appearance; f, section of kernel of corn, showing pupa inside. (Figs. a and c after Weed, reproduced with b, d, e, and f in "Common Injurious Insects of Kansas," by V. L. Kellogg.)

moth about one-fourth of an inch in length, and about one-half an inch from tip to tip of expanded wings. As a larva or grub, during which stage

the damage is done, it is found burrowing within kernels of various stored grains, eating out the inside starchy portions, and leaving only a shell.

"The moths fly about at night, and lay their eggs either on standing grain in the field or on stored grain in bins and cribs. There are probably four or five broods each year in this State. The eggs are deposited at the base of the kernel, so that the larva or grub on hatching makes its entrance hole at the base. This hole is usually filled with excreta, so that it is not noticeable. The larva after some time changes into a quiescent pupa. Just before this change, a hole is gnawed by the larva at the apex of the kernel for the exit of the future moth. This hole is conspicuous, and is the one referred to in the diagnosis as betraying infested grains.

"Kernels of suspected grain should be split open; if infested by the pest, either a small, white, brown-headed grub, with nine pairs of legs, or a brown, mummy-like pupa, with wing-pads, antennæ, and legs closely pressed against the body, will be seen. Or there may be found the perfect moth, with folded wings, ready to emerge from the kernel."

An effective remedy which can be used against all grain pests was fully discussed in the recent issue of the KANSAS FARMER referred to in above letter.

Forest Trees for Fence Posts.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It seems to me that our prairie farmers are not planting enough forest-trees. Carload after carload of fence-posts, alone, are shipped to the prairie country every year and the farmers are paying large sums of money for something that they could just as well raise for themselves, and very cheaply at that.

The Bureau of Forestry at Washington, D. C., has in the last few years done a great deal to encourage farmers to plant forest-trees, and showed them what and how to plant. Still, a large per cent of our prairie farmers are almost without trees and very few are planted systematically or are taken care of. The large railroad companies saw the point long ago, and have planted large forests of trees suitable for their purposes. Railroad corporations are shrewd business people and if it pays them to raise their own ties, telegraph-poles and bridge-timbers, I cannot see why it would not be a good investment for our prairie farmers to raise their own fence-posts and fuel.

It is a very easy matter, and with a little care a good grove can be had on a farm and with very little expense. Almost any land, even when very stony or sandy, will grow trees of some kind. Before setting trees plow your land deep and harrow it well, about the same as you would for corn. I would advise to use one- or two-year-old seedlings. They root readily and can be cultivated the first year with a double corn cultivator. Care should be taken, however, to keep the ground level.

It is best to plant trees 4 by 4 feet, making the rows straight both ways. They will grow much straighter than when planted farther apart and will shade the ground in two or three years, thus saving the work of cultivating them. When they get to crowding one another, every second row should be cut down. The wood thus gained will pay well for the labor. The best trees for fence-posts and suitable for Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska are:

The Black or Yellow Locust.—This is the very fast grower, surpassed in quick growth only by the cottonwood. The tree grows straight, forms a good top, has small thick thorns; the blossoms are white and the seed-pods look like small string-beans. It is native anywhere south of Nebraska and I have seen some trees growing wild on the Little Blue River, in Jefferson County, this State. The wood is very durable, fence-posts lasting almost as long as those of red cedar. This tree should be largely planted everywhere. It is a money-maker and in good ground grows large enough for fence-

posts in 5 years. When cut down, the stump will again throw up sprouts, and if all but one are removed, it forms a strong tree in a very few years.

The Catalpa.—Of this variety only the speciosa, or hardy catalpa should be planted for timber. It has a very smooth bark, large, broad leaves and white, showy flowers, growing in pyramidal clusters. It grows very fast and the wood is probably the most durable for fence-posts. In Bulletin No. 73 of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture, a piece is shown of a catalpa post which was in the ground 38 years.

The Russian Mulberry.—Another good tree for fence-posts. It grows reasonably fast, will make posts in 8 or 10 years, which are very strong and durable. The tree is hardy anywhere south of South Dakota.

The Osage Orange.—Not hardy north of here. A quick grower, thorny, wood of excellent quality, posts lasting from 20 to 25 years.

Honey Locust.—A rapid growing tree, with long, sharp thorns. Very hardy. The wood is heavy and lasts well in the ground.

Any further information on planting, prices of seedlings, and where to procure them, will be cheerfully furnished.

CARL SONDEREGGER,  
Beatrice, Nebr.

Asparagus.

Among vegetables there are none that I more highly prize than the asparagus. During my boyhood it was used only for ornamentation. We then did not know its value as a table luxury. We had it in our gardens, 'tis true, but only to festoon the walls of our dining-rooms to keep the flies off the tables and walls. We then had flies aplenty but the facilities for keeping them out of our houses were not as now. Screen-wire was not known or in use. My attention was first called to asparagus as an edible plant a little more than fifty years ago. The New York Tribune was one of the few papers that came to our home. In it there was an attempt at an agricultural department presided over by good old Solon Robinson, with, if my memory serves me, P. T. Quinn as secretary. On receiving the papers (weekly), we could not afford a daily in those times, I first turned to the farm department and eagerly devoured its contents. Here I received the first intimation that asparagus was a vegetable that might be eaten. I remember well that Mr. Quinn said that he believed that 1,000 pounds per acre was a possibility in its growth. That sounded remarkable to my young mind, when I knew nothing of its value or how to prepare it or the part used.

I can not remember to have eaten it until after the war, or about 1868. So well pleased was I with it that I deemed it indispensable and would as soon go without potatoes during the summer as to dispense with asparagus. It usually is the first vegetable on our table—ere the frost season is over it can be had. Last year it appeared on our table April 6—was there in October—for nearly seven months and always welcome.

There is no vegetable more easily grown. When once established it is there for a lifetime. On coming to this place twenty-one years ago I put in some of this vegetable. It is still in evidence doing business.

HOW TO PLANT.

The ground should be rich, alluvial soil, well-drained, prepared as for potatoes. The plants should be one year old. With a double plow draw furrows as deep as possible, rows four feet apart. Drop the plants in the furrow two feet apart; cover not more than three inches until the plants are up. Now commence cultivating, being careful not to cover the plants, but filling the furrow as the plants grow. Should you cover them they can not come again, as the eye of the plant is exhausted. Remember that your success or failure will depend upon this treatment.

After the plants are well established they should be cultivated as often as possible. While no plant can stand

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much abuse, none responds more to generous treatment.

VARIETIES.

I find little difference in them but rather prefer Palmetto or Baus. I have other kinds. Planting four feet apart in the row will enable you to cultivate and reduce the expense of cultivation, and if planted deep (six inches), you can cultivate with the harrow, not injuring the plants. Of course when the season is on for cutting you must cultivate between the rows, not across, as by such cultivation you would destroy the tender shoots. Another reason for planting deep is that in cutting you do not have to wait until the shoots are above ground but as soon as they appear you run the knife down by the side of the shoot, cutting it at the top of the stool or plant. By this plan you will have "white grass," but if allowed to grow above ground, it will be, "green grass." Some prefer one way, some another.

In preparing a bed for family use a somewhat different method might be used. A bed of say fifty plants (which will be plenty for almost any family) if properly cared for, can be planted 2 by 2 feet—or better still, in the family garden can be planted close up to the fence and made to do duty where weeds usually flourish. This is my custom. I get good—in fact the best results from such plants so planted all around the field and garden. Not being crowded, they do well and noxious weeds are usually kept down.

I know of no plant that responds better to manure. I cover three or four inches each year, working it into the soil. As to the possibility of returns from asparagus, Mr. Quinn said fifty years ago that it was possible to raise 1,000 pounds per acre. In 1903 I marketed and sold from one fourth of an acre in my garden 317.15 pounds or at the rate of 1,268.60 pounds per acre. Had I not stopped cutting on one-half of the patch June 1, but continued to cut as long as I did the rest, it would have exceeded 1,500 pounds per acre, or going Mr. Quinn one-half better.

I will be glad to answer any questions on this or any other similar topic. When writing please enclose stamp for reply. FRANK HOLSINGER.

How Many Potatoes to Plant.

Please tell me through the columns of your paper, how many bushels of Irish potatoes to plant one acre of ground, in rows three feet apart.

Harvey County. B. W. HUNT.

The amount of seed will depend upon the size of the sets and their distance apart in the row. If you use 10 pickers on your planter (Aspinwall) making the hills about 9 inches apart, and if the seed is cut to single eyes out of fairly large potatoes, about 10 bushels to the acre will be required. If medium-sized or small potatoes are used and are cut to single eyes, the quantity of seed required will be correspondingly less. If the seed-pieces are cut to a size, regardless of the bigness of the tubers cut, the amount required to plant an acre will be the same whether large or small seed is used. EDWIN TAYLOR.

Do Not Cover Peanut Blossoms.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some time ago I sent you an article on Spanish peanuts; and since it came into print I have had so many inquiries in regard to covering up the blossoms that I can not answer all; and if you will publish this it will enlighten them and many other readers, I hope. If you cover the blossoms of a peanut, it ruins it unless the blossoms were about ready to dry up. If you persist in covering up the blossoms as fast as they come you will have no peanuts. It is a needless as well as detrimental task; for the spike comes from the joint and shoots into the ground, and then comes the blossom on top of the joint. Now if this is covered before it begins to dry up, no peanut will form in the ground on the end of the spike. I know by experience. I wish every farmer could give this valuable crop a chance.

Newton County, Texas. G. D. PEREGO.

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## SALZER'S NATIONAL OATS

**Yes, farmers of America, lend me your ears, while I chant the merits of this new Oat Novelty. It is positively the most wonderful Oat on earth.**

**Editors, Agricultural Writers, Institute Orators all talk and write about this new Oat. It yielded in Wis. 156 bu., in Ohio 187 bu., in Mich. 231 bu., in Mo. 255 bu., and in N. D. 310 bu. per acre, during 1904, and in 1905 you can grow just as easily 300 bu. per acre of SALZER'S NATIONAL OATS, as we can. Your land is just as good, just as rich and you are just as good a farmer as we are. We hope you will try this oat in 1905, and then sell same for seed to your neighbors at a fancy price, next fall.**

### MACARONI WHEAT

**Yielded for thousands of farmers in 1904, scattered all over America, from 30 to 80 bu. per acre of as fine a wheat as the sun shines on. It does well on arid, dry lands, as also on rich farm lands. It is the only wheat that laughs at droughts and scoffs at Black Rust—that terrible scourge. It's rust proof!**

<p><b>Speltz or Emmer.</b> 80 Bu. per Acre.</p> <p>Wonderful Speltz, marvelous Speltz, profitable Speltz, the farmer's firm friend, flourishing everywhere and yielding 80 bu. of grain and 4 tons of splendid straw hay per acre besides.</p> <p><b>Home Builder Corn.</b> Was named because 50 acres in 1902 produced so bountifully that it built and paid for a beautiful home. See Salzer's catalog. It is the biggest eared early and heaviest yielding Yellow Dent Corn we know. Yields 8 to 800 bu. per acre.</p>	<p><b>Billion Dollar Grass and Teosinte.</b> A noble pair. Billion Dollar Grass, the most talked of grass on earth, makes 14 tons of fine hay per acre, while Teosinte astonishes and startles you with 80 tons of green food per acre, rich in sugar and milk and food values.</p> <p><b>Potatoes—736 Bu. per Acre.</b> The Editor of the Rural New Yorker proclaimed to the world that Salzer's Early Wisconsin Potato yielded for him 736 bu. per acre. That pays!</p>	<p><b>Onion Seed 60c.</b> a pound, and other vegetable seeds just as low. We are the largest Vegetable Seed growers in the world, operating 5000 acres.</p> <p><b>\$10.00 for 10c.</b> We wish you to try our great Farm Seeds, hence offer to send you a lot of Farm Seed Samples, fully worth \$10.00 to get a start, together with our great seed catalog, all for but 10c. postage, if you mention this paper. If you already have our catalog mention it, and we will send something else in place.</p>
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**ABSOLUTELY FREE**

If you will send us the accurate address of three widely awake farmers, to whom we can write, giving your name as reference, so that we can mail to them our great plant and seed catalog, we will send to you free of all cost, our magnificent 140-page catalog, and a package of

### EGYPTIAN CLOVER

(with full culture directions).

Coming from the highlands of Egypt, the land of the Pharaohs; the Sphinx and the Pyramids, the land of luxuriant verdure and prodigal growths. This Clover will astonish you.

You may send the three names on a postal card, with full address, and be sure to give your name and address correctly when sending the three names. When writing us be sure and mention name of this paper.

# JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LACROSSE WIS.

When writing to Salzer be sure to mention this paper.—Editor.

Buckbee's Big Seed Catalogue.

We wish that every reader of ours would send for a copy of Buckbee's Big Seed and Plant Guide for 1905. It is replete with good illustrations showing many vegetables and flowers in their true natural colors. This book contains a vast fund of information of especial value to buyers of seeds and plants. Buckbee's seeds are the best that money can buy. They are "full of life" simply because Buckbee tests all his seeds by planting them in the ground. His expert tester has a cast iron rule that 98 out of every 100 seeds planted must produce healthy, vigorous plants or the seed is rejected and sent to the feed bins. "Full of life" is Buckbee's motto and the busy bee is his trade mark. Value up to the brim is evidenced in every price quoted. It pays to plant Buckbee's seeds and plants. The Big Buckbee Seed and Plant Guide is free to all our readers who mention this paper. Address H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill.

For nearly thirty years, the Topeka Seed House has been engaged in the business of furnishing seeds that are especially adapted to the climate and soil of Kansas. Mr. S. H. Downs has been owner and manager all these years and he still gives his personal attention to his business and to the filling of the orders of his customers. These facts are stated here to show what an opportunity Kansas people have to buy field-, garden- or flower-seeds, roots, bulbs, shrubs, both ornamental and fruit-bearing, and fruit and forest-trees right at home. The prices are always reasonable, the service prompt, and the experience of Manager Downs is of great value to the purchaser in securing seeds that will grow in Kansas. See his ad on page 135 and write for his catalogue.

The old adage "every man to his trade" is well illustrated in the firm of W. W. Vansant & Sons, of Farragut, Ia. These gentlemen are seed corn specialists with years of experience. They grow their own corn and breed new and prolific varieties on their hundreds of acres of fine southwestern Iowa soil. Their splendid success has been due to their fair dealing and always keeping faith with their customers. Write them for free catalog. Address Box 14, W. W. Vansant & Sons, Farragut, Ia.

Colortado is the tourists' Messa next season. The Epworth League convention, and Grand Army Encampment will be held in Denver during the summer. Low rates will make trips to mountain points more attractive than ever. If there is anything you want to know about these trips, write C. H. Speers, General Passenger Agent, Colorado Midland Ry., Denver.

Bay City, Mich., May 18, 1904.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.  
Gentlemen:—Enclosed you will find a two-cent stamp for your book "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." I have been using your Prof. Flint's Horse and Cattle Renovating Powders for some years with success. I am now using them on a horse that has the heaves very bad; this is the third day and I see a very marked improvement.  
Yours truly,  
C. MANGOLD.

## WESTERN SEEDS FOR WESTERN PLANTERS

Most Complete Stock Garden, Field and Flower Seeds  
FULLY TESTED—PURE—FRESH  
FREE 1905 CATALOGUE FREE



Alfalfa, Millets, Sorghum, Brome Grass, Meadow Fescue, Dwarf Essex Rape, Macaroni Wheat, and everything in seeds. Write for our special circular on New Oklahoma Dwarf Broom-Corn. Immense yielder. Best known to date. Full line Planet Jr. Tools. Big stock Tree Seeds. Write to  
KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kans.  
or COLORADO SEED HOUSE, Barteldes & Co., Denver, Colo.  
or OKLAHOMA SEED HOUSE, Barteldes & Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Seed-Corn, Kafir-Corn, Cane Seed and Millet.

All kinds of winter and summer blooming plants and bulbs. Hardy flowering shrubs and climbing vines, hardy ever-blooming Roses a specialty. Choice Fruit Trees, Small Fruits and Grape Vines, Palms and Ferns. Gold Fish and Aquarium Supplies. Poultry Supplies, Oyster-shell, Grits, Bone, and all kinds of Poultry Cures. Send for our catalogues and give us a trial order. Call on or address

**S. H. DOWNS, Mgr., 306 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.**

## ADVANCE FENCE

Is sold by the maker direct to you on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL at wholesale prices, freight prepaid.



**ADVANCE**

These terms are the most liberal ever offered. Not only is the price the lowest and the freight prepaid, but you are given thirty days to try, examine and use the fence on your place, thus enabling you to see for yourself the excellence of the construction, the superior strength and many advantages possessed by Advance Fence. If you want a fence of highest quality in material and construction at the lowest possible price, a price made possible only by our economical method of selling and shipping direct to the purchaser from the factory,—here is your opportunity to secure it. Our FREE FENCE BOOK describes 26 styles of Advance Fence—a fence for every requirement of the farmer.

**ADVANCE FENCE CO., 3749 Old Street, PEORIA, ILLINOIS**

## ... BEE KEEPERS' SUPPLIES ...

Latest Improved Hives, Sections, Comb Foundation, Smokers, Bee Veils and all kinds of supplies at low prices. Send for free catalog; don't be afraid to write. Information cheerfully given. LEAHY MANUFACTURING CO., 1730 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

## In the Dairy

### The Man Behind the Cow.

EX-GOVERNOR W. D. HOARD, FORT ATKINSON, WIS., BEFORE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

If I were asked the old question in the catechism, "What is the chief end of man?" I presume I would be thinking of the dairyman, and would answer, "the top end."

Scononoda, the old chief of the Oneida Indians, in a speech at Albany, when he was 100 years old, said, "I am like an aged hemlock. The winds of a hundred winters have whistled through my branches—I am dead at the top." The figure of speech was a striking one, and most powerfully drawn from nature.

There is a wonderful similitude between men and trees. I was reared as a boy and youth in close contact with the Oneida Indians. My father preached among them and I learned to speak their language with considerable facility. One time at a great Methodist campmeeting, I walked out into the deep woods with Thomas Cornelius, the head man of the tribe. He was a man of wonderful powers of thought. Pointing to the trees about him, he said, "You see all these trees, beach, maple, ash, elm, basswood, pine, hemlock. All different kinds of trees. No tree like other tree. No tree say to other tree, 'Why you no like me?' Basswood never say to hemlock, 'What you do all winter with summer clothes on?' Trees like it so. God made it so. Every tree mind his own business. Every tree grow on same ground. Every tree, unless he be sick, grow up to see the light. He not care for sun on his feet. Want it on his head. Why not so good as trees?"

These were some of the lessons I learned from these untutored Indians. Do you wonder then that I say there is a great similitude between men and trees? But it took a hundred years for Scononoda to grow "dead at the top." I know plenty of dairymen who have not lived half of that time and they are too "dead at the top" to know it. Everything about their farms indicate that they have been dead to all thought and progress. They make no effort, take no time, spend no money to give themselves life and understanding at the top.

The "winter of discontent" has set in with them. There are signs that navigation is about to close. They

afford the State they live in and the cause of agricultural progress no hope. They are joined to the idols they worship and those are indifference, ignorance, and poverty of result.

They are at inverse ratio with every impulse of improvement that is going on about them. They wear the worn-out mental clothes of the past generation; worn-out methods, worn-out farms, worn-out stables, worn-out cows, things musty and not sweet, rusty and not bright. In this environment of purpose and condition they exist, but do not live. Surely they are "dead at the top." There is no hope or encouragement in contemplating this class of farmers. Their wives, children and cows appeal to us with a pathos that we can not resist, but what can we do, my brethren? Disraeli said that "Even Providence could not provide against the unforeseen mechinations of stupidity."

#### A MANLY PRIDE AS A FARMER.

Every farmer, every farmer's son and daughter, ought to take pride in doing some one thing extra well. Horace Greeley once said, "The farm wife is the most self-sacrificing of all wives, and she should be given a chance to be proud of some one thing she excels in, if it is nothing more than a beautiful flower-garden." This idea of taking pride in some leading product of the farm has great possibilities in it, leading a man out of a grumbling narrowness, up into the cheery quality of a "good man among men."

The Wisconsin Agriculturist recently contained a short article that would be worth untold sums to the farmers of any State, if they only really and truly believed in it. Here is one paragraph:

"Certain opportunities come to all farmers in common. By this I mean the chance to make yourself known for the superior quality of your products. It may be beef, butter, some particular breed of cattle, etc.; but every farmer worthy of the name should strive to build up a reputation for his product that will insure a steady demand and increased profits."

The paper goes on to relate the case of a young man who thought he would take pride in cultivating improved varieties of potatoes. Some of his neighbors laughed at him, but they should have been laughed at for their silly, narrow ideas. He went ahead, stimulated by a noble pride in doing something extra well, and now he is at the head of a large seed establishment.

