

# KANSAS FARMER



Volume XLIV. Number 4

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 25, 1906

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## MR. NELLIS RETIRES.

D. C. Nellis, who has been with the Kansas Farmer since November, 1887, retires from his long and faithful service. The large interests in the company which have for more than eighteen years been owned by Mr. Nellis and Hon. J. B. McAfee have been acquired for the most part by their old associates in business. The company has been incorporated with a capital of \$50,000 and will continue the publication of the Kansas Farmer under the same editorial and much the same business management as for many years.

Mr. Nellis has been more than a faithful worker; he has impaired his health by the strenuousness of his service. He came into the Kansas Farmer when it had a small business compared with that which has been built up. It then had no printing plant. It now sets its type with its own linotype machine, has two big fast presses and other equipment to match.

The writer hereof has for nearly fifteen years spent his working hours at a desk in the same office with Mr. Nellis. There are few if any who are more willing than he to sacrifice their own preferences out of consideration for others.

Mr. Nellis has had charge of the books, accounts and money of the company. The bills have been paid at his hand. He has, according to a saying in the office, "had all the trouble." It may be remarked in this connection that in all these years the Kansas Farmer has never postponed a pay day and has always had the money to pay demands when due. It long ago established the custom of discounting its bills in advance of maturity, a practice to which Mr. Nellis' foresight contributed much.

Before coming to the Kansas Farmer Mr. Nellis had become an eminent lawyer and had occupied the position of judge of the district court in the seventeenth judicial district of Kansas. He will now divide his time between his fine farm, two miles west of Topeka, and the law office which he will open in the city. He is a forceful and entertaining writer and it is the hope of the editor that being now relieved of the oppressive routine of office work he will favor the readers of the Kansas Farmer with frequent contributions to these columns.

Mr. McAfee, who also severs his long connection with the Kansas Farmer, has been a most agreeable partner. His advancing years admonish him to close up his business affairs in this world. His sunny and genial spirit will, it is hoped, prolong his sojourn among us far beyond his expectations. Every one of the many workers who make the Kansas Farmer will always welcome his good cheer and will indulge the hope that his visits will not be less frequent than in the days of his financial connection with the Kansas Farmer.

The sprightly and entertaining letters of travel in Europe which have enlivened the pages of the Kansas Farmer have been written by the brilliant daughters of Mr. Nellis, who are granddaughters of Mr. McAfee. Readers who have enjoyed their vivid descriptions will hope for a continuance of their letters in the Farmer. They are great travelers and will have no lack of materials.

## WESTERN KANSAS.

Editor Kansas Farmer: Can you tell me in your valuable paper anything about Kiowa County or any of the western counties of Kansas in regard to the soil and prices of land? Also,

we hear a great deal about hot winds and drouths in the western counties and would like to know if such is the case.

Can alfalfa be grown to any extent in Western Kansas.

The reason we ask this information of you is because our means are limited and we are tired of renting. Labette County. M. H. OTTO.

The soil in Western Kansas is generally good, though somewhat variable in quality. In this respect Kiowa County is no exception. For prices of land it will be well to communicate with land agents in the part of the State of which you desire information, if the addresses of any such can be obtained. There seems to be much shyness among this class of men about advertising their business. It is to be hoped that as the season advances they will recover from this disorder.

There have been hot winds in all parts of Kansas and in several other Western States. The average rainfall diminishes gradually from about 35 inches per annum on the eastern line to about 15 inches at the Colorado line. The methods of farming are, therefore, varied to suit the local conditions. There is more liability to deficiency of moisture in Western Kansas than in Eastern Kansas. The soil in Western Kansas is well adapted to endure drouth, and by planting crops best adapted to the locality, by cultivating to conserve the moisture, and by making use of one's ability to farm large areas; by the judicious handling of stock; by dairying—in short, by farming according to the conditions one may do well in Western Kansas.

Alfalfa is a valuable crop in Western Kansas. Where irrigated, it yields immense crops. It does better on the bottoms than on the uplands, if not irrigated.

Whether it will be advisable for this correspondent to change locations is a question that can be answered only by

the family council. There are many things to consider which can not be known to strangers.

The 24th annual State convention of Kansas Young Men's Christian Associations will be held at Chanute, February 8-11, 1906. There will be strong speakers and inspiring music. Special railroad rates have been arranged. Chanute will entertain. Four hundred delegates are expected.

The annual meeting of the Kansas branch of the Red Polled Cattle Club was held at the close of the late meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association. President Blaine delivered a stirring address which was appreciated by all. Notwithstanding the depression in prices of cattle, the club is stronger than ever before. All of the old officers were reelected. A resolution was passed asking the National Club to take the necessary steps to show Red Polls at the American Royal at Kansas City next year.

"The Menace of Privilege," by Henry George, Jr., is "a study of the dangers to the Republic from the existence of a favored class." The aim of the book is briefly to show how privileges granted corporations and "trusts," to railroads, etc., and sanctioned by Government, militate against the rights and menace the existence of smaller industries, creating in our land of equal rights an inequality, an "aristocracy of this democracy." His remedies for the existing evils are those of the elder George, extended to date, and include the abolition of private ownership of natural opportunities and a revival of the dignity of labor, the fruits of which should go to the producer. The style of the book is attractive and elevated, and is an earnest attempt to solve a difficult problem.

## SHOULD A MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY BE INCORPORATED?

Editor Kansas Farmer: Will it be necessary for a rural, mutual telephone company to take out a charter to put up a line for their own use? Please answer in your paper.

J. I. TANNER.

Montgomery County.

A rural, mutual telephone line might be put up by a partnership, but the transaction of the business would be much more cumbersome and unsatisfactory than if the same persons should form a corporation and proceed in the usual way. The laws under which rights-of-way are obtained and the various functions of such enterprises are performed are made to fit the case of corporations much better than the case of partnerships. The convenience of the corporation method may be illustrated by reference to the matter of holding and conveying real estate. In conveying a partnership holding, each partner and his wife should sign the deed. In case of the death of a partner leaving minor heirs, the complications of the probate court would enter, also. On the other hand, the president of a corporation, on the order of the board of directors may execute the deed.

Again, in a partnership any partners may legally draw drafts on the funds of the company. In a corporation no one except the person authorized by the directors may make such drafts.

In a partnership any partner is liable for the full amount of the indebtedness which may be incurred by the company. In a corporation this liability does not exist.

The incorporation of a company is a rather simple matter in Kansas and not very expensive in case the capital is small. For instructions and blanks apply to the Secretary of State, Topeka, Kans.

## BARN—CEMENT FLOOR—SILO.

Editor Kansas Farmer: I am thinking of building a cow-barn this next summer. I have an excellent place for building a bank barn with plenty of good building stone on the place. I have also stone flagging such as is used for sidewalks in Osage City, and is really an excellent stone, smooth, and from three to six inches thick. Why could this not be used for floors instead of cement?

I wish also to build a silo. Would it be better to build inside of the barn or outside and a short distance from the barn?

I wish the barn large enough to stable twenty-five head of cows and six head of horses. It would be much more convenient to build a bank barn as my site is on the edge of a bank, sloping to the east.

Please let me know where I can get plans for such a barn and also plans and method of construction of silo to hold feed for twenty-five cows.

I was much interested in your discussion on silo construction recently. Could I make a concrete silo of coarse gravel and a very fine sand dug from a bank? River sand costs ten cents a bushel here.

A. C. JONES.

Osage County.

When the older men of this generation were boys the most desirable site for a barn was thought to be a hillside where a "bank" barn could be built in such a way that loads of feed could be driven into the second story and there stored ready to be fed to the animals, which were to be sheltered in the

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868. Published every Thursday by the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

ADVERTISING RATES. Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.82 per inch per week.

KANSAS FARMER CO., 116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

Table of Contents

Alfalfa in Osage County...75
Banking, a word on...74
Barn—cement floor—silo...73
Club department...92
Coal tar roofing materials...74
Durum wheat—nitro-culture for alfalfa...76
Grandma's story...80
Grange department...92
Horticulturist, the ideal home for the...81
Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association annual meeting...82
Kansas State Dairy Association special train...74
Mathematician, a little (poem)...80
Mr. Neillis retires...73
Northwestern Kansas, crops for...75
Oil Burners, trying the...74
Poultry department...86
Seed adulterations in Kansas...77
Should a mutual telephone company be incorporated?...73
Smut, to prevent...76
Soil, renewing depleted...78
Southeastern Kansas, spring wheat in...76
Tie draining...75
Veterinarian...89
Western Kansas...73

basement or first story. Ideas have changed since then and the prosperity and health of the animals is by many believed to be enough better in a barn that is entirely above ground to compensate for any disadvantages of this construction.

If a stone barn is built, be sure to have plenty of windows.

A floor made of good flagging would be durable and if plenty of bedding were used would be comfortable. There are two objections to it: First, the difficulty of keeping it thoroughly clean; second, the impossibility of preventing liquid manure from settling between and under the stones and there becoming exceedingly offensive and deleterious both to the health of the animal and to the health of both animal and of the milk.

You can use coarse gravel and the fine sand dug from a bank in making concrete. Be careful that there is no clay mixed with the gravel or the sand and you will have an excellent concrete. You can cheapen it somewhat by adding broken stone, varying from, say, two inches to the size of pebbles. The proportions of the several materials to be used for a concrete floor given by King are as follows:

Crushed rock, 27 cubic feet; gravel or screenings, 12.69 cubic feet; sand, 5.584 cubic feet; cement, 2.122 cubic feet. For finishing the floor, King recommends to use 2 parts sand to 1 part cement.

Whatever the ingredients used they should be thoroughly mixed before wetting. Then use water enough to make a stiff mortar and tamp in place by sections or strips. Such a floor should be made 3/4 or 4 inches thick. Have the ground leveled and thoroughly tamped so as to leave no soft places under the floor. Place a 2 by 4 on edge at about 24 or 30 inches from one end of the space to be floored, and stake it. After the concrete has been made ready shovel it rapidly into the section behind the 2 by 4 and tamp it so as to

leave no considerable open spaces. The 2 by 4 may then be moved out to inclose another strip which may be filled and tamped. After the entire floor has been laid in the "rough," the finishing coat may be applied with a trowel. It is important that all loose materials including sand and especially dust or mud be removed from the rough floor before applying the finishing coat. It is well also to wet the rough floor, even scrubbing if necessary to remove dirt. The finishing coat should be pressed very hard with the trowel, making it about half an inch thick.

Most contractors prefer to finish each strip of floor immediately on completing the rough course. This method is certain to secure a good union with the rough work.

The cheapest silos are those built of staves. Excellent directions for erecting such a silo were printed in the Kansas Farmer of April 27, 1905. These directions were written by H. B. Cowles, of Topeka.

For general instruction about farm buildings and about many farm problems no book is better than King's "Physics of Agriculture." "Farm Buildings" is another excellent work. "Silos, Ensilage and Silage" gives valuable information.

Prices of any of these books may be had on application to the Kansas Farmer.

A WORD ON BANKING.

Readers of the Kansas Farmer will notice by reference to the last page of this issue that the financial institutions of Topeka are hanging out their signs for the purpose of getting the business of farmers. This is an incident illustrating the fact that farmers' patronage is becoming exceedingly desirable to the banker. It is a satisfaction in this connection to note that all of the banks of the capital city are in a safe and prosperous condition. Money placed in their keeping is safe from thieves and from fire and may be had when wanted.

There are two sides to banking: The banks receive and care for deposits, but they can make no profit by keeping in their vaults the vast sums deposited. Experience has shown what proportion may properly be loaned. The banks want borrowers quite as much as they want depositors. They have found the man who deposits his money when he does not need it to be a safe man to whom to loan when he needs more money than he possesses. Thus the depositor-borrower is able to make his capital accomplish much more than is possible to the man who never deposits and never borrows. It is a good practice to keep a bank account even though the deposits be moderate in volume.

THE KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION SPECIAL DAIRY TRAIN.

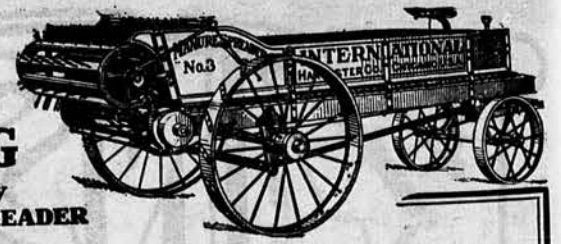
Through the generosity of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad the Kansas State Dairy Association is planning an innovation in the form of a special dairy train instead of the usual annual meeting.

For nineteen years this association has been preaching the gospel of good dairying and consequent good farming by holding a meeting each year. That this work has done good is witnessed by the fact that Kansas now has nearly 100 creameries and cheese-factories with thousands of patrons. These represent a business interest that produces more wealth each year than do all the oil and gas wells and the orchards and gardens of the State.

It is now felt by members of this association that some new methods must be adopted if the dairy interest is to grow as it should in Kansas. To this end they have arranged to run this train from Atchison, Kansas, through Topeka, Lawrence, Ottawa, Emporia, and Strong City to Superior, Nebraska, through the heart of the best dairy district. The train will run the entire distance over the Santa Fe tracks and make stops of 50 minutes at each station. The train will be equipped with an exhibit car for the display of balanced rations, analyses of feeds, model silos, hand separators, etc. There will be two day-coaches to be used as audience cars. There will be a corps of lecturers and dairy experts selected from among the best men in the land who will give lectures and demonstrations to the audiences in the cars at each station. Schedules showing the time of arrival of the train at each station will be supplied in ample time. The train will leave Atchison, Kans., on the morning of February 27, 1906, and will complete the trip at Superior, Neb., on

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

If you are going to buy A MANURE SPREADER



NO machine within his reach is capable of doing so much for the farmer as the modern manure spreader. But then it must be a machine with features of economy and efficiency.

The I. H. C. Manure Spreader has such features. Any man of experience knows that a spreader only works perfectly when the load is level.

The I. H. C. Spreader is the only spreader with a vibrating rake in front of the beater or cylinder which levels every load and any load of manure.

Any man knows that the apron operates better when power is applied at both sides.

The I. H. C. spreader apron is driven at both sides from both hind wheels. This saves all torsion, binding, friction and undue strain, and consequently saves break-axes and results in lighter draft.

One lever is better than many levers in operating any machine. The I. H. C. spreader is the only spreader which is controlled and operated entirely with one lever.

It has ten different feeds—can be adjusted instantly while in motion to spread three to thirty loads per acre.

Large, solid, steel axles front and rear—front wheels cut under—turns very short. Steel wheels—no rotting or drying out. Broad faced tires with turned in flange to keep out dirt, mud, etc. Lightest and strongest.

Provided with traction lugs on rear wheels—will work perfectly on hard, frozen or wet ground.

Made in various sizes to suit all requirements. The I. H. C. spreader will distribute perfectly manure of all kinds—wet, dry, mixed, straw, full of stalks, frozen, caked, etc.

It may be equipped with special features known as lime and drill attachments for distributing broadcast, or in drills, fine manure, commercial fertilizers, lime, ashes, salt, cotton seed hulls, land plasters, etc.

Remember what we have told you—it is the manure spreader with special features which all make for success.

Go to the International Local Agent and look it over, get and read the catalogues or write for further information. It will pay.

International Harvester Company of America, (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

the evening of March 2. The officers and members will then assemble at Abilene on Saturday, March 3, for the election of officers, the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and other business.

As the "dairy school on wheels" will involve a considerable expense, it is earnestly requested that the members of the Association remit their annual dues of \$1 each to Secretary I. D. Graham, Topeka, at once. Also, that the creameries and cheese-factories of the State will help to push this great educational movement by sending contributions for the expense fund.

Money spent in this manner will, it is believed, result in a general revival of interest in the dairy industry and a consequent increase in the business of every creamery and cheese-factory in Kansas.

COAL TAR ROOFING MATERIALS. In the Kansas Farmer of January 11, in answer to an inquiry, the editor said he had never seen a tar roof that was satisfactory for any considerable length of time.

This statement seems to have been misunderstood to apply to all roofs in which coal-tar in any form is used as an ingredient. The fact is that the Kansas Farmer has been sheltered for the last thirteen years under a roof in the composition of which coal-tar enters as an important ingredient.

We are informed, also, that many of the excellent felt roofings have coal-tar as an ingredient. The unsatisfactory roofs have been those in which tar was expected to do that for which it is not adapted.

A tarred paper that is perfectly satisfactory as a lining between siding and sheathing may be entirely unsuited to use as a roofing, yet the desire to make cheap roofs has led to attempts to use such tarred paper for roofing.

There are all grades of tarred materials from the lining paper which will scarcely unroll to heavy building felt which is strong and durable and lasts well in exposed situations.

By corresponding with manufacturers of the best of these goods the reader can get information which should enable him to determine which grade of materials are suitable for a specified purpose, and to obtain proper directions for using them.

TRYING THE OIL BURNER. The manufacturers of the oil-burners invaded the kitchen at the home of the editor a few days ago, and installed one of these modern inventions in the cooking-range. A piece of paper was crumpled, placed in the burner and saturated with "Heavy Fuel Oil" from the Uncle Sam Oil Company. A match was used to light the paper and after a few seconds the oil was turned into the burner by opening a valve. Immediately there was a splendid fire.

When the editor reached home the cook was smiling at thoughts of absence of coal dust and ashes and the possibility of a fire under perfect control. On opening the valve by a fraction of a turn the white flame was sent entirely around the oven and into the pipe; on reducing the opening by

a fraction of a turn the fire was reduced to small dimensions. At this writing everybody about the house is pleased, not omitting the small son who has had the contract to prepare kindling and take out ashes.

The oil costs f. o. b. Topeka \$2.50 per 50-gallon barrel, \$1 to be refunded on return of the barrel.

There will be more to say when added experience shall have made it possible to compare the cost of the oil as fuel with the cost of coal.

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

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

FOR SALE—Dairy Farm in Loudoun County, Virginia. Between three and four hundred acres. Less than one and one-half hours' ride from Washington.

Good railroad facilities. Outbuildings complete in every respect and in first-class condition. Good fencing. Large silo, filled for winter. Two dwellings on place for manager, etc. Good watering facilities with large storage tank. Excellent herd of cattle and well equipped dairy. Good land and whole farm can be cultivated. Excellent opportunity to purchase first-class, well-equipped dairy farm. M. V. RICHARDS, Land & Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.

LAWN FENCE Made of Steel. Lasts a lifetime. We have no Agents. Sold to users at Wholesale Prices. 7 Cts. a foot up. Cheaper than wood. Catalogue Free. RYAN BROTHERS, Box 399, Huncle, Indiana.

FENCE STRONGEST MADE. Built strong chicken-tight. Sold to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices. Fully warranted. Catalogue free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 266, Winchester, Indiana.

PAGE QUALITY There's where the first tests are made. Quality of wire first, then a practical weave. You get both in Page Fence. Let us tell you how Page Fence is made, and how it differs from common fence wire. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Box 7868, Adrian, Mich.

We Pay Freight ADVANCE

And guarantee safe delivery of Advance Fence. It is made throughout of the highest grade galvanized steel wire. It has continuous stays, thus preserving and utilizing all the strength of the wire, about half of which is wasted in fences with cut stays. It is sold direct from the factory at wholesale price on 30 days' free trial. 26 styles for every purpose. Our Free Fence Book contains valuable information. Write for it.