We know of scores of farmers who make a specialty of producing various kinds of fine seed grains and advertising the same in agricultural papers. Others select some one breed of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, or fowls. There is plenty of room in any of them for the prideful man; but the man who is in it just for the money, will soon get left. Good, honest pride is a safe leader, but mere greed for gain will soon lead a man to cheat himself. We need a great many more prideful farmers. I never yet saw a dairyman proud of his dairy, but he made money—handsome money. Pride will lead a man to do the things he should do to make a success of it.

#### THE VALUE OF KNOWING.

We were once urging a number of farmers to read more on the chemistry of feeds. We said: "Every dairy farmer in particular ought to be well posted on the chemical analysis of the feeds he gives his cows." We saw a look of incredulity pass over their faces, and one of the number said, "What use can I make of chemistry?" We replied that it would help him to discriminate if he bought feeds, and much the same if he feed grain or forage that he raised himself. He rather boastfully declared that he knew all he wanted to know about what was good to feed. We then asked him which was worth the most in his local market, clover or timothy hay. He answered, "Timothy." "Well, if you were going to buy hay for your cows, which would you take." His reply was: "Well, if I wanted the best hay for the money, I would take the tim-

othy, for it sells for more in the market, and the market knows which is best." We then informed him that chemistry tells us that the clover contains more than double the food value that timothy does. Timothy has only 3 pounds in a hundred of digestible protein, while clover contains 8.6 pounds. Here is where the market does not agree with chemistry, and, furthermore, the cow seems to agree with the chemist, for she will make more butter out of clover than from timothy, pound for pound.

The rest of the group seemed to take considerable interest and the following questions and answers were had:

Question. "What rule do you follow in buying feed for your cows?"

Answer. "I am very largely guided by the proportion of protein that chemistry tells me a food contains. As a rule I find the highest-priced feeds, such as cottonseed-meal, linseed-meal, gluten-meal, and dried brewers' grains to be the cheapest. The price per ton cuts something of a figure, but not as much as many imagine. I like to feed a little bran to cows, horses and young cattle, but it is fed mainly as a conditioner."

Q. "Will you explain your rule?"

A. "Certainly. Consider the following facts: You buy these feeds for the protein that is in them. The needed carbohydrates, or starchy foods, you can easily raise on the farm in the form of corn, corn stover, or fodder, timothy hay, straw, etc. But the protein, which the cow must have, is expensive. You ought to consider then that the vital question is, the most protein for your money. Chemistry will reveal that to you. In a ton of bran there are 240 pounds of protein. If you pay \$15 a ton for it, you are paying 6¼ cents a pound for protein. If you pay \$19 a ton you pay 8c and a fraction over, per pound, for the protein. Gluten-meal contains 500 pounds of protein to the ton. If you pay \$26 a ton for it, you are paying 5.25c a pound for the protein. Which is the cheapest protein, that in the bran or gluten-meal? Ajax flakes, or dried brewers' grains, of a good quality, contain 30 per cent protein, or 600 pounds of protein to the ton. At \$24 a ton, you are paying 4c a pound for your protein. In which is the protein the cheapest, in bran or Ajax flakes? Cottonseed-meal contains 38 per cent protein, or 780 pounds to the ton. At \$28 per ton, you are paying a fraction less than 3.6c a pound for your protein. Which do you think is the cheapest, the cottonseed-meal at \$28 per ton or the bran at \$19, or even \$15 per ton?"

I then took occasion to ask them why they could not know these things just as well as I. They can read and make a study of such principles. There was not a man in the group but spends ten times as much every year for beer as he does for books and papers that treat on such subjects. Our farmers are just in the primer class in this important question of making themselves competent to administer their own fortune. Here and there you will find a farmer who stores his own mind with sound knowledge.

The men behind the cows are poor judges of cows, or they would not continue to keep the cows they do, or else they would keep them well enough to make a profit on them. There is some awakening among them as to the value of better blood and more intelligent methods of developing the dairy cow, but the great majority breed without study or wise judgment. It is a somewhat rare thing to find in any neighborhood of dairy farmers, one who has been pursuing for years a steadfast grading up of his cows; one who has taken hold of settled principles and worked them up to a highly profitable result. There are thousands who keep cows; but how many do you know who skillfully develop cows?

And yet the light is breaking into the minds of farmers on this question. They are beginning to see and apprehend that there are two prime factors that lie under the making of a dairy cow, breed and feed. Either will not take the place of the other. Each must

There are only two classes of hand cream separators

## The Omega

and all others. Because of the great simplicity, ease of operating, ease in cleaning and perfect skimming the Omega is in a class by itself. No other can be compared to it or classed with it.



The proof is in the trial. You will know to a certainty, if you try it. Our book, MILK RETURNS, tells all about the Omega and much more which every cow owner should know. We mail the book free.

We want a good, active agent in every locality. Special inducements to experienced separator salesmen.

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## DONT

Put Your Hand in Your Pocket



until you have investigated our method of selling the Cleveland Cream Separator on 30 days free trial. We will save you from \$20.00 to \$30.00 on



the first cost of your machine. Other manufacturers put that much money into selling every machine that they make.

### The Cleveland

is easiest to clean of any Cream Separator ever made in the world.

Runs easier than any other Separator because it is the only one that is ball bearing throughout. The Cleveland has to skim perfectly under all conditions because it is always sold on free trial. Write for the free catalogue. It tells in a simple, plain way how the Cleveland is made and how we can save you money.

### The Cleveland Cream Separator Co.

334 Michigan St. Cleveland, Ohio. No expense to you to receive, try and return the Separator. We pay the freight both ways.

30 Days Free Trial

## \$25.00 Cream Separator



FOR \$25.00 we sell the celebrated OMEGA CREAM SEPARATOR, capacity 200 pounds per hour for \$29.00; 500 pounds capacity per hour for \$34.00. Guaranteed the equal of Separators that retail everywhere at from \$75.00 to \$125.00.

OUR OFFER. We will ship you a Separator on our 30 days' free trial plan, with the binding understanding and agreement if you do not find by comparison, test and use that it will skim closer, skim colder milk, skim easier, run lighter and skim one-half more milk than any other Cream Separator made, you can return the Separator to us at our expense and we will immediately return any money you may have paid for freight charges or otherwise. Cut this ad out at once and mail to us, and you will receive by return mail, free, postpaid, our LATEST SPECIAL CREAM

SEPARATOR CATALOGUE. You will get our big offer and our free trial proposition and you will receive the most astonishingly liberal Cream Separator offer ever heard of. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

\$3 a Day Sure send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we will guarantee a clear profit for every day's work. Send us your address and we will

## Sharple's Tubular Separators

### GREAT SEPARATOR CONTEST

Held Dec. 17, 1903, at Minnesota Dairyman's Convention

**Our Claim**

We will place a Sharple's Tubular beside any other separator and guarantee the Tubular to cut in half any record for clean skimming the other machine can make.

**The Challenge**

Three competitors, each beaten hundreds of times singly, band together and enter a contest against the Sharple's Tubular. Providing the "combine-of-three" are allowed to furnish the milk. Providing the "combine-of-three" dictate temperature of milk. Providing the "combine-of-three" dictate quantity of milk. Providing the "combine-of-three" run three machines, and if any one leaves less than double the fat of the Sharple's Tubular they win. The "combine-of-three" select cold, hard-skimming cows' milk (68° to 70°) 200 lbs. at a run.

**The Result**

Sharple's Tubular.....	.05
"The Combine" Alpha De Laval..	.175
"The Combine" United States.....	.125
"The Combine" Empire.....	.450

The report was signed by Robert Crickmore, Creamery Mgr.; A. W. Trow, Pres., Minn. Dairyman's Ass'n.; and E. J. Henry, Babcock Tester Expert, the judges mutually agreed upon. Write for complete report and catalog E-105.

THE SHARPLES CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

P. M. SHARPLES WEST CHESTER, PA.

# **Cream Separator Awards**

## **St. Louis Exposition**

After the most careful, complete and thorough investigation and consideration of every fact bearing on the subject ever undertaken by the award authorities of any exposition, the St. Louis Exposition conferred every highest honor possible upon the

### **DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS**

**Their Inventors, and the Butter Exhibits Made from Them.**

The international examining jury of awards consisted of Major Henry E. Alvord, Chief of the Dairy Division, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Prof. C. F. Doane, of the Maryland State Agricultural College; Monsieur Dupont, of France; and Mr. Neilson, of Argentine, S. A., the recommendations of this jury being confirmed and approved by the Superior Jury consisting of President Francis; Judge W. F. Boyle, representing the National Commission; Dr. Theodor Lewald, Imperial German Commissioner; F. J. V. Skiff, Director of Exhibits; Monsieur Gerrard, French Commissioner-General, and sixty other high international representatives.

The De Laval Separator Company was granted the GRAND PRIZE (very highest award) for CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS, covering all sizes, for Farm and Factory use.

In addition, in recognition of the original invention and the development of every important stage of advance in cream separator construction, a second Grand Prize (very highest award) was granted to Dr. Gustaf de Laval, of Sweden, for the invention and later improvement of the first practical cream separator; a Gold Medal (next highest award) to Baron Clemens von Bechtolsheim, of Germany, for the invention of the "Alpha-Disc" system embodied in the modern De Laval machines, and another Gold Medal to John Joseph Berrigan, of America, for his invention of the "Split-Wing" distributing shaft, the latest and perfecting feature of the De Laval machines of to-day,—these three awards marking the essential steps of development of the Centrifugal Cream Separator.

### **Highest Butter Awards**

In the butter exhibits the Grand Prize (very highest award) was granted to J. C. Joslin, Winsted, Minn., on De Laval made butter, while the five Gold Medal awards were granted to L. S. Edwards, Lamont, Iowa; W. B. Johnson, Arlington, Iowa; M. Sondergaard, Hutchinson, Minn.; L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn., and S. W. Laird, Walker, Iowa, each and every one of them De Laval users.

Aside from these Exposition awards proper the National Buttermakers' Association held its Annual Convention and International Butter Contest in the Agricultural Building, in October, in connection with the Exposition, the Championship Cup being awarded to H. C. Hansen, Smiths Mill, Minn.; the Gold Medal to L. S. Taylor, Glenville, Minn., and the Silver Medal to F. L. Odell, Greenfield, Iowa. All of these as well as the winner of every State Silver Cup, being De Laval made exhibits, as were 473 out of a total of 493 butter entries in this great Contest. Every single entry scoring higher than 95 was De Laval made.

### **False Competitive Claims**

The advertised representations of a certain separator concern that the butter exhibits of two women users of its machines won the "World's Championship" and the "Sweepstakes" at St. Louis are wholly and unqualifiedly false. There were no such prizes or awards, and the only awards these exhibitors did receive were Silver and Bronze or third and fourth class medals, respectively.

Equally false is the continually repeated claim of this concern of having made a "World's Skimming Record" at the Buffalo Exposition, where its work was inferior in every way to that of the De Laval machines, the Gold Medal (highest award at Buffalo) for Cream Separators having been granted to the De Laval Company, while the concern in question received a medal only on its combined exhibit of dairy apparatus. Its course, along with other unscrupulous exhibitors, in afterward circulating a fake "duplication" of this medal, was doubtless one of the reasons which led the U. S. Government to prescribe that any attempt to duplicate or pretend to duplicate a St. Louis medal would constitute counterfeiting and be punishable accordingly.

### **Highest Awards for Twenty-five Years**

While the De Laval machines have invariably received the highest awards to Cream Separators at every International Exposition since their invention twenty-five years ago, it is noteworthy that their triumph at St. Louis was even more complete and sweeping than ever before.

## **THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

Randolph and Canal Sts.,  
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1213 Filbert Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL OFFICES:

74 Cortlandt Street,  
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WINNIPEG.

do its own work well or there is failure. Of the two the breeding factor is much the most difficult to comprehend and control. The average farmer is mighty on cross breeding. As a consequence his herd is a hodge-podge. The real student keeps within the line of established potencies, and develops by the addition of agreeing, not disagreeing, traits and tendencies.

For thirty-four years I have been thinking, preaching and practicing what I believe to be the best-known truth in dairy farming in Wisconsin. I have watched the advance of knowledge and better judgment on the part of the farmer, in my own and other States, very closely all these years. In all this time, I have seen the farmer forced out of his conservatism in one place and then another. All the time he has been declaring and protesting that the change was not right; that "we don't need to do things this way in our State" (Kansas, for instance); that "my father didn't handle his cows, or feed his cows or stable his cows that way;" that all these changes and so-called improvements are useless and of no account. All this time have I seen so much of this unwilling compliance with better thoughts and ways, like dragging a cat by the tail to her dish of milk, that I have come to expect it as a matter of course. It reminds me of what I once heard an old negro preacher say to his congregation, down in Mississippi. He had become somewhat discouraged over their slow progress in better living. Throwing his spectacles to the top of his head, he exclaimed with a monitory shake of his long forefinger: "If de Lord ebber gets you into heabben, he's done got to tie your legs and frow you dere by main force."

I am saying this, not alone from a Kansas standpoint, but from a Wisconsin standpoint as well. If we have made progress in better ideas, better methods, better soil, better cows, better creameries, and finally better men behind the cow in Wisconsin, it has been due to a few men and not to the mass.

These few men organized themselves into the Wisconsin Dairyman's Association in 1872. Practically speaking, at no time has there been more than a score of these men. They have worked together without disagreement, without jealousy, without politics, and not enough of religious difference to amount to anything. From out of their thoughts and constant suggestions has the way opened, has come all the progress we have made. They suggested and pushed forward the dairy school, the first in the land. They next established the farmers' institutes, and next the short course and the college of agriculture. Now they are pushing, as fast as they can, the establishment of county agricultural schools and county training schools for teachers in the country district schools, where they may be trained to teach the elements of agriculture in a truthful not mistaken way, to the boys and girls of the farm. We are going to have, if we get this conservative farmer to consent, a coming generation of young men trained in the district school to know the truths of agricultural science in an elementary way, just as they know elementary arithmetic, or grammar or geography or physiology. What we are after, if possible, is to get a generation of farmers in Wisconsin who will gladly stand with their faces to the light that knowledge brings, who will move forward by virtue of their own initiative.

What we are after is to develop a future race of farmers that shall stand before the problems of the farm and society as strong men intellectually, as do the lawyers before the problems of the law, or the manufacturers before their problems, or the railroad men before their problems. The problems of the farm are deeper, wider and higher than all other problems, for everything must primarily come from the soil. The lawyers do not believe it, the manufacturers and railroad men, with their combined combinations against the rest of society, are contemptuous of it; the educational forces have never organized for it, for the farm in-

tellect is not an ideal intellect with them as yet.

But the man of all men who opposes most the march of progress for his own enlightenment is a farmer, and the development of this class as first in the world of thought with all other men, is the farmer himself. He it is who blocks the way with a spirit of conservatism that hinders and discourages, and, in the end, makes him a slave to his own folly and the larger intellect of the better educated classes.

He does not see that the greatest theater for intellectual power and understanding is the farm. He must first master that problem before he can take his rightful place among other classes of men. We must become better farmers before we are entitled to respect as better citizens.

You do not see the weak lawyer, or manufacturer, or teacher, or editor become a leader among men. Advancement everywhere is based on comprehension. If we are weak in our comprehension as farmers, we are weak everywhere. There is no escape from the working of that law. And it is because of our weakness as farmers, our inadequate comprehension of what the farm is, of what we are and what we should become, that we stand so weakly before the dangers that threaten our citizenship, our liberty and our country. May I not ask as did Patrick Henry: "When shall we be stronger?" That question every farmer must consider for himself. He must face the truth about himself for only "the truth shall make him free."

Not long since an unwilling farmer said to me, "I like politics, but confound the cows." His cows and his farm showed that. He was a poor dairy farmer and as a consequence a flimsy, stock-twisted politician. Another sold his farm and moved into town going into the grocery business. It took him two years to strike bankruptcy, with marked success. Had he been a thorough, systematic farmer, it would have given him the mental training concerning business which he lacked. There is no better school on earth than the dairy farm with all its vegetable, animal, mechanical, and commercial problems to fit a man for safe comprehension in other affairs, if he would but know it. How many farmers do you know who look on farming in that light? It is a light that would illumine if farmers would only let it shine into their minds and hearts.

The more I study the situation on the average dairy farm in New York, Kansas, Wisconsin, Nebraska, or anywhere in fact, on this continent, the more am I amazed at it.

First, I am amazed at the agricultural press, at their silence, supineness, unwillingness to take hold of the farmer and tell him the truth concerning the way he is sacrificing himself, his life, his wife and children and the fertility of his soil, by stupid ways of doing things. The agricultural press almost universally seems afraid to strip off the cover and call things by their right names. The farmer lacks mental training and knowledge, sufficient to see what he is doing and how he is doing it, and the press is afraid to tell him so.

The dairy farmers of this country are wasting millions of dollars a year by ignorant ways of handling their cows and scarcely anybody stands up and dares boldly to tell of it. Hoard's Dairyman is the only paper in the entire land that has instituted an extensive cow investigation to show up the actual facts at the farm end, to show how much one man's ignorance is costing him and how much profit another man's intelligence is bringing him. But, bless you, the Dairyman is not read by one man in a thousand who keeps cows. How little it can do to turn light into dark places.

Second: I am amazed at the contented indifference manifested at this wide-spread loss by the agricultural colleges of the land. I know of but one such college—that of Illinois—that has put a man into the field and devoted special effort to showing up to the farmers the actual condition they are in.

U S U S U S U S U

## TWO WORLD'S RECORDS

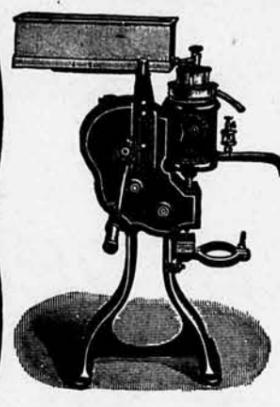
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Third: I am amazed at the low state of practical cow knowledge among farmers, which these census investigations show. It is hard to make men believe the facts, as they are thus brought out to the effect that there are so few good cows; that there is such widespread determination among farmers not to believe the facts, and not to apply them when they see them; that such a great number, 50 per cent at least, in nearly every creamery or cheese factory community, pay no attention whatever to making themselves intelligent enough to secure a better profit from their cows.

Fourth: It is amazing that three-fourths of the cow farmers, wherever these investigations have been had, and they number over a thousand in Vermont, New York, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Wisconsin, should have no idea that their lack of profit is due to their own lack of the right kind of cow knowledge.

Into whatever State we go, we find a condition of darkness that is fearfully discouraging. And what makes it worse, you can not convince one of these men who is losing twenty-five cents on every dollar he invests in feed, that he is not one of the best dairy farmers in the neighborhood.

I have gone to men by the score, who are keeping 40 per cent of their cows at an actual loss, and I could no more convince them of that fact than I could move the earth.

Take the situation as it actually ex-

ists in Kansas. How many of the farmers who own cows and depend on them for their cash revenue are what might be called up-to-date, intelligent dairymen? How many of them give any evidence of that fact by making energetic effort on their farms towards dairy improvement? Take all the literature, all the investigations, all the personal experience of good men with cows that has ever been published, and what per cent of the cow farmers in Kansas are readers and thinkers on dairy subjects? The cow-census investigations show that not one-third of them feel any desire or hunger to read such literature. They will read story papers, political papers, but they will not put their minds into the light of sound dairy knowledge.

A creameryman in Wisconsin who has 125 farmers as his patrons, recently found that a number were losing their best cows with milk fever. He was a reader of the Dairyman and other papers, and had noticed for two years past a large number of articles on the air cure of this disease. He commenced speaking to these men about it and to his amazement he found that but two of the 125 had ever heard of it. He then read to them how 29 of the Jersey cows at the great cow demonstration at the St. Louis World's Fair were taken with this deadly disease and every one saved by the simple device of pumping the udder full of air. Then he addressed them in about these words: "Why

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Don't you keep posted on these things? Why don't you take some paper that will inform you on such important matters? Do you think you are making money by keeping your minds dark on this and other important items of dairy knowledge? Seven cows, and they are always the best ones, worth at least fifty dollars each, had died, and yet these men were in blank ignorance of what every well-posted dairy farmer had known about for some time. All that was required to give them immunity from the disease was a bicycle pump, twelve inches of small rubber hose and a milking tube. Some man once said, "A miss is as good as a mile." "Yes," said another, "and to the man who knows nothing about it, the miss is as far off as the mile."

I use the milk-fever incident to illustrate how that important knowledge in that and other respects is a mile away from the great mass of dairymen, and yet them seem to "chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancy" as contentedly as a cow out of the wind on the south side of a barn in the sunshine.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF A HIGH IDEAL.**

Every mechanic, every professional man, every manufacturer, succeeds or fails in proportion as he does first-class work and then does enough of it. All successful men in every calling have carried a high ideal in their minds as to the quality of the work they turned off. A poor lawyer is one who does poor, botchy work. He never carries a finished ideal of how his work should be done. All he is after is pay. Consider the hired man. You will tell me at once that a poor hired man is one who never cares how his work is done if he only secures the pay. What is the matter with that man? He carries a low ideal of how work should be done, of justice to his employer, of honor to himself, and the reputation he is to sustain among men. He has no mind for his work. He sees no high, fine, engaging possibilities in it. Did it ever occur to you that possibly he had never worked for a man who saw those things, who carried those ideals of fine farm work in his mind and worked them out? I have had several hired men of various races and breeds of men. I never had but one in whom I could not arouse an enthusiasm in the various problems he saw being worked out around him. Several of these men had read scarcely a word of farm literature. Now they have an intellectual hunger for such reading.

What are you going to do with a man who has no spirit, no mind, no ambition, no mental hunger to know those things that lay beyond him and all about him?

Then reflect that there are thousands upon thousands of farm homes and thousands upon thousands of farmers, yea, many of them pretending to keep cows, who are just that sort of men. Into their minds shines none of the larger, better light.

They are dealing with all the mysteries, the wonders, the powers of soil, of plant life, of animal life, around them, without a single spasm of mental hunger to know what it all means, and by that knowledge take larger advantage for themselves. Can you wonder that we have poor, unambitious hired men, poor, ill-bred, ill-fed, unprofitable cows, worn-out soils, and an impoverished country, wives discouraged and sons and daughters fleeing to the towns, when the farmer himself carries such a low ideal of himself and what his calling is and what it means.

You can hardly estimate the power of a high ideal in the mind on the fortunes of any man. The man behind the cow is behind all that is possible in the highest expression of dairy farming. Don't think that I am talking in favor of extravagance or vanity, or a lavish outlay for foolish pride. I am not looking at the farm of some rich man who has made a fortune in stocks or railroading and gone into fancy farming. He is no ideal for me. I am looking for the farmer, maybe on only fifty acres of land, who carries an intelligent ideal of perfect work in the mind of cow he produces; in the kind of stable he keeps her in, in the way



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he handles that cow and how he feeds and cares for her, in the way he confronts the problems of breeding and developing a fine cow; in the fine, skillful way he rears a calf; in the way he does a thousand things that lift him out of the low places of ignorant, stupid contact up into the realm of kingship among men. Mark you, it is not wealth that marks the measure of the farmer. It is the amount of mind and the force of intellect he puts into his work as a farmer. They had serfs in Russia, men who had no mind to put into the rude tillage of the soil. The edict of emancipation did not change their mental condition. They are still serfs in effect.

The Government of the United States emancipated the negro, but all the proclamations in the world could not emancipate his intellect and make a good farmer of him. A good farmer can not be made by love of money. Mere greed of gain confers no enlightenment. How many do we see who love money so greedily that they can see no other way to make it, except by pinching it out in the most painful and hindering way. Over the doors of the University of Virginia, Jefferson wrote these great words of Jesus Christ: "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." The poorest man, the least educated man, may, if he will, refresh and invigorate himself at the fountains of agricultural truth. The means of knowledge are all about him. All that is required is that he shall commence exercising his mind, commence forcing his thought over into the field of inquiry where other men of intellect are at work.

We can never restore the fertility of worn-out farms until we can get the farmer to use his thought. We must get him to make a study of the principles of fertility. We can never get him to improve the quality and capacity of the cows he keeps, until we can get him to see the meaning of a dairy cow, the principles of dairy breeding.

There is no lack of opportunity, no lack of a chance to commence to do the things that make for regeneration. There is no lack of good, handsome profit if we will but see the commercial principles involved and forced ourselves into obedience to those principles.

To illustrate: I know of thousands of farmers, I might say, who are keeping cows for the privilege of a bare existence of both cow and owner. Is there any lack of hard work? No. Right beside them in the same creamery or cheese-factory are men who are making from 100 to 600 per cent more net profit out of the business than they are. What is the difference in the men? The first are trying to do a thousand dollars' worth of work with fifteen cents' worth of brains. It can not be done. They have the brains, but they will not invest them. A boy was asked if his father was a Christian. "I guess so," said the boy, "but he haint been working at it much for a good while."

I see this crying need for more brain, better understanding, clearer ideas of the meaning of things I am doing or trying to do—I see it daily on my own farm. I see it in the lives and constant disappointments of my neighbors. But the difficult thing for them

and me to do seems to be to argue our minds to a sense of the value of more study, more mental effort. Farmers are wasting their lives away, wasting their soil away, because of a lack of the knowledge they ought to have.

One man in ten or fifteen only among the cow-keepers of the land roads and thinks on these things. Think of such a low state of knowledge among these men on the things they ought to know. They pay every year a fearful tax for their unwillingness to put their minds at work as well as their hands.

**TELEPHONE POLES IN THE ROAD.**

(Continued from page 133.)

public road without the consent of the owners of the land. A vigorous dissenting opinion was filed by Chief Justice Johnston, who was eminently right in his views. To reach their conclusions the majority of the justices reversed a former decision of the court and went counter to the doctrines of a long line of decisions running back through the entire history of this high court.

It is impossible to predict what view the court would take of an action brought to compel the telephone company to place its poles in such way as to cause the least possible interference with the care of the road. The right of the matter is very clear, and it is to be hoped that if the question shall again come before the Supreme Court, the latest decision will be reversed, or at least so modified as to protect the rights of land-owners, the users of the highway for purposes of travel, and the convenience of those whom the law requires to keep the road in order.

The opinions in the case were presented in the KANSAS FARMER of June 21, 1904.

**OLD FRIEND TO THE FAMILY.**

Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans. Gentlemen:—Inclosed please find two dollars and seventy five cents (\$2.75) to renew my subscription and for one of your Webster's dictionaries. We all like the old reliable. It is a good clean paper. It is as if it were some old friend to our family.

Sincerely yours,  
JOHN GANSTROM.  
Route No. 1, Hollis, Kans.

**BLOCKS OF TWO.**

The regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is attested by the fact that thousands have for many years been paying the price and found it profitable. But the publishers have determined to make it possible to receive the paper at half price. While the subscription price will remain at one dollar per year, every old subscriber is authorized to send his own renewal for one year and one new subscription for one year with one dollar to pay for both. In like manner two new subscribers will be entered, both for one year, for one dollar. Address, Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

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**IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS**

**A REVIEW OF CHAMPION HARVESTERS.**

The many friends of Champion harvesting machines cannot fail to be pleased with the new Champion annual for 1905. It is printed in two colors, decorated with beautiful photographic reproductions, and contains excellent illustrations and descriptions of Champion machines.



Size of annual, 7 3/4 x 9 3/4 inches.

The many good points of the Champion line are so convincingly set forth as to cause the reader to wonder why everyone is not using the famous Champions. This annual may be obtained from any of the local Champion agents, and is free for the asking.

at the introductory rate of fifty cents each, will receive any one of the following publications as the old subscribers may choose, viz., "Woman's Magazine," "Western Swine Breeder," "Vick's Family Magazine," "Blooded Stock," "Poultry Gazette," "Dairy and Creamery," or "Wool Markets and Sheep."

**Attractive and Fruitful Farms.**

There are many good reasons why every farm should be made as attractive as possible. One of the best is that it makes farm work more pleasant and relieves the bareness and monotony that often make farm life tedious. Another reason is that it pays in dollars and cents. The orchard and the garden should be as fruitful and profitable as the fields and the pastures. They should be as zealously planned and looked after. The surroundings of the house and the barns may be materially beautified and health and comfort added by the proper planting of fruit, ornamental and shade trees.

The farm garden that is well stocked with berries, bushes and vines, with roses and all sorts of small fruits, is a thing of beauty and a source of pleasure and profit. The orchard filled with fruit-trees and the lawn bordered with shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., mark the home of the wise, wide-awake, progressive farmer.

It doesn't cost a great deal to add all of these attractions to the farm. The Gage County Nurseries, of Beatrice, Neb., right in the heart of the belt where healthy trees are grown, has been in business for over twenty-four years, helping all that time to make the farm a better place to live, more attractive, more home-like, more profitable and more beautiful. The beautiful homes it has helped to make dot the Western prairies and the Eastern hills. From north to south all over this land it has sent its products and has gained a reputation for reliability and for honesty and fair dealing that it prizes very highly. The good words of its many regular patrons prove that its policy is appreciated and that its products give universal satisfaction.

The Gage County Nurseries claim that it costs more to sell a tree through an agent than it does to grow it. Consequently it sells direct to the customer at only a fair profit on what it costs to grow the stock. Send for catalogue before you buy, listing everything in the nursery line, describing the improved facilities of its complete nursery plant, and telling why it can serve you to your entire satisfaction.

When writing advertisers, please mention this paper.

## The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### St. Jonathan and Some of His Wonderful Doings.

There's many an excellent Saint;  
St. George with his dragon and lance;  
St. Nicholas, so jolly and quaint;  
St. Vitus, the saint of the dance;  
St. Denis, the saint of the Gaul;  
St. Andrew, the saint of the Scott;  
But Jonathan, youngest of all,  
Is the mightiest saint of the lot!

He wears a most serious face,  
Well worthy a martyr's possessing;  
But it isn't all owing to grace,  
But partly to thinking and guessing.  
In sooth, our American saint  
Has rather a secular bias,  
And I never have heard a complaint  
Of his being excessively pious!

He's fond of financial improvement,  
And is always extremely inclined  
To be starting some practical movement  
For mending the morals and mind.  
Do you ask me what wonderful labors  
St. Jonathan ever has done  
To rank with his calendar neighbors?  
Just listen a moment to one:

One day when a flash in the air  
Split his meeting house fairly asunder,  
Quoth Jonathan: "Now—I declare—  
They're dreadfully careless with thunder!"

So he fastened a rod to the steeple;  
And now when the lightning comes  
round  
He keeps it from building and people  
By running it into the ground!

Reflecting, with pleasant emotion,  
On the capital job he had done,  
Quoth Jonathan: "I have a notion  
Improvements have barely begun,  
If nothing's created in vain  
(As ministers often inform us),  
The lightning that's wasted, 'tis plain,  
Is really something enormous!"

While ciphering over the thing,  
At length he discovered a plan  
To catch the Electrical King  
And make him the servant of man!  
And, now, in an orderly way,  
He flies on the fleetest of pinions,  
And carries the news of the day  
All over his master's dominions!

One morning while taking a stroll  
He heard a lugubrious cry,  
Like the shriek of a suffering soul  
In a hospital standing near by;  
Anon such a terrible groan  
Saturated St. Jonathan's ear,  
That his bosom—which wasn't of stone—  
Was melted with pity to hear.

That night he invented a charm  
So potent that folks who employ it,  
In losing a leg or an arm,  
Don't suffer, but rather enjoy it!  
A miracle, you must allow,  
As good as the best of his brothers',  
And blessed St. Jonathan now  
Is patron of cripples and mothers.

There's many an excellent Saint:  
St. George with his dragon and lance;  
St. Nicholas, so jolly and quaint;  
St. Vitus, the saint of the dance;  
St. Denis, the saint of the Gaul;  
St. Andrew, the saint of the Scott;  
But Jonathan, youngest of all,  
Is the mightiest saint of the lot.

—John G. Saxe.

### Entertaining on St. Valentine's Day.

There is no day in all the calendar with a prettier sentiment than that on which Saint Valentine holds sway—the fourteenth of February—and the hospitably inclined are very naturally looking for some new way to entertain on this occasion. While there is nothing new about the game of hearts, the entertainment described below is distinctly novel and entirely practical.

The invitations are the first concern, and if the hostess is at all clever with her pencil she can decorate the cards with sketches of the palm of a hand, a palmleaf and a few hearts, either in outline or silhouette. The wording of the invitations should be informal.

The scheme of decoration is simple, but extremely effective. Plenty of palms, and strings of pasteboard hearts hung about the reception-rooms, are appropriate and decidedly decorative.

When the guests have arrived, and the first ten minutes of the social chat are over, the hostess asks the ladies to repair to the library, where the palm-prints are being made. The process takes only a second if the sheets of smoked paper are ready, as they should be. In one corner of the library is the palmist's booth, which may easily be prepared by denuding cozy-corners of their draperies and robbing the floors of a few Turkish rugs to make the booth thoroughly Oriental. The palmist, who should be dressed as a gypsy, may be some clever young lady who has made a study of palmistry, and there are always plenty in every community. She

should possess sufficient diplomacy and tact to enable her to leave out unpleasant, distressful things, and yet frequently come very near the truth in the reading.

The game of hearts may be played for a stated time, say from half-past eight until eleven.

The score is kept on heart-shaped cards, one of which is given to each player. At the end of the third game the lady at the head table who escapes with the fewest hearts is handed a small silver heart (these may be cut from pasteboard, and covered with tin-foil). With this she may cross the palm of the fortune-teller, who is ensconced in the library. If a player who is entitled to the coin has already listened to a reading, the entrance coin is then passed to a winner at another table. After the ladies have all heard their fortunes, the men take turns at the booth of the palmist. Whenever a winner leaves for the Oriental tent, his or her place is taken temporarily by one of the hostesses.

Just before supper the gentlemen are invited to pick from a silver tray one of the palm-prints taken early in the evening, then to go in search of the lady whose hand made the print, and escort her to supper. Although an interesting task, it is not an easy one, and the half-hour before supper will be found none too long for the finding of partners. After supper the prizes are distributed.

The hostess who may wish to adopt the ideas given here for a rather unique party, but who is not lucky enough to possess in her household a ready-made palmist, will usually find it quite easy to press into service some friend with a knowledge of the science. Failing in this, it is not a formidable task to take up the study herself. In a week or two, by the aid of a few books which can be obtained at any library, and by applying the rules and acquainting herself with the lines in the hands of her family, she can make a very fair "bluff" at playing palmist.

The method of obtaining palm-prints will also be of interest to her. The first necessity is stiff paper cut in sheets about six by eight inches. These must be smoked. To obtain the coating of soot, use a candle, holding it in the right hand, the paper in the left, and catch all the smoke possible. Move the candle constantly, using the flame and its smoke as you would a paint-brush, until the paper is thickly blackened. If you stop the movement of the candle for a moment the paper will catch fire, or at least char, so that it will be too brittle to handle. As soon as it is thoroughly smoked, lay it away where not even a draft of wind will touch it, as a mere breath will ruin the surface. When ready to use it, lay the paper on a thick woolen pad—a small, well-muffled ironing-board is a good thing for this purpose—then lay the palm and fingers quickly and firmly on the paper. Do not move the hand after it has once been put in place, but press lightly every portion from the hollow of the palm to the tips of the fingers. Lift the hand quickly, and a perfect impression will be found. Then it must be immediately "fixed." The fixative may be made at home by dissolving two tea-spoonfuls of powdered resin in four ounces of wood-alcohol. The print should be wet all over immediately, exactly as if developing a photographic plate. It is ready to lift from the liquid as soon as it is quite wet. Lay it on a sheet of blotting-paper to dry. The print will be as indelible as a photograph. These palm-prints make very odd and acceptable souvenirs, especially if properly autographed.

Once the guests have arrived, the party almost "runs itself"—every one is kept busy, and that is always the main thing to be desired at such an occasion.—Isabel Gordon, in Ex.

Meditate deeply on all your misery and in a while you will trace its root-cause to selfish attachment to persons and things; the only way to break the chains of attachment is in love for God. Change your attachment for things, places and persons to the great God, and lo! a miracle is performed—you become free.

### The Country Schools of Germany.

[One of our Kansas school teachers, Miss L. Alma Ise, has gone to Europe for two years. She has just written a letter on the schools of Germany for the Western School Journal, which is so interesting that we take the liberty of reproducing it for the pleasure of KANSAS FARMER readers.]

The universities of Germany have long been familiar to American students, but of its common schools we know little except that attendance is compulsory and discipline strict. A desire to know more of the education of the masses of this philosophic country, and comply with a request of our editor, prompted me to remain several days in a little peasant village of Kleinbottwar, about an hour's ride from Stuttgart. In the larger cities the schools are closed for the summer, and will not open until late in September; but in the peasant villages the vacations are arranged to suit the occupations of the villagers. In this little place the vacation is divided into three parts: three weeks in spring during the seeding season, three weeks in summer during harvest, and four weeks in fall during potato-digging and grape-gathering.

School hours vary—in summer from 7 to 11:30, so the children can work in the field in the afternoon, and in winter from 8 to 3 or thereabout. The city minister, or Pfarrer, who is also superintendent of the schools, announces on Sunday the school hours for the coming week. Most country villages have two rooms. In the first the teacher gives the religious instruction, and in the second it is given by the Pfarrer. The teachers were very kind and said they would be glad to have visitors at any time.

The school building, though large, was not an imposing-looking structure. As it was originally built for a school-house and as a dwelling-house for the magistrates—the Pfarrer, the teacher, and the "Mayor"—it still bears the euphonious appellation of "The House of Discipline." The main entrance, which was at the second story, was reached by steps running up along the side of the house to a little platform in front of the door, where the school-master's daughter kept some palms and other choice plants. The door opened into a large hall; on the right-hand side were the school-rooms and on the left the teacher's "cow-barn" and "hog-stable." Four families occupied the third floor and attic, and the basement was used for woodshed and wine-cellar. The ceilings in the school-rooms were not over eight feet high, but the rooms were well lighted. Most of the seats were the rude original benches placed there in 1600. These were securely fastened into the wall on one end, and dovetailed along the aisle into a plank about 3 by 5 inches, over which the children had to step going to and from their seats. The few new seats were little more comfortable or convenient, and, from general appearances, will prove equally durable. There was but one blackboard, three maps, and no pictures, though the room was clean and orderly.

When I entered the upper room at 7 o'clock in the morning of August 11, they were practicing songs for a funeral. The teacher explained that there had been a death in the village, and it was customary for the pupils to do the singing on such occasions. They sang beautifully by note first, and then the words. Most of the boys and a number of the girls sang alto, perfectly true. All teachers here must be able to instruct in singing, and to play the violin to lead; and, as church and school are united, it is the duty of the teacher to act as church organist and chorister. Throughout this country the most imposing building of village or city is the church—not the school-house. Very few churches are without pipe organs, which they have had these hundred years, and few village school-houses have even an organ at the present day. The song-books in general use in the public schools are the church hymnals, though folk-songs and national airs are not neglected.

# Dr. Price's

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## Baking Powder

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After the singing exercise the pupils took their own seats for drill in memory gems, which is a distinct part of their school work, over 800 being required in the course of study. The quotation for the morning was a religious poem of four stanzas. The pupils sat with hands folded, and the teacher called for volunteers. One would repeat a line or sentence, then another, and so on. The pupils did their utmost to speak loudly and distinctly, and the teacher gave special attention to thought, often calling on several before any one gave the proper interpretation.

The poem and its thought being disposed of, the teacher took up difficult constructions. He insisted that answers be made in complete sentences. The questions were well chosen and aptly put, but met with only moderate success, at which the teacher seemed much disappointed, and blamed the recent vacation in part. The class did much concert work, especially in conjugation. The lesson assigned for the next day was a review of this poem and the next one in the text.

Then came the writing exercise. The pupils took writing material and scattered themselves about the room so all had ample space, and copying would have been difficult. However, boys and girls remained on opposite sides of the room. These pupils, about 45 in number, ranged from 12 to 14 years of age. After due caution about date, arrangement of work, and position of body, the teacher dictated a sentence, the substance of which was taken from the reading lesson. He would each time ask some one to repeat the sentence and then the class would write it. There was not a bad-looking book in the class, and many were models of accuracy and neatness. When the work of dictation was completed, the teacher read the whole carefully, and the pupils were allowed to make any corrections they thought necessary. The writing-books were then collected and the class took out readers, and as he again re-read the sentences he asked pupils who knew they had made mistakes to hold up their hands. Each mistake was corrected. The recitation was closed, assigning one and one-half pages for the next day, and saying that all who had more than four mistakes in this work must re-write.

Then came a short drill in mental arithmetic, which consisted of practical problems dealing with the aliquot parts of 100. The boys did fairly well, but the girls found it necessary to resort to many little devices not mental. The teacher explained profit and loss, in a practical, interesting manner, and assigned problems in that work for the next day.

As the church clock pointed to 8:30 the lower grade, about twenty in number, opened the door and walked in. They remained standing in their places while the teacher opened the windows and dismissed the larger pupils; then at some slight signal, they all said "Guten Morgen" to him, and then to the visitor. The teacher called

on a little boy to pray. He repeated an appropriate learned prayer, and the class sang a hymn and proceeded to the work in memory gems, giving special attention to the life of the author, his religious convictions, and charity work. The Pfarrer came in; all rose and greeted him, "Guten Morgen, Herr Pfarrer," and the work was continued. Soon, larger pupils returned, and remained standing to greet the Pfarrer and sing a hymn, and the Pfarrer read an opening prayer.

The teacher then took the writing-books and left the room. The Pfarrer asked questions concerning Baptism, Faith, and Redemption, which the pupils answered by long paragraphs from the catechism. He explained the sacraments, and why but two, Baptism and Communion, should be observed. Also, he showed the difference between Herod's sin and Peter's sin. Though his work was well studied and logical, he had not the faculty of putting things in an interesting light, and with so many grades and forty-five minutes there was general restlessness and confusion. He felt the hour had not been a success, and on a later visit with him he explained the difficulty of trying to interest so many pupils in that subject for so long a time when they were already tired and hungry. Some, he said, had to get up as early as 4 o'clock and work hard until school-time, and none were really properly fed.