Advance Fence Co. 3765 Old St., Peoria, Ill.

**Agriculture**

**Crops for Northwestern Kansas.**

I would like information as to the best methods of farming in the western part of the State. I own some land out near Colby and as I have not yet rented it was thinking of having it cropped. What kind of grain or crop would you advise for spring seeding? Will you also please advise me as to the best method of preparing the soil and seeding. Part of this land was in wheat last year, and part was not planted to any crop.

A. E. CAMBLIN.  
Marshall County.

Doubtless wheat is the best paying crop for Northwestern Kansas, but should preferably be seeded in the fall. Wheat is sometimes seeded very late in the fall and through the winter so that it does not germinate until spring, but just as soon as the warm weather comes in the spring it starts to grow and if the season is favorable may make a fair crop.

Barley and emmer are probably the best spring crops suited for growing in Thomas County. Either one of these crops may be put in on the land which was in wheat last year. You do not state whether this has been plowed. If so, you will simply need to harrow the ground thoroughly early in the spring and seed the grain with a drill. If not plowed, you might plow during the winter if you have warm weather and the frost is out of the ground, or plow as early in the spring as possible. If not able to plow fairly early on account of too much moisture, it might be as well to disk the land thoroughly and as deep as possible. Sow the barley at the rate of about two bushels per acre, and sow the emmer at about the same rate, setting the drill to sow three bushels of barley.

Kafir-corn, sorghum, and broom-corn are probably the best cultivated crops suited to your locality. For these you might plow this fall or early in the spring some of the land which was not cropped last year, and seed in drills about 30 to 40 inches apart, setting the drills to sow about one bushel of wheat per acre, or the sorghum may be sown broadcast and not cultivated. I presume that the lister would be somewhat better for the planting of these crops in a very dry season, but I would not be in favor of listing very deep.

The farmers of Thomas County are beginning to grow corn some, and corn does fairly well there in a favorable season, but you should not plan to plant a large amount of corn from seed secured from the eastern part of the State, but secure seed which had been grown in the West for several seasons, and I think it would be well to restrict the amount of corn planted to a small area.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

**Alfalfa in Osage County.**

We have a piece of upland in this (Osage) county about 9 miles south of this city and about 2 miles north of the Marais des Cygnes River, which has been in cultivation about thirty-five years, corn having been the main crop raised on the land. We contemplate trying a few acres in alfalfa and should like your idea as to whether alfalfa will be a success in this part of the country. The piece of land above-mentioned is all underlaid with coal, ranging in depth from 10 to 30 feet, our bed-rock ranging from 8 to 20 feet deep. I can not say much as to the amount of water underlying this tract except that we have a well on the place that for the past twenty-five years has always furnished an abundance of water, never having gone dry. The land for the last few years, except this (1905), has not produced much in crops, partly from being corned beyond the limit and partly because of slight washing off of the soil. The land is a black loam with some gumbo patches and some gravel patches.

We have one small tract, used for hog-pasture, which for the past two years has been in English blue-grass and a little common red clover. We have planned one or two ways to get this to alfalfa. One way is to plow the grass under in the spring, putting the ground in some peas or soy-beans, then get them off in time to get the ground ready for alfalfa-seed in August or September. The other way I had in mind was to plow the grass under in July and then keep the ground well harrowed until seeded to alfalfa. Which in your opinion would be the better way?

Some folks advocate the putting on of

air-slaked lime before seeding to alfalfa. Is this a good plan? If so, how should it be done, when, and how much lime per acre? Some advocate putting common salt on land. Has this been tried at the station? If so, how should it be applied? If it has proven advantageous, and how much per acre? Our land is more than likely deficient in some substances necessary to good crops. How is one to determine where in the land is deficient? Have you methods for testing soils? If you have any bulletins on alfalfa, field-peas, and soy-beans, we would be pleased to get copies, and any information given on the above inquiries will be appreciated.

Osage County. ISAAC W. JONES.

There is some complaint that alfalfa does not do well in certain sections in the southeastern part of the State, but I believe that as a general rule alfalfa may be grown successfully in nearly any part of East, Central, or Northwestern Kansas. I note what you say in regard to the rock under your soil being eight to twenty feet below the surface. I would not expect alfalfa to do very well where the rock is within eight feet of the surface, as this is a very deep-rooting crop and gets a good deal of its food and moisture from a considerable depth in the soil. Undoubtedly you have plenty of moisture for growing alfalfa provided your soil is of such a nature as to absorb the moisture and retain it. I take it that your soil will do this fairly well, unless as suggested, it may be too shallow.

If I remember correctly, your locality is underlaid with limestone; and if this is the case, I would not think that your soil would need an application of lime or salt. I think what you need more than anything else in order to get a good stand is to be more careful in preparing a good seed-bed and in securing good viable seed and seeding at the proper time. It may be that your soil is not sufficiently inoculated with the alfalfa bacteria. If it is not, these should be supplied in order to secure a proper development of this crop. I believe this may best be done by the application of soil from a field which has grown alfalfa successfully for some time, and on the roots of which there are plenty of nodules or tubercles. This should be taken from near the surface of the field and applied on the new land before seeding, at the rate of at least 400 pounds per acre.

I think it is a good plan to rotate crops, and it would be well to follow your English blue-grass and clover pasture with some crop to subdue the sod before seeding to alfalfa. I think that the first plan which you mention is an excellent one, as you will plow the field next spring and get it worked down again fairly well before seeding your cow-peas or soy-beans; and it should be in very good shape for seeding to alfalfa after taking the crop off, provided you cultivate the beans sufficiently to retain a good soil mulch and save the moisture, and also destroy the weeds.

I do not understand whether you mean in your second system to seed in the fall. If you do, I would say that this is a very poor way, but I would have less objection to it if you would plow the grass under in July and then harrow the ground thoroughly and seed the following spring. I do not know that there would be much choice between these methods in that case, with the exception that I would slightly prefer the fall-seeding as there is less trouble with weeds when alfalfa is seeded in the fall.

This department is making arrangements for the physical analysis of soils, but this would not be of use in determining the chemical composition of soils. It is rather hard to determine what a soil needs by chemical analysis, as many of the food elements which are found in the soil are not in available form for the plants to use. We find that the chemical analysis is an artificial system which will determine the total amounts of plant-foods, but we can not be sure as to the amounts available. If you consider it necessary to have an analysis made, it is possible that you may have this done by writing to Director J. T. Willard of the station. I think, however, a better way is to try rotation of crops, fertilizers, or other methods of testing your soil under field conditions. As intimated above, I think that your soil is probably lacking in nitrogen rather than in the other elements of plant-food, and I believe that this element may be supplied cheaper by growing legumes, such as alfalfa, field-peas, and soy-beans, than by the application of fertilizers. I have asked Director J. T. Willard to supply you with copies of our bulletins on the above subjects.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

**From Factory to Farm** **NO AGENTS NO MIDDLEMEN**  
See what it means.  
14 in. Steel Beam Plow, Double Skin \$8.40  
12-in. \$7.40  
16-in. \$8.55  
18-in. \$9.75  
Sulky Plow \$25  
Grass Plow \$20  
1000 other articles, Big Catalog Free, Special Catalogues of Saws, Harness, Steel Ranges, Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel, \$12.00. Best Walking Cultivator, 4 shovel and Eagle Oliva, \$15.25. Improved Riding Cultivator, 4 shovel \$19.00. Improved Riding Disc Cultivator, 6 Disc, \$26.00. Oora Planter, complete, 80 rods wire, \$27.75. Address

**HAPGOOD PLOW CO.,** 524 Front St., ALTON, ILL.  
(Only plow factory in the United States selling direct to farmers at wholesale prices.)

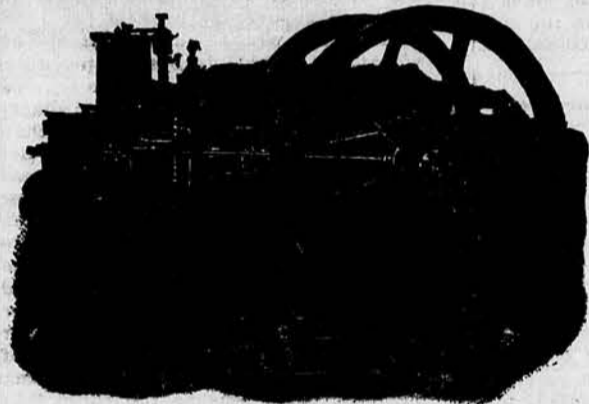
**It Will Pay You To Investigate**  
the merits of the  
**"PERFECTION"**  
CLEANER, SEPARATOR, GRADER.



This will clean, grade and separate all kinds of seed and grain. It will grade your seed so that you can get an even stand. It will take out all undeveloped seed. You should have the machine on your farm. It will save and make you money.


**"WRITE NOW"**  
For prices and seed samples of how the Perfection does its work.

**THE LEWIS, TUTTLE MFG. CO, 305 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Ks.**




**Dempster Mill Mfg. Co.**  
Manufacturers of  
Gasoline Engines  
Wind Mills  
Pumps and Cylinders  
Steel and Wood Trunks  
Well Machinery  
Grain Drills  
Cultivators

"Dempster Gasoline Engines 2 to 30 H. P.—2 and 4 cycle Horizontal or Vertical—for any duty."  
Western Made and Well Made  
Factory, BEATRICE, NEB.  
Branches:—Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.



**DEMPSTER IMPROVED STEEL WIND MILL NO 7**  
ROLLER RIM GEARS  
THEY STOP THE NOISE AND LESSEN THE WEAR  
LATEST, STRONGEST, BEST.  
FACTORY BEATRICE, NEB.

**The Successful Farmer AND STOCKMAN**



IN GEORGIA & ALABAMA, as well as the most prosperous dairyman, the most thriving breeder of horses, mules, sheep, cattle and hogs, the most expert fruit-grower or trucker, is usually the Northern or Western farmer, who has located in those States in recent years and applied proper methods of culture. Thousands of others are coming this year and next.

**WHY NOT YOU OR YOUR BOYS.** No blizzards. No droughts. Average temperature forty-five in winter and eighty-five in summer. Rain-fall fifty inches, evenly distributed. Tax rates low. No hard winters to feed against. Open sheds. Ten months pasture. These are but few of the many advantages.

**NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY** to duplicate the success of these men down South, through the extension of our main line from Atlanta, Georgia, to Birmingham, Alabama, in and between which cities two million people consume farm products. The highlands are intersected with wide grassy valleys, and inter-penetrated with streams of purest water. The alluvial soil of the valleys produce the heaviest possible yields of clover, all grasses, corn, alfalfa, etc., and furnish luxuriant pasture. The highlands are ideal for peaches, apples and other fruits, and the mountain lands afford good range for sheep and goats. Lands can be purchased at from \$2.50 to \$35.00 per acre, near town, and good schools. Terms easy.

For handsomely illustrated literature and full lists of properties available throughout the South, address, mentioning this paper,  
J. W. White, G.I.A., Portsmouth, Virginia, or H. B. Bigham, A.G.I.A., Atlanta, Georgia.  
**SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.**

**On the Trail with a Fish Brand Pommel Slicker**

"I followed the trail from Texas to Montana with a FISH BRAND Slicker, used for an overcoat when cold, a wind coat when windy, a rain coat when it rained, and for a cover at night if we got to bed, and I will say that I have gotten more comfort out of your slicker than any other one article that I ever owned."

(The name and address of the writer of this unsolicited letter may be had on application.)

Wet Weather Garments for Riding, Walking, Working or Sporting.

**HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.**

The Sign of the Fish

**A. J. TOWER CO.**  
BOSTON, U. S. A.  
**TOWER CANADIAN CO., Limited**  
TORONTO, CANADA



**To Prevent Smut.**

I understand that the agricultural department of the Kansas Experiment Station has devised a formula to prevent smut on corn. I understand that it is prevented by washing the seed. If you have a bulletin in print containing information on this subject, please forward copy of same. If not, please send me what information you can in regard to it.

B. F. RICHARDS.  
Smith County.

As corn smut is propagated by minute spores which are capable of surviving the winter in the soil, it is impracticable to treat the seed corn for the prevention of this disease. About the only thing which I could recommend would be to go through your corn-fields about the time that the corn is earing, before the smut-balls break open and discharge this dust or spores, and gather these smut-balls into a basket and carry them to the ends of the field and burn. If this system could be thoroughly carried out by every farmer in a locality for several years, I believe that the smut might be practically eliminated; but it is questionable if this treatment will do very much good unless your neighbors cooperate with you in it as smut spores are undoubtedly blown some distance. Even if you could have the cooperation of your neighbors, it would take several years to do away with the disease, since the spores survive the winter in the soil.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

**Durum Wheat—Nitro-Culture for Alfalfa.**

We would be greatly obliged if you would send us a list of the 10 counties in the State producing the most alfalfa. Please advise when is the best time for sowing macaroni wheat in Kansas, and what soil has given the best results in the past two years. How will a dark, loamy, limestone soil do? Please advise also if any one in Kansas has tried nitro-culture on alfalfa, and if so with what results.

WATSON MILL CO.  
Sedgwick County.

All the durum wheats are spring varieties and should be sown as early in the spring as the soil is fairly warm and a good seed-bed can be prepared. This department has been trying to develop a durum wheat which is hardy enough to withstand the Kansas winters, and during the winter of 1903-4 was able to secure a very good selection. Last winter, however, our wheat was protected by snow and nearly all of it came through the winter in good condition and a good crop was produced. I believe that a perfectly hardy winter variety of durum wheat would be a very excellent wheat for Western

**Dietz Lanterns**

Of course when you buy a lantern you want to get the best one possible. Do you know that no other lantern in the world gives anything like the

**"Clear, White Light of the DIETZ?"**

That's the greatest reason, but not the only reason why people who know all about lanterns always call for the Dietz. A Dietz Cold Blast lantern means a solderless, non-leaking oil pot, means the best quality of tin, glass and wire, convenient side lever, convenience in lighting, extinguishing and filling, long burning and absolute safety. If you remember these things, you'll never let a dealer sell you some ordinary lantern he may have on his shelves, no matter how hard he may try. If he won't get you a Dietz, write to us. Our little free book gives lantern pointers—good thing to read before buying. Write for it.

**R. E. DIETZ COMPANY,**  
87 Light St., NEW YORK CITY.  
Established 1860.

Kansas, as it seems to have greater drouth-resisting qualities than our Turkey or other wheats, and I believe that in a short time we will have such varieties for distribution among the farmers of the State.

I do not think that the durum wheat requires a soil different from that best suited for the growing of our Turkey varieties, and the dark, loamy, limestone soil should be well suited for the growing of the durum wheat. The especial value of this wheat seems to be its drouth-resisting qualities and it is especially adapted to the western part of the State, and is becoming quite popular in certain sections.

This department has tried "nitro-culture" for inoculating alfalfa-seed. We have not been able to notice any beneficial results from the inoculation, but our soil on the station farm was not already well inoculated and I do not suppose that any beneficial results could be expected. Where some method of inoculation must be used I believe the nitro-culture may be used successfully, although I think that the old method of applying soil from old alfalfa-fields is fully as certain and thorough a method of inoculation as the use of the nitro-culture. I do not know of other persons in the State who have tried nitro-culture.

V. M. SHOESMITH.

**Spring Wheat in Southeastern Kansas.**

I wish to know if spring wheat is, or can be successfully raised in Southeastern Kansas. My father used to raise it in Doniphan County some twenty-five or thirty years ago. We have a piece of land that was made ready for seeding fall wheat, but being quite wet at proper seeding-time we abandoned the notion of sowing wheat. Now if it can be seeded to spring wheat when would be the best time for sowing? Would also like to get the land seeded to clover and timothy to make a permanent meadow.

MRS. A. NICKERSON.  
Miami County.

Spring wheat does not succeed well in Eastern and Southeastern Kansas. During the last three years at this station the average yield of the best producing varieties of common spring wheat was only about 10 bushels per acre; while the best-producing varieties of winter wheat have yielded on the average over 35 bushels per acre. The durum wheat which is a spring wheat has yielded 14 bushels per acre. As an average of the past three seasons the durum wheat is much better adapted for growing in Western Kansas than in the Eastern part of the State. I believe it advisable for you to sow oats or barley on the land in question rather than to sow spring wheat, and you can sow clover and timothy with the oats or barley, although if you do seed to grass and clover, I would recommend to make a light seeding of barley or oats, sow a bushel or so of barley per acre, or not more than 1 1/2 bushels of oats per acre. At this station during the past three seasons the three best producing varieties of oats have given yields as follows: Sixty Day, 46.8 bushels; Kherson, 43.3 bushels; and Texas Red 39 bushels per acre respectively. For the same three seasons the best producing varieties of barley have yielded as follows: Common Six-rowed, 35.8 bushels; Bonanza, 34.4 bushels; Mansury, 34.1 bushels; Manduscheur, 32.2 bushels; and Success Beardless, 31.5 bushels per acre respectively. Texas Red oats may be secured from Kansas seedsmen, and the varieties of barley named are commonly sold by Western seed-dealers. Whether you sow spring wheat, barley or oats it is usually advisable to sow as early in the spring as the soil is in fit condition to cultivate, say from the middle to the last of March.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Tile Draining.**

Permit me to ask some questions. Tile draining has become necessary in Eastern Kansas and now comes the question as to how deep the tile should be laid; some say 30 inches is all that is needed, others say 40 inches is better; and Waring, on "Draining for Profit and Health," says, 4 feet is best. Will you or somebody who has practical experience as to results please answer? Ditchers' opinions are not reliable.

A SUBSCRIBER.  
Doniphan County.

I think it advisable to follow the directions of some authority on drainage, as Waring, Miles, King, etc. Prof. F. H. King in his "Physics of Agriculture," page 292, says with reference to the depth at which tile drains should be laid that, "It is seldom necessary to lower the ground water more than 4 feet below the surface, and except in

very springy places a depth of 3 feet will answer most purposes.

"Since the level of the ground water changes during the season and since many lands which are benefited by drainage are too wet during the spring only, it may be best to lay the drains only as deep as is needful to bring the field into condition for working in due season; and in such places tile placed 2 1/2 to 3 feet, rather than 3 1/2 to 4 feet deep will usually be found sufficient for general farm crops.

"When tile is placed needlessly deep not only is the cost greater, but in all of those cases where there is an underflow of water from the higher land, the level of the ground water is drawn down earlier in the season to such depth that the crop will get less advantage by the sub-irrigation resulting from the capillary rise of the underflowing water into the root zone."

We see from this that the depth at which tile drain should be laid will depend much upon the land which is to be drained. In low, wet land in which the water inclines to rise near the surface during a large part of the season, especially during the spring, drains should be laid deeper than in lands which are apt to be wet only during periods of excessive rainfall. Another point which must be taken into consideration in laying soft tile is frost, since if the ordinary soft or porous tile is laid so near the surface that it freezes, the tile will soon be destroyed. If the hard or vitrified tile is used this point is not so necessary to consider. Another factor which may determine to some extent the depth at which the tile should be laid is the nature of the subsoil. Some soils are underlaid by very touch clay subsoil at the depth of 2 to 3 feet, and tile laid deep in this subsoil will not be so efficient in removing surplus water as tile laid above the subsoil or at its surface.

You may secure excellent works on farm drainage from several publishers of agricultural literature, such as Orange-Judd Co., New York; McMillan Co., New York; King-Richardson Co., Springfield, Mass.; and Webb Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn; Professor King's Physics of Agriculture, published by the author, Madison, Wis. If you intend to undertake land drainage at all extensively, it would be well for you to secure and study several good treatises on the subject. The Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, has recently issued a bulletin on farm drainage, a copy of which can be secured by writing to the director of that station. Bulletins on land drainage may also be secured from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Renewing Depleted Soil.**

I have a piece of ground that has been planted to sorghum for several years and the soil is somewhat depleted. How can I best replenish the soil and increase its fertility? I had thought of trying cow-peas but am unacquainted with the culture of this particular crop. How would it do to plant the ground to corn or sorghum again and sow the cow-peas when the crop is laid by? Would the stock get any good of the cow-peas after the corn has been gathered? What varieties of seed do you recommend?

A SUBSCRIBER.  
Leavenworth County.

It would be better to sow cow-peas as a separate crop next season rather than to sow the peas with sorghum or corn. The land could be plowed quite early in the spring and cultivated occasionally until about the middle of June, when the cow-peas should be planted. If you wish to produce seed, peas should be planted in rows about 3 feet apart so that the crop may be cultivated; or, if you wish to produce forage or pasture only, sow the cow-peas broadcast or in close drills; this method of planting requires about a bushel of seed per acre. Cow-peas make excellent hay for all kinds of stock, practically equal to alfalfa in feeding-value, or the crop may be pastured with cattle or hogs.

The cow-peas may be sown with corn or sorghum as you have suggested, when the crop is cultivated the last time or soon after the last cultivation. At this station we have practiced sowing cow-peas with corn for the last three seasons with fair success, the peas making a growth of 12 to 15 inches in height before the vines were finally killed by frost, and although we did not pasture the peas, yet they would have furnished considerable early fall pasturage. In a dry season or dry fall, however, this method of sowing cow-peas in corn will not succeed well, the peas will hardly start, and if they do

**Twenty-five Bushels of WHEAT to the Acre**

means a productive capacity in dollars of over

**\$16 per Acre**

This on land, which has cost the farmer nothing, but the price of tilling it, tells its own story. The

**Canadian Government**

gives absolutely free to every settler 160 acres of such land.

Lands adjoining can be purchased at from \$6 to \$10 per acre from railroads and other corporations.

Already 175,000 farmers from the United States have made their homes in Canada.

For pamphlet "20th Century Canada," and all information apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada; or to the following authorized Canadian Government Agent

J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. 9th Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Mention this paper.

**BOWSER SWEEP MILLS**

Different from all others. Grind Corn with sheels or without. Run in the head and all kinds small grain. 4 and 3 horse sizes. Geared 10 to 1 or 7 to 1. (Also make 7 size belt mill).

C. E. F. BOWSER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

**KANSAS ANTI-LIQUOR SOCIETY**

We are distributing free to all who write and inclose a stamp, a prescription for the cure of the liquor habit. It can be given secretly in the coffee or food. Also a recipe for the cure of the tobacco habit, that can be given secretly. The only request we make is that you do not sell the recipe, but give free copies to your friends.

**KANSAS ANTI-LIQUOR SOCIETY,**  
Room 77 Gray Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**\$35.00 Split Hickory**

Top Buggy, guaranteed 2 years. Sold on 30 Days Free Trial. The biggest buggy bargain of the year. 100 other styles, vehicles and harness. 1906 catalogue free.

The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.  
H. C. Phelps, Pres.  
Station 251  
Cincinnati Ohio

**Army Auction Bargains**

Revolvers . . . \$0.50 up	Officers' Swords (new) . . . \$1.50
" Holders . . . 10 "	Sabres in Swords . . . 20 "
Haversacks . . . 10 "	Bayonets . . . 10 "
Knapsacks . . . 50 "	Carbine Boots . . . 75 "
Carbines . . . 85 "	Cross Rifles (dressed) . . . 1.00
Muskets . . . 1.50 "	" Sabers . . . 1.00
Saddles . . . 1.90 "	Screw Drivers . . . 1.00
Saddle Bags (pr.) . . . 75 "	Line Collars . . . 30 "
Bridles . . . 55 "	Brass Letters . . . 30 "
Army Campaign Hats . . . 35 "	Blue Flannel Shirts . . . 1.50
Legs (pr.) . . . 15 "	Gunners' Hammers . . . 10 "
Army Uniforms consisting of New Helmet, Coat, Trousers all for 1.55	Army Spades . . . .65
176-page Large Illustrated Catalog mailed (stamp) . . . 12	

FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, N. Y.  
Largest Stock in the world Government Auction Goods  
15 acres storage—2 1/2 acres Broadway warehouse

**FREE**

To introduce our up-to-date jewelry we will give away, absolutely free, this handsome Perfumed Lucky Charm, the latest novelty. Send your name and address to-day and we will forward it to you at once without expense to you. Wear one and be in luck all the time. Address,

**MILFORD JEWELRY CO.,**  
Dept. 736 Milford, Conn.

**Type A**

**OLDS ENGINES**

There is no gas engine as simple as an Olds—compare it with others and this statement is proved. The repairs cost practically nothing.

**The Most Economical Engine**

For pumping, sawing wood, feed grinding, churning, and all farm work.

The reason why is interestingly told in our catalog mailed on request. Tell us your requirements and we will help you figure out what you need. Send for our catalog showing Type A (2 1/2 h. p.), Type G (8 1/2 h. p.), Types K and N (12-1200 h. p., used with our Gas Producer, it will reduce fuel cost 75 per cent.)

**Celebrated Picture Free.**

For 4c in stamps to pay cost of mailing we will also send you Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," the most celebrated animal picture in the world, size 16x20 beautifully colored, suitable for framing.

**OLDS GASOLINE ENGINE WORKS,**  
920 Chestnut St., Lansing, Mich.

**TAPE-WORM** Expelled alive in 60 minutes with head, or no fee. No fasting. Large pamphlet for 3c stamp.

**DR. M. NEY SMITH, Specialist, 509 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.**

start will make little or no forage and have no benefit as a fertilizer.

If you plan to sow the cow-peas with some cultivated crop, I would recommend to use corn instead of sorghum, as sorghum is such a rank feeder and shades the ground so much that the cow-peas will make little growth. It is also advisable to plant an early-maturing variety of corn since the growth of the cow-peas is largely made after the corn has matured, and a late-maturing corn will give little opportunity for the growth of the peas. An early-maturing corn will also allow cutting up the crop early so that the peas may be pastured before frost. The varieties best adapted for growing in this State are Whipoorwill, New Era, Black Eye, Warren's Extra Early, Old Man's, Gray Goose, and Clay. The New Era is one of the earliest maturing varieties, while the Whipoorwill is a standard variety grown in this State. The Clay is a late-maturing variety and is not adapted for seed-production, but may produce large crops of forage.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Seed Adulterations in Kansas.**

Prof. H. F. Roberts, of the Kansas Experiment Station, has just completed some interesting investigations with reference to adulterations of commercial seeds by dealers in the State. Several months ago notices were sent out to the farmers that samples might be sent to the station for testing, with the result that an immense number came in. The notices were the result of previous tests due to many complaints from farmers.

The professor found the adulterations most marked in the cases of alfalfa and the commercial forage grasses. Samples of alfalfa and Bromus inermis seed, from those actually on sale in Kansas, were found to contain impurities ranging from 10 per cent to 75 per cent in one case, 50 per cent being rather common. The standard of the United States Department of Agriculture allows not more than 5 per cent of impurities.

It is not contended that the dealers are deliberately swindling the public. They are often the victims of dishonest producers. In many cases even the expert has difficulty in distinguishing the real from the substitute, and in such cases analysis must be resorted to. Hence, Professor Roberts believes there exists a necessity for a State seed laboratory, where samples can be examined and analyzed for the farmers.

One reason why the seed question has proved so unsatisfactory to farmers is that they usually buy the cheapest they can find instead of buying only the best grade. The cheap seed is mixed with weed seed and other debris. It has not been properly cleaned, and that is why it is cheap. It is also of low germinating power, the samples tested showing that from 10 to 60 per cent of the supposed good seed, at least sold as such, were incapable of germination. In justice to the dealers be it said that some of the samples tested were 95.6 per cent pure and germinated accordingly.

The best way to secure good seed is to get it from a neighbor, in whose fields the farmer has seen it growing, being certain that it has been properly harvested and cleaned. If this can not be done, the next best plan is to buy of the nearest wholesale dealer with a good reputation. The retailer is apt to have old seed on hand, which has been left over. Then he can easily blame the producer. The wholesaler, however, has a bigger reputation to maintain, hence will be more careful in what he sells. If the local retailer has a good reputation for honesty, it is probably safe to buy of him, otherwise take no chances. Buy the best always.

More disappointment is experienced in buying the commercial grass-seeds than those of any other plant. The reason is that the seeds are enclosed in their natural covering of chaff, as oats, spelt, emmer, etc. The seeds themselves are invisible unless one stops to examine each one, and in buying them one has to take it on faith that they are seeds. The seeds of practically all the grazing and hay grasses are of this character. The best way to determine what they are worth is by the germination test, which may be accomplished as follows:

Take some good, moist garden soil and bake it in an oven in a covered dish to retain the moisture. This will kill the seeds of weeds and fungi, and is more effective than dry baking. Count out 100 seeds of the variety to be tested, plant them in this sterilized soil in shallow boxes (cigar-boxes will

do), with a cover of glass or wood to retain the moisture. Most of the commercial grasses will germinate all their seeds in ten days to two weeks. Kentucky blue-grass requires twenty-eight days; alfalfa and the clovers require six days. A somewhat easier way is to put the counted seeds between sheets of blotting-paper (preferably such as has been sterilized by boiling), during the experiment keeping the latter in a moist chamber, such as can be made by inverting one plate over another. If blotting-paper is used, a count of the germinated seeds should be made every day until the end of the test, the count beginning, in the case of alfalfa and the clovers, on the third day after the experiment commenced. With the common grasses the count should begin on the fifth day, though Kentucky blue-grass is an exception, since its germination usually does not begin until the fourteenth day of the test. It is well to try both methods of testing, because differences exist in the results obtained. The temperature should not fall below 50° nor exceed 75° F. during the tests.

The best commercial seeds will rarely show a germination percentage above 95, about 80 per cent being the common figure.

**GET THE BEST—TOWERS' SURFACE CULTIVATORS**  
for—corn, kafir-corn, cotton, tobacco, sorghum, potatoes, beets and other vegetables.

**THREE SIZES:** for two rows or one row—three horses, two horses or one horse.

"We got 49,500 cases more corn from our 3,300 acres than ever before under best conditions. Would not attempt to farm without Towers' Cultivators. IROQUOIS CANNING CO., Onarga, Ill."

Free Treatise on Surface Cultivation. Introductory prices where we have no agents.



**J. D. TOWER & SONS CO., 14th St., MENDOTA, ILL.**



**ON CREDIT.**

The Celebrated Century Incubators. Cash or easy monthly payments. We trust honest people living in all parts of the world. The first hatch pays for the incubator, gives you large profits besides. Write for free catalogue of Incubators and Brooders.

**CENTURY MFG. CO.**  
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.  
Dept. 531

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

**WORKING FOR US**

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



A. D. BLOCHER  
Davison, Mich.

**YOU CAN DO IT TOO**

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

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

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

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

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

**FREIGHT PAID**



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

Price to Members is **\$34.20**



Here is a clear saving of \$3.80 to purchasers who are members of the Co-operative Society. This is but one item of many, but it shows what a membership in this Society is worth to you in dollars saved.

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

taking the entire output of the factory, and saving all middlemen's profits—co-operation in this Society cuts out all needless expenses and profits between the factory and the member. Send us an order for a National Jump-Seat Buggy at once—\$38.00 is cheap for it. To make the bargain still better, send for an Application Blank, join the Society, and save \$3.80 extra—this extra saving will pay more than one-third the membership fee. Hundreds of members have joined the Society without it costing them a cent—the savings on their purchases paying the full fee and often leaving them a nice profit besides. We solicit you to join the Society now.

**1,000 PAGE FREE CATALOGUE**

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

**CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF THE NATIONAL SUPPLY CO.**  
LANSING, MICHIGAN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



# SAVE 40% ON TREES

Buy direct from us at Wholesale Prices and save the agent's commission. Our trees and bush fruits are all selected from the choicest stock and especially adapted to the soils and climate of Kansas, Missouri and the Southwest. Our direct railroad communication with all points of this section enables us to deliver all stock promptly and in the best of condition. We offer liberal discounts and guarantee all stock true to name. Write now for wholesale price list. Wichita Nursery, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

20 Evergreens—10 kinds—and how to grow them. Delivered, for 25 1c stamps. Order them at once. Cat. free. Evergreen Nursery, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

**HEALTHY TREES** Honest in quality. Grafted Apples 4c; Budded Peaches, Concord Grapes, 42 per 100; Black Locust and Run Mulberry, 81 per 1000. We pay freight. Complete catalog free. Fairbury Nurseries, Box 32, Fairbury, Neb.

**TREES THAT CHEAP** In price and of the best quality, free from disease and true to name. Complete assortment. Due bill good for 5c and catalog free. Freight paid on \$10 orders. FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box L, Fairbury, Neb.

**HARDY EVERGREENS** We grow them by the million. To prove they are healthy and vigorous we offer 13 Spruce and Fir 7 years old FREE to property owners. Mailing expense, which read or not. A postal will bring them. Catalog with 42 color plates of Hardy Evergreen trees. Write today. The Gardner Nursery Company, Box 760, Osage, Ia.

**Trees, Plants & Seeds THAT GROW BEST QUALITY, GOOD BEARERS, LOW PRICES.** Apple 4c; Plum and Cherry 12c; Peach 4c; all budded; Concord Grapes 20; Potatoes 1c; Tree Seedlings 1c. **GERMAN NURSERIES** Carl Sonderberger, Prop. Tested seeds very cheap. Freight paid on trees. Catalogue, English or German, free. Write for it today. Address GERMAN NURSERIES, Beatrice, Neb.

**GINSENG** is a money-making crop. Room in your garden to grow hundreds of dollars worth annually. Thrives throughout the United States and Canada. We sell roots and seed during spring and fall planting seasons and buy the dried product. You can get started in this profitable business for a small outlay. Send a stamp to-day for illustrated literature telling all about it. **THE ST. LOUIS GINSENG CO.** St. Louis, Mo.

Most Extensive Grower of **Grape Vines** In America. **CAMPBELL'S EARLY** - The Best Grape **JOSSLYN** - The Best Gooseberry **FAY** - The Best Currant Small Fruits. Catalogue Free. **GEO. S. JOSSLYN**, Fredonia, N. Y.

**50 BULBS** 25 Cents. Will grow in the house or out of doors. Hyacinths, Tulips, Gladioli, Crocus, Fuchsias, Oxalis, Tuberoses, Begonia, Jonquilla, Daffodil, Chinese Lily, Dewey Lily, Gloxinia, Lilies of the Valley—all postpaid, 25c. in stamps or coin. As a premium with these bulbs we will send FREE a big collection of flower seeds—over 200 kinds. **HILLSIDE NURSERY, SOMERVILLE, MASS.**

**TREE PROTECTORS** 75 cents per 100 \$5 per 1,000 As valuable in summer against sun scald, hot winds, etc., as they are in winter against cold and rabbits. Recommended by all leading Orchardists and Horticultural Societies. Send for samples and testimonials. Do not wait until rabbits and mice ruin your trees. Write us today. Wholesale Nursery Catalogue now ready. Send for copy. Agents wanted everywhere. **HART PIONEER NURSERIES** Box 17, Fort Scott, Kans.

**SAVE YOUR FARM** tells you how farms are killed by cutting off timber; it explains how to save brooks, keep up fertility better, prevent crop loss from drought and hot and cold winds, etc. You need this book. Its advice will surely make money for you. Write now for it. **OTTO KATZENSTEIN & CO.** Box 101, Atlanta, Ga.

# Horticulture

## Commercial Orcharding in Nebraska.

BY E. F. STEPHENS, CRETE, NEB.

Fifty to one hundred years ago large or small orchards were planted without much thought as to whether they should be sprayed for codling-moth or fungus diseases. But little had been heard about such difficulties. The country was comparatively new. Orchards were planted on virgin soil, filled with plant-food. Trees grew with health and vigor. The chief consideration at that time was the question of varieties, transportation, and markets.

The rapid expansion of our systems of transportation enables the orchardist to select the better markets and to send his fruit to them. Coincident with this increased freedom of transportation and interchange of products, fungus diseases have been introduced and insect enemies multiplied to the extent that the successful commercial orchardist must now give his work scientific study and judicious care.

In the early history of our horticultural work in Nebraska, many orchards were planted as a side product. Many a farmer planted five, ten, twenty, or forty acres, thinking that if he could find time to give moderate care to the orchard until brought into bearing, he would then be able to reap a handsome profit with but little work. Fungus diseases and insect enemies have increased with such rapidity that the average orchard, receiving only ordinary or little cultivation has been in many cases a disappointment to the grower.

We are not alone in these trials. Commercial orchardists in New York and Michigan have been compelled by bitter experience to give close attention to and study of the best methods of combating fungus diseases and insect enemies. The excellent fruit they send to market is produced by close attention to and the use of scientific methods of combating such difficulties.

Western Colorado, Idaho, Oregon and Washington spray from early spring until late summer. By this thorough work they are able to grow in some orchards as high as 90 per cent of their fruit fit for market. It is not unusual for the orchardists of Oregon to spray five to nine times.

Here in Nebraska a series of wet years has been very favorable to the rapid spread of fungus diseases. The apple scab has become very troublesome in old and neglected orchards. The codling-moth has increased its ravages and gives a large percentage of wormy apples.

In late March the writer sprays the apple orchard with Bordeaux mixture. This application is made before the buds open. The hope is to destroy some portion of the scab spores which have been carried over winter. Just before the blossoms open, while the pink buds are showing, we spray again with Bordeaux. To this we add Disparene, the purpose of which is to destroy the larvae of the canker-worm and such other insect enemies as may be at work at this time.

After the petals of the blossoms have fallen we then spray to destroy the codling-moth, again using Disparene. As soon as through with this spraying, we repeat with the hope of covering and reaching any branches that were not thoroughly sprayed the first time. In late July and August we spray to guard against the second brood of the codling-moth.

Cultivation should be such as to retain a sufficient amount of soil moisture. Without an ample supply of moisture plant food can not be dissolved and utilized. Cultivation ceases in late July after which a cover-crop of weeds, oats or anything which will cover the soil, assists in conserving nitrogen, ripening the trees and catching the snow in winter.