When the teacher returned he had corrected the girls' writing-books, and they were returned with some emphatic oral corrections and the injunction that the whole class should re-write. All joined in a hymn, the Pfarrer read a parting prayer, and he and the older pupils went home. The younger ones returned to their memory work. They were interrupted a moment by the entrance of a peasant-like appearing old gentleman in dress suit with gloves and silk hat, who announced the death in the village and asked the school to sing.

During the recess which followed, the philosophic old teacher, who has had the same position for thirty-eight years and taught the parents of most of the present pupils, gave some very interesting comments on their school system. Pupils attend from 7 to 15, or eight years. One-third of the time is given to religious instruction. Pfarrer and teacher are appointed by the Baron. The Pfarrer, though not a teacher, is superintendent of the schools. He says the teachers of Germany have long been fighting this church rule, and that prospects for a change are brighter. He made the same complaints which the Pfarrer made about the children's hard work and poor food. He said that in addition to the scarcity of food, the girls and women have to work in the field so much that they never learn to cook properly the little they have, nor to keep the house otherwise in a sanitary condition. He asked how the pupils compared in size with American children. The only answer that could be made is that they are smaller. He also excused himself for using the broad Schwabian dialect as much as he did, saying the pupils would not understand him if he spoke high German.

After having overrun his recess-time considerably, he stepped to the window and called. Immediately the door opened and the pupils began to march in.

The next lesson was a nature study, combining reading, writing, spelling, and punctuation. The work was excellent, though the teacher did some cuffing, and some very sharp threatening. He criticized the curves in one little boy's writing, saying, "The German script, like the German, is angular—no rounding curves." The work having been carefully corrected, the pupils were dismissed, at 11:30. They took all their books with them, as the studying was to be done at home. This class had no arithmetic that day.

The next day's visit was in the primary room. When the teacher entered, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the pupils were in their places and arose and greeted him in concert, "Guten Morgen." The opening exercises and

general program were similar to that of the other room. All work was carefully planned, but with no special effort to amuse or interest the little people. It was theirs to make an effort to be interested. The books also make no effort to interest, simply to instruct. The little people who had been in school three months had no pictures or sentences in their books—just columns of words and syllables. There are but three readers in the eight grades.

In each room the teacher pointed out dull pupils to the visitor, and seemed to think no harm of it, though it made one boy cry. General conversation indicated that corporal punishment of some kind is a daily occurrence. However, as the younger teacher explained, they have little else to use as an incentive. It is useless to hold the college as a goal for the peasant boy of this country. His parents are not able to send him, and wages are so low he could not pay his own way if he worked all the time. The self-made man is a unique product of America.

In general the country schools of Germany have not for their object the implanting of a desire for wider and higher learning, but a firm grounding in the rudiments necessary to common life. The sentiment of their memory gems and songs might be summarized in "Fear God, obey your parents, love your country." Though largely negative, the instruction is excellent, but customs and conditions are not favorable to full and free development.

### For the Little Ones

#### His New Brother.

Say I've got a little brother,  
Never teased to have him, nuther,  
But he's here.  
They just went ahead and bought him,  
And last week the doctor brought him,  
Wasn't that queer?

When I heard the news from Molly,  
Why I thought at first 'twas jolly,  
Cause, you see,  
I s'posed I could go and get him  
And then mamma, course, would let him  
Play with me.

But when I had once looked at him,  
"Why!" I says, "My sakes, is that him  
Just that mite!  
They said, "Yes," and "Ain't he cunnin'?"  
And I thought they must be funnin'—  
He's a sight!

He's so small, it's just amazin',  
He's so red;  
And his nose is like a berry,  
And he's bald as Uncle Jerry,  
On his head.

Why, he isn't worth a dollar  
All he does is cry and holler  
More and more;  
Won't sit up, you can't arrange him—  
I don't see why pa don't change him

At the store,  
Now we've got to dress and feed him,  
And we really didn't need him  
More'n a frog!  
Why'd they buy a baby brother  
When they know I'd good deal ruther  
Have a dog?  
—Joe Lincoln.

#### Three Kinds of Boat People.

Where is the boy or girl that doesn't like boats? Of course not every one likes to sail in boats, for sometimes the water becomes very tipsy-topsy, and then something down beneath your jacket becomes very squirmy-wormy, and you wish you were on dry land shoveling snow off the sidewalk. Not that it is much fun to shovel, no, no; still it is more fun to do that than to have the feelings you sometimes have on shipboard.

But there are other ways of liking boats besides sailing in them. You can lie in the sand on the beach and watch them like so many fuzzy clouds floating past, way down where the sky ends. Or you can take an excursion in a steamboat on the river where boats always behave themselves. Or, best of all, you can whittle little boats out of a shingle with a jackknife, and set them sailing on the bathtub with a piece of yesterday's Herald for a sail and a bellows for wind; and then you can race them from New York, which is here by the faucets, over to Liverpool, which is yonder at the down-hill end of the tub.

Yes, we all like boats, and we know a lot of different kinds; the huge

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steamboat with the red smoke-stack, the sailboats with all their big wings of white cloth, and even the tiny, pokey canal boat that goes only when the mules go—and that means that sometimes it doesn't go very much. And have you ever thought that people are just like these boats? Why, the world is full of boat-people, of boat-women and boat-men, boat-boys and boat-girls, sailing around with one another day after day in the house, in the school, on the street, everywhere.

First, there are the Canal-Boat People. The canal-boat can not sail of itself, it moves only when some mules or men or a tug drags it. Its go-power is in some one or something else. So these people move only when they are pulled. There was once a little fellow who hated, O so much! to go to bed at night. After Mamma had told him once, "Freddy, I guess it is time for bed," she had to tell him again and again, and finally had to say, "You must go this very minute." And then he only just went.

He was a Canal-Boat Freddy, and there are a great many of him. The boys who know they ought to wash their hands and brush their coats and learn their lessons, but who never do these till they have to, until they are fairly pulled into it—these are all Canal-Boat Boys. Don't you know the names of some?

Then there are the Sailboat People. The sailboat is better than the canal boat because it can move without anybody to pull it. But you must have a wind. Its go-power is in what surrounds it. So these Sailboat People skim through the day beautifully so long as the wind is fair, when everything goes right, and no one is cross, and the doll hasn't fallen and smashed her nose into crumbs, and the cat hasn't eaten the canary, and the rain doesn't wet one's feet so one can't go to the party. But when things turn out the other way—my, my, O my! Let the girl across the aisle step on your toes, or let Sally Slow win the prize you expected; how you do lose your temper and say harsh words and call mean names!

Don't you see? You are only a Sailboat Girl. You don't get along well when the winds are against you; the weather must be just right or you will never sail into the harbor of a happy evening. Probably it isn't hard to think of some Sailboat People.

How different from the other two kinds is the last kind, the Steamboat People. The steamboat needs no mules or men to drag it, no pleasant winds to blow it to its port. Let it rain and snow, howl and blow, and send all the dishes ker-smash! below, still the great steamboat goes on, steady through the storm. So with the Steamboat People; they are always bright-faced, sweet-voiced, kind-hearted, no matter whether the milkman brought the milk or fergot it, no matter whether Johnny is coughing with croup or building a snow man in the yard, no matter whether Christmas came with a wagon-load of presents or none at all.

How do we explain these people? Ah, they have the right kind of souls. Their go-power is inside. They have engines of their own, made up of good thoughts, good intentions, good habits, and good other things, and these engines are always ready and strong to push them through the hardships. And one of the best things about a Steamboat Person is that he is able to help some one else.

Are you going to be one of the Steamboat People this year?—Herbert Jump in Congregationalist.

A Swiss watchmaker has invented an electric watch which will run for fifteen years without being wound.

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**An Old Valentine.**

Out of the heart of the long ago,  
Faded and yellowed by time, you know,  
But cherished still in shadow and shine,  
Cometh to me her valentine:  
Here is a couplet quaint and true:  
"The rose is red,  
The violet's blue."  
And I dream in the gloaming soft and low  
Of the lass who penned it long ago.

A little maid with the bluest eyes  
That ever danced 'neath the winter's  
skies;  
A roguish miss whose love was told  
To the sound of a kiss in a moonlit wold;  
But here is the rest of her rhyming true:  
"Love is sweet,  
And so are you,"  
And a boy's cheeks flushed at the final  
line  
Of a rustic sweetheart's valentine.

Deep in the past, but dimly hid  
Behind a soft eye's drooping lid,  
Quivers the arrow that Cupid keen  
Shot at the Castle of Might-have-been;  
And plainer still grows the couplet true—  
"The rose is red,  
The violet's blue,"  
And laughter low, which is half divine,  
Ripples across her valentine.

With a cherished thought for the love it  
told  
I tenderly open each yellow fold,  
And my heart beats fast as it beat one  
day  
In a past that is hallowed and far away;  
I can see the eyes that were deep and  
blue;  
"Love is sweet  
And so are you;"  
So thought the lass as she penned each  
line,  
And sealed with a kiss her valentine.  
—T. C. Harbaugh, in Truth.

**Some Stories of Great Men and Their Wives.**

Few great men have paid more enthusiastic tribute to their wives than Tom Hood and probably few wives have better deserved such homage.

"You will think," he wrote to her in one of his letters, "that I am more foolish than any boy-lover; and I plead guilty. For never was a wooer so young of heart and so steeped in love as I; but it is a love sanctified and strengthened by long years of experience. May God ever bless my darling—the sweetest, most helpful angel who ever stooped to bless a man." Has there ever, we wonder, lived a wife to whom a more delicate and beautiful tribute was paid than those verses, of which the burden is, "I love thee, 'tis all that I can say."

"I want thee much," Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote to his wife, many years after his long patience had won for him the flower "that was lent from heaven to show the possibilities of the human soul." "Thou art the only person in the world that ever was necessary to me. And now I am only myself when thou art within my reach. Thou art an unspeakably beloved woman."

Sophia Hawthorne was little better than a chronic invalid; and it may be said that this physical weakness woke all the deep chivalry and tenderness of the man. And he reaped a rich reward for an almost unrivaled devotion in the "atmosphere of love and happiness and inspiration," with which his delicate wife always surrounded him.

It never needed "the welding touch of a great sorrow" to make the lives of Archbishop Tait and his devoted wife "a perfect whole." Speaking of her many years after she had been taken from him, he said: "To part from her, if only for a day, was a pain only less intense than the pleasure with which I returned to her; and when I took her with me it was one of the purest joys ever given to a man to watch the meeting between her and our children."

The wedded life of Wordsworth with his cousin, "the phantom of delight," was a poem more exquisitely beautiful than any his pen ever wrote. Mrs. Wordsworth was never fair to look upon, but she had that priceless and rarer beauty of soul which made her life a "center of sweetness" to all around her. "All that she has been to me," the poet once said in his latter days, none but God and myself can ever know;" and it would be difficult to find a more touching and beautiful picture in the gallery of great men's lives than that of Wordsworth and his wife, both bowed under the burden of many years and almost blind, "walking hand in hand together in the garden with all the blissful absorption and tender confidence of youthful lovers."

When David Livingstone had passed his thirtieth birthday with barely a thought for such "an indulgence as wooing and wedding," he declared humorously that when he was a little less busy he would send home an advertisement for a wife, "preferably a decent sort of a widow;" and yet so unconsciously near was his fate that only a year later he was introducing his bride, Mary Moffat, to the home he had built, largely with his own hands, at Mabotsa. From that "supremely happy hour" to the day when, eighteen years later, he received her "last faint whisperings" at Shupanga no man ever had a more self-sacrificing, brave, devoted wife than was the missionary's daughter.

In fact, they were more like two happy, light-hearted children than sedate married folk, and under the magic of their merriment the hardships and dangers of life in the heart of the Dark Continent were stripped of all their terrors.

Jean Paul Richter confessed that he never even suspected the potentialities of human happiness until he met Caroline Mayer, "the sweetest and most gifted of women," when he was fast approaching his fortieth year; and that he had no monopoly on the resultant happiness is proved by his wife's declaration that "Richter is the purest, holiest, the most godlike man that lives. . . . To be the wife of such a man is the greatest glory that can fall to a woman;" while of his wife Richter once wrote: "I thought when I married her that I had sounded the depths of human love; but I have since realized how unfathomable is the heart in which a noble woman has her shrine."—Ex.

The latest good story on this line, is of Rufus Choat, who, when asked whom he would rather be, if he could not be himself, replied instantly, "Mrs. Choat's second husband."

**Farming in Cuba.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is surprising how many American farmers are coming to Cuba with a view of locating here permanently. Scarcely a day passes that a number of prospective settlers and many tourists do not visit our station to obtain information regarding Cuban agriculture. The real-estate agent is also here in full glory and many land companies with all sorts of propositions. Should any readers of the KANSAS FARMER think of locating in Cuba the following information and observa-

**Women in Our Hospitals**

Appalling Increase in the Number of Operations Performed Each Year—How Women May Avoid Them.



Going through the hospitals in our large cities one is surprised to find such a large proportion of the patients lying on those snow-white beds women and girls, who are either awaiting or recovering from serious operations.

Why should this be the case? Simply because they have neglected themselves. Ovarian and womb troubles are certainly on the increase among the women of this country—they creep upon them unawares, but every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhœa, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb, and if not heeded the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation. When these symptoms manifest themselves, do not drag along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved thousands of women from surgical operations.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervous-

ness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy.

The following letters cannot fail to bring hope to despairing women.

Mrs. Fred Seydel, 412 N. 54th Street, West Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—  
"I was in a very serious condition when I wrote to you for advice. I had a serious womb and ovarian trouble and I could not carry a child to maturity, and was advised that an operation was my only hope of recovery. I could not bear to think of going to the hospital, so wrote you for advice. I did as you instructed me and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and I am not only a well woman to-day, but have a beautiful baby girl six months old. I advise all sick and suffering women to write you for advice, as you have done so much for me."

Miss Ruby Mushrush, of East Chicago, Ind., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—  
"I have been a great sufferer with irregular menstruation and ovarian trouble, and about three months ago the doctor, after using the X-Ray on me, said I had an abscess on the ovaries and would have to have an operation. My mother wanted me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and it not only saved me from an operation but made me entirely well."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice and medicine have restored thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

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tions from my short experience here may be of interest.

Cuba is a foreign country in every sense—language, customs, architecture and location. If you can imagine a piece of Spain in the tropics you will have something of an idea of Cuba. The people are very friendly, hospitable and exceedingly courteous, yet the business methods and especially the agricultural methods are so different it is difficult to compare them.

The soils of Cuba in general are clays and hard to work—red, chocolate or mulatto, and black, mostly overlying a coral limestone. In the extreme western part of the island there is some sandy land and a little scattered about other parts of the Republic. The red soils are in the western part and are the only soils used for growing tobacco. As a rule, citrus fruits do well on red soils, in fact they will grow almost anything that will grow in the island but are not so good for sugar-cane as the black lands. In general the red lands are worth from \$100 per acre upwards.

The climate is very fine—not much difference in temperature during the winter and summer. Winter is the dry season, when it seldom rains more than once in seven to 10 days. In the summer season it rains nearly every day, one or more sharp showers in the afternoon, but it just pours on the slightest provocation. In looking at lands it is always well to bear in mind

that there is a rainy season in Cuba. It gets pretty hot in the sun here during the middle of the day, but it is comfortable in the shade as there is always a good southeast trade wind. The nights are cool and there are very few mosquitos but the few are very active, and as a rule people sleep under netting. There are no stoves in houses but charcoal pots for cooking only. There is no glass in the windows, and the houses are only one story. This morning was the coldest of the winter, the thermometer registering 52 degrees, but to-day, which is about an average winter day, it has been about 74 degrees. Roses, pansies and other flowers are blooming, tomatoes are ripening, the orange season is well along, as is the pine-apple shipping season. Farmers are cutting tobacco and field corn has good-sized roasting ears. They raise two crops of corn a year here but the ears are quite small. American varieties of corn do not grow well for some reason. There are insect pests here to bother the just and the unjust, and the labor problem may keep the farmer awake nights. Farm laborers get about 18 or 20 dollars per month but the labor is not very efficient.

N. S. MAYO.  
Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba.

The realization of God's presence is the one sovereign remedy against temptation.—Penelon.

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#### Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1896).  
 Olive and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Woman's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).  
 Woman'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).  
 Chalfitso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Cuitus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).  
 Literatae Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).  
 Sabeau Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2 (1899).  
 Star Valley Woman's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).  
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).  
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).  
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).  
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).  
 The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).  
 The Woman's Progressive Club, Anthony, Harper County.  
 Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).  
 Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).  
 [All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

### KANSAS HISTORY PROGRAM.

#### The War and Kansas' Share in It.

Roll Call—Quotations from Poems on the War.

- I. The Causes of the Civil War.
- II. Kansas Boys in Blue.
- III. Reminiscences by an Old Soldier.
- IV. Effect of the War Upon Our State.

The History program takes a somewhat broader scope this week than heretofore. It considers ourselves, as a State, in our relation to the great commonwealth. We will have to review our history, or look backward in memory to the early sixties. The causes of the war were as complex as its effects have been. Kansas has never been known as a coward, and in those days of strife and danger, and patriotism, she showed herself ready to offer her best and her bravest upon the altar of our beloved country. We have never had cause to feel shame for our Kansas Boys in Blue.

For the third number in the program, it will be pleasant to invite some old soldier to talk to you on the subject of his experiences. Or, if there chances to be none available, some one or another of the older women will be glad to turn back the leaves of her life, till she comes to the pages that tell of this time of tragedy and bloodshed, and read to you what is written there.

Kansas was just emerging from her own civil troubles, when called upon to take her part in the larger battle. It was a hard thing for her. What effect did it have upon her growth, upon her people and her enterprises? The study of this very interesting question will close the program.

### HOUSEHOLD PROGRAM.

#### The Sabbath.

Roll Call—Quotations from the Scriptures.

- I. The Problem of Sunday Services in the Country.
- II. How to Spend the Day.
- III. The Children and the Sabbath.
- IV. Sabbath Desecration One of the Perils of our Nation.

The program for this week is a very important one. All over the country, from pulpit and press, we hear it discussed in some of its aspects.

People who live in sparsely settled communities have a very grave problem before them, in this matter of attendance upon Sunday Services. It is often difficult, almost impossible, for the children to go so far in inclement weather; yet if they do not go, they lose an influence for their own good which any child deserves and ought to have. In such places the minister, also, has his problem to face, of being able to live upon the salary his small

congregations can afford to pay him. I doubt not there are some heroes, unknown and unsung, among these hard-working preachers. These, and many other factors, are concerned in this problem of Sunday services in the country. I leave it to the writer of the first paper to discuss them and solve them. I should be very glad to receive the paper which attempts this, and will publish it with pleasure, hoping it may be helpful to others in the same circumstances.

There is much laxness, not only in the city, but in the country also, in the spending of this day of rest and worship. We have drawn away from the old Puritanical ideas of melancholy and gloom in connection with this day. Have we not, in some instances gone too far, and become indifferent and careless? Practical suggestions on "How to Spend the Day" will be very helpful.

The children are perhaps the ones who make this matter of the Sabbath somewhat complicated. They do not feel the need of rest, and they hardly know what worship is. To keep their young energies employed and their minds turned toward good things is a matter more simple in the stating of it, than in its practical working out.

Many wise and far-seeing men are looking with fear on the growing tendency to disregard the Sabbath. They regard this as a grave menace to the integrity of our National life. The fourth paper will consider the question from this point of view.

#### The West Side Forestry Club, and What It is Doing.

Last week I had the pleasure of a visit to the West Side Forestry Club, in a suburb of Topeka. This club is composed of about 20 bright women of both country and city. It is very fortunate in thus being able to draw for its material from the two sources. This club has been an organization for about 2 years, and the object for which it was organized, to beautify that region with parks, etc., is still before it. There is a strip of land which is lying waste and unattractive which they much desire to purchase and improve, in the end making it into a park, a place of beauty, which will not only make life pleasanter for them, but will be a pleasure to every chance passer-by. While they are working and waiting for this, they continue having their regular meetings, once a month, at which they discuss ways and means of attaining their objects, besides having a very interesting program.

At this meeting which I attended there was some very pretty music, and a paper on "Good Roads" which it was a real privilege to hear.

This is the usual order of their program. They are wise in not attempting a long and varied program, but making up for length in the excellence of their papers. For they necessarily have to consume much time in the discussion of the practical work of their club, the reporting of committees, the consideration of measures proposed, etc. This having a definite object for the public good, is a great force in their midst. It holds them together and lends them an enthusiasm and a loyalty and a unity that will enable them to accomplish some big things.

I was interested in a plan which they are now contemplating. This is to hold a large chrysanthemum show in Topeka, in the fall. They are going to raise the chrysanthemums themselves, each member taking as many as she can attend to—from one to one hundred—and caring for them until the time of bloom in August or September. They are ordering 500 plants, including 31 different varieties. It seems a large undertaking for a club of 20 members, yet no one who has met with them can doubt that they will carry it through with success and honor to themselves.