Where soil is not very fertile, it is wise to make applications of barnyard manure, spread on the surface and used as a mulch. Also allow the ma-

**GOOD SEEDS CHEAP** BEST EVER GROWN

A wonderful big catalog FREE Full of engravings of every variety, with prices lower than other dealers. The book is worth a dollar to any one who plants seeds. Big Lot of Extra Packages Free to Every Customer. Send yours and neighbors address. **R. H. Shumway, Rockford, Illinois.**

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

**50¢ IN SEEDS** FREE Write for our new, beautiful catalog of high grade seeds. Enclose five 2c stamps or a dime for mailing bush. We send free due bill for 50c worth of seeds, packet of seeds and handsome rose bush. Do it to-day. **A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa.**

**SEED POTATOES** The kind you'll like—guaranteed to suit or money back. Grown by a successful market gardener. Also seed corn—graded or in ear—flower seed, garden seed—all tested. Write today for free catalog. I add sample seed and 5c if you pay postage. **Henry Field, Seedman, Box 55, Shenandoah, Ia.**

**THE WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE-WINNING CORN** Send at once for sample and catalog telling how to raise corn EVERY YEAR. A grand lot of Hiawatha and Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. and Farmers' Int. White, the four leading kinds grown today. **JOHN D. ZILLER, Hiawatha, Kansas HE RAISES CORN. When writing mention Kansas Farmer.**

**"For Goodness Sake"** Plant our Choice Iowa Seeds **They Are GOOD.** Located in the best seed growing district of the United States. Established 36 years. Our seeds are used annually in more than half a million gardens. Our large illustrated catalogue describes all the most desirable novelties and standard sorts of Vegetable, Flower and Farm Seeds, Plants, etc. Mailed Free if you mention this paper. **IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa.**

**SEED CORN** IT ALWAYS PAYS to plant the BEST: Ratekin's "Pride of Nishna," yellow, "Iowa Silver Mine" and "Imperial" white; Three Best varieties in the World; Pure bred, thoroughly graded and always Grows, planted by thousands of farmers everywhere for quarter of Century. Earliest big eared corn in existence; won more prizes than all other sorts. It's guaranteed to please you. Change your Seed and grow bigger yields: it's the kind it PAYS to PLANT. Garden Seeds is FREE. Write for it today; a postal card will bring it to your door. Address: **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. (The largest Corn Seed Growers in the World.)**

**DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE** You can make your years an assured certainty by sending at once for a free copy of Salzer's remarkable Book of **SEED BARGAINS** and taking advantage of the astonishing offers made therein. They cover such varieties as Oats, Barley, Corn, Speltz, Clover, Timothy, Wheats; also Cabbage, Radish, Beets, Peas, Beans, Onions, Tomatoes, etc., all of the strongest, hardiest Northern Grown, pure, pedigree stock. **5 Tons Grass Free!** Everybody loves a rich, prodigal growth of grass or fodder for cattle, sheep, horse or swine! If you will send this notice in to us to-day, you will receive our Bargain Seed Book free, together with sufficient grass seed to grow 5 tons of rich grass hay on your lot or farm this summer. All free for the asking. Remit 4c and we add package of Cosmos, the most fashionable, serviceable, beautiful annual flower. **JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., Lock Box 56, La Crosse, Wis.**

**\$80 A MONTH SALARY** And all expenses to men with rig to introduce our Guaranteed Poultry and Stock Remedies. Send for contracts, means, business and furnish best reference. **G. B. HOLMES CO., 2 S. Springfield, Ill.**

**VICK'S GARDEN AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1906** FREE FOR THE ASKING. **JAMES VICKS, JR., 425 MAIN ST. ROCHESTER, N.Y.**

**A PERFECT POTATO** A new and wonderful discovery in potato breeding—resulting in "SKIBA'S IMPROVED EARLY OHIO," the best variety of potato in the United States today. Send for a few pounds for seed. 60 cents per pound, charges prepaid; free circular. Reference—Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota. Address **SKIBA POTATO SEED COMPANY, Department "P," National German-American Bank Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.**

**\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder** | **\$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.** We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list. **CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

**SCALES** ALL-STYLE, LOWEST PRICES! **30 DAYS FREE TRIAL** FREE CATALOGUE **AMERICAN SCALE CO. 1204 AMERICAN BANK BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.**

**The Old Reliable Anti-Friction** FOUR BURR MILLS. No Gearing. No Friction Thousands in use. Four horse mill grinds 60 to 80 bu. per hour; two horse mill grinds 40 to 50 bu. per hour. We make a full line of Feed Mills, best ever sold, including the Famous Iowa Mill No. 2 for \$12.00, also Hot Air Furnaces, Farm Boilers, etc. Manufactured and sold by the **Boree Grinder and Furnace Works, Waterloo, Iowa.**

**Farmer's Account Book and Ledger** Saves time and labor—a few minutes each day will keep it; it summarizes farm accounts in every department; shows in the simplest manner how to increase profits and decrease losses; endorsed by farmers everywhere. We stand ready to refund the purchase price on every book not found satisfactory. Write to-day for free circular describing the book in detail. Address **H. G. PHELPS & Co., Bozeman, Montana.**

**MACHINE OIL \$3.50 A BARREL** You will find it a better machine oil than anything you have been buying for 25 cents to 30 cents per gallon. Premium Oil is a natural oil, greenish black in color. There is no made oil that is superior to Premium Oil for engines, shunting, shops, elevators, thrashing machines and farm machinery. It will not GUM, has good body, is not affected by hot and cold weather as most oils are. If a farmer, you may get your neighbor to take half of it. But remember \$3.50 for a 50-gallon barrel, and the empty barrel is worth at least one dollar; gives you oil at less than 5 cents per gallon at your railroad station. It will run 200 miles in Kansas. Freight will not be over 75 cents per barrel. Sample sent on request. **I. C. DAVIS, Benedict, Kans.**

**E. G. KINLEY, Topeka, Kans.** Manufacturer of and Dealer in **CARRIAGES, BUSINESS WAGONS, &c. Buggy Tops Wholesale and Retail. Special Prices on Spring Wagons. Order Work, Repairing, and Rubber Tires.** Repository, 116 West Fifth Street. Factory, 424-426 Jackson Street. Ind. Phone 699.

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

**J. F. STAADT, Ottawa, Kans.** Sells Choice Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Feb. 28, 1906. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE!

**HOGS WILL MAKE YOU RICH** Send 10c for a whole year's trial subscription to the best hog paper in the world. Free sample. **SWINN BREEDER, Lincoln, Neb.**

nure to leach into the soil as dissolved by the season's rainfall. Bearing orchards can utilize a large amount of fertilizers. A small area of apple orchard, north of our barn, where it was convenient to apply a heavy amount of stable litter, yielded for three years in succession at the rate of 1,500 bushels per acre. Other varieties have yielded at the rate of 1,000 bushels per acre. Duchess gave 207 bushels from less than one-fourth of an acre. Single trees planted at the rate of 108 per acre have yielded twenty-one bushels of hand-picked fruit. The growing of fruit in commercial quantities must soon pass into the hands of those who make commercial orcharding a business. It is not practicable to spend

one's time and strength planting corn at the time when spraying should be in operation. Spraying against the second brood of codling-moth comes when the farmer is looking after his harvest.

When we develop here in Nebraska a sufficient number of horticulturists who make that their leading business and give the orchard all the care required by scientific culture, then we shall find commercial orcharding in Nebraska a very successful and profitable occupation. We have the soil, climate and railroad facilities—all the conditions for successful work, save the most important element, trained horticulturists, who give to fruit-growing their first and best care.

**SEEDS** FIELD, GARDEN, FLOWER EVERYTHING for the Farmer or Gardener  
Planet Jr., Garden Tools, Seed Sowers, Bale Ties, Onion Sets, Large Stock Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Millet, Oats, Rye, Corn, Potatoes, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass. Write for FREE catalogue. MISSOURI SEED CO., 1427 ST. LOUIS AVE., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**SEED CORN** All the leading and best varieties of choice selected, thoroughly tested seed corn, which have yielded 75 to 215 bushels per acre. Costs Only 25c Per Acre for Seed. Large descriptive catalogue of Corn and all kinds of Farm and Garden. Seed mailed free if you mention this paper. IOWA SEED CO., DES MOINES, IOWA.

**ALFALFA SEED** Pure Kansas Grown Seed. Crop of 1905. Also Cane and Millet. Macaroni Wheat and other Field Seeds in carload lots or less. Write for prices  
MOBETH & KINNISON. GARDEN CITY, KANSAS

**SEEDS** DIRECT TO CONSUMER—LOOK AT THESE PRICES: Red Clover, per bu., \$3.25; Alfalfa Seed, per bu., \$3.25; Timothy Seed, per bu., \$1.75; Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass Seed, per bu., \$1.75; Millet, Cane, Kaffir-corn. Every thing for Farm and Garden. Also Poultry Foods, Oyster Shell Grits, Cracked Bone, etc. Low prices and choice goods. Write me.  
T. LEE ADAMS, 417 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.



**READ UP ON YOUR PIANO PURCHASE**

A piano costs a little more than most household articles and to many people is quite a consideration. Therefore, you are not only willing, to read up on the subject, but it is your "plain duty" to do so.

**FREE CUT THIS OUT**

Please send me a copy of the Musical Herald, containing useful piano information and Schellfarth's song, "For Thee Alone," words and music.

Name . . . . .  
Address . . . . .

FREE: If you will cut out the above coupon and mail it to us, we will send you the Musical Herald, containing useful piano information, photos of famous musicians and Schellfarth's greatest song, "For Thee Alone," words and music.

We'll tell you also of our modern system of piano selling which saves you money

Our small payment plan makes piano buying easy.

**W. F. ROEHR MUSIC COMPANY,**  
630 KANSAS AVENUE.



**TRY OUR SEEDS**

1,000 Choice Varieties

You will find our catalogue DIFFERENT FROM OTHERS; no "windy" stories, no misrepresentations, no old varieties under new names at high prices. It's a CLEAN, HONEST BOOK and YOU'LL LIKE IT—YOU'LL LIKE OUR WAY OF DOING BUSINESS. 4 years of fair dealings have secured us the trade of the most critical gardeners, farmers, etc., in the West. If you want thoroughly tested seed of the best quality at the right price, seed that will grow, send for free catalogue to-day.  
Zimmerman Seed Co., 625 Quincy St., Topeka, Kan.

Photographed from a head of Kherson Oats.



**112 Bushels an Acre**

here in Neb.; should do better with you. Always ahead of other varieties in yield and earliness. This is the record of the wonderful new originally imported from Russia by Neb. Exp. Sta. at Lincoln, for extra early and hardy. Not only did it prove to be so but its prolific yield astonished everyone. Has been tested for three years with great success. Heads often contain more than 100 grains. Straw, strong, tall with broad leaves; doesn't rust or lodge. Stands winds. Fully two weeks earlier. Our seed guaranteed genuine. See catalogue for very low prices.

**Bulletin Free** We have reprinted the Neb. Exp. Sta. Bulletin No. 82 with the addition of many letters from our own customers reporting their experience with Kherson Oats. It's full of facts. Worth many dollars to you if you sow oats. We send it free. Write for a copy. We ship by direct all rail line. Prompt service; low freight rates.  
**Seeds Free** Five very large packages standard garden seeds (worth \$1 at usual prices,) our beautiful new catalogue and a 10c due bill good on future purchase, all sent to anyone remitting 10c in stamps or silver. Due bill makes all absolutely free. We simply want you to see what big packets we give. Catalog only, sent on receipt of name and address. Write today.  
GRISWOLD SEED CO., 15 So. 10th St., LINCOLN, NEB.

**WESTERN SEEDS FOR WESTERN PLANTERS**

Elegant FREE CATALOG ready NOW. Write for it. Biggest Stock Choice, Fresh, Tested SEEDS, for Farm, Field and Garden. Full line Flower and Tree SEEDS. We are Buyers of all kinds Field and Grass Seeds. Write to  
**KANSAS SEED HOUSE** Lawrence, Kans., or COLORADO SEED HOUSE, Denver, Colo., or OKLAHOMA SEED HOUSE, Oklahoma City, Okla.

**IOWA PRODUCES THE BEST SEED CORN**

and Southwestern Iowa produces the best seed corn grown in the State. Every grain from which our seed is grown is carefully selected by us, and the cultivation of the crop is carried on by a member of our firm. We raise every grain of seed corn we sell, and we make it as perfect as it can be made. Write us for prices.

W. W. VANSANT & SONS, Box 54, Farragut, Iowa

**T. J. CHARLES AND E. M. JENKINS & SON**  
GREAT SALE OF

**Poland-China Bred Sows and Gilts**

TWO MILES WEST OF REPUBLIC, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 8th, 1906.

**42 OF THE TOPS OF THE TWO GREAT HERDS 42**

Every animal recorded. Big, long, heavy-boned, prolific kind. The practical kind such as the farmers like. Herd boars: A son of On and On, a son of Chief Tecumseh 3d, a son of Mogul, a son of Corrector and a son of Kansas Chief.

Field Men—L. M. Nellis, J. W. Johnson, J. R. Johnson, G. W. Segrist. Auctioneer, John Brennan. Send for catalogue.

**Some Railroad Advice**

The traveling public that they are the shortest routes, others that they are the scenic route, but the

**Mexican Central Is Positively The Only Route**

To travel over in touring Mexico. First class through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car runs daily between El Paso and the City of Mexico. Agencies in all the principal cities of Europe and the United States.

It is the ONLY line reaching practically EVERY important city. It covers the REPUBLIC from NORTH to SOUTH and EAST to WEST. Remember the old reliable route to MEXICO, and insist on your ticket reading that way.

For further information call on or address:  
W. D. Murdoch, Passenger Traffic Manager, City of Mexico. A. Dutcher, G. W. P. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

**SNYDER BROS.'**

**POLAND-CHINA SALE**

Winfield, Kansas,  
February 9, 1906.

**75 HEAD 75**



30 sows and gilts bred to Simply O. K. (winner over the sweepstakes winners of Missouri and Illinois State Fairs and the International of 1901), Columbia Chief (pronounced by Ted Morse as one of the greatest family of boars ever produced), and Mellow Sunshine, premier breeder; 15 summer gilts, sold open; 5 choice young boars; 25 fall pigs by O. K. and Columbia Chief, mostly gilts.

Send for catalogue to

**SNYDER BROS., Winfield, Kans.**

Send bids to Col. J. W. Sparks and other auctioneers.

## The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### A Little Mathematician.

"Eight long furlongs I've gone to-day"  
With evident pride said Ethel May.

"Three hundred and twenty rods, you  
know  
Is what I've been"—'twas brother Joe.

"One thousand, seven hundred and  
sixty—true!  
So many yards I've walked," said Prue.

"Five thousand, two hundred and eighty  
feet  
I've gone," said Ben, "and it can't be  
beat!"

"Pooh!" laughed Ted, with a knowing  
smile  
"You've only gone, each one, a mile!"  
—Adelbert Farrington Caldwell, in  
Barefoot Time.

### GRANDMA'S STORY.

#### The Pet Coon.

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.

It was a rainy day in late fall. The children had exhausted all their resources for amusement, and had wearied their elders with the oft-repeated "What shall we do next?" but now the twilight hour had come—now they might rush off to grandma's room and listen to one of the many delightful stories she had to tell them. Grandma and grandma's room seemed a real "Pandora's box" to them—only it was one out of which nothing but good ever came—a place where, without knowing what it meant or why, they felt the atmosphere of all-pervading peace and rest, such as dwells in rooms where a rare, sweet life ripens to its close. Grandma, sitting alone and quiet, heard the patter of little feet and then

"A sudden rush from the stairway,  
A sudden raid from the hall,"

and they were all around her clamoring for a "story—a story"—"Oh, Grandma, you know you said you would tell me about Uncle Arthur's pet coon one day this week, and now's the very time," said Tommy, who never forgot a promise of this kind. "Oh, do! do! Grandma," chorused the others. The dear old lady smiled indulgently—as who would not, with such a bright, eager troop around her?—settled herself more comfortably in the depths of her easy chair, drew little Rose into her lap and began:

"When I was a little girl—" "Oh, Grandma!" interrupted the tiny maid, "you did not say 'once on a time'—it can't be a truly story if you don't say that." Grandma laughed as she patted the curly head of her pet.

"Then, dear, I will say it," she said, "for this is a truly true story."

"So, 'once on a time' when I was a little girl at home with the merry crowd of brothers and sisters, my brother Arthur caught a young coon in the woods, down by the river, and brought it to the house. It soon became very tame and ran wherever it pleased, in and out of the house and barn and about the fields, just as the kitten did. We were a merry, fun-loving lot of youngsters and made a play out of everything, and so we had great fun and many discussions, in 'solemn council assembled'—only it never was very solemn with us—over the choice of a name for our new pet. We each proposed a name, but finally decided to 'draw cuts' for one, and the choice fell upon the high-sounding title of sister Jennie's naming—"Alexander Julius Ceasar George Washington Lincoln"—and she it was that threw a dash of water over the poor little animal—that all might be done 'duly and in order,' she said.

The coon did not resent the water, for they are not at all afraid of it, and are very fond of fishing—but this name, although it looked very aristocratic and dignified when written in our pet's record book, was altogether too long for daily use; and after struggling heroically with it for a little time, brother Arthur proposed that we call him 'Pug,' for short, and Pug he was forever after. He soon learned to come when we called him, just as the kittens do, and he was quite one of the family, returning in full measure all the care we gave him by the amusement we found in watching his many pranks and antics. He grew very fast, and seemed possessed by the very spirit of mischief. One of his first feats was to learn where mother kept her cookie-jar and to help himself to the cookies. He used his fore paws for hands, and with them he would take the cover from the jar, and reaching in with one

little black hand, would take a cookie as easily as a child could. He ate it with the same relish, too, and often returned for the second one, for he had a good appetite always—"a growing boy's appetite," mother said.

"I could not tell you half the cunning things he did, but I shall never forget how he used to slide down the banister of the long stairway in the hall. He would climb up the steps to the very top, then flitting upon the banister, he would clasp his little feet loosely around the railing, and slide quickly to the foot of the stairs, just as boys do; then he would give a funny little chuckle, that we children always called a laugh, then up he would go and slide down again, repeating it over and over, with always that little laugh between times, until he was tired, or until some more alluring thought came into his little noddle. No one who saw him could doubt that he was having a fine time. We used to wonder if his wild brothers had anything like it—if they slid on the branches of trees as he did on the banister rail. 'You Tommy, who are beginning to study natural history, must find out if you can, and tell me about it, for I am still wondering.'"

"That I will, grandma, and next summer, when we go into the country will be just the time to learn about it," agreed Tommy.

"Yes, dear, just the time, provided you are fortunate enough to find any coons," said grandma, "for," she added, "there is no book like the great book of Nature, with a fresh page opened every day from which to learn—but I have more to tell you about Pug and must go on with it or the sandman will be coming for little Rose before my story is done.

"Oh, I am wide, wide awake, Grandma, but I do want to hear more and more about Pug." And Rose shook her curly head in defiance of the sandman. Grandma gave her a loving squeeze and went on:

"Another one of his funny tricks was to ride the pigs. He would go into the yard, and if he found one lying down, he would climb on its back and scratch it until it got up and then he would cling there and ride all around the yard. Whenever the pig he had chosen for a steed would stop he would scratch its back until it would move on again, and thus he would ride until he was tired of it, then he would drop off and scamper away in search of fresh fields of mischief."