It seems to me that some work of this kind would be a splendid thing for almost every country club to take an interest in. Such work counts for much good in any community. It has its influence for better living and happier thinking upon every one, and a



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little of it here and a little there over the State will make Kansas a much more beautiful and desirable place than it is now. Of course, in different places, different things will be practicable. In some places it will be the roads and waysides that can be improved; in others, perhaps, the cemeteries demand attention; or it may be the schoolyard needs trees planted, or the church needs beautifying inside or out; or it may be, as in this case, that a waste corner of land may be turned into a thing of beauty. There is almost always something of this kind needed, and almost always practicable.

#### Midland Route.

From now on it's "The Midland Route," officially and otherwise. This is because the Colorado Midland Railway has adopted a new trade-mark for general use on all property belonging to the company, and also on all stationery and printed matter which will hereafter be issued.

The new trade-mark is in the shape of a circle with a solid background of black. Around the edge of the circle are the words "Colorado Midland Railway," while in the center are the two words "Midland Route." The letters are in white, and standing out against the black background present a striking appearance.

The adoption of the new trade-mark means the passing of the Indian and the old phrase, "Pike's Peak Route," which have been in use ever since the road was built. The new trade-mark is also another example of the well known fact that the name of a road is what the people make it, despite the official designation. The Colorado Midland Railway is known broad and wide as the "Midland Route," and by the adoption of the new trade-mark the company has merely placed its official stamp on the name chosen by the traveling public.

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#### Farmers' Institutes.

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February 13, Arkansas City, Cowley County, Sadie P. Beecher, Arkansas City. Prof. Oscar Erf and Assistant R. E. Eastman.

February 14, Sedan, Chautauqua County, J. O. Tulloss, Sedan, Kans. Prof. Oscar Erf.

February 16, Peabody, Marion County, O. Joffe, Peabody, Kans. Prof. Oscar Erf and Dr. C. L. Barnes.

February 17, Lincoln, Lincoln County, R. W. Greene, Lincoln, Kans. Profs. H. F. Roberts and Albert Dickens.

February 20, Belleville, Republic County, C. F. Daggett, Belleville, Kans. Prof. Oscar Erf and Assistant V. M. Shoemith.

February 22-23, Oneida, Nemaha County, Sherman E. Stevenson, Oneida, Kans. Prof. A. M. TenEyck.



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**The Mating Season.**

Although we are still in the grasp of winter, it is not too early to be thinking about mating up your chicken pens for the coming season. In fact, if you breed the large varieties of fowls, the Asiatics, you ought to have them mated before this and some eggs set so as to get early chicks. It takes the large breeds so long to feather-out and mature that unless the chicks are hatched early, they will not be fully grown before the cold weather of the fall and winter, and the result is an undersized chicken. While it is not as essential that the medium-sized varieties of fowls, the Americans, should be mated so early, still some early-hatched chicks of these breeds are very desirable, especially if wanted for the fall fairs and early winter shows. Or even if they are only wanted for winter layers, it is essential that they should be hatched in the early months of the year, so as to be six or seven months old and in laying condition before the commencement of winter. If you can get the pullets to begin laying in the fall, the chances are that you can keep them laying all through the winter, assuming, of course, that you give them the proper care and the proper shelter. But if you cannot get them to commence laying before the cold weather sets in, the chances are against getting eggs till the following spring. Therefore we say, do your mating at once.

As to the proper kinds of mating, we can only advise you on general principles. There are so many breeds to be considered, and so many fanciers that have their own individual ideas of mating, that it would be impossible in the scope of an article of this size, to give rules that would apply to all breeds and all persons; we can therefore, only give some general rules that may apply to all.

In the first place, it should be remembered that the male is half the pen; therefore the selection of the male is of more importance than the selection of the females. We do not mean by this that it is unimportant what kind of hens you have, provided you have a good male. On the contrary, we believe in choosing the very best females we have to go into the pen. But the male being equivalent to five or six hens in his potency over the offspring, should be given first consideration. Say, for instance, you are breeding Plymouth Rocks, and desire smaller combs on your chickens than they now have. It would be much better for you to mate a male that has a small-sized comb on hens that have large combs, than to mate a male with a large comb on small-combed hens. You will attain your object much sooner in the former instance than in the latter. Of course if you have hens that have small combs and a male with a small comb also, your object will be attained sooner and better than by either of the other matings.

Whatever your object in mating, it should be your aim to try and neutralize any defect that may be in a fowl by mating it with one that has no such defect. If your hens are small, mate them to a large bird. If they are short in body, mate them to a long-bodied male. If they have poor, pale-colored legs, mate them to a male with pure-yellow legs and so on, ad infinitum. Remember also, that if your main object is an increase of egg-production, the males should have descended from a prolific laying hen as well as the hens being extra-good layers themselves. In advising the breeding of a male to an imperfect female, you must remember that we are always assuming that you have no perfect female to breed him to. If you have, of course it is obvious that she is the one to breed him to. But we know it is a very hard matter to get birds that are perfect in every

way. One may be deficient in the color of its eyes, another in the shape of its body, another in the color of plumage, and so on. But our advice is to neutralize the defect in one specimen with the perfection of that point in the other. Another general rule to go by in mating fowls is to breed cockerels to hens and cocks to pullets, as the progeny will be much harder and more vigorous than if young stock are bred to young, and old to old. Also never breed brothers and sisters together. It may be advisable at times to breed a male on his pullets or a cockerel back to his dam but never breed those of the same litter. The progeny is apt to be weak and puny and the stock will soon run down if persevered in. How many hens should be mated with a male bird to secure fertile eggs and strong chickens? This is a most important question and like most questions is dependent for a correct answer on several collateral facts. One of these facts is that a male bird will fertilize the eggs of many more hens when the fowls have unlimited range, where they can obtain an abundance of insects, slugs and worms, than when the fowls are kept confined. We have known of instances where twenty-five or more hens were run with one male and the eggs were remarkably fertile, but when the birds are confined, a much smaller number of hens must be allotted to each male in order to insure fertility. Another fact that must be considered is the breed of fowls. Asiatic and heavy breeds are much less active than the smaller kinds and fewer hens must be given to these big male birds if the eggs are to be well fertilized. If a Leghorn male will care for fifteen hens, one should not give an Asiatic male more than eight or nine hens or pullets.

Still another fact to be considered is the age of the male bird. A bird about twelve months old will attend to more hens than one which is twenty-four months old and the latter will do duty for a 3-year-old bird. As the age increases the number of hens must decrease.

Dealing with averages, we would suggest that for fowls kept in moderate sized yards the following number of hens to each male would be found suitable. Asiatics, seven or eight; Americans, nine or ten; Mediterraneans, twelve or fifteen. Or if free range can be given, we would suggest the following: Asiatics, twelve to fifteen; Americans, fifteen to twenty; Mediterraneans, twenty to thirty. In both of the above instances we have assumed that the fowls be well-fed. Indeed, we might have made the feeding an essential point, for a male bird properly fed will fertilize more eggs, and the chickens hatched from them will be stronger, than one which is either underfed or overfed or fed upon wrong articles of diet.

**Poultry Notes.**

At this time of year, if eggs are not taken out of the nest boxes soon after they are laid, they are apt to get frozen and of course the shells crack. The hens get to picking them and this is often the first cause of the egg-eating habit, which is a very bad one and almost impossible to cure. It is very provoking when you go to the poultry-house to see a Brahma or Plymouth Rock hen just swallowing the last part of an egg, for which you could get a quarter for hatching purposes. This of course can be avoided to a great extent, if you see to it that the eggs are gathered up a good many times in the day.

Eggs are the most marketable product that the farm yields. They are ready for the market the minute they are laid and the sooner they are gotten to market the better. Nothing else that the farm produces comes in so handy as a good supply of eggs. They require no cultivation, no hoeing, pruning, or churning; but are in a salable condition as soon as laid. With plenty of eggs on the farm there may be a host of good things in the kitchen and money in the family purse. Gathering eggs is like picking up cents. They are as good as cash and can

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

**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.  
Profusely illustrated, 160 pages, 5x7 1-2 inches, cloth. Price 50 cents postpaid.

**Kansas Farmer Company**  
Topeka, Kansas

quickly be turned into dollars and cents.

One of the secrets of becoming a skillful breeder is learning how to cull closely. It takes lots of courage to do it. How we do hate to kill or sell for market a thoroughbred chicken. But it has to be done if prime quality is kept up. At first it looks like a tremendous sacrifice—so many fowls which might have been used for breeding are slaughtered—but in the end, after a few years breeding, the average of the stock will be so much better that the profit and the utility of culling will be apparent.

If you have not yet bought those thoroughbred chickens you were intending to, it is high time you were doing so, for the breeders will soon have all their breeding pens mated and will have no more surplus stock for sale. You may catch them just now in the act of weeding out their surplus stock and get a chance to buy some thoroughbreds very cheaply. They may not have as many fine points as the fowls that the breeder keeps for his own use, but they will prove very good breeders and produce a high quality of stock for next year's use.

If thoroughbred stock is too high-priced for the state of your purse, the next best thing you can do is to buy eggs of thoroughbred stock and get a start in this way. This is a much cheaper way of starting in the poultry-business than by buying stock. You will lose a year's time by this method, still it is better late than never.

**A Letter from Washington.**

Editor Kansas Farmer:—On January 6 I was in Portland, Oregon, and I took an early morning walk around the residence part of the city. This is what I saw in the yards and gardens: Grass as tall and green as the finest Eastern lawn in June. Daffodils and roses in bloom, the buds upon the bushes an inch or more in length and in fact I could hardly realize that here in a place as far north as St. Cloud, Minnesota, and in the first week in January, was no sign at all of winter, but in its place was spring as far advanced as one would find it in Iowa the first week in May. I called at the United States Weather Bureau office and they told me that this mildness in Oregon in midwinter was the usual thing and nothing out of the ordinary—maybe it was a little warmer than the average but not much. They told me that here the weather in the winter was largely controlled by the great Pacific Ocean, which sends its moderating influence clear to the Rocky Mountains, hundreds of miles inland. In the edges of the city I saw gardens of turnips, radishes, onions, lettuce, and such things growing in the ground just as if it was summer, and one gardener told me he always set out his cabbage in October or November so they could grow all winter and come in very early in the spring. And what was stranger than all, I was told that many winters it does not get as cold by several degrees at Portland as it does way down at New Orleans; and that down close to the ocean on the west side of the Coast Range, many winters are practically without even frost. Strange is it not and it upsets all the ideas we have in the Mississippi Valley about the climate as we go North.

After leaving Portland by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, a Union Pacific line, I spent several days in the irrigated regions of Eastern Oregon along the Columbia and Snake Rivers and their tributary streams, looking over the different irrigation enterprises there. But first, in order to get a full understanding of the country there, I will say that upon the rich, sloping lands next to the Blue Powder River, and other mountains, the rainfall is abundant, and extensive farming is carried on upon these broad uplands that cover thousands of square miles in that part of the State. Here the principal crop raised is wheat, and oh, my! what yields they get! Twenty, thirty, forty bushels, and far over even that highest figure do they get from these lands of abounding fertility, until the railroads are taxed to move the ripened wheat to Portland and other markets; and still I saw the warehouses filled with bursting and platforms being built to hold the overflow crops upon which the sacked wheat was piled up in tiers of thousands and thousands of sacks. Fine houses and big red barns are the rule and the improvements generally will rank with the very best rich, old, settled districts of the Mississippi Valley. Why, these farmers think nothing of raising a ten-thousand-dollar crop, and they are not of the Dakota-Bonanza-farm class, either. Here the farms are not large; it is the big yield per acre that makes their big crops. One farmer, a Mr. Smith, raised a crop mostly on only fifteen hundred acres, that brought him a check for \$45,000, and another farmer sold his crop of this year for \$57,000, and it did not come off of a very big farm, either.

But it is not of the rainfall farming that I intended to speak in this letter. It is of the irrigation which beats any farming depending upon rainfall even in this country of big rainfall crops. As the elevation becomes less and we approach the Columbia, Snake and other rivers the rainfall becomes less and less on the lower lands until the country becomes what is called semi-arid here. That is, it is too dry to raise sure crops except by irrigation, and it is upon these excep-

**The Kansas Incubator**  
Was recently pronounced by the U. S. T. R. to be the best incubator in the country. The KANSAS INCUBATOR is the "HONEST INJUN" incubator, built right here in our own state, up at Hiawatha. It's a warm air machine, and has no leaky copper tank to give out. Ten-year guarantees won't prevent copper tanks from leaking, no more than an insurance policy will prevent sickness. We have a special proposition to make to every Jayhawker, who writes us a postal, immediately, and mentions the Kansas Farmer.  
**THE HIAWATHA MFG. CO.,**  
51 Oregon St., Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kas.

**POULTRY PAYS**  
When you have good stock. Eggs for Hatching, extra fine Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns at a special low price. Sixteen years a breeder of Fancy Birds. Write for free Art Folder of the largest Fancy Poultry Farm in this country. J. C. Heath's Imperial Poultry Farm Valley Junction, Ia. Dpt. S.

**KENNEWICK, YAKIMA CO., WASHINGTON**  
Farliest irrigated land north of California. Where the sun shines 300 days every year. Big Red April Strawberry and the finest grape in the Northwest can be raised here. Highest Price Paid for early fruit and berries. Best Shipping Facilities in the State. We have cheap lands under the Kennewick Canal on very easy terms. 10,000 acres of the best Washington wheat lands from \$8 to \$10 per acre. A fine 526-acre wheat land ranch at \$10 per acre, crop payments. Write for information and free booklet and monthly bulletin and price-list.  
**KENNEWICK LAND CO.,** Kennewick, Washington.

rently worthless, dry, sagebrush dust-heaps that the modern miracle of Midas is being accomplished. The climate here is very mild, and, in fact, it almost reaches the semi-tropical; it will at least class as warm-temperate. Here the grass grows all winter and vegetation under irrigation never entirely ceases. All kinds of tender, high-priced fruits and berries grow and produce of their kind in incredible abundance—and that upon a soil that looks absolutely worthless before the irrigation water is placed upon it.

I remember in the year of 1883 when I first passed on the O. R. & N. Railroad along the Columbia River, my idea before I saw it was that it was a verdant green valley, and what was my disappointment to find otherwise. And now at last, with increasing irrigation, my first dream is coming true only in a larger and more prolific way than my imagination had depicted. At the place I stopped over a day to see the canal and its lands I found a crowd of people from the rainfall farming parts of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington all buying land for homes and farms; and how big do my readers suppose those farms are that were so in demand? Few of the sales made were for over ten acres each and most of them were only for five acres; and remember these small tracts were being sold to farmers most of them owners of from 160 to 1,000 acres of the wheat lands I have mentioned in the first part of this letter. These irrigation people had made over three hundred of such sales in only a little more than a year since they got water over the land, and the day I was there a party of fourteen farmers were there and they made fourteen sales of these small fruit, alfalfa, and berry-tracts to them. Not a single purchaser of these lands was from east of the Rockies; which brought me to the conclusion that Mississippi Valley farmers know but little of the advantages of irrigation, and that they, by not knowing this, are missing a very good thing, indeed; for one of these villa lots of five or ten acres when in fruit, hops, or berries will fetch from \$2,000 to \$4,000 worth of products per year, besides which is the advantage of living in a climate where one can be out of doors without overcoat or overshoe the whole year around. The day I was there I walked around in the dry, warm air just as if it were May instead of January. These people were selling their land very reasonably and upon five years' time, and I found this to be the case at other places where I visited irrigation works all along the Columbia and Snake Rivers. But land that will produce the way this does goes up very fast. At a point in the Snake River Valley where they have had irrigation for eight years they sold the land at first for \$65 per acre, then \$100 and now it is a village to all intents and purposes, with land in bearing fruit selling for \$800 and \$1,000 per acre and hard to get at that.

At this place they raise the finest cherries on earth, at least they so claim, and I think it is so, for they get as much as \$1,000 per acre for Bing cherry lands; and no matter how land will produce it must be fine fruit land and good, to bring in this amount of money from a single acre of land; and yet this very land when I saw it in the spring of 1885 before water was put on it would not have brought a dollar an acre. That is what water does when put on these dry lands of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Of course these people that get such miraculous returns earn them by careful attention and cultivation. Such results can not be got here with neglectful or slipshod ways. These people are bright, enterprising rustlers who know how to get the best out of every acre. At this place most of the settlers are from the far Eastern States who came West to get into a mild climate, and they certainly have got what they came for, both in climate and prosperity. They are now trying to buy each other out, and, in fact, their lands are really a town or village, and values are not nearly so high as they will be, for now it has a city-property value.

I am not giving the names of any of these places to your readers, for I am not a land agent, but I know how things are in the East and think it is high time that the real situation of this country should be laid before Eastern farmers. Of course, not all of these irrigated farms are just five or ten acres, but just that much land will give the owner all he wants to do in fruit or berries. My preference is for a larger irrigated farm in alfalfa, corn, potatoes, or grass and clover, and where a man farms that way

COMBINE business with pleasure. See the Great Lewis & Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., June 15, to Oct. 15, and make expenses by investigating what Spokane and surrounding country has to offer in the way of profitable investment. Real estate is cheaper and advancing more rapidly than in any other city of the Pacific Northwest. This is also true of farm lands which can be had for \$5 per acre and up. Volcanic ash soil, producing more per acre in fruit and farm products than any other section of the United States with never a crop failure. Climate unsurpassed. Stop-over granted on all tickets. For detailed information address Spokane Chamber & Commerce, Spokane, Wash.

**BOYS AND GIRLS** will receive a good proposition if they will enclose a-if addressed envelope and dime to address below. No capital, experience nor education required. Nothing to sell or buy. No soliciting. Honorable pleasant employment. Wherever you are, you make money. Any age, color or nationality, summer or winter. All territory within 500 miles of this State reserved.  
**HENRY ENDSLEY, Ellensburg, Wash.**

**McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO**  
THE BIGGEST  
**FURS**  
PELTS DEERSKINS GINSENG  
EXPORTERS FURS HATS AND TANNING  
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**HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER**  
Illustrated 64 to 80 page monthly journal about game, steel traps, deadfalls, trapping secrets, raw furs. Published by experienced hunter, trapper and trader. Subscription \$1 a year, sample 10 cents. Box 73, A. B. HARDING, Ed., Gallipolis, O.

**WELL DRILLING MACHINES**  
Over 70 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock. Mounted on wheels or on skids. With engine or horse powers. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog.  
**WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.**

New way to smoke meat in a few hours with  
**KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE.**  
Made from hickory wood. Delicious flavor. Cleaner, cheaper. No smokehouse needed. Send for circular. E. KRAUSER & BRO., Milton, Pa.

**BOWSER SWEEP MILLS**  
Different from all others. Girded Corn with sheels or without. Kaff'r in the head and all kinds small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 7 sizes belt mills).  
**C. N. P. BOWSER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.**

Made where used. No freight charges. Simple of construction. Excell in beauty, convenience and strength. Costs little more than oak or locust, will last for all time. Rendszer universal satisfaction. Reliable men wanted who can work territory. Descriptive matter free. Address with stamp.  
**ZEIGLER BROS., Hutchinson, Kans.**

Daily Av. selling **IDEAL PUMP EQUALIZERS.** Make all pumps work EASY. Windmills run in slightest wind. FIT ALL PUMPS. Merit sells them. FULLY WARRANTED. Exclusive territory Write Pump Equalizer Co., 40 V Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**Dustin W.W.**  
50 hens and pullets for \$1 each or \$10 per doz. Must all go by Feb. 20.  
**Mrs. Winnie Chambers, Onaga, Kansas**

by irrigation there was never such a sure or agreeable way of getting on in the world. Now I can not tell all this story at one time, so will stop until another issue of your paper, if you will grant me the space.  
**DAVID R. M'GINNIS,**  
Spokane, Wash.

Annual Convention of Temperance Workers.

The Annual Convention of the Kansas State Temperance Union will be held in the First Christian Church, Topeka, Wednesday and Thursday, February 15 and 16.

There are some new features added to the convention this year, one being the Law Enforcement Question-Box conducted by Hon. J. K. Coddling, attorney for the Union, who has so successfully assisted many communities in the State in law-enforcement work during the past year.

Governor E. W. Hoch will deliver the address of welcome the first evening and will be followed by Hon. Wm. H. Anderson, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, and chairman of the temperance committee of the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

Rev. John L. Brandt, a noted scholar, lecturer and orator, and pastor of the First Christian Church of St. Louis, will speak on the evening of the 16th.

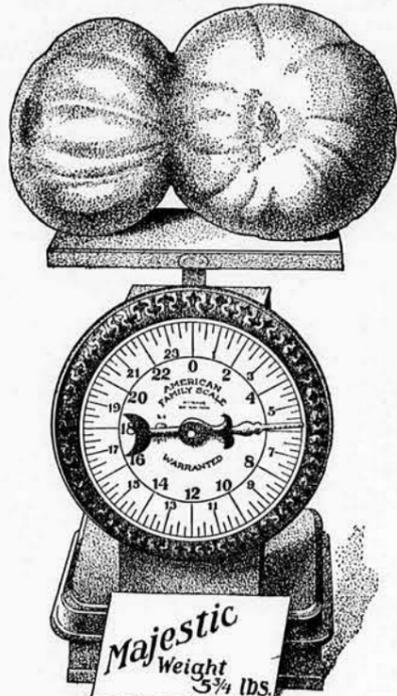
All the railroads of the State have granted an open rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip from all points in Kansas and from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., tickets on sale February 14 and 15, good returning up to and including February 18.

"John," said a Lamar girl to her best fellow one night recently, "you've been drinking coffee, haven't you?"

He admitted that he had. "Why do you drink it?" she asked. "Well," he answered, thoughtlessly, "I did it to-night because I was coming to see you. I wanted to keep awake."

God nowhere allows that we so constantly assume that souls are kept back from their completeness by their trades and grades and employments. He is going to complete them all, if they will suffer it, in the highest and most perfect form of being possible.—Horace Bushness.

A Big Tomato.



In regard to the great New Majestic Tomato being advertised by the Iowa Seed Company, the following, taken from a personal letter from J. R. Lawrence, the noted horticulturist and experimenter of Massachusetts, will be of interest to our readers.

IF YOU WANT CASH For Your Real Estate or Business, I Can Get It. A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr., 413 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANS.

rence says: "I grew 48 varieties of tomatoes on my experimental grounds last season and the New Majestic produced the largest fruit I have ever grown. The photograph which I send shows one which weighs 5 1/2 pounds. It is somewhat rough and might almost be called a double fruit, but it grew on one stem, was completely joined together and was all one specimen. The plant from which it was taken produced five pecks (14 bushels) of large, round, smooth fruits, it being the only rough one on the plant."

The Markets

Grains and Seeds. Kansas City, February 7, 1905. The railroads reported 63 cars of wheat received, compared with 107 cars a week ago and 155 cars a year ago.

THE AUTO-FEDAN The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Tenth and Jefferson Streets, TOPEKA, - - - KANSAS.

Iowa Grown Fire Dried Seed Corn. Send your name and address on a postal card to J. B. ARMSTRONG & SONS, Shenandoah, Iowa.

others unevenly lower. Receipts to-day were 3,500. Best heavy beeves were steady to a shade higher, desirable light steers 10@15c higher and the bulk of medium and good kinds 5@10c higher.

ZENOLEUM Famous OOAL-TAR Carbolic Dip For general use on live-stock. Send for "Piggies" Troubles and "Zenoleum Veterinary Advisor"

I HAVE 30 HEAD OF JACKS from coming 3 years old to 7 years old, 1 1/2 to 16 1/2 hands high, black, good bone and body.

Some Fine August and September Pigs—Duroc-Jerseys Either sex, as wanted. Price \$10 each. They are of good red color, good ear, back and feet; also some bred sows at low prices.

SPECIAL SALE FOR NEXT 30 DAYS A few choice sows bred to Harmonizer. Also a few young boars. M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.

FAIR ACRES FARM Offers a choice lot of pure-bred Berkshire, descendants of Lord Premier and Black Robinhood. Pairs not related. Also Black Langshans and White Rocks.

FOR SALE Agricultural College Live Stock Thirty head of imported and home-bred Shropshire ewes, 1 to 3 years old. Strong, healthy and safe in lamb.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. Official receipts of cattle for the week ending Saturday were 31,938 against 34,487 last week and 28,148 a year ago.

week were very moderate but with the trade still obstructed on account of heavy snows and severe weather in the East, delaying the supply of cattle and beef trains, the supply of refrigerator beef has been accumulating at all slaughtering centers and this is reflected in the market for live cattle. Steers of all kinds met heavy demand to-day with prices not better than steady to weak compared with the close of last week and 10@15c lower than last Monday. In the butcher line there has not been any material change though the best fat cows and heifers were a little stronger to-day compared with last Friday, there is an active demand for feeding cattle of good quality and medium to strong weights but not much call for light stockers. Prices for fat steers are ranging at \$16.25 with bulk to-day selling at \$15.25@17.50, good to choice fat cows and heifers \$12.50@14.10, with bulk at \$3.40@3.75. The market has not changed any in the last few weeks. A useful unit to choice feeding steers weighing from 700 to 1,000 pounds can be secured at \$3.40@4.10.

In the hog trade the severe weather and heavy snow of the past few weeks has operated to curtail receipts and the market has been gradually working higher, in fact it was higher at this point than at Chicago. The demand is holding up quite well and supplies are being readily absorbed at the advancing prices, though it is anticipated that with the break-through in the severe weather, there is apt to be a largely increased movement of hogs to market and these advances in price may get a check. On this market to-day fancy 375-lb. hogs sold up to \$5.12 1/2 and the bulk of all hogs sold up to \$4.95@5.05 the market closing on a high point of the day.

In the sheep and lamb trade, the arrivals were mostly of the Colorado-fed stock, pea-fed lambs from the Monte Vista sold quickly at \$7.35, which was 15c above the prices made for cut out of the same feed lot sold last Friday; Colorado-fed ewes sold up to \$5.20 which was the highest price made this winter on the river for fed ewes. In a general way the sheep market appears to be in a very healthy condition and traders consider present prices as on a firm basis.

WARRICK.

To Whom It May Concern: The stockholders of the Topeka Independent Telephone Company have thought best to incorporate as a Kansas corporation, the organization having been originally made under the laws of West Virginia. With this end in view and in order to enlarge their capital the business has been transferred to the Independent Telephone Company, organized under the laws of Kansas. There will be no change in management or in the conduct of the business. At a meeting of the stockholders of said company held at 519 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans., on Tuesday, January 3, 1905, the following resolution was adopted for the purpose of securing the dissolution of the old company:

"Be it resolved by the stockholders of the Topeka Independent Telephone Company, in general meeting assembled, that all business of this corporation be discontinued and that no further business be transacted by its officers and directors save and except such as may be necessary to wind up its affairs and conclude its operations, and to this end the president of this company is hereby authorized to cause public notice of this resolution to be made in the Kansas Farmer, a weekly newspaper published at the City of Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, near the principal office or place of business of this corporation once a week for six weeks, and he shall also forthwith forward a certified copy of this resolution under his hand and the seal of the corporation to the Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia."

B. F. PANKEY, President.

### Special Want Column

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

#### CATTLE.

**FOR SALE**—Shorthorns—Our herd bull, Greenwood 165865 and 3 young bulls, all Scotch-topped. Brookover Bros., Eureka, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Ten head of red Shorthorn bulls, 1 and 2 year olds; one head Cruckshank yearling bull good enough to head a herd. Will also sell my aged herd bull or will trade him for another as good; a blue breeder, and a large fellow. White Holland burkies, and Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels; cockerels for sale, \$1 each. Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting any of the above. Visitors welcome. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—A registered Red Polled bull, 30 months old, weight 1,500 pounds, in good condition, will guarantee him a breeder; price, \$100. For pedigree or other information address W. E. Brookelsky, 15 E. Hancock, Lawrence, Kans.

**FOUR GOOD HERFORD BULLS**, 15 to 20 months, at reduced prices if taken at once; also a few younger ones. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Kans.

**YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS** ready for service, 40 to \$50 each. They are right in shape, size, color and from cows that produce from 11,000 to 12,500 pounds of 3.7 to 3.9 milk. All registered. Burton & Burton, East Seward Ave., Topeka, Kans.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE** for another of the same kind, a double standard Polled Durham bull, years old last October. First-class in every respect. Have 35 calves from him and all hornless. R. T. An Deventer, Mankato, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Guernsey bulls from best registered stock. J. W. Perkins, 423 Altman Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Shorthorn bulls, 11 to 18 months old, bred by Godoy Buttery 142585; two are Rose of barons, one Wild Eyed and one Lydia Languish; one better bred and few better individuals; each one out of an extra good big cow; will sell my herd bull, Godoy Buttery, having used him 4 years. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Cruckshank, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Sta. C, Topeka, Kans.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALVES FOR SALE**—From best registered stock. Address A. J. White, Route 7, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—A 3-year-old Shorthorn bull, sired by Royal Bates. Address Dr. N. J. Taylor, Berryton, Kans.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

**EIGHT JACKS FOR SALE**—Running from 14 to 16 hands, by standard measure, white points, four years old, to be headed with a jack. Don't write, come and see them—still if you can't come, write, James M. Olive, Hume, Bates Co., Mo.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

**FOR SALE OR LEASE**—The aged registered trotting stallions Honor 6694, by Red Wilkes, and Senator Updegraff 8471, by Simmons, both large, bay stallions, sure foal getters and sires of speed and high-class colts. Will lease on very reasonable terms or sell so that their earnings will pay for the stallions; also **FOR SALE**—True Honor, standard and registered 4-year-old, will make a 16 hand, 1,200 pound horse, sound with exception of wire cut; will sell so that his earnings will pay for himself in two years. These horses must be disposed of, as I am not home enough to give them my attention. O. P. Updegraff, 615 Van Buren Street, Topeka, Kans.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—French draft stallion, black in color, 12 years old, registered, weight 1,800 pounds, sound. One imported black Percheron, 12 years old, weight 1,800 pounds, sound. One steel gray jack, 7 years old, 15-1 hands in height, sound and good performer. One unbroken 3-year-old black jack, 15-1 hands high. Colts to show; prefer young jacks, jennets or registered Draft mares. No land wanted. Am quitting the business. J. A. Marshall, Gardner, Johnson County, Kans.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Or will trade for cattle, my imported black Percheron stallion, Cyrus 86455; also my trotting-bred stallion Bird, a fine horse. Address Col. W. Q. Hyatt, P. O. Box 35, Carbondale, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—The Giant, a large brown stallion, trotting-bred and Coachy built; stands seventeen hands high, weighs 1500 pounds, coming 6 years old, sound, sure foal-getter and good breeder; has fine style and plenty of bone and substance. For price and pedigree address the undersigned, S. Lehman, Newton, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Seven jacks; five stallions; Percheron saddle, coach or trotters. All under 6 years; ready for service. At low prices. Al. E. Smith, Route 1, Lawrence, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—A Registered Percheron stallion, Alliance. A splendid sire, mahogany bay, easy terms. Address, J. H. Pennick, Menoken, Kans.

**I WANT TO BUY** a good jack. William Tomb, Wichita, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—One 4-year-old jack, he is black, with white points. One registered Cleveland Bay stallion, weight 1,300 pounds. These both are good individuals, and good breeders. Will sell or trade for stock, or western land. I. L. Feasel, Talmo, Republic Co., Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Big, bony, pure-bred Percheron stud colts, 1, 2 or 3 years old, bays, browns and blacks. D. J. Small, Hoyt, Kans.

**LEAVENWORTH COUNTY JACK FARM**, 5 miles north of Easton; 20 jacks and jennets for sale. O. J. Corson, Potter, Kans.

**EIGHT REGISTERED PERCHERON** and French Coach stallion and one large black jack, cheap for cash, to close them out by April 1. H. C. Staley, breeder, Rose Hill, Butler County, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Black Mammoth jack, with white points, 8 years old, good breeder; can show colts, easy handled, quick service. \$175 if taken at once. A. E. Cooper, Route 1, Miami, Indian Ter.

**FOR SALE**—A registered black Norman stallion, weight 1,800, coming 6 years old; also a three-quarter grade, coming 5 years old, weight 1,500, a good individual and breeder. R. E. Casad, Ocheltree, Kans.

**STRAY MARE**—A black mare came to Wm. Cook's residence, one-half mile east of the city of Downs, Kans., on or about the 10th day of October, 1904, weight about 900 pounds, age about 8 years, worth, \$40; branded on the left shoulder, owner or owners will please come prove property and pay expenses.

#### SWINE.

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

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS** from families that won first prize over Poland-Chinas, Berkshires and all others at Fort Worth Fat Stock Show last year and the year before; young boars ready for service at \$6 to \$10 each. E. S. Burton, East Seward Ave., Topeka, Kans.

**CENTRAL Kansas Stock Farm** has for sale cheap, splendid Poland-China boars and gilts, May and June farrow, sired by Corrector Woodburn, and K. O. Perfection, out of Sunshine and Tecumseh sows. E. J. Knowlton, Prop., Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Boars for immediate use. Sons of Perfect I Know, out of daughter of Ideal Sunshine. Geo. W. Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

**FOR QUICK RETURNS**—11 of the very choicest breeding of Duroc-Jersey boars from premium stock, April farrow, color right, ears right, head right, and all right or money back; special price for the next 30 days. F. L. McClelland, Route 1, Berryton, Shawnee County, Kans.

**WANTED**—Farmers to use the latest patented husking hook. You can husk more corn with it than any other. Sent by mail, price 35 cents. Address A. W. Toole, 809 North Fourth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—2 choice Hereford bulls, 22 months old; something good. Call on or address A. Johnson, Route 2, Clearwater, Sedgewick Co., Kansas.

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

**ALFALFA SEED**, \$7. J. Glenn, Wallace, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Good speltz (emmer) seed, in sacks, at 60 cents a bushel. A. C. Axtell, Bigelow, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Pure Kubanka macaroni seed wheat, \$1 per bushel. Hayes Moyer, Ludell, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Speltz 60cts. per bushel, sacked. L. G. Patterson, or M. Arnott, Blue Rapids, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Success Beardless Barley, 90c per bu. Macaroni Wheat \$1.40. Sacks free. Address, W. C. Campbell, Ames, Kans.

**WANTED**—Cane, kafir-corn, millet, alfalfa, clover, English blue-grass and other seeds. If any to offer send samples and write us. Missouri Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**SEED - CORN**—"Hildreth Yellow Dent" easily ranked first as the best producing variety." Bulletin 123. Write C. E. Hildreth, Altamont, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Emmer (speltz), extra quality; order early. Willard A. Miller, R. 2, Rantoul, Kans.

**50,000 TREES AT HALF PRICE**—First-class apple, plum, cherry. Plants, shrubs at wholesale. Peach trees, \$10 per thousand. Freight prepaid anywhere. Catalog free. Seneca Nursery, Seneca, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Speltz, 70c bushel; macaroni wheat, \$1.10 c. b. Wheeler & Baldwin, Delphos, Kans.; or S. B. Wheeler, Ada, Kans.

**ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED FOR SALE**. Reference First National Bank. Address J. G. Hinsh, Eureka, Kans.

#### AGENTS.

**FARMER AGENTS WANTED**—Turn your spare time into dollars. The demand is what makes the quick sales. It is easier than you think. "Sold eight in five hours' work."—Harmon J. Wood, Marlon, Ia. "Sold first dozen in one and a half days."—J. W. Babcock, Pleasantville, Ia. "Sold five in half day."—C. A. Grigsby, Miltonvale, Kan. "Took eight orders this afternoon."—Fred K. Childs, Morristown, N. J. "Sold 20 in two and one-half days."—H. Holloway, Whiting, Ia. "Sold seven in four hours."—H. C. Fage, York, Neb. "Sold 13 in one and a half days."—Lyman A. Hall, North Greenwich, N. Y. "My sales of three days' work is 26 account books."—E. R. Follett, Concordia, Kans. "Saw nine farmers this afternoon; sold seven."—Wm. H. Spicer, Ledyard, Ct. The Farmers' Account Book is a time-saver and a money-saver. It increases in value from year to year. We pay our agents very liberal. Write today before someone else takes the agency for your locality. Farmers' Account Book Co., Newton, Ia.

**WANTED**—Salesman to call on grocery trade, \$75 per month and expenses. Enclose stamped envelope for reply. Buffalo Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

**AGENTS**—Here is a corker; only pancake griddle in world that bakes square cakes and turns them; bakes six each time; 100 per cent profit. Canton Griddle Co., Canton, Ohio.

**FLAVORS**—Our Handy Sheet Bluing and Tablet Flavoring Extract are the best made. Something new. Absolutely pure. Non-poisonous. Once tried always used. Price 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents. Sample and circulars for stamp. Lady agents wanted. J. C. COOK & CO., 275 E. Erie, Chicago.

#### FARMS AND RANCHES.

**FORTY ACRE FARMS**—25 miles from Houston, Texas—rich soil, delightful climate, general farming, cotton, stock, poultry, especially adapted for raising vegetables, berries, fruits for early Northern markets, two crops a year of most grains and vegetables. On two railroads. \$2.50 per acre cash, balance ten years time. Booklet free. Address Herbert D. Hurd, 224 Temple Block, Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Kansas Land. I have sold it for 20 years; wheat land, \$3 to \$5 per acre. Selling fast and makes you money. 160 acres, all fine, \$500; 640 acres, plow every foot, \$1,800; 1,600 acres choice wheat and corn land, \$4,000; 14,000 acres, \$35,000. Folder tells how 40 bushel wheat is raised per acre under new method. E. I. Spencer, 115 S. Lawrence Avenue, Wichita, Kans.

**FOR TRADE**—200-acres improved near county seat, central Tennessee; fine. Also Franklin county, Kansas farms to sell. Buckeye Agency, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

**280-ACRE DAIRY FARM** in Central Kansas, two miles from town, good improvements; \$35 per acre. Address F. W. C., care Kansas Farmer.

**FOR RENT**—A good second bottom farm, 80 acres, good house, barn, out-buildings and orchard, 6 miles from Topeka. Call at or address, Room 8, Office Block, Topeka.

**FOR RENT**—Stock ranch, chicken or dairy farm, both for term of years; also 160 acre stock and grain farm. Buckeye Agency, Route 2, Williamsburg, Kans.

**SOME GOOD BARGAINS**—160 acres, 40 acres bottom, fine orchard, \$3,500; 320 acres, \$4,000 worth of improvements, \$6,500; 320 acres, 70 acres bottom, well improved, \$6,200; 240 acres nice smooth land, good improvements, \$3,600; 400 acres, 170 acres of first and second bottom in cultivation, \$5,000; 444 acres, 110 acres in cultivation, \$11 per acre, one-fourth cash, balance to suit. Grass land in any sized tract from 160 to 4,000 acres, from \$10 to \$12.50 per acre. Try us. Garrison & Studebaker, Florence, Kas.

**WANTED**—To trade for land, some good, registered draft stallions, worth the money. A. C. Hawthorth, Lewis, Iowa.

**IMPROVED FARMS, ranches, alfalfa farms, pasture lands**,—Osborne, Russell, and Rooks Counties, Kansas. Mercantile stocks to sell or trade. Correspondence solicited. Write to-day. Otis & Smith, Natoma, Osborn County, Kans.

**160-ACRE BOTTOM FARM**, 1 1/2 miles from Abilene, well improved; price \$50 per acre. Write for list. J. H. Speer & Co., Abilene, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—200 acres fine pasture land, 175 acres of it is mow land, two miles from Alma, living water that never fails, all fenced. This is a bargain if taken soon. Call on or address Mrs. M. A. Watts, Alma, Kans.

**MARION COUNTY BARGAINS**—160 acres, 6 1/2 miles from county seat, 4-room house, barn 44 by 18 feet, with shed adjoining, 11 acres alfalfa, 40 acres pasture with spring, balance all good farm land, part bottom. Price, \$5,200. 400 acres, finely improved, all good land except 20 acres, which is a little stony, will sell on easy terms, or will take smaller farm at part payment. All kind and sized farms for sale. Let me know what you want to buy, sell or trade. A. S. Qulsenbury, Marlon, Kans.

**MARION COUNTY REAL ESTATE.**  
80 acres; 50 acres in cultivation, 10 acres alfalfa and orchard; frame house of three rooms, all kinds of outbuildings; handy to school and near to market. Price, \$2,100.  
160 acres; 80 in cultivation, nearly all under fence, 20 acres alfalfa; house, stable, granaries and all kinds of outbuildings; 8 miles from Marlon, and is a bargain at \$20 per acre.  
320 acres of magnificent grass land near this city for \$4,500. Write for descriptive folder.  
W. F. MORRIS, Marlon, Kans.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
In western part of the great wheat state. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

**VIRGINIA FARMS**—\$5 per acre and up with improvements. Address Farm Dept., N. & W. Ry., Roanoke, Va.

**FARMS** For rich gardening and fruit-growing. Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich.

**FARMS FOR SALE** on crop payments. J. MULHALL, Sioux City, Ia.

**"WE CAN SELL"**  
Or trade your farm, merchandise, or other property. Write description and price of what you have to sell. Tell us what you want to buy or trade for.

**SOUTHERN KANSAS REALTY CO.,** Elk City, Kans.

**I CAN SELL YOUR FARM, RANCH OR BUSINESS, no matter where located.**

Properties and business of all kinds sold quickly for cash in all parts of the United States. Don't wait. Write to-day, describing what you have to sell and give cash price on same.  
A. P. TONE WILSON, Jr., Real Estate Specialist  
419 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kans.

#### FARMS AND RANCHES.

### We Can Sell Your Farm OR OTHER REAL ESTATE.

no matter where it is or what it is worth. Send description, state price and learn our wonderfully successful plan. Address

**Southern Minnesota Valley Land Co.,**  
MADELIA, MINN.

### FARM LOANS

Made direct to farmers in Shawnee and adjoining counties at a low rate of interest. Money ready. No delay in closing loan when a good title is furnished and security is satisfactory. Please write or call.

**DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO.,**  
Stormont Bldg., 107 West 6th, Topeka, Kas



**CASH** For Your Real Estate or Business Anywhere  
**I Can Sell It; I MEAN IT**  
Send me Description and LOWEST CASH PRICE today  
**W. E. MINTON.**  
New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### IN THE HEART OF THE CELEBRATED PECOS VALLEY

Come to the Artesian District of the Pecos Valley.

Government lands, assignments, relinquishments, deeded lands. Alfalfa, apples; cattle range, town lots, etc.

**WM. E. CLARK, Artesia, N. M.**  
(On Pecos Valley Branch of A. T. & S. F. R. R.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOTICE**—Is hereby given, that the name of the Farmers Mutual Hail Insurance Association, having its principal office and place of business in the City of Topeka, County of Shawnee, and State of Kansas, has been duly changed, according to the provisions of the Statute in such cases, made and provided, to the Grain Growers Hail Insurance Company, W. F. Bagley, President of said Corporation.

**FOR SALE**—Rellance well drill, good as new, brand new power, 6, 8, 10 and 12-inch bits, new cable; drill mounted on heavy trucks, spools, 750 feet of cable. Price, f. o. b. \$300. Grant Kwing, Blue Rapids, Kans.

**W. G. HAWORTH, Stock Auctioneer, Eudora, Kans.** Choice Galloway cattle and a farm for sale.

**SILGAM SPRINGS, ARK.**—High altitude, healthy climate, splendid fruit, spring water, good schools, churches, Methodist college, no saloons. Wright & Graves, Silgum Springs, Ark.

**HONEY**—New crop, water white, 8 cents per pound. Special prices on quantity. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

**WANTED**—Young men to learn Telegraphy and Railway Business. W. J. Skelton, Salina, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Second-hand engines, all kinds and all prices; also separators for farmers own use. Address The Geiser Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**PALATKA**—For reliable information, booklets and other literature, address Board of Trade, Palatka, Florida.

**FOR SALE**—12-horse gas engine, nearly new, Guaranteed to work or no pay. A bargain. Address F. C. Purdy, Sterling, Rice Co. Kans.

**WANTED**—Right away; a girl to assist with household; good home, wages, and school if desired. Address at once Langley Stock Farm, Morland, Kans.

**WANTED**—Good strong country girl for household, one that can do plain cooking and that is willing to learn; good wages, private family. Address Mrs. A. B. Quinton, 1243 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

**HONEY**—Old-fashioned, best white, such as you used to get "back East." 60-lb. can, \$4.80; two, \$9.50. C. A. Hatch, Richland Center, Wis.

**FOUR GREAT MARCHES FOR PIANO OR ORGAN**—"Odd Fellows Grand March," "Doles Twostep March," "California Commandery March" and "St. George Commandery March," 15 cents each or the four for 50 cents. If you are not pleased I will return stamps on receipt of music. Offer good for sixty days. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address Isaac Doles, Indianapolis, Ind.

### The Stray List

Week Ending January 26.

Coffey County—Wm. Scott, Clerk.  
**STEER**—Taken up by R. J. George, in Key West tp. (P. O. Olive), Jan. 3, 1905, one red 1-year-old steer; valued at \$12.

Jackson County—T. C. McConnell, Clerk.  
**STEER**—Taken up by Frank Kabane, in Holton, in Pottawatomie reservation, January 16, 1905, one red steer, silt in left ear and "s" on right hip.

Trego County—J. W. Phares, Clerk.  
**HEIFERS**—Taken up by H. G. Watson in Riverside tp. (P. O. McCracken), Jan. 5, 1905, one red and white 3-year-old heifer, white face, underbit in right ear; valued at \$20, two 2-year-old red heifers, underbit in right ear; valued at \$25; one 2-year-old red and white heifer; valued at \$15; also one brindle 1-year-old heifer; valued at \$10.

Week Ending February 2.

Harper County—R. P. Chevraux, Clerk.  
**MULE**—Taken up by J. F. Prouse, in Banner tp., Jan. 9, 1905, one dark drab or brown mule 4 years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, collar mark on top of neck and is breachy; valued at \$125.

#### PATENTS.

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

**THIRD TERM JONES' National School of Oratory and Auctioneering**  
DAVENPORT, IA., opens April 3, 1905. All branches of the work taught. Write for catalogue.  
CAREY M. JONES, President.

## BLUE RIBBON SALE

OFFERING THE  
Champions of Two State Fairs



### 40 HEAD 40



Percheron Stallions and Mares

Coach Stallions and Saddle Stallions

Big Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, '05**

12 O'clock m., at WESTPHALIA, KANS., on K. & A. Div. Mo. Pac. Ry.

In this sale I offer my Show Herd of 1904, they were never defeated—showed in hot competition—several of them champions of two state fairs. To any one intending the purchase of breeding stock, I would say this is the opportunity of a lifetime to buy stock of this class at your own bid. If interested write for catalog. Excursion rates in effect.

**S. A. SPRIGGS.**

Auctioneers { Col. Jas. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.  
Col. Lefe Burger, Wellington, Kan.  
Col. H. H. Green, Homewood, Kan.

## CLEAR CREEK HERD

OF  
**POLAND-CHINAS**

Grand Closing Out Sale at Farm, One and One-half Miles South of Wilder, Kansas.

**Tuesday, February 14, 1905**

This offering comprises 24 Royally Bred tried Brood Sows, 13 bred Gilts and 13 September Gilts, also 4 Great Herd Boars, 8 young Boars ready for service, and 8 September Boars. Free transportation to and from Wilder, Holliday and Bonner Springs. Sale will be held under cover. Free lunch will be served at noon. Come whether you wish to buy or not. If you can't come, send bids to either auctioneer, or I. D. Graham, of this paper, in my care. Write for catalogue.

**E. P. SHERMAN,**  
Route 1, Wilder, Kans.

Cols. Jas. W. Sparks and J. N. Harshberger, Auctioneers. E. H. Haskin, Clerk.

## BREEDERS' SALE



On Wednesday Feb. 22, 1905,  
at Harrisonville, Missouri.  
At 1 o'clock p. m.

We will sell 25 head of registered Percheron stallions, colts, mares and jacks, including one Belgian and one Clydesdale stallion (both imported) in the consignment. We will sell some of the best stock Missouri affords, some prize-winning stallions, some registered Percheron colts that will make good ones. Also some good young jacks. This is not a cash sale. Anyone can buy that can give a bankable note. Everything sold must be just as represented or no sale. We will protect the buyer as well as the seller. Parties from a distance wishing to settle by note should bring bank reference with them.

TERMS: A credit of 12 months will be given with ample security, notes bearing 8 per cent interest from date; 8 per cent discount for cash. For further particulars and catalogue send to

**D. A. ZOOK, Manager, Eight Mile, Mo.**

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

## DISPERSION SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS

At Bennington, Ottawa Co.,  
Kansas, February, 22, 1905.

**40 Bred Sows and Gilts 40**

My entire breeding herd of 20 tried sows and 20 selected gilts. Sows are daughters of Hadley I Know 21402, Kansas Chief 28250, Black Tecumseh 25116 and Hard to Beat 29612. The entire herd bred to Bright Sunshine 83543, a grandson of Ideal Sunshine, and Hard to Beat, Jr. This is a choice offering—you get the tops.

**HEREFORDS** ED RICE, of Vine, Kansas, consigns 6 choice bulls, 10 to 14 months old. They are of richest breeding from the best western herds.

Free transportation from Bennington to farm. Write for catalogue. Send bids to either auctioneer or L. D. Arnold of the KANSAS FARMER.

**C. N. WHITE,**

COL. JOHN BRENNAN,  
COL. GEO. W. BARKER, } Auctioneers

**BENNINGTON, KANS.**

**German Coach Stallions**

**Percheron Stallions**

**Belgian Stallions**

Sound and Guaranteed Sure Breeders

Terms so They Will Pay for Themselves. Price as Low as Responsible Importer Can Give.

**J. CROUCH & SON,**

Western Department, SEDALIA, MISSOURI

Will Employ Some Good Salesmen.

**Burlington  
Route**

**Are You Going  
West or Northwest?**

This is the time to make up your mind. March 1st the cheap rates begin, practically only half the regular fare. For instance

\$25.00 to Pacific Coast.

\$22.50 to Idaho and Eastern Washington.

\$20.00 to Utah and Montana.

There are thousands of acres of good land in the Northwest waiting for good people. Round-trip rates are also in effect on certain dates for those desiring to look over the country before settling.

Cut out this advertisement and send to address below and full information together with free advertising matter will be sent.

**F. C. SHARON,**

Southwestern Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

## The Great Wheat-Belt Association Annual Sales at Hawkins's Barn, Caldwell, Kans.

Thursday, February 16,  
46 Representative Shorthorns, Both Sexes 46

Friday, February 17,  
40 Choicely Bred Herefords, Both Sexes 40  
And a few Galloways.

Saturday, February 18  
60 Head Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, O. I. C. Swine 60

Sale under cover. Separate catalogues for each breed mailed free. Six months' time without interest, or 5 per cent discount for cash.

CHAS. M. JOHNSTON, Mgr., Caldwell, Kans.  
Jas. W. Sparks and R. L. Harriman, Auctioneers.

## SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION

Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1905

At the new Sale Barn, Hope, Kans., I will sell

40 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS 40

Comprising choice young cows and heifers, and fifteen yearling bulls, Scotch-topped on Bates and Booth foundations. Cows will be bred to the Scotch bull, Rosemond Victor 12th 136313, and Ruby's Victor 171602. Heifers will be bred to Viola's Prince. This offering includes the tops from a large herd. No culls. For catalogues address

GEO. CHANNON, Hope, Kans.

Col. R. L. BRADY, Auctioneer.

## Poland-China Bred Sow Sale

At Asherville, Kans., Tuesday, Feb. 21, 1905.

42 SELECT INDIVIDUALS 42

10 tried and recorded sows, 14 fall and winter yearlings, and 18 spring gilts, sired by Hadley I Know 21402, P. W. K. 24441, Black Perfection 28241, Kansas Lad 31301.

These will be bred to First Choice 34181, the highest-priced hog sold at F. M. Lail's fall sale, B. B. Perfection 24779 by Chief Perfection 2d, King Victor by Victor X. L., who won second at the World's Fair.

Breeders from a distance stop at Commercial Hotel at Simpson or Pennsylvania or Oxford Hotels at Beloit. There will be no postponement. Auctioneers: John Brennen, R. E. Martin, and J. V. Thompson.

Send for catalogues to W. A. PREWETT, Asherville, Kans.

F. P. Cooke will sell Shorthorns at Beloit on Wednesday, February 22.

## BREEDERS' SECOND ANNUAL COMBINATION SALE FREDONIA, KANSAS

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1905

68-HEAD PURE-BRED SWINE-68

Poland-Chinas by E. E. Waite, A. G. Lamb, J. A. McDowell, Leeper Bros. and Stryker Bros.  
Duroc-Jerseys by S. Drybread, Robt. Hall, E. V. Whitney, Sanford & Son, T. I. Woodall, Mitchell Bros. and Milton Belter.  
English Berkshires by H. M. Starns.

Sale at Fair Grounds in heated tent. Terms cash, or time as agreed with owner. Write J. W. SHEETZ, Fredonia, Kans., for catalogue.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1905

50 HEAD CHOICE, USEFUL CATTLE

Shorthorns by H. M. Hill, Hanna & Co., D. O. Urip, H. E. Bachelder, W. W. Dunham, A. A. Clark, S. D. Logan, W. B. Long and E. S. Myers.  
Herefords by S. Drybread, Brown & Son.  
Polled Angus by C. A. Long.  
Red Polls by Walter J. Burtis.

## STOCK SALE Second Annual Sale of the Harvey Co. Breeders' Association

Will Be Held at Newton, Kans., Feb. 21-22, 1905

50 CATTLE 50—100 HOGS 100

Sale will be under cover. Write the undersigned for catalogue.

O. A. SEAMAN, Sedgwick, Kans.

## The Plainville Breeders' Association

Will Hold Their Second Annual Sale of

40 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS

At Plainville, Kans., Thursday, February 23, 1905

30 Good Young Bulls and 10 Cows will be contributed to this sale by the following breeders: J. A. Leshner, Codell; Wm. Mellott, Plainville; A. W. Hall, Plainville; R. L. Ordway, Plainville; Tucker & Gaunt, Natoma; Arthur Cooper, Natoma; C. G. Cochran & Sons, Plainville; N. F. Shaw, Plainville, C. C. Slason, Plainville.

In this sale will be included my herd bull Strawberry Baron 149498. He is a fine individual, a good breeder and is being sold for no fault, but simply because I cannot use him longer to advantage. He is quite gentle and well broken, and should be at the head of a good herd. He was bred by Hornsby Bros., of Eminence, Ky., weighs 2250 in only breeding condition and will be five years old on day of sale. He has never been injured in any way and will be a bargain.

The cattle in this sale are a good well bred lot that are sure to sell within the reach of all. This will be the place for the breeder, the beginner, the ranchman and the farmer to secure the right kind at their own price. Catalogue will be ready February 1st. Write me for one.

N. F. SHAW,

Plainville, Rooks County, Kansas

Auctioneers { Col. Jas. W. Sparks, Marshal, Mo.  
Cols. J. W. Travis and E. A. Kramer, Plainville, Kans.

## Remember

The 26th semi-annual and greatest Jack and Jennet Sale ever held in the United States will take place at

LIMESTONE VALLEY FARM

Six miles east of Sedalia and two miles north of Smithton, Pettis County, Missouri.

Tuesday, March 7th, 1905

65 HEAD of all black registered Jacks and Jennets, including 24 head of World's Fair prize-winners; also a few Saddle Stallions. We sell nothing but our own stock, and every animal guaranteed as represented. We will show you the best herd in the United States or pay all your railroad fare. Nothing priced or sold privately. Write for catalogue.



## L. M. MONSEES & SONS Smithton, Missouri.

Auctioneers: Cols. E. W. Stevens, R. L. Harriman, Jas. W. Sparks, J. Z. Wells, C. J. Hieronymus

## 25 PERCHERONS 25

At Milan, Missouri, February 15, 1905.

On above date we will hold our Third Annual Sale of pure-bred horses. The offering will consist of stallions and mares of various ages, but mainly youngsters from 1 to 4 years old. In this sale, as in our former sales, the offering will be of the highest quality that can be produced. We have sold the highest-priced Percheron mare in America, being \$2,500; and the highest average yearlings of any sale, being \$474. The reason is simply because we had the right kind. This sale will be no exception. Send for catalogue and don't fail to attend the sale.

S. S. SPANGLER,

Mount Vernon Stock Farm, Milan, Mo.

## YOU'RE NEEDED

The Southwest is really in need of nothing save people. More men are needed—you're needed. There are vast areas of unimproved land—land not yielding the crops of which it is capable. The same thing in a different way is true of the towns. Few lines of business are adequately represented. There are openings for mills and manufacturing plants, small stores, banks, newspapers and lumber yards. The oil and gas fields of Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, are practically new and offer wonderful opportunities for development along commercial lines.

### THE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW.

The M. K. & T. has no lands for sale, we are simply interested in the upbuilding of the country. We believe in the Southwest, and know that with its present needs and opportunities, the prospects are brighter and the future more hopeful than in the older and more densely populated States. We want you to investigate conditions and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this.

On February 21st and March 21st, the M. K. & T. Ry. will sell excursion tickets from St. Louis, Hannibal and Kansas City to Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Central and Eastern Texas at

**\$15** For the Round Trip

One way second class **COLONIST** tickets will be sold on the same dates at one-half the standard one-way rate, plus \$2.00.



You should take advantage of this opportunity to see the Southwest for yourself. We are in possession of all sorts of information valuable alike to the investor and homeseeker. If you are interested, tell us what you want, how much you have to invest, and we will gladly furnish the information.

Write today for a copy of our book "Business Chance." It's free. Address

"KATY," ST. LOUIS, MO.

**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.**

**D. M. TROTT** ABILENE, KAS. famous Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas.

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

Registered Stock, **DUROC-JERSEYS**, contains breeders of the leading strains. **N. B. SAWYER, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.**

**DUROC-JERSEYS**—Large boned and long bodied kind. A fine lot of fall pigs (either sex) for sale. Prices reasonable. **E. S. COWEE, R. F. D. 2, Scranton, Kans.**

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

**FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS** Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, October 25, 1904, and January 31, 1905. **J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.**

**THE OLD RELIABLE KLONDYKE HERD.** For Sale—One April and four September males. Two June and eight Sept. gilts. Choice of 30 head. Prices right. Quality right. **Newton Bros., Whiting, Kas**

**PEARL DUROC-JERSEY HERD.** Write **C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kans.**, for prices on Duroc-Jersey hogs. He has them. Can ship on four roads. Rock Island, Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific.

**FOR SALE** Forty head of pedigreed Duroc-Jersey boars or bred gilts; weigh from 125 to 175 pounds; at farm-ers' prices, \$9 to \$12 each. **CHAS. DORE, Route 6, Osage City, Kans**

**The Famous Fancy Herd DUROC JERSEY SWINE** A few gilts and 7 fine young boars for sale. Bred sow sale at Concordia, Feb. 21, 1905. **JNO. W. JONES & CO., R. F. D. 3, Delphos, Kan.**

**DUROC-JERSEY BRED SOWS** Fifteen choice bred sows and gilts and two young male pigs for sale. Write for prices, breeding, etc. **R. F. NORTON, - Clay Center, Kans.**

**DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.** All stock registered. Pigs for sale weighing 150 to 200 pounds, both sexes. Will have sows for early farrowing at \$20 each. Spring males and gilts, \$10 to \$15. Address **Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wanneta, Kans**

**PLAINVILLE HERD DUROC-JERSEYS** For sale, an extra fine lot of young boars large enough for service. Bronze turkeys, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorn chickens for sale. **J. M. YOUNG, Plainville, Kans.**

**DUROC-JERSEYS** A few very superior hogs out of Gold Dust 20401, our premier Duroc boar, now ready for sale. **BUCHANAN STOCK FARM, Sedalia, Mo.**

**Rockdale Herd Duroc-Jerseys** All reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 20, 1905. 40 head of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts, the tops of my herd. Remember the date. **Route 2, J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kansas.**

**MINNEOLA HERD DUROC-JERSEY SWINE** Prince 17799 and Red Rover 27685 at head of herd. Young boars and bred and open gilts for sale. **I. A. KEELER, Route 7, Ottawa, Kans.** Phone 891 G.

**Rose Lawn Herd Duroc-Jerseys** Now offering males only. Bred sows and gilts reserved for Feb. 22, 1905 sale. Visitors welcome and prices right. Can ship on Santa Fe, Mo. Pacific and Rock Island railroads. **L. L. Froeman, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kans.**

**Maple Grove Stock Farm DUROC-JERSEY SWINE** Twenty-five gilts bred to farrow in March and April. A few boars and the herd boar Royal Top-Notcher 28075-12829, for sale at reasonable prices. Also a nice lot of yearling pigs. **DULANEY & DE BROT, Route 1, Wichita, Kas**

**Walnut Oak Durocs FOR SALE.** Ten yearling sows, including our World's Fair premium sows sired by surprise 19317, champion at Kansas City Royal 1902, and bred to a son of Bell's Chief and Bl. op's Ch. Ice. Fifteen June boars. Including our World's Fair fifth prize boar under 1 year. All the very best of the breed. Our motto is to please all. **Powell & Rudy, Smithton, Mo.**

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**Ridgeview Berkshires** Are all O. K. in breeding and quality. One yearling boar and four boars, April farrow, for sale, besides fall pigs. **MANWARING BROS., Route 1, Lawrence, Kans.**

**SUTTON'S BERKSHIRES** Imported Blood

80 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, Kans.**

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**FOR SALE Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian Cattle;** either sex. Best strains represented. **H. N. HOLDEMAN, Rural Route No. 2, Girard, Kansas.**

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**MAPLE VALLEY STOCK FARM** Pure-bred Poland-Chinas from leading trains. Visitors welcome and correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. **C. P. Brown, R. 2, Whiting, Kas**

**Pure Bred Poland-Chinas.** of the Chief Tecumseh 2d, Black U. S., Wilkes, Free Trade, Corwin and Short Stop strains. Address **E. E. WAIT, Altoona, Wilson County, Kans.**

**Pecan Herd of Poland-Chinas** Model Tecumseh 64183, American Royal (S) 80788, and Best Perfection 81507 at head of herd. Write us your wants. **J. N. Woods & Son, Route 1, Ottawa, Kans.**

**Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas.** has some fine spring boars and gilts, and four bred gilts, Sunshine bred; also Rose Comed White Leghorn chicks. **F. P. MAGUIRE, Hutchinson, Kansas.**

**Elm Grove Stock Farm Poland-Chinas.** Woodbury 33888, Highroller 33839 and Perfection's Profit 33233 at head. Sows of the most popular strains. Visitors always welcome. **F. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kans.**

**ROME PARK POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRES.**

I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbred, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds. **T. A. HUBBARD, (County Treasurer Office,) Wellington, Kans.**

**HIGHLAND FARM HERD OF PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS** Twenty serviceable boars at special prices for next 30 days, sired by Black Perfection 37132, 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. **JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kas**

**Main's Herd of Poland-Chinas** Empire Chief 80379 S, 62445 A, head of first prize herd at Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs. Mammoth bone and size, full brother to the champion Logan Chief. Chief Tecumseh 4th, sired by Chief Tecumseh 3d, whose get have won 110 prizes at State Fairs, heads the herd of **JAMES MAINS, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan.** All ages and sex, out of sows of all the leading strains of the Poland-China breed. Write what you want.