"I have been reading that book on Burroughs's, Grandma, 'Ways of Nature,' that you gave me at Christmas," said Tommy. "He thinks animals don't think or reason, but it seems to me Pug must have thought and reasoned, too, or how did he know that scratching the pig's back would make it go on, and so give him the ride he wanted? Did he do it more than once?"

"Oh, yes, Tommy, he did it over and over again—in fact, he disturbed the pigs so much that my father said they did not grow fat as fast as they should have done, and he tried to keep him away from them, but he could not do it. Other capers of Pug's too, seemed to show that he reasoned—at least in a limited way—though I would be slow in disagreeing with Burroughs who has spent a long life in observation and study of Nature's ways. But no man is infallible in his judgment. Burroughs has become so disgusted with the writers of nature stories who make animals scarcely below man in mental attributes, that he is in danger of swinging too far to the other extreme; at least, so it seemed to me when I was reading this new book. But we will talk more about this some other time," said the kind old grandmother, as she noticed the eager impatience for more of Pug's history in the faces of the younger children.

"I must not forget to tell you another one of Pug's many funny ways of amusing himself. It was not so amusing to my father, though, as he always had the heart of a boy, he could not help laughing at it. Father was growing old and he always took an after-dinner nap, lying on the wide old sofa in the cool sitting-room. His head was very bald on top, and the sight of it as he lay there was too much of a temptation to the little funny coon. As soon as his snoring announced that he was asleep—and never before—and here it seemed to me that Pug showed something akin to reason or thought, he would climb up at the head of the sofa and slyly scratch the bald head. Half awake, father would throw his hand and brush him away, and in a moment more would be in the quiet land of nod. Another snore, and then another scratch from Pug, who some days would be satisfied to quit his

# Lowell Ingrain Carpet

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY IT

**Because:** It has been recognized for seventy-five years as the best INGRAIN manufactured—ALL WOOL.

**Because:** The goods are wound on a hollow stick which constitutes a trade-mark and guarantees that you are getting a LOWELL INGRAIN.

**Because:** Styles and colorings are up to date, in plain shades and figured patterns; closely resembling high-grade carpeting.

**Because:** LOWELL INGRAINS are so woven that they can be used on both sides: a feature decidedly advantageous. No one doubts the wisdom of covering a room entirely in a rural home, making it warmer and easier taken care of.

Ask your local dealer for a LOWELL INGRAIN when looking for a new carpet. Look for the hollow stick and be satisfied with none other than a LOWELL INGRAIN.

Manufactured by BIGELOW CARPET CO., New York

meanness and go away after being pushed down two or three times; and then other days he would persist in it until father would get up and go to another room for his nap, or would put the young mischief out of the room and shut the door upon him. As when he slid down the banister rail, he would chuckle, or laugh, as we children said, between each repetition of his trick, and it was funny enough to watch him."

"Where did he sleep, Grandma?" asked Susie.

"Anywhere he pleased in summer," was the reply, "but in winter, when the nights were cold, he slept curled up in a little warm ball on the foot of brother Eben's bed, who said he was better than a hot-water bottle to keep his feet warm, his fur was so thick and soft. He, like all our pets, was very partial to brother Arthur, and would allow more familiarity from him than from any of the rest of us. Arthur was the only one who could pull his tail unpunished. I remember once when he was curled up in Arthur's arms with his head tucked down so he could not see, brother Eben stepped up softly and pulled his tail gently, just to see what he would do. Evidently Pug thought it was Arthur who did it and it was all right; but when Eben gave another pull, and said, 'Pug, I've got you,' it was easy to see that he recognized the different voice and he tried at once to bite his hand; and so it always was. Arthur could tumble him about in any way he pleased, but let any of the others attempt it and he resented it at once.

"Don't ask me why," said Grandma, as she noted the question in the face upturned to hers; "for I don't know; but Arthur had a very gentle, tender nature, that even birds and animals seemed to feel and confide in." A shade fell over the face of the story-teller as she summoned

"From the shadows of the past  
The form that once had been,"

with the memory of this dearly loved young brother who so early in life "joined the majority" in the beautiful spirit-land; but it was only for a moment. The children soon brought her back to them with their cries for "more, more."

"Despite many mishaps, Pug was very happy and contented with us and took very kindly to domestic life, as why should he not when his wants were all supplied, and he was left to roam far and wide in perfect freedom? No thought of 'taking to the woods' or of searching for others of his kind ever seemed to enter his brain. Though he was of a very social nature, companionship with the children, the dogs and the cats and the animals on the farm seemed to satisfy him; and except that he bothered the pigs he was a very harmless and amusing pet—until one fateful day he wandered into the poultry-yard and then, indeed, there was trouble, for he at once developed an appetite for eggs, and what was still worse, for young chickens, also, and despite all we could do this appetite grew and strengthened until we saw all hopes of 'fame and fortune'—of omelettes and fried chicken, vanishing into thin air; and again the family was convened in solemn counsel and poor Pug's fate hung in the balance. We argued his case pro and con. The younger children brought in all the evidence in his favor they could remember or invent. They pleaded his innocence and his 'manner void of offense' so far as he knew. They said his many sins both of omission and commission came but from the natural promptings of his nature, 'just because he was a coon and

nothing else and he did not mean to be bad.' The good mother, who loved nothing so much as to see her children happy, listened closely to it all—but she must have eggs—she must have chickens—and what could she do but to decide as she did—that Pug must be confined or banished from the place?

Dear mother! patient and long-suffering—full of charity for all, both of the human and the animal family—but no eggs, no chickens, no fat pig at killing time! She could not be other than relentless here. Even the children, though they lifted up their voices and wept at the thought of life without Pug, were obliged to admit it was righteous judgment. At first we thought of chaining him up, but Arthur would not consent to this. He said, "I would rather be shot than to be tied up all my life and I know Pug would too, if he would only tell us so"—so strong was the love of liberty in him. So it was settled at last and as quickly and as painlessly as possible poor little Pug's life was ended and we gave him 'honorable burial' with a stone at head and foot—on which his full baptismal name was printed, and another chapter in the home life was finished and my story, too, is finished, dears."

"Oh, but that was a splendid story, Grandma!" said Tommy. "I think so, too," said Susie, "and Me, too," chimed in little Rose. "Only," added Tommy, "it was just too bad he had to be killed, but I think with Uncle Arthur, it would have been worse to shut or tie him up, don't you Grandma?" "Yes, Tommy, I do now, but then I hardly knew about it we had so many pets in those days and they nearly all came to a tragic end. But hark! Mamma is calling you—scamper away now and some other time we will talk more about animals. That new book of Burroughs seems to set you all thinking, and I am glad of it." With many kisses and "thank yous" the children ran away.

"Bless their dear hearts," said grandmother as she looked after them, "tis little they know how they help to make life pleasant for us all." And softly murmuring the words of Longfellow,

"Ah, what would the world be to us

If the children were no more?

We should dread the desert behind us

Worse than the dark before,"

she shut the door and went back to her knitting. There let us leave her until again the children come for a story.

The rural telephones are making a change in farm life. A Shelby County (Ill.) farmer got into trouble in town the other day. Later he was called up over his rural telephone and informed that a warrant had been issued for him and that he might consider himself under arrest, and he was asked by the officer if he would come into town or would he have to come after him? The farmer asked the nature of the charge, and was told that it was disturbance and that the fine and costs would be \$14. The farmer telephoned back that he was too busy to quit work, but would plead guilty and send the money by the rural carrier the next day, and he did. Up in New York State the hired man eloped with a farmer's daughter. Before going he took the precaution to cut the rural telephone wires, so there was nothing left for the father to do but wait till the wires were repaired and telephone his blessing.



**The Home Circle**  
 CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The Ideal Home for the Horticulturist.  
 EDWIN TAYLOR, BEFORE THE KANSAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The audience is entitled to know that the writer did not choose this subject. It was assigned to him. A subject can not be fairly treated by one not in sympathy with it or adequately treated by one unequal to it.

Feeling himself to be much at sea on the topic of idealism, applied to the homes of horticulturists and otherwise, the writer fell back upon his little dictionary, his frequent solace in times of similar trouble. The definition there given was more than a column of fine print, and while the word has other shades of meaning this is the summing up:

Ideal—"A conception that exceeds reality." Ideal—"Imaginary, fanciful, shadowy, unreal, chimerical." There is no place on earth where those words are freighted with such misfortune as when they are applicable to a home. If sincerity and truth sit not by the fireside, whoever else abides there will certainly abide in unrest and gloom. Half of the misery in the world comes from the discrepancy between what actually is and what we have allowed ourselves to dream about and fall into the habit of expecting.

"A sorrows' crown of sorrow is remembering happier things," says Tennyson; but next to it in poignancy is the discovery of a great gulf fixed between what we have anticipated and what we have obtained. The young gardener who lies on the grass under the old apple-tree watching the summer clouds roll by, with their changing forms typifying whatever he is looking for—especially if it is something in the shape of a cottage—that man is preparing himself for possible disaster. The ideal home he is constructing out of the floating, misty, unstable fragments of vapor will make any real home seem paltry and undesirable. There are no houses built of the "stuff that dreams are made of" that will not "fall" worse than those "bulldozed upon the sand;" neither are there any women to put in them so handsome, so engaging, so amiable, so capable, so sweet as those a young fellow may see, if he has an eye for it, fitting in and out among the embers of an open fire.

The author of that profound discussion of life, "The Autobiography of an Old Maid," in the December Everybody's magazine gives as one of the reasons for certain unmarried women having missed the plain destiny of nature, this: "Because we were seers of visions and climbers after the impossible." I suspect—I may be wrong—but I suspect that men are also capable of telescopic magnification to partial eyes, wherein they appear as if possessing qualities which the cold, discriminating world can not see. But let any young woman with a long-distance glass put it down, and before she irretrievably commits herself, take a close view, with a microscope, if possible, of His shortcomings and imperfections so that she may save herself the shock of finding after a year or two of married life that she was mistaken in her anti-nuptial matrimonial calculations by half a diameter, or more.

When I was a middle-sized boy, Jeff Gibbons and Sophronia Hawkins were the leading young people in our school. Sophronia was a very striking girl, on the fluttering order, with an adjectival opulence in which her favorite properties were the words "ideal" and "exquisite." For a long time their complete embodiment in her estimation, had its goings out and comings in with Jeff Gibbons; but they "broke off," as we used to say, toward the end of the year. Jeff's father was on the board of trade and the son had enriched his vocabulary with the lingo of the exchange. His explanation about Sophronia was that "she had so much of her

capital tied up in the ideal that he was afraid she couldn't margin the real."

Doesn't the Vicar of Wakefield explain his daughter's unfortunate marriage by saying that during her courtship her mother "used every art to magnify her merit?"

There be those to whom it appears that a grand conspiracy, or mania perhaps, has society in its possession to magnify and boom and falsify and exaggerate and gild and idealize on the one hand, to cover up and ignore and keep quiet, on the other.

Mr. Charles E. Hughes, the New York Insurance Inquisitor, the other day said: "The most important thing just at present is for boys and girls, men and women to learn to be honest, to learn to tell the truth." Do we tell the truth, dare we tell the truth and the whole truth? Let this little incident make answer: When it was suggested at the last meeting of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, held a few days ago, that its members should wear an appropriate badge when they appeared at the State meetings of Kansas and Missouri this week, and that an expressive and truthful emblem would be a big red apple preceded by the minus sign, rampant on a field of blue, there was no open objection made, but the device was not adopted just the same. There they were, the owners and managers of more than a thousand acres of apple orchards that have been more conspicuous recently for looks than fruit; but planted, all of them, with great expectations, and some of them with ostentatious announcement that the trees were set "leaning toward London," but now, orchard-stricken as these gentlemen were, without a whole car of first-rate apples among them, or a single piece of British apple-money in their pockets, they still refused to "own the corn" or make an open confession before a scornful world.

And when the Governor of the State in a recent public address, essayed to give his audience a glimpse of the naked truth concerning a public question, he did not dare to make his statement without first preparing for a get-away, by denying that he was a pessimist although he did intend to state the facts.

When you come to look into it a little this notion of the ideal runs into pretty much everything that we have to do with. Perhaps an illustration or two quite foreign to the title of this paper may serve to show in part the trend and bias of idealism, indicating the direction toward which its prevailing breezes blow, whether they fan the vines of the humble home of the horticulturist or press the ripples up the sandy, shelving shores of Altruria. A member of this society had the great good fortune to be shown through a certain art gallery by a fair chaperone who was herself an artist and a teacher of art. They stopped before a landscape scene with men and trees and distance depicted—the "most famous work of a famous French artist," the guide and counsellor explained. "But," said the member, begging pardon if, in his ignorance, too free he made, "neither men nor trees ever looked like these." "O, certainly," said she, "they are idealized." "Does that mean that they are distorted?" asked the member. "It means," was the reply, "that they are treated subjectively." The member's attention was next caught by the representation of dug-out door, swung open, and hung with cow-boy belongings—a carbine, a revolver, a saddle, a quirt, a pair of spurs. Here nothing was idealized or treated subjectively. It was impossible to tell whether it was an actual door hung with actual things or a pictured door hung with pictured things, or whether it was part picture and part things. The member at first inclined to the latter explanation deciding that the carbine (it was a Remington, one of those with an octagon blued barrel) was a sure-enough gun, and he would not believe that the knot-hole shown did not go through the door till he stepped up to try it with his finger. "That," said

**ROYAL BAKING POWDER**

ABSOLUTELY PURE

**The Government Tests**

prove Royal Baking Powder pure and healthful, made from grape cream of tartar, absolutely free from alum or phosphatic acids and highest of all baking powders in leavening strength.

The Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price per pound, and is cheaper and better at its price than any baking powder in the world. It makes pure, clean and healthful food.



**Avoid Alum Baking Powders**

"I am very strongly of the opinion that the use of alum and salts of alumina in food should be prohibited. It is well understood that the constant use of alum compounds exerts both a deleterious effect upon the digestive organs and an irritation of the internal organs after absorption."

EDWARD S. WOOD, M.D., Professor of Chemistry, Harvard Medical School, Boston.

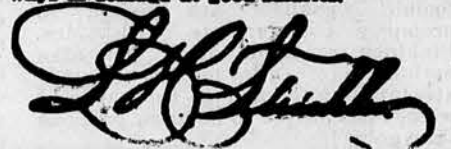
It must be remembered that when alum baking powders are used in making bread, biscuit or cake, a portion of the alum is carried unchanged into the stomach.

Ten-cent, twenty-five-cent, cent-an-ounce powders contain alum.

**Topeka Business College**

The school that educates you for business success and that always gets you a good position. Students enroll at any time. Work for board if you wish while attending school. Competent persons ways in demand at good salaries. 164-page catalogue free—mention this paper.

- DEPARTMENTS:  
 Bookkeeping  
 Shorthand  
 Civil Service  
 Telegraphy  
 Penmanship



TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kans.

the member, when she turned to go, "must be a work of art." "If you admire bald realism," she said, "it is as good as any." There is the rub—bald realism. That is the black beast of more than artists. It is shunned, sidetracked, ostracized, zipped by pretty much all classes. Pretense and artificiality—all the opposites of half of the people the met are ideal-reality—hold the boards. Half of the books our children read are fiction, and ized as to appearance, that is, are putting on more style than they can afford. The most quoted line of Emerson is, "Hitch your wagon to a star;" a figure of speech for the impossible.

The school-boy is urged to aim high, that is out of range; and the school-girls who have decided to be prima donnas or marry dukes, probably outnumber the cooking-class two to one. The whole blooming business of unreality and fiction and exaggeration and pretense, and bogus butter and manufactured news and padded accounts and dissimulation and blow and bunco and uncandor and double bookkeeping and secret rates and high finance, more than make the judicious grieve—it makes them sick.

But, putting aside the "ideal" home of the horticulturist, let us consider for a moment his actual home as it sometimes is and all the time ought to be. The horticulturist's "truly" home does not depend for a single important quality upon the shape or size of the building. A box-house of two rooms has held some remarkably fine families; in fact, better people have never lived than have flourished and helped each other and loved each other in a house of one room, made of logs, at

- NORMAL  
 COMMERCIAL  
 SHORTHAND  
 TELEGRAPHY

961 Students Enrolled. Enter any time. Select studies \$102 pays for 9 months' board, tuition and room rent. Send for free catalogue. State course desired.

Allen Woods, Pres., Chillicothe, Missouri.

**DRAUGHON'S Business Colleges**

Ft. Scott, St. Louis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Muskogee. 26 colleges in 15 States. POSITIONS secured or money REFUNDED. Also teach BY MAIL. Catalogue will convince you that Draughon's is THE BEST. Call or send for it.

**The Kansas State Agricultural College**

OFFERS courses in Agriculture, Domestic Science, General Science, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Architecture and Veterinary Science. Also short courses in Agriculture, Dairying and Domestic Science. Admission direct from the country schools. A preparatory department is maintained for persons over eight years. Necessary expenses low. Catalogue free. Address

PRES. E. R. NICHOLS, BOX 50, MANHATTAN, KANS.

ALL SICK WOMEN

SHOULD READ MRS. FOX'S LETTER

In All Parts of the United States Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Effected Similar Cures.

Many wonderful cures of female ills are continually coming to light which have been brought about by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and



Mrs. Fannie D. Fox

through the advice of Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., which is given to sick women absolutely free of charge

The present Mrs. Pinkham has for twenty-five years made a study of the ills of her sex; she has consulted with and advised thousands of suffering women, who to-day owe not only their health but even life to her helpful advice.

Mrs. Fannie D. Fox, of 7 Chestnut Street, Bradford, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham "I suffered for a long time with female trouble, and finally was told by my physician that I had a tumor. I did not want to submit to an operation, so wrote you for advice. I received your letter and did as you told me, and to-day I am completely cured. My doctor says the tumor has disappeared, and I am once more a well woman. I believe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best medicine in the world."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women establish beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She asks nothing in return for her advice. It is absolutely free, and to thousands of women has proved to be more precious than gold.

Your Life Current.

The power that gives you life and motion is the nerve force, or nerve fluid, located in the nerve cells of the brain, and sent out through the nerves to the various organs.

If you are tired, nervous, irritable, cannot sleep; have headache, feel stuffy, dull and melancholy, or have neuralgia, rheumatism, backache, periodical pains, indigestion, dyspepsia, stomach trouble, or the kidneys and liver are inactive, your life-current is weak.

Power-producing fuel is needed; something to increase nerve energy—strengthen the nerves.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve is the fuel you need. It feeds the nerves, produces nerve force, and restores vitality.

"When I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nerve and Anti-Pain Pills I was confined to my bed. I had severe nervous spells, the result of two years illness with malaria. I gradually grew so weak that I was unable to sit up. The spells would commence with cold chills, and I would become weak and almost helpless. My circulation was poor. I had doctored right along but grew weaker and weaker. The Nerve seemed to strengthen me right away and my circulation was better. I have taken in all seven bottles of the Nerve, and I am entirely well."

ROSA E. WEAVER, Sturtevant, Ia. Dr. Miles' Nerve is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

that. No young man who stands shivering upon the brink of matrimony should ever wait for more rooms than are available, or a better start than to start now. And if the young woman in question is made of the right metal and has the right hanker for him there will not be any delay on her part because of humble beginnings; and in establishing their new home, no end of satisfaction will come to them from accepting the situation as it is without affectation or concealment, and putting behind them every suggestion of Satan to appear richer than they are.

It is desirable that the box-house of the young horticulturists should belong to them, but it is not important except from the standpoint of permanence and continuity of the business. People have been just as happy in houses they rented as in those they paid taxes on. Rent is less formidable to the horticulturist than to the broadcast farmer; for whereas, the horticulturist will have to pay about the same rent as the farmer—that is, all the landlord thinks the farmer can stand—his returns per acre ought to be several times as much as the farmer's with the rent charge a small item in his expense account. Let this thought also mitigate the young man's thralldom as a tenant, viz., that there is a good time coming when rent for land (except some nominal rental to the State, perhaps) will be a thing unknown; for outside of what is held as homesteads, will certainly sometime be taxed by the State to a point where holding it would break the holder up. It is incredible that an enlightened people who mean to do justly and who make their own laws, should indefinitely allow the landlords, in town or country, to collect revenue from values they did not create. It may be a difficult thing for young people emerging from an atmosphere like ours to drop to a level or candor and frankness with each other and the world, but it is an imperative beginning to a good ending. The first thing is to put the household on a sound basis economically, even if it takes patched clothing and hulled corn to compass it. The next is to "justify" add of the "forms" of the family on a composing stone of right doing. In the meeting-house they call it righteousness—a formidable sounding word but it means the same. The next is to cut out in thought and speech the possessive pronoun, first person singular. The well trained horticulturist says, "my wife" of course, but its "our" farm and "our" stock and crops and "our" money—see? Do not keep your own counsels about the business, brother. Talk your plans over with your helpmeet.

It can not be said that the inventor of that word helpmeet filled a long-felt want, since it was applied to Eve as soon as ever she came over; but it conveys an idea, a thought, an estimate of a wife's value as a business partner, that grows with the years on a man who happened to get one out of that great majority of women to whom the expression, helpmeet, can be truthfully applied. It is not alone in the garden or on a fruit farm where the judgment and discretion of the wife has been a potent factor in the family success. But in every line of life the men who are heartened and helped forward by their wives and who, when occasion serves are glad and proud to acknowledge their obligations include the most of us and most of the best of us. There may be instances among horticulturists, but I think they are rare, where domestic felicity has conspicuously followed the adoption, as a favorite family hymn, of the lyric sometimes sung by the Kansas City gardeners, on the vegetable Rialto, the lines beginning:

"We are going down to Binder's, Because they keep good beer."

There may be horticultural fathers and mothers, but I think they are rare, who rejoice when their children begin to "chaw" and smoke. The smokers themselves are rare who do not observe with a pang the first indica-

tions of narcotic indulgence by their boys.

The home of the horticulturist, and for that matter, the home of any other man, if it is beautiful at all, like the king's daughter is made beautiful from within. Jimcrackery and whatnots and jewels and cut-glass and much furniture only feature and accentuate any unsuitability in mind and purpose that may be there.

The cheerfulest and helpfulest beacon ever seen by the mariner on life's stormy voyage is the glow of content and endeavor upon the faces around the hearth-stone where the hearts are in accord.

The Stock Interest

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

Jan. 30, 1906—Galloways, at South Omaha, S. M. Croft & Sons, Bluff City, Kans.

Feb. 8 and 9, 1906—Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys, at Blackwell, Okla., J. E. Knox, Manager.

Feb. 10, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, at Ottawa, Kans., Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

Feb. 10, 1906—Poland-Chinas at Ottawa, Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

February 13, 1906—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Duroc-Jersey bred sow sale at Concordia, Kans.

Feb. 13 and 14, 1906—Pure-bred cattle and hogs, at Newton, Kans., Dr. Axtell, Secretary Harvey County Breeders' Association.

February 15-17, 1906—Third Annual Sale of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Sec'y.

Feb. 19, 1906—Poland-Chinas bred sows, at Ottawa, Kans., W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.

Feb. 22, 1906—M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

February 21-23, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.

Feb. 22, 1906—Shorthorns, by Plainville Shorthorn Breeders' Association, N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Kan.

Feb. 22, 1906—Poland-China bred sows, Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.

March 20-21, 22, 1906—Combination sale of Shorthorns, R. A. Ford, Manager, Lawson, Mo.

Feb. 23-24, 1906—Manhattan, Kans., Percherons, Henry Avery & Son of Wakefield, Kans.

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

Feb. 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, at Wichita, Kans by H. E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.

February 25 and March 1, 1906—C. A. Stannard, Guggell & Simpson, Kansas City, Mo., Herefords.

March 13, 1906—40 Poland-China bred sows, and 45 Shorthorns, C. S. Nevius & Chiles, Kans.

March 20-22, 1906—Combination sales of Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords at Kansas City; H. A. Ford, Manager, Lawson, Mo.

April 3, 1906—James Stock Farm, Willard, Kans., trotting bred horses.

May 16, 1906—Geo. Allen, Omaha, Neb., Shorthorns.

KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(Continued from last week.)

The Kansas Bee-Keepers' Association.

Officers for 1906.

President, Dr. G. Bohrer, Lyons.

Vice-President, E. W. Dunham, Topeka.

Secretary, O. A. Keane, Topeka.

Treasurer, C. M. Measer, Hutchinson.

The Kansas Bee-Keepers' Association met at 2.30 o'clock on Wednesday, January 10, at the Copeland Hotel, and continued their sessions until Thursday night. After the annual address of the president, and the reports of the secretary and treasurer, the association devoted its time to the discussion of topics of general interest. A few papers were read, but the time was generally spent in a profitable discussion of matters contained in the question box and other topics of interest. Dr. Emerson T. Abbott, of St. Joseph, Mo., read a paper on "Legal Rights of the Bee-Keeper," and Dr. Bohrer, president of the association, made a powerful plea for the bees before the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association. The papers and discussions had at this meeting are expected from the secretary for publication in the KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas State Auctioneers' Association.

Officers for 1906.

President, T. E. Gordon, Waterville.

Vice-President, C. Currie, Olsburg.

Secretary, L. S. Kent, Hutchinson.

Treasurer, C. Post, Salina.

Sergeant at Arms, R. A. Clarahan, Harper.

This association has been in the habit of holding semi-annual meetings, and no set program was announced for this one, except the election of officers. The main purpose of the meeting, aside from the business routine, was to set in motion a sentiment that shall secure the passage of a law providing for State supervision of auctioneers

THE CROW'S WORST ENEMY

AND THE BOY'S BEST FRIEND



STEVENS FIREARMS

take him out of doors, and keep him well employed.

A Stevens rifle or shotgun is a teacher and companion all in one, for it not only gives him something to do all the time, but it sharpens his wits, steadies his nerve, and makes him alert and careful. It raises his self-respect, for now he can be of greater use, helping to save the crops from crows, woodchucks, rabbits, foxes, or any other of the farmers' foes.

- "Stevens-Maynard Jr." \$3.00
"Crack Shot" . . . . \$4.00
"Little Krag" . . . . \$5.00
"Favorite, No. 17" . . . \$6.00

are all thoroughly reliable pieces, made for serviceable, lasting work.

Our Valuable Catalog Free

To any one who is at all interested in a gun. 140 pages, dealing with single and double barrel shotguns, rifles, pistols; full of interest to anybody who shoots. Send two 2-cent stamps to cover postage, and you get it right away. Insist on Stevens. If your dealer cannot supply you, order from us direct.

Our attractive three-color Aluminum Hanger will be sent anywhere for 10 cents in stamps.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL COMPANY 125 High Street Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.



To quickly introduce the Celebrated Electric Balm Toilet, Bath and Complexion Soap we offer these rare and expensive Calendar Watches ABSOLUTELY FREE to every one answering this advertisement. We also send packages of Soap. Enclose Stamp for postage. Address, Standard Soap Works, New York City, P.O. Box 105 Dept. 190A

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

You save from 20% to 40% by buying a Kalamazoo Stove or Range direct from the factory at lowest factory prices. Moreover, you get a stove or range not excelled by any in the world. We guarantee quality under a \$30,000 bank bond.

360 DAYS APPROVAL and We Pay the Freight.

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

Send Postal for Catalog No. 199. All Kalamazoo are shipped promptly, packed, polished and ready for use. Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich. All our ovens are fitted with patent oven thermometers which make cooking easy.

\$7.00 Daily Av. selling Only Pump Equalizers Make all pumps work Easy. Windmills run in slightest wind. Fits all Pumps. Merit sells them. Fully Warranted. Exclusive territory. Write Equalizer Mfg. Co., Waseca, Minn., Dept. 13

as is done with lawyers, doctors and other professions. It is desired that there shall be a State examining board who shall issue professional licenses and adopt such regulations as will weed out disreputable and irresponsible auctioneers, and raise the standard of the profession. The evening session was largely a social one at which the assembled "colonels" showed their quick wit and high appreciation of humor in their contributions to an enjoyable reunion.

**Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association.**

**Officers for 1906.**

President, Dr. Geo. C. Pritchard, Topeka.

Secretary, Dr. H. S. Maxwell, Salina.

Treasurer, Dr. W. T. King, Olathe.

Vice-Presidents by Congressional Districts: Dr. C. G. Furnish, Hiawatha; Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; Dr. L. H. Thurston, Girard; Dr. J. H. Hannah, Burlington; Dr. Ed Makins, Abilene; Kansas City; Dr. D. O. Knisely, Topeka; Dr. W. Hobbs, Smith Center.

Executive Board: Dr. C. B. McClelland, Lawrence; Dr. T. W. Hadley, Kansas City; Dr. D. O. Kneissley, Topeka.

This is the second annual meeting of this association, and it was held at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, January 10, with a very full program. Among the papers presented were the following: "Report on Intestinal Parasites—Operatel Cribbing," by Dr. L. W. Thurston, Girard; "Osteoma of Perotid Glands," Dr. C. H. Doyle, Newton; "Impaction from Alfalfa," Dr. L. R. Brady, Manhattan; "Demonstration of a New Casting Harness," Dr. E. H. Killian, Manhattan; "My Experience at Ridgeling Castration," Dr. Frank McVeigh, Kincaid; "Abortion," Dr. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa. Other papers were read by Drs. G. W. Smith, Marysville; C. W. Hobbs, Smith Center; and C. B. McClelland, Lawrence.

**STOCK BREEDERS' MEETING CONTINUED.**

**Secretary's Annual Report.**

The year 1905 just closed has rounded out very satisfactorily to the breeding fraternity, and the outlook for the new year is full of promise and encouragement to the breeder of pure-bred stock as well as the general farmer. The beginning of 1905 had a great many uncertainties for the cattle-breeder, and the swine-breeder was but little better off prospectively. However, in reviewing the business for the year, which has improved steadily from its beginning until its close, the result for all classes of breeders has been quite gratifying.

It has been a great year for horse men. A brisk demand and good prices have prevailed throughout the entire year, and with every promise for its continuance.

Cattle-breeders have not had as lively a trade and as good prices for animals of the beef breeds as was anticipated until the latter part of the year, when the demand for representative stock improved and better prices prevailed. And the present outlook is bright and encouraging. The breeders of dairy cattle have had a great year, and have a splendid outlook for the future. It has practically been impossible for the breeders of pure-bred dairy stock, or even high grade stock, to meet the demand of the buyers.

It has been the greatest year for swine-breeders in the history of Kansas. Better average prices have been realized for pure-bred Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, and Chester Whites than ever before. At no time have the auction sales made as good averages as during the year 1905.

The Kansas sheep-breeder has not been as conspicuous as the breeders of other classes of stock, and the Kansas sheep man has been a buyer rather than a seller. All sheep that have been sold by our own breeders have been taken by local buyers. The transactions in pure-bred sheep have been confined largely to the middle-wools and have been bought by Kansas people for breeding and foundation stock.

More pure-bred sheep have been purchased during 1905 than ever before, especially during recent years. So that the limited operations of sheep men have been mainly along the line of establishing new flocks, and these men will undoubtedly be heard from later on.

Your executive committee has done more earnest, faithful work than ever before in behalf of the welfare of our association, and yet we can not make a showing of results that is at all encouraging, in the way of a report. The executive committee had active charge of matters pertaining to needed legislation, and while they worked earnestly and faithfully, the measures which they championed before the last Legislature failed, as briefly stated in the following from our last Stock-Breeders' Annual for 1905:

"Your officers had every promise that the 'reform' Legislature last winter would provide a permanent appropriation to help defray the expenses of distributing our annual reports. The executive committee which had charge of this matter did their full duty in presenting the matter properly before the Legislature, but it seemed to be the fixed policy of the reform leaders to make no new appropriations which could be avoided. Consequently, our much-needed appropriation met the same fate as the State Fair measure, thereby necessitating the delay in getting out the Stock-Breeders' Annual for 1905. And it is only through the courtesy and cooperation of the advertisers and the assistance of the KANSAS FARMER, that we are enabled to present this Annual. And unless the members are prompt in paying back dues and ordering extra copies of the present Annual, which is mailed to any address for 10 cents, the association will undoubtedly come out in debt. However, should each member do his full duty toward promoting the interests of the association, we will be in much better condition financially and numerically than ever before."

Your secretary is gratified to announce a substantial increase in the membership since our last annual meeting, and with a little effort on the part of each old member, I believe that our membership in the State could be doubled.

We have lost but few members by death or resignation. In fact, your secretary has not received official notice of the death of a single member, and less than ten have resigned from the association.

In regard to matters of needed legislation and other recommendations, for the welfare of the association, they will doubtless be covered in appropriate manner by your president in his annual address.

**FINANCIAL REPORT.**

Receipts, from arrears, from dues previous to 1905.....\$ 57.00  
From 1905 dues..... 353.00  
From sales of annuals..... 12.00

Total receipts .....\$422.00

**EXPENDITURES, 1905.**

As per itemized report to Executive Committee: Which includes the expenses of our Fifteenth Annual session, banquet, stationery, postage, clerical help, stenographer and the distribution of the Stock Breeders' Annual for 1905.....\$315.20  
Deficit from 1904..... 193.00

Total .....\$508.00  
To this amount should be added the secretary's salary for 1905.

**RESOURCES.**

There is due the Association from members previous to 1905 .....\$324.00  
Amount due for 1905..... 239.00

Total amount due Association.....\$563.00

The foregoing shows there is due the association \$148 more than there was one year ago. This is probably owing to the fact that no special effort has been made during the year to collect these arrears. But during December, statements were sent out to all members asking for dues for 1906, and also a bill enclosed covering any arrears. And we are receiving a generous response to these by every mail; so that the affairs of the association are in splendid shape.

The policy of the executive committee heretofore has been not to drop

# Standard Stock Food



## It Makes Stock Thrive

When you buy a stock food you want to be absolutely sure that it is made by reliable men who know their business and that it is perfectly safe to feed it. You want to be sure that a dollar's worth of it contains at least as many feeds as a dollar's worth of any other stock food. And most of all you want to be sure that whatever amount you invest will return you a bigger profit than the same amount invested in any other stock food.

Standard Stock Food has behind it 20 years of skill and experience. It has the reputation among a quarter million of the best farmers and feeders in the country of being the best.

Standard Stock Food Co., Omaha, Neb.

Gentlemen:—"I think Standard Stock Food is the best stock food in the world. It makes stock healthy and fat. It makes the cows give more and better milk. We have three head of horses, ten head of cattle, twenty head of hogs. Please send me a copy of your book, the Standard Feeder. Standard Poultry Food is the best poultry food I ever fed. It keeps them healthy and makes them lay a lot of eggs."

Standard Stock Food puts your unthrifty stock in a thrifty condition and makes your thrifty stock do better and pay better. It makes the feed it is mixed with taste better, thus producing better and more thorough digestion. It stimulates the flow of the digestive juices and tones and strengthens all the digestive organs. It quickens the circulation and produces better assimilation of the nutrition in the feed. It decreases the waste and increases your profits. It improves the thrift and condition of every animal on your farm. It makes stock thrive.

Ask Your Dealer. If he will not supply you, send us his name, tell us how much stock you keep and we will send you our 50 cent stock book free, 160 pages; more than 200 illustrations; 19 chapters on feeding and care of all kinds of live stock. Write today.

STANDARD STOCK FOOD COMPANY, 1817 Howard Street, OMAHA, NEB.  
Manufacturers, the Standard Live Stock Food, Poultry Food, Worm Powder for Horses, Worm Powder for Hogs, Gall Cure.

the most economical and most profitable stock food made, and it has behind it our

**"Square Deal" Guarantee**

which is simply this: If it does not do all that we claim it will do you can have your money back. A dollar's worth of Standard Stock Food contains more feeds, will go farther, last longer and produce more of the results that you want to get than a dollar's worth of any other stock food made, whether it costs 4c or 14c a pound. This is because it is made of the best and most valuable materials, is more concentrated and is more skillfully made than any other.

Julietta, Ind., Jan. 30, 1906.

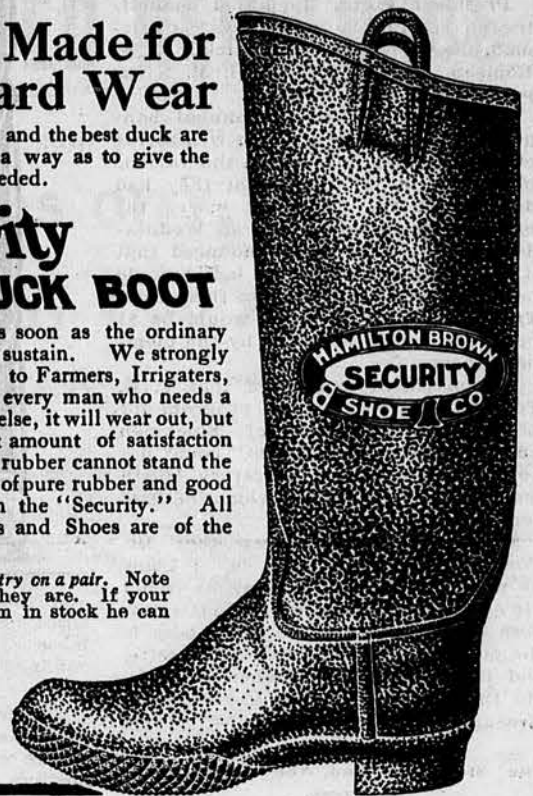
## This Boot is Made for Good Hard Wear

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

### Security LYCOMING DUCK BOOT

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

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



# The Engine For You

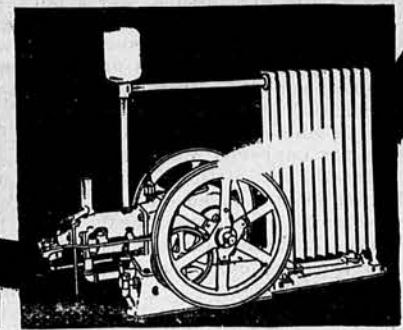
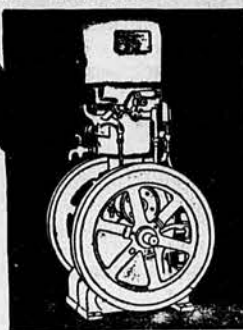
You are independent of weather conditions if you have a

## Fuller & Johnson GASOLINE ENGINE.

Foot-Proof, Oil-Cooled or Water Cooled.

You can run it out of doors with the thermometer at 30 degrees below zero, and you can run it yourself. We don't expect you to be a mechanic. It is the simple, easy-to-understand engine—the no-trouble kind. If you want the whole farm power problem in a nut shell, if you want to know just what to expect from an engine before you spend your money, send for free book, "Helpful Hints on Farm Power." It deals with the gasoline engine question from your point of view, it handles the subject from the farmer's standpoint instead of the manufacturer's standpoint. It's the only book that will protect you from disappointment and loss, whether you buy our engine or not. Send to-day—a postal card will bring it.

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., 119 Washington St., Madison, Wis.



## LIGHTNING PORTABLE WAGON and STOCK SCALE



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

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

any member from our rolls unless requested by the member. It now remains for the association to determine whether this policy shall be continued.

Our expenditures for 1905 including the secretary's salary was about \$200 less than for 1904. The heaviest expenditures in the history of the association, which were occasioned by the unusual expense of two editions of the Stock-Breeders' Annual and the distribution of the Kansas Souvenir book.

As heretofore, I desire to call special attention to the importance of every member filling out the membership blanks for 1906, so that your secretary may have the necessary data for the Stock-Breeders' Annual for 1906. I wish further to urge every member to take a more active interest in increasing the membership in his own county. Also to send the names of such breeders and stockmen to whom the executive committee may issue an invitation to become members of the Kansas Improved Stock-Breeders' Association, the best, largest, and most active organization of the kind in the United States.

H. A. HEATH,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**Evening Session.**

President Potter appointed committee on resolutions as follows: Chairman, Ex-Gov. Geo. W. Glick, J. W. Robison, Dr. O. O. Wolf, H. M. Kirkpatrick, and M. S. Babcock.

The committee on the annual banquet made its report, which was to the effect that they had visited the various hotels of the city, and that they had decided on the Copeland, where the banquet would take place on Wednesday evening. He also announced that it had been decided that the ladies would be allowed to participate in this event. The cost to the members would be \$1 per plate, and to be borne by the members themselves.

The president announced that F. D. Tomson, who was on the program for a paper on the subject of "Stockmen and the Agricultural Press," could not be present, and that Secretary Heath would read his paper, which he had sent forward to him.

Mr. Heath: I am sorry that Mr. Tomson can not be with us. I know he wanted to be, but he says he is not his own boss for two reasons: His first boss is his wife and his other boss is the publishers of the Breeder's Gazette, and they sent him elsewhere; but he did the next best thing, and sent his message.

**The Stockman and the Agricultural Press.**

Frank D. Tomson, Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

If the postman no longer delivered a farm paper to any farmer of the country, if the advertising columns of the papers now in existence were closed to the breeder of improved stock and the general advertiser, there would result much confusion and injury to all concerned. It would be a case of missing the water after the well had run dry.

The agricultural paper as it is to-day with its various departments, its profuse and instructive photographic illustrations, its large and important advertising section is of recent development. Its influence increases with the passing years, the result of the widespread confidence of Agricultural America in the integrity and purposes of the makers of the agricultural papers. Its influence upon the family circle and the community are wholesome. Its efforts are constructive—always on the side of advancement. From the first issue in the new year to the closing number in December its pages are a constant plea for improved blood, for better, more intelligent methods, and rarely are its arguments based on any but sound reasoning. It is but natural that papers differ in character and influence just in the proportion as men and opportunities differ.

The advance in scientific research in agriculture renders professional knowledge of far-reaching importance to the farmer who actually turns the furrow, who harvests the crops, and fattens the stock for market. Theories that fall in practice are quickly discarded alike by the professional agriculturist, the editor, and the tiller of the soil.

The demand for practicable, reliable information pertaining to this vocation has led to intelligent, persistent and exhaustive study on the part of the publishers of agricultural literature. The calling claims men of sound sense

and progressive ideas, men of foresight, of great breadth of mind and polished education, whose influence is not confined to the domain of agriculture alone.

The farm paper, if it is worthy the patronage of the farmer and stockman, is the exponent of his interests; the medium through which he gives expression of his views as they relate to the numerous and important phases of his call. It is the advocate of his cause; the protector of his rights. So close are the interests of the press and the agriculturist allied that they do not admit of separation, and the tendency is toward a closer, more intimate relation.

Recently a chair of Agricultural Journalism was established in one of the leading agricultural colleges, endowed by John Clay, one of the foremost thinkers on agricultural matters. He recognizes the necessity for broader education of this nature. He discerns a new era in agriculture, and one may not read his address, "The Plow and the Book," dedicating this new department, without appreciating the difference between present and past conditions. This department was created not for the purpose of increasing the number of agricultural editors but with a view to developing the ability of the student to clearly express his ideas—to enable him to write intelligently upon subjects of interest. There is need for education of this character, a fact generally recognized. There is need for the man of affairs to set forth his opinions clearly. Already much good has resulted from this wise and far-seeing undertaking, and the hearty response indicates that a vast work has just begun.

Obviously, the influential farm paper of the future will express not the opinions of a few minds but of the many representative agriculturists. Its pages will largely present a discussion of timely topics from the pens of those best qualified.

It is important that the farmer and stockman be well read. In almost every transaction he must match his intelligence with that of a specialist. The purchaser of his marketable stock is a specialist—an expert in values as they apply to that particular commodity. The dealer of whom he purchases his

building material is a specialist, familiar with the buying and selling prices; the values in bulk and in piece. He knows the shipping rates, the supply, the probable advance or decline in price, and he brings to bear his expert knowledge on every phase of the transaction. In the selling or the buying market the farmer is brought constantly in contact with specialists who endeavor to sell at the high figure and buy at the minimum price. This necessitates increased knowledge on the part of the ruralist that he may successfully match his brain with that of the man who, armed with inside information, endeavors to drive a lucrative bargain.

Owing to the efficiency of the papers in advertising improved stock they become particularly interesting to the stockman. He watches with anticipation the coming of the mail, and in the evening he sits by his fireside and follows the story of the success or failure of his fellows the country over. Perhaps he reads of the achievement of some animal he produced; he notes the advancement made by a man whom he started in business. Perchance he is led to correspond with some breeder with a view to obtaining new blood for the herd. He studies the history of modern methods as applied to modern agriculture. As the evening passes, one by one the family quietly retires, and when the fire on the hearth has burned low the whisperings of the dying embers tell him it is time for rest. He retires with increased satisfaction, and rises in the morning with renewed interest in his business; a stronger determination to accomplish something that will reflect credit upon himself and his calling.

The household of the pioneer on the Western prairies is brought into close touch with the old established homes of the East. The man of the South learns of the operations of the more energetic man of the North. The producer of common stock is taught the advantage and necessity of improved blood. The educational influence of the great expositions is intensified through the efficiency of the agricultural press. A marvelous influence this that intensifies the sympathy of the stockman—that sheds a helpful light on hitherto untraveled paths. Thus the war on

# Every Niece and Nephew of Uncle Sam

should be deeply interested in what he has said about soda crackers, because they are the one food with which all of them are familiar.

Uncle Sam has given out figures showing that soda crackers are richer in nutriment and body-building elements, properly proportioned, than any food made from flour.

This is saying much for common soda crackers, and much more for **Uneeda Biscuit**, because they are soda crackers of the best quality. They are baked better—more scientifically. They are packed better—more cleanly. The damp, dust and odor proof package retains all the goodness and nutriment of the wheat, all the freshness of the best baking, all the purity of the cleanest bakeries.

Your Uncle Sam has shown what food he thinks best for his people. His people have shown that they think **Uneeda Biscuit** the best of that food, nearly 400,000,000 packages having already been consumed.

## Uneeda Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

FIFTH TERM  
**JONES' NATIONAL SCHOOL**  
Of  
**Auctioneering and Oratory**  
Davenport, Iowa

6th term opens July 23, 1906. All branches of the work taught. Students now selling in 13 states. For Catalogues write Carey M. Jones, President.

**PINK EYE CURE**  
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE

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

Address orders to **W. O. THURSTON**, Elmdale, Kansas.

**HOG CHOLERA**

Free remedy for 30 days. I am going to prove to the hog raiser of this country that I am offering him the remedy he has been looking for. Send me your name and I will send you a regular \$1.00 package for trial.

**W. E. VINCENT**, Prop. Elm Lawn Stock Farm, Hutchinson, Kans.

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



Send Your Hides to Us  
Horse and Cattle Hides tanned by our process make the finest of Coats and Robes. All work guaranteed. FREE booklet on hides, also shipping tags and price list. Write today.

**IOWA TANNING CO.**  
Des Moines, Ia.

**DES MOINES TANNING CO.**

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

**WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK**

DES MOINES TANNING CO.  
Des Moines, Iowa

WARRANTED HIDE BOOKLET NO. 81

# Boog Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
212 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

a Wisconsin boy and a Kansas man, coming down from the country that Governor Hoard represented—I want to say that conditions in Eastern Kansas, where I live, are very much the same as in Wisconsin, where Governor Hoard lives to-day. We have no \$2 hay. We can not get up forage as cheap as you. The silo is coming. Up in Wisconsin it has made the stock-raiser and farmer who has kept it up rich. It has made his farm richer. In Eastern Kansas we are ready for it now. In time I think it will go west; perhaps not till the next generation comes up. If that committee made report against the silo, I take issue with it. In ten years from now you will be saying, "Harrington is right on the silo, and the committee is wrong." Conditions perhaps change some. I remember the time when the silo would not do in Wisconsin, but I wouldn't dare to go back there now and talk against the silo. They would say, "You are behind the times here; go back to Kansas." The silo will come, and it will come on west just as in Eastern Kansas we are now having plenty of rain; we did not have it twenty-five or thirty years ago. But it will go on west towards Western Kansas, and when they get as much rain out in Western Kansas as we get now, then Western Kansas will be the garden spot of the world; but till that time I shall, of course, contend that Brown County is the garden spot. I am for the silo. You will be in-coming time.

the scrub is waged and advanced methods are established.

There is a positive and constant tendency toward improvement both in the quality of the mechanical construction, and the character of the reading matter of the farm papers. This fact, I observe, is appreciated by readers and advertisers alike. In this connection it is of interest to note that a paper of this class published recently a holiday number that in artistic make-up has not been excelled or equaled by any publication of any class that has come to the writer's notice. It has raised the standard of its class, and directed attention more forcibly to the dignity of agriculture.

**DISCUSSION.**

**President Potter:** I wish to say in regard to the many choice things which our secretary gave us that were stated to us last year—one of the things was so important a matter as Ex-Governor Hoard on the subject of the silo; and lest you go away and think this must have been adopted by our organization, I wish to say that this was given simply as Governor Hoard's opinion as his experience in Wisconsin. I believe that the general sentiment was that they would not apply to conditions in Kansas, as the conditions in Kansas are very materially different than they are in Wisconsin. The Board of Agriculture appointed a special committee several years ago and it was the unanimous opinion of that committee that while forage crops were at the prices they are now in Kansas, one could not afford, as a rule, except in very exceptional cases, to use the silo. You can not afford to spend in labor 50 per cent of the value of your forage in preparing it. That is the point. And when ordinary forage can be bought for from two to four dollars a ton, if you are spending \$1.50 in labor—spending from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent on your crop—to put it up in ensilage, it is not profitable. When it is \$10 a ton, and only costs some \$1.50, of course you are not spending over one-third of that value. I make this explanation that there might be no misunderstanding of that very worthy statement under conditions that do not apply to Kansas.

**Mr. Harrington:** I was just about to make a suggestion, and that is that the secretary's report, as well as the president's, be referred to the committee on resolutions. There are some recommendations there that perhaps they may want to consider, and we may want to pass resolutions on, and I move you, sir, that the secretary's and president's addresses be referred to the committee on resolutions.

Motion carried.

**Mr. Harrington:** I want to say, as

**Ex-Governor Glick:** My good friend Harrington disagrees with the committee that made that report some years ago. If Mr. Harrington or any other man can prove that making silage of corn-fodder adds anything to its feeding-value, then the silo might be of some special use. Here in Kansas no man has ever yet been able to show that the product of a silo has any increase in feeding-value over the crop that was not made into silage. Until that can be demonstrated and shown, I do not see any use of a man's giving \$500 or \$600 or \$1,000 to put up a silo, and then going to the expense of filling it. It is a useless expense. It may be all right in Wisconsin, but in Kansas we are learning all the time that we can raise alfalfa in any county in Kansas. And when you are feeding your stock alfalfa you are feeding a product that is worth two or three times ensilage. An acquaintance told me he had commenced feeding his dairy cows alfalfa, and that he increased the average product of milk of each cow two quarts. Now is there a silo in the land that would have that effect? I do not believe there is, and if you can raise alfalfa and feed it to your cattle with that result, what is the use of having a silo? It is an unnecessary expense, and would entail a vast amount of labor after you had it accomplished, and still your feed would not be worth any more than it was in the dry state. Alfalfa disposes of any necessity for silos in this country. There is a great deal of difference between Kansas and Wisconsin. I spent several years there one summer, and I can say that the agricultural conditions of Wisconsin and Kansas are entirely different. You cannot carry on the system of agriculture in Wisconsin that you do in Kansas. If you undertook to farm here in Kansas as they are compelled to up in Wisconsin, the first thing you would have to do would be to take Mr. Graham's paper and throw it in the well or into the sink. They have got a thin, sandy soil there, and they have got to resort to effort and contingency and equivalent expense that a farmer here would think that he was wasting his time if he attempted. Now, as a fair sample of it, look at the big fat Kansas boy here who was not raised in Wisconsin, and my slim little friend who was raised up in Wisconsin.

**Mr. Robison:** I am surprised that my brother Glick would point out any deficiencies in our Wisconsin friend after he had lived down here in the alfalfa country as long as he has. This silo question is a two-sided question, and I do not think it is determined which side is correct. There is more, in this feeding-question, in the man who does the feeding. One man will take corn or hay and feed his stock, and his stock will be poor, and he will feed about as much as another man will, whose stock will be in good condition. Only last Friday a party near Lawrence told me the silo was the best investment on his farm. He did not claim that it added anything to the feed after being put there, but it saved it and fed it in more palatable form, and it proved for a number of

(Continued on page 86.)

## Farmers Say



# SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Is the Best Remedy on Earth. Kills a Spavin Curb or Splint. Very Penetrating. Kills Pain.

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

## PUBLIC SALE OF REGISTERED HEREFORDS

Sale Pavillon Stock Yards,  
**KANSAS CITY, MO.**  
**Wednesday, Feb'y 7, 1906**  
At 10 o'clock a. m. sharp,

47		19
Choice Heifers	LAMPLIGHTER 51834.	Young Bulls

An offering of strictly choice cattle of modern type and Anxiety 4th strain

Catalogue sent on request.

**GUDGELL & SIMPSON,**  
Independence, Mo.

## PUBLIC SALE LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

TO BE HELD AT  
**Jewell City, Ks., Feb. 2, '06**



A select offering of 30 head from the Jewell herd comprising 22 head of sows and gilts bred, the remainder unbred gilts. All the yearling sows and March gilts are bred to

Durham Prince 11th 81727. The others are bred to the Geo. W. Berry boar, Blackwood 86584. Bids can be sent to Col. John Brennan, care C. W. Elyea. For catalogue address

**C. W. ELYEA,**  
Jewell City, Kansas.

**KIRKPATRICKS POLAND-CHINASE** Public Sale. Expenses off price. Buyer satisfied or pig returned and money refunded. Splendid lot of young boars ready for service. A few fancy ones for the showman. 20 bred gilts guaranteed safe in pig to Pathfinder, half-brother of Medler. No better pigs for fashionably bred in the corn states. Have been fed and raised expressly for premium and profitable broodstock. Write or come and see: **K. M. KIRKPATRICK,** Walscott, Kansas.



**ONE MINUTE STOCK DIP**

**LIVE STOCK INSURANCE**

The cheapest insurance you can get is a DISEASE PREVENTIVE. Don't wait to cure disease—keep it away from your live stock. You can do it with

# Dipolene

which kills all disease germs, sheep ticks, scab, lice, fleas and all body vermin. Perfectly harmless; Promotes health—sprinkled about barns and lots keeps them sanitary, wards off disease. Write for FREE book "DIPPING FOR DOLLARS."

**MARSHALL OIL CO.,**  
212 Union Stock Yards,  
Chicago, Ill.





**DAVIS LOW DOWN SEPARATOR**

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

Easiest to clean, easiest running, simplest separator on earth. We guarantee that with a Davis your profits will increase \$10 per cow while cutting your labor in two. Freight prepaid. Send for money saving catalog No. 125 right now and investigate.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO.  
54'0 North Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

**KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.**

(Continued from page 85.)

years an extremely good investment. I do not think there are any advocates of the silo that claim that it adds anything to the value of the feed to put it in the silo, but it preserves it, keeps it nearer in the condition that nature creates it. There is something in the feed-value that particularly fits the dairy, but it is not confined to the dairy altogether. An acquaintance of mine down in the Indian Territory, before it was open very much to settlement, told me one day when I met him in Wichita, that he had just completed filling his silo. What, living in the Indian Territory and putting up a silo? I questioned him closely, and he said he had built during a portion of that year and before twenty-one silos for feeding Texas and Oklahoma cattle—wild cattle mostly—and I asked him how he got into that idea. He said his silos cost him something like about \$12 for material to make a silo that holds 100 tons of sorghum cut up and put there. This he raised, cut and put into that silo at a less cost than \$1 per ton. That is a low cost that we are unable to meet in putting up alfalfa. We can not put it into a barn, and construct that barn, for less than about three times that amount. But he had filled those silos, and his method was to mow down the sorghum (and some of it was 12 or 15 feet high); immediately after mowing haul it up to the machinery that, like the brick-layers, "did all the rest of the work," he (the hod-carrier) just merely carried the brick up, and the men up there did the rest of the work. A couple or three men did the mowing and the most of the work, and he put up over 100 tons per day, about filling one of those silos 20 feet high and 20 feet across. Now, witherspoon is a very practical man, and that was his report of the silo in the Indian Territory.

Now, I must say that I am not acquainted with it individually. I like the alfalfa, and I wish I knew some way of retaining the feeding-value of the grass in it. If we had silos enough to cure a large part of that first crop by mowing it down, taking it perfectly green and retaining all of that feeding-value in it, we would have made a valuable discovery, and I hope we will some day be able to do that. We have got to do the best we can, and it is a very difficult problem.

Mr. Babcock: That is just the point with the silo. I do not think that any advocate of the silo claims that it adds anything to the value of the feed that is put into it. It does not add anything to the value of fruit to can it; it merely preserves it. I think if most of us had to eat it six months after it was picked would prefer to have it canned. Same way with the silo, and the point Mr. Robison just brought up. If alfalfa could be siloed successfully, there is no question on earth but that it would be the best way to handle this crop.

Mr. Keats: I thought when Gov-

**Sharples TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS**

**WHICH DO YOU WANT?**

Tubular or Bucket Bowl?  
Simple Bowl or Complicated?  
Izzers or Hasbeens?  
Waist Low Can or Head High Can?  
Self Oiling or Oil Yourself?  
Wash 3 Minutes or Wash Thirty?  
All the Butter or Most All?  
Best Butter or Medium Butter?

Tubulars are different, very different. Just one Tubular—the Sharples. All others make bucket bowls—can't make Tubulars because they are patented. Ask for catalog Q-165.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.  
WEST CHESTER, PA.  
TORONTO, CAN. CHICAGO, ILL.

ernor Glick was speaking against the silo, he certainly never used one or he would not maintain that milk-production can not be increased by using silo and ensilage. I have a silo and have used it for a number of years, and I know from experience that a man can increase the flow of milk as much with ensilage as he can with alfalfa. But there is no use of the man in Northeast Kansas trying to raise corn and throw it away, as he is compelled to do if he has not a silo. It does not cost a bit more to gather corn in that way than it does in the other way. I have fed ensilage to cattle and horses. I have a great many horses on the farm and I have fed it to brood mares and to horses, and beef cattle and dairy cattle, and have always got good results from feeding ensilage in every way. We can not produce cheap forage in Northeast Kansas where we live. It can not be done, and we can not afford to throw away corn-fodder in that way. Silo your corn and the stock will eat every particle of it, and I surely think there is just as much feeding-value in corn when it is put in the silo as when fed fresh.

A Member: I am glad to see there is one other man in the State of Kansas who is ready to get up and talk in favor of the silo. I have been doing that as when fed fresh.

Mr. Harrington: I do not lay it up against the Governor at all because I am satisfied he is getting a little fat in his old age and does not understand these things properly. I think he must have used his influence up in the country where I lived with those fellows who rent their land for cash rent, and the renter takes off the corn, and then he sells the stalks to me or perhaps to my neighbor who is selling cattle, for 25 to 30 cents an acre, and when it cattle in our own field my etaoinn comes a wet time and we do not want our cattle in our own field we take them over there. We have practiced that until those farms are not good for much. They have been tramped when it was wet and have gone down, and pretty much all they raise now is cockleburrs. Our land up there now is worth \$100 an acre. Now the Governor tells us about alfalfa. I would like to ask him how many acres of alfalfa he is growing down in Atchison County? And I would like to ask him how many acres he is growing down in Brown County?

Mr. Glick: Not one.

Mr. Harrington: I do not want better feed. I find it the hardest matter in the world to save that crop, not to grow it. I grow five good crops, but I do not get one good crop saved right. But alfalfa cut and taken to your hogs green makes the best kind of hog-feed, or for your cow. Now, sir, if you take that and put it in a silo just as you cut it you save it all, and they eat it. No matter if they are running in alfalfa up to their eyes they would come in and eat that alfalfa. I can not see that it does them any good, though—that is, compared with green stuff. The silo will come, and when we cut that crop of alfalfa we will take care of it, and we will have the best kind of feed all the time; and when we have the silo we will cut the corn and we will cut it just at the right time. We won't leave it in the field until it is dead ripe; we will cut it just the right time. We have got it all, and then we can haul the feed to any barnyard and not have cattle running out on the farm when it is wet; we will feed it to them in the barnyard, and we will have the manure in the barnyard, and if we do not do that we will get behind Wisconsin. We know they have got just as good soil in Wisconsin as they have anywhere on earth. I was raised on that soil and know it.

Ex-Governor Glick: As to what I said about the silo, it depends upon conditions. Now, Mr. Robison refers to a gentleman who had silos down in the southern part of the country. In the early days there were a number of men who brought a great many cattle up from Texas—Texas cattle—expecting to feed them in this country, 35 and 40 years ago; and the result was that the Texas cattle would not eat corn. They were not used to it. They had been used to grass and they did not know about anything else. The result was that many of our cattlemen were broken up. I can not say that Texas cattle can be fed on silage or that they would do well when they would not do well on dry hay. It is the conditions that affect those things. It is the conditions that prevail in that particular locality, because the silo does not add anything to the value of the property. Cattle would probably eat it with hearty relish. That is all there is to it;

The World's Standard  
**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS**

700,000 In Use.  
Ten Times  
All Others Combined.

Save \$10.- per Cow  
Every Year of Use  
over all  
Gravity Setting Systems  
and \$5.- per Cow  
over all  
Imitating Separators.



Send for new 1906 Catalogue.

**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**  
Canal & Randolph Sts., CHICAGO. | 74 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.  
OVER 5,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES.

and when you assume that it increases the value of the feed it is a mistake. Our Agricultural College studied that question—came here and exhibited samples of it—and showed the result of it, and as our worthy chairman has said, fifteen or sixteen years ago, when people were going crazy on silos, demonstrated that in Kansas it would not be a paying investment.

Mr. Robison: I can say of this great State of Wisconsin that I have been in different parts of it. The Governor no doubt went down the lakes and on that sandy ground, the chief product of which is fleas and stagnant

water. If the Governor spent one winter there. I don't wonder that he does not like it. Now, to get at the silo question: It is a matter of cost. Is it possible and is it practicable, in competition with the hay shed? We need one or the other. I think all will agree that our alfalfa crops are too valuable to take the risk of curing in the open and storing. But where it rains, as it has in the past few years, and floods come almost every day, it is almost impossible to cure it before most of the feed-value is washed out of it. You have got four or five hundred dollars in lumber in a silo of 100 tons capacity.

**Cash for Those Who Solve This Problem**

If a man milks ten cows for one year, how much profit will he make? The contest is open to all dairymen who want to make money. Whether you milk six cows or twenty cows, you can compete. There is but one way to get the correct result and that is

**Ship Your Cream to Us**

You will discover not only how much profit you WILL make but how much profit you SHOULD make. You will always get the highest price, consequently will make the greatest profit possible.

You get the cash while you're solving the problem. For every shipment of cream you make, you get a check in return right away.

Write us for any information on dairying that you want. We will answer you promptly and fully.

Yours for profitable results,

**BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,**  
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

**THE CLEVELAND**

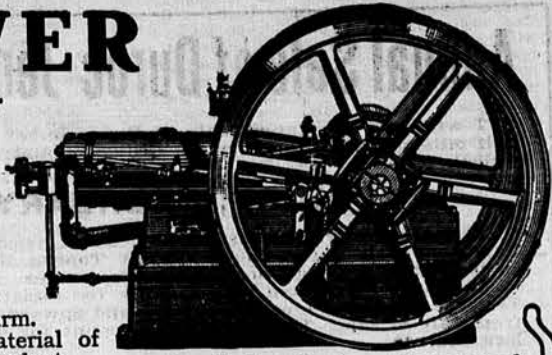
is the only Ball Bearing Separator. No other can run so easy. You can try it at your home without any expense or obligation to buy. Send for the new free catalogue.

**THE CLEVELAND CREAM SEPARATOR CO.,**  
24 Michigan St., Cleveland, Ohio.



# A POWER on Every Farm

**T**HERE should be a power of some kind on every farm. It saves labor, time and money, and increases the earning capacity of the farm. It will work the raw material of the farm into a finished product. All up-to-date farmers agree that the modern gasoline engine is the best farm power. Our I. H. C. gasoline engine is the best gasoline engine. It is strong, durable, long lived and is of full rated, actual (not estimated) horse power. It is easy to operate and is easily kept in working order. It develops the maximum of power with the minimum of fuel. Specially adapted to cutting dry fodder and ensilage, husking, shredding and shelling corn; threshing



and grinding feed; sawing wood, separating cream, pumping water, etc. Indeed there is no service required of a power that will not be performed most satisfactorily by this engine. I. H. C. gasoline engines are made in the following styles and sizes: Vertical—2, 3 & 5 Horse Power; Horizontal—(Portable and Stationary), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 & 15 Horse Power. If you are not intending to purchase an engine now, you may want one in the future and really ought to know more about them.

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

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

## The Veterinarian

We cordially invite our readers to consult us when they desire information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this Department one of the most interesting features of the Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and sex of the animals, stating symptoms accurately, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply all letters for this Department should give the enquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., or to Dr. C. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans. If in addition to having the letter answered in the Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mail, kindly enclose a 3-cent stamp. Write across top of letter "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

## OTHERS MAY TREAT I CURE

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



**I TREAT AND CURE DISEASES OF WOMEN.**

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

**DR. D. A. COOKINGHAM**  
106 West Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.  
Hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 8.  
Sunday: 9 to 12.

Can we build a shed any cheaper? I have built quite a number of sheds of the cheaper pattern with telegraph-poles for timbers, and roofed it with boards, and with a cost to me of \$3 to \$4 for once filling; and where they build the silo there is only \$1 a ton for growing it and filling it. Six or seven men fill it in a day with 100 tons of green feed. I believe there is a place for the silo, but just who is going to run it, and where it is to be, I do not know.

President Potter: How many in this audience have had the silo? Count me, I was one of the silo enthusiasts ten or fifteen years ago. (Three indicated that they had had silos.)

President Potter: The men who have raised their hands are up where land is worth just as much as it is in Wisconsin. It is a matter of cost and compensation. What does it cost to build your silo and get your product in there? And this is the point I want you to see. I have a \$600 building, ruined now—a silo I built and used two years to my disgust, to experiment and know what there is in the thing. The time may come, perhaps, when I may seal up the cracks in that building and use it for a silo. Now, I want to call your attention to one more thing. I am surprised that our man from Wisconsin, after what he knows about the reports of the weather bureau, should stand up and tell you that rainfall is gradually going west. I call the gentleman's attention to the records of the U. S. Weather Bureau, which shows for nearly fifty years in this State—sum it up in periods—and we have had just exactly as much rainfall as we have now. You go out West and you will see it promulgated all over the prairie. I am not speaking against the western part of the State, I am speaking against this excited, exaggerated, overdrawn picture of any part of Kansas.

Mr. Sherman: Some have claimed here that hogs turn up their noses at alfalfa when it is dry. It must be in the way they cure the alfalfa, or when they cut it. I find that one of the best rations for my hogs in winter time is alfalfa hay. Cut it just as it is reaching bloom and do not wait for it to cure in the field, but just rake it with an ordinary rake and place it in the barn. I have tried it in a small mow and a large mow, and I never had a case where it "mow-burned," as they call it. We find it a paying crop.

Ex-Governor Glick: Please let me answer one question Mr. Harrington asked me. We have got dozens of men that are raising alfalfa in Brown County, and as fine alfalfa as I ever

saw was as far east as Jackson County, Missouri.

Mr. Harrington: That simply proves the value of alfalfa in Eastern Kansas.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I don't want Mr. Harrington to discourage the people from feeding their alfalfa hay to their hogs. I do not know what kind of hogs Mr. Harrington raises; they must be Berkshires, or red hogs—can't be Poland-Chinas, for I have Poland-Chinas, and I feed them hay all the time. I generally give them the fourth crop, though, which is pretty easily cured—usually in October. I am in Eastern Kansas. I put up over 100 tons of alfalfa this year in Brown County. I do not think over four to six tons of it ever had any rain on it at all. Now, I take from what Mr. Harrington says that he waits for sunshine and cuts his alfalfa. About the time that the alfalfa is ready to go up he's got showers again. I make up my mind to cut when it is raining or just about to, and when I get it out the clouds pass away and the sunshine comes out. It don't take long then for my hay to be ready to put up. Speaking of hogs, I use the fourth cutting for them because I can get it up greener—a little more palatable for them.

Mr. True: Last winter when Governor Hoard was here he made two statements that bear upon this discussion, and I take it that he was in earnest and meant what he said and knew what he was talking about. One was in regard to keeping up the flow of milk on grass—the flow he got from succulent grass was less by using the same amount of dry grass. He said he found by cutting the grass himself and weighing it and feeding it fresh to his cows he kept up the flow. He took the same number of pounds of grass and cured it, and the milk flow rapidly decreased. He could not tell why it was that dry grass properly cured and water from the well was not just as good as the natural water in the grass, but it was not. He said he fed his brood sows from time of breeding till they farrowed on nothing but alfalfa, hay and he never had pigs; and it corresponds with my experience. About 40 per cent of the value of the feed is in the stalk when it is at its prime, it is maintained; and it is absurd to say that the value of corn when it is just ripening is just as great as when it is dry, in winter months, and no one maintains that the silo adds to it, but it maintains the highest degree of perfection that the plant has ever assumed.

(Continued next week.)

**Distemper.**—I have a 2-year-old filly that has had distemper for about two months, and does not seem to get over it. She discharges bloody matter from the nose, breathes hard and makes a loud noise in breathing. She eats well but does not fatten. Could you advise a cure?  
J. R.

**Bolcourt, Kans.**  
**Answer.**—Rub a stimulating liniment on the filly's throat daily until it blisters. Use the following: Tincture of capsicum, 4 ounces; tincture of cantharides, 2 ounces; tincture of iodine, 2 ounces; ammonia, strong solution, 1 ounce; compound soap liniment, 6 ounces. Shake well before using. Keep the filly in the barn, blanketed. Encourage her to eat the following tonic; Pulverized nux vomica, 1 ounce; pulverized gentian, 4 ounces; pulverized iron sulfate, 1 ounce; pulverized glycyrrhiza root, 4 ounces; place in 5 pounds of oilmeal and give a teaspoonful night and morning in ground feed.

**Corn-Stalk Disease.**—My calves and cattle are attacked with what is to me an unknown disease. First the calves, then the yearlings, 2-year-olds, and later some of the milch cows. The calves first get stiff all over; when they are urged to move the head will be held rather low, the calf begins to stagger, the left front foot is put out as a brace, the hind parts will begin to hop up and down, both feet coming off the ground at nearly the same time, only the toes touching the ground; the tail is elevated at the rump, the small of the back sunk down. The hind parts move in a sort of hipity-hop way as though they wanted to jump over the front part and take the lead, but before the feat is accomplished the calf goes down with a chug and always on the right side. It lays flat and perfectly limber, and if an attempt is made to rise before well rested, the hind parts will actually get ahead and turn a complete somersault. The calf seems nervous and touchy; a touch or a word will start a nervous jerk. The calves when well are gentle. None have died as yet; after 48 hours they begin to mend. This has been going on about three weeks, and the first calf affected, and all right for nearly three weeks, is down again. The cows are attacked in the same way only not in so pronounced a manner; and they eat and drink all right, and have shrunken but very little in milk. We are afraid to feed the milk to anything except the cats. The cows are affected longer; one young cow has been affected two weeks, but holds to her milk. The bowels and kidneys seem to be normal. The calves have run in the corn-field all the fall, and the cows since corn was husked four or five weeks ago. In a part of the corn-field there was some cane that headed out and ripened, and a good deal that did not head and was killed by frost. Now, whether these animals survive or perish I am most anxious to know the cause and preventive. All the cattle have had salt regularly and good well-water at all times.  
C. A.

**Almena, Kans.**  
**Answer.**—The symptoms you give are quite characteristic of animals that have been eating mouldy corn or stalks and have become poisoned, and I believe that this is the cause of the trouble; if you can keep these cattle

off the stalks, I think they will not have a return of the trouble. A physic when the animals are first attacked may be beneficial in getting rid of what they have eaten.

**Slobbering Mare.**—My 15-year-old mare (weight about 1400 pounds), slobbers dreadfully, and has ever since we got her, four years ago. This winter her teeth got bad and we had a veterinarian file them, and since that she slobbers worse than ever. Is there anything we can do for it?

**Eudora, Kans.** M. C. W.  
**Answer.**—I would judge that there was something the trouble with your mare besides her teeth, and would suggest that you examine the mouth very carefully for sores caused by the bit. If possible, use a leather bit, which I think will remedy the trouble.

**Welts and Scabs on Pigs.**—I have sixteen pigs weaned at two months of age, fed on corn, shorts, alfalfa hay, etc.; had free range before being weaned. A few days before weaning I dipped them in kerosene, sulfur and water, and found them covered on the under parts with small red spots or welts the size of a pea or larger, which later formed scabs and scaled off; some of the pigs lost their appetites for two or three days, others did not; in a week or ten days others of the lot took it and one died, but I think the rest will pull through. Am expecting other pigs soon and would like to know how to prevent them from having the disease.  
McLouth, Kans. G. F. D.

**Answer.**—I would judge from the description of your hogs that the welts came from too strong a solution for their tender hides. When dipping next time better use a weaker solution.

## THE Cheapest Farm Lands

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

### ARE SOUTHERN LANDS.

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

Home-seekers' Excursions on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.  
M. V. RICHARDS,  
Land and Industrial Agent,  
Southern Railway and Mobile & Ohio railroad, Washington, D. C.

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

### THE WHOLE LOT

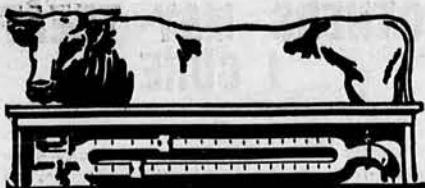
If we don't heed prevention, we will need a cure. The Old-Monk-Cure

# St. Jacobs Oil

is ready always for all forms of muscular aches or pains, from

**LUMBAGO RHEUMATISM**  
to  
**STIFF NECK SPRAIN**

IT CURES ALIKE THE WHOLE LOT.



### Look Here Mr. Breeder

You Know that a poor, stunted, "scrub" will never lift the scale beam to the profit notch. You know it's the thrifty, easy fattening calf that makes the easy fattening steer. You know that good calves come from good cows. Then why don't you begin now to give a "constitution" to your breeding stock.

## DR HESS STOCK FOOD

gives the power to digest all food taken; it forces into healthy activity every animal function; it makes sire and dam large enough and vigorous enough to "get" the kind of calves that grow and fatten easily. It makes stock breeding a good occupation to follow and puts the balance on the right side of the ledger. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous material from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Food are recommended by the veterinary colleges and the farm papers. Recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and sold on a written guarantee at

5c. per lb. in 100 lb. sacks; 25 lb. pail \$1.50. (Except in Canada and extreme West and South.)

A tablespoonful per day for the average hog. Less than a penny a day for horse, cow or steer.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

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

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

#### Poultry Awards.

(Continued from page 86.)

pul, 93%; 5 hen, 90; 4 pul, 93; 5 pul, 92%; 3 pul, 93%; 5 ck, 88; 4 ckl, 88%; 2 ckl, 91%; 3 ck, 87; 4 pen, 178.18; 5 pen, 176.87; 1 hen, 91; 4 hen, 90%; 2 hen 90%; 3 hen, 90%; 1 pul, 184.25; 2 pen, 180.87; 3 pen, 179.25. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, 1 ckl, 92; 1 pul, 94%.

R. C. R. I. Reds—A. D. Willems, Inman, Kans., 2 ck, 91%; 1 ck, 93%; 1 ckl, 92%; 1 pen, 186.75; 2 pen, 185.25; 2 ckl, 92%; 1 hen, 93%; 2 hen, 91%; 4 hen, 89%. Leon Carter, Asherville, Kans., 3 hen, 91%; 2 pul, 93%; 3 pen, 184.68; 3 pul, 93%; 4 ckl, 91%. J. A. Snapp, King City, Mo., 5 ckl, 91%; 4 pen, 183.93. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, 5 pul, 93%; 1 pul, 94%; 5 pen, 183.25. F. H. Foster, Topeka, 5 hen, 89%. D. F. S. Schoenleber, Manhattan, 3 ckl, 91%.

Light Brahmas