**GUS AARON'S 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 head boar, Beauty's Extension 27986, for sale. Some snaps here. Visitors welcome. Mention Kansas Farmer and write for prices.

**Big-Boned, Lengthy Poland-Chinas** I have for sale two herd boars, one sired by the great Missouri's Black Perfection, the other by Perfection Chief; they are extra good. Also 25 large, big-boned, growthy spring boars and about the same number of gilts. My specialty is to breed the kind that is the most profitable. **E. E. WAIT, Altoona, Wilson Co., Kans.**

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For Sale, at bargain prices, from now till January 1, 1905, four boars ready for service, sired by Sherman's Corrector, a half brother to Corrector 2d, the reserve champion at the St. Loui Expo ition, and out of up-to-date bred sows. Also a bunch of boars equally as well bred, sired by six good herd boars, and out of matured sows.

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Pacific Duke 56891, 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 59028, sweepstakes Kansas City and Chicago 1902. Lee's Model Princess 62514, the \$180 daughter of Governor Lee 47971; Lady Lee 99th 65035, the \$180 daughter of Lord Premier 50001, and other "Blue-Bloods." Sows bred to 3 grand boars and young stock for sale.

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**Plainville Shorthorn Herd**

I have agreed to consign my herd bull, "Strawberry Baron 149498," to the Breeders sale at Plainville, February 23, 1905. **N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Rooks Co., Kans.**

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Get busy, quick, Mr. Horseman—It's "16 to 1" that to-day is the "BEST TIME EVER" to begin breeding first-class DRAFT and COACHERS. Don't wait until the OTHER FELLOW "GATHERS THE CREAM." "BUTT IN." Put in your thumb, buy a "PLUM—GOOD ONE" of IAMS. His "PEACHES AND CREAM" are ripe. "IT'S A CINCH" that you will save \$1,000 there and get BETTER stallions. Iams' "SENSATIONAL BLACK BOYS" are "WHIRLWINDS" in a "SHOWYARD." They won every first, second, and Championship prize (over all) on PERCHERONS, BELGIANS and COACHERS at Nebraska State Fair 1904. Iams' RESERVE BEST stallions were there for exhibition—not shown for prizes. None of his SPECIAL TRAIN of 100 stallions received August 13, 1904, were shown. At the

## HOME OF THE WINNERS

Buyers throng his barns and say: Hello, New York; I'm Pete, of California. Say, Iams has the BEST LOT of stallions, and most of them, I ever saw. CHEAP, TOO. Yes; see those ten 2-year-old 2,000-pound "BLACK BOYS"—"RIPPERS." Iams' stallions are choice goods. WIE GEHTS? HANS of OHIO. I'm Zeke, of Montana. See this barn of forty 2,100-pound 3-year-olds. All "TOP-NOTCHERS." Sure; dot vas dot vide-as-a-wagon stallion. Iams has one "HORSE SHOW more big as dot "ROYAL," and he saves me MORE as \$1,000. SURE TING. No studs like dot in Ohio. Mr. Illinois, I'm Peabody of Colorado. Iams has the GREAT-EST and LARGEST establishment of first-class stallions owned by one man in U. S. "HUMMERS, TOO." See those twenty 2,200-pound 4-year-olds LINED UP "BLUE-RIBBON BOYS." None to compare with them in bone, big size, quality and finish at "INTERNATIONAL." You see stallions at IAMS JUST AS YOU READ ABOUT. Mr. Missouri, I'm "SOCKLESS JERRY," of Kansas. This DAILY HORSE SHOW OF IAMS' beats any State Fair I ever saw. It's an "EYE-OPENER" to any man to see Iams' stallions. Best I ever saw. He sells these "TOP-NOTCHERS" at \$1,000 and \$1,500. Hello, Iowa, I'm Louis, of Minnesota. To see Iams' CHAMPION PERCHERON, BELGIAN and COACH STALLION, they are the "HOTTEST PROPOSITION"—(to competitors) I ever saw. Iams makes competitors "HOLLER"—and he "BUTTS IN," sells MORE stallions each year. Yes, saved me \$1,000. Mr. Indiana, I'm Hogg, of Texas. I came 2,000 miles to see Iams' 5,100 pound pair of "PEACHES AND CREAM." They are a "SENSATIONAL PAIR." Better than the pictures. SIMPLY IMMENSE. Iams is a HOT ADVERTISER. His horses are better than he advertises. AT LET-LIVE PRICES, too, Mr. Unbeliever.

## \$100 WILL BE PAID YOU \$100

If you visit Iams and do not find every statement in ads or catalogue TRUE. Horse good as pictures in catalogue. "NOW WILL YOU BE GOOD, MR. KNOCKER?" Doc, I don't wonder at Iams' competitors wanting his horses barred from ROYAL or INTERNATIONAL. "SOMETHING DOING" when Iams makes HORSE SHOW. He always has "Rippers and in SHOW SHAPE. Tom, Mr. Utah bought that 2,000-pound 3-year-old at \$1,200 of Iams. Better than one my neighbors paid \$3,000 for. Kitty, Ain't Iams' Coaches "SWELL?" Iams handles only the "TOPS". Coaches that look over the house, and step high as a "red wagon." George, dear, buy a stallion of Iams. They are 50 per cent better than one our neighbor paid those Ohio men \$4,000 for. (Then I can wear the diamonds.) Iams has

## 149 BLACK PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND COACHERS 149

90 per cent blacks; 50 per cent ton horses—IAMS speaks the languages, buys DIRECT from breeders, pays NO BUYER, SALESMAN or INTERPRETERS. Has no THREE to TEN MEN as partners to share profits with. His twenty-two years SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams guarantees to sell you a BETTER STALLION at \$1,000 and \$1,400 than are sold to stock companies for \$2,500 to \$4,000 by SLICK SALESMEN, or pay your fare and \$25 PER DAY FOR TROUBLE, you the judge. IAMS PAYS HORSES' freight and buyers' fare, gives 50 per cent breeding guarantee. Write for EYE-OPENER and catalogue.

References: St. Paul State Bank and Citizens National Bank.

# FRANK IAMS, St. Paul, Nebraska.

## Pine Ridge Stock Farm

The Biggest and Best Horse Barn in the United States, and the Biggest and Best

### Percheron and French Draft Horses

SAMSON AT HEAD OF HERD.

(Percheron 27218 and French Draft 6846.)

He weighs 2,464 pounds, with more bone and quality than can be found in any other one horse in the United States. We can show more bone, size and quality than any other one firm in the country. Prices below competition. Call on or address

L. M. HARTLEY, - Salem, Iowa



## The Lincoln Importing Horse Co.

Of Lincoln, Nebraska

The largest and oldest importers in all the West of Percheron, Shire, Belgian and German Coach Stallions. Prospective buyers should visit our barns or write us for illustrated catalogue of our last importation, which arrived in October and are now thoroughly acclimated.

A. L. SULLIVAN, Secretary and Manager.



## THE WILLOWDALE BERKSHIRES

Lord Premier 50001, the sire of more show hogs than any boar in the world, at head. Six June boars by Lord Premier and a few sows bred to him for sale. Also three aged herd boars and young stock of both sexes. Write or call.

G. G. COUNCIL, - - VANDALIA, ILLINOIS

## Farmers and Breeders! We Will Insure Your Hogs Against Death by Cholera

And other malignant blood diseases. Don't waste time and money experimenting with cheap stock food. Use a medicine prepared especially for the hog. Twenty years' test without a failure. We run all risk and in case THE GERMAN SWINE POWDER'S fail to eradicate the disease from your herd, we refund your money. The greatest conditioner and growth-promoter ever discovered, and the biggest money-maker for hog-raisers known. Prices: 100 lbs., \$25; 25 lbs., \$7; 10 lbs., \$3; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 2 1/2 lbs., \$1. Send for our Treatise on Swine—it's free. Make all checks and drafts payable to

LON ELLER, Manager and Proprietor of

The German Swine and Poultry Merchandise Co., Topeka, Kans.

## DANDRUFF BARBER ITCH DRY ECZEMA

Why be troubled with dandruff, when by using PHONETA SCALP REMEDY you can obtain a steady and permanent cure. How loathsome one's face looks when disfigured by barber itch. PHONETA will positively cure, and in a shorter space of time than anything on the market. DRY ECZEMA, that troublesome disease which disfigures the face and scalp, can be cured by using PHONETA. Sample post-paid, only 10 cents.

PHONETA CHEMICAL COMPANY, 1012 Paddock Building, BOSTON, MASS.

# Do You Want a Dividend Like This?

(DIVIDEND CHECK)

100 OILERS WILL BE COMPLETED BY SEPTEMBER, 1905; 500 IN LESS THAN TWO YEARS. STOCK WILL ADVANCE TO PAST \$4.00 PER SHARE. YOU CAN BUY 1,000 ONE DOLLAR DIVIDEND PAYING SHARES NOW FOR \$1,000.

## THE PUBLISHERS OIL AND GAS COMPANY

CHERRYVALE, KANSAS. *Jan 20th* 1905 No. 3399

PAY TO THE ORDER OF (Copy)

*Robert Pringle* \$130.00

*One Hundred Thirty* DOLLARS

TO MONTGOMERY COUNTY NATIONAL BANK,  
Cherryvale, Kansas.

*The Publishers Oil and Gas Company*  
OF CHERRYVALE, KANSAS  
By *H. H. Tucker, Jr.*

*J. A. Ritchie* Vice President

### Mr. Pringle and Nine Others Received Over \$100.00 Each Saturday.

The Publishers' Company did not have an oiler eleven months ago. Today they have one of the greatest and most productive oil properties in the Southwest. Men with money are buying heavily in the company because they know it is safe. Saturday, Mr. Pringle received \$130.00, another stockholder received this same amount, while eight others received from \$100.00 up to \$200.00. You can still join us at a price that is consistent and right, and one that will increase in value in the next year at least three times. You can secure 1,000 one-dollar dividend paying shares, if taken at once, for \$260.00.

### Forty Stockholders Received from \$45.00 to \$87.50 Each.

The Publishers' Company has only just started. It has room on proven grounds for over 200 wells. It has a field of its own and is strong enough to develop it. It has from five to ten times as many oilers completed and pumping today as the ordinary company. It is a giant company, composed of stockholders, big and little, who are all working in unison for greater successes. The policy of the company will be to go forward, and in the next five years you need not be surprised to see stock that you can buy today for \$130,000 per five hundred shares go to past \$4.00 per share, and earn you big interest all the time. This company does not offer you a gamble or a hot deal. It has a great field to develop, and will sell out the balance of the treasury reserve to push along the work. There will not be a share for sale in ninety days—our time to act is now. Saturday the company paid forty different stockholders dividends ranging from \$45.00 to \$87.50. This company is financially responsible. It takes more oil to grease their machinery than some companies have. Money invested in this stock will grow in value while you sleep, and is as safe as a government bond.

Come down and see for yourself, or write for full information by return mail.

### Three Hundred Stockholders Received from \$2.50 to \$30.00 Each.

As this company has always advertised, the small stockholder received the same consideration in proportion to his investment as the large one, and Saturday this company mailed dividend checks to a whole lot of its stockholders that, while the amounts do not run into great sums now, the stock these parties own has more than doubled and sometimes trebled in value. The man with five hundred shares in this company has holdings that may mean over one thousand dollars to him in a year. The company is to great expense for development at present, but is growing stronger every day; and while other companies and individuals are looking for an excuse to quit drilling, this company is pressing forward with renewed energy, and today have four drills at work and will have eighty oilers completed by June. If you cannot take four or five thousand shares of the stock, take one thousand, which will now cost you only \$260.00.

### Forty-Six Oilers, and at Work on No. 50.

And by the time you read this advertisement the drillers will be in the oil in No. 47. This company is doing things. We will have eighty wells completed and pumping almost before you realize it. Don't throw down this paper, thinking this offer will last forever, for this Publishers' stock is valuable. You can invest money in it and secure big returns, and your stock will be worth three times in a year what it is today. Every investor desires to secure the best returns possible on his capital. Where can you beat an investment in this stock? Another fact to bear in mind is that this stock, when offered, sells. There are three big deals pending now, any one of which, when closed, will advance this stock to 35 or 40 cents. If you have from two to five thousand dollars to invest, come down and go out and look this Publishers' property over, but whatever you do, do at once.

### Publishers' Stock, when offered, is taken—There Will not Be a Share Left for Sale in Ninety Days.

The Publishers' Company has stockholders all over the United States who are continually increasing their holdings on every mail. The treasury reserve is growing smaller and lessening your chances for ever securing the stock under 60 to 80 cents per share. You cannot expect the price of stock to remain at the same figure and the company continue to bring in oil wells. You do not have to wait long until your stock increases in value when you buy. Every well in and attached to the pumping plant increases the stock in solid values from 1 to 2 cents per share. The company now has

### Stock Will Be Up to \$1.00 Per Share by June.

The company today is at work on No. 50, and will soon be at work on Nos. 51, 52, 53 and 54. We figure on a conservative basis that the entire treasury reserve of this company will be placed in the next sixty to ninety days. The last quotations on this stock that the company will make will be close to \$1.00 per share. By that time the company will have at least eighty wells completed and likely the third pumping plant installed. The policy of the company will be to go forward, and by the time eighty wells are completed one-half the production will run close to three drills a day, and will continue to gain. How long will it then be until the company will have over 100 wells? Then how many do you suppose the company will have in another year? And the stock drawing dividends right along, how much of the stock do you suppose you will be able to pick up even at \$1.00 per share? It is, of course, an easy matter to talk about any stock going to par, but when this company states that Publishers' stock will go to par, we think that we show sufficient facts to warrant the statement. Eleven months ago the company did not have an oil well. Today they have forty-six, are at work on No. 50, have two pumping plants,

are delivering over one tank of oil a day, they have over one hundred thousand dollars back of them, they are growing stronger every day, and more capital is being put in every hour. If you have money to invest you will insult your own pocketbook if you pass this company up. The company has pressed steadily forward from the start. It has worked under lots of disadvantages, but expected them, and pushed forward with no other thought than success. It has been a stock company in good faith from the start. Other propositions have tried to ape this company and fool investors by offering stock at a little less money when no value was back of it. Now, when it comes to paying dividends, the investor will readily see why they will not ape the company now, for it takes oil to secure money enough to pay dividends, and this company has the oil and is paying the dividends.

### Send for Small Birdseye View and Full Information.

While when you read over this announcement you have about the whole story of this company, still those who would like a personal letter from the management, with a small birdseye view, can secure same by writing to the undersigned. The company has nine-tenths perpetual oil rights in 1,360 acres of oil lands. The field has to be seen to be appreciated. The company, as before stated, is strong, and we are not begging anyone to buy the stock—only advertise to get in touch with friendly capital, knowing that we can interest it to the good of the investor and the company, too. The par value of the stock is \$1.00 per share. The authorized capitalization is \$1,250,000, with four-fifths of the stock permanently placed. We know we will have no trouble to sell the balance, especially under the favorable conditions now existing. The assets for more than double the capitalization are in sight at 26 cents per share. There are men enough now figuring on stock to take more than half there is left, and with fifteen or twenty more oilers, and another dividend or two paid, will soon sell all that is left—in thirty days—at an increased price. Subject to raise without notice, the company will sell

## 20,000 SHARES AS FOLLOWS

100 Shares, \$130.00 - 1,000 Shares, \$260.00 - 2,000 Shares, \$520.00

OR THE COMPANY WILL SELL

A One-Hundredth Interest to One Man for \$3,000.00.

ADDRESS

# H. H. TUCKER, JR., Secretary

Cherryvale, Kansas

# THE CENTRAL KANSAS BRED SOW SALE CIRCUIT

## DUROC-JERSEYS

180 HEAD---TOPS SELECTED FROM FIVE GREAT HERDS---180

### Chandler's Offering of Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

Sale at Farm, Frankfort, Kans., Monday, Feb. 20, 1905

Start with us on Monday and buy good stuff. We sell 40 good roomy sows and gilts. Tops of the herd and bred to Chief Perfection 20609, Improver 3d 28361, and Dandy Orion 33879. All sired by State Fair first prize winners. Write for catalogue.

J. F. CHANDLER, Frankfort, Kans.

Auctioneers: Cols. Lafe Burger and Jas. T. McCulloch.

### TWO GREAT HERDS COMBINED IN ONE GREAT BROOD SOW SALE

C. W. TAYLOR and L. L. VROOMAN Sell at  
Hope, Kans., Wednesday, February 22, 1905

50 head choicely selected bred sows and gilts and a few very select young males, grand prize winning blood, great individuals, carefully mated to excellent boars with a rich long line of prize-winning ancestry. Free entertainment at leading hotels. Mail bids carefully looked after, to either our auctioneers addressed in our care. Write for catalogue. Col. Lafe Burger, assisted by two good auctioneers, will do the selling.

C. W. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kans. L. L. VROOMAN, Hope, Kans.

### "The Famous Fancy Herd" Bred Sow Sale of DUROC-JERSEYS

At Concordia, Kans., Tuesday, February 21, 1905

Consisting of 13 Tried Brood Sows, 3 Fall Yearlings, 34 large, high-class, royal-blooded, smooth, heavy-boned Gilts with plenty of style and finish. Sired by 12 great sires. Bred to 6 grand boars, Kantbeate, Orion, Improver 2d, FANCY CHIEF, Topnotcher, Fancy Jumbo. Each have tried to outdo the other in producing this great offering. Come to this sale. Free entertainment at Exchange and Colson's Hotel. H. A. Heath, of the Kansas Farmer, will be with us, and Cols. Lafe Burger, G. B. Vandalingham and T. E. Gordon will do the selling. Mail bids to either in our care honorably treated. Write for catalogue.

JNO. W. JONES & CO., Route 3, Delphos, Kans.

### From the Egypt Valley Herd of DUROC-JERSEYS

40 Head Bred Sows and Gilts to be Sold at Public Auction at  
Alma, Kans., Thursday, Feb. 23, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Sale will be held in large barn. Write for catalogue; it will tell you all about it. Prize-winning blood and grand individuals. Attend this sale if possible. Free hotel. Write or wire bids to either auctioneer, in my care.

H. W. STEINMYER, Route 3, Volland, Kans.

Auctioneers: Cols. Lafe Burger and Jas. T. McCulloch.

## GREATEST HEREFORD OFFERING OF 1905

# Gudgell-Stannard Annual Sale

85 HEAD carefully selected Hereford breeding cattle from the leading herds of the Middle West go in this annual auction. Absolutely the best bred and best lot of Herefords individually that has been offered or will be offered in a combination sale in a long time. Only cattle of rare breeding and high quality have been accepted. Sale in Live Stock Pavilion, Stock Yards.

Kansas City, Mo., Thursday and Friday, Mar. 2-3

The offering comprises 85 head—40 bulls and 45 females—all of good breeding ages, supplied by the following herds: Gudgell & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; Dr. J. E. Logan, Kansas City; C. G. Comstock & Son, Albany, Mo.; Steward & Hutcheon, Bolckow, Mo.; Benton Gabbert & Son, Dearborn, Mo.; A. F. Corthon, Ottumwa, Iowa; J. A. Larson, Everest, Kans.; Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.; L. P. Larson, Powhattan, Kans.; and Miss Lou Goodwin, Blue Rapids, Kans.

**This Sale is Made to Supply the Growing Demand for  
Better Cattle. No Culls. Everyone a Good One . . . . .**

For Free Catalogue Address Either

C. R. THOMAS, Secretary,  
225 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

C. A. STANNARD,  
Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans.

## W. H. COTTINGHAM & SONS

Will Hold Their Ninth Annual

# PUBLIC SALE OF PURE-BRED STOCK

In their Private Sale Barn at McPherson, Kas., Feb. 15 and 16, 1905

40 HORSES, Draft and Roadsters 40  
Will Be Sold February 15.

The draft horses will include geldings and mares, some matched teams. The roadsters will include some fancy matched pairs and single drivers.

All lovers of good stock are invited to attend this sale. Parties from a distance entertained free. For pedigrees and particulars see field notes and write for catalogue. COL. J. W. SHEETS, Auctioneer.

50 Head of Pure-Bred Poland-Chinas 50  
Will Be Sold February 16.

The offering will include 30 useful, tried brood sows, 15 spring gilts and 5 serviceable boars. The sows will be bred to 3 good boars, Grand Tecumseh, Hadley I Know and Sealey's Harry.

W. H. COTTINGHAM & SONS, McPherson, Kans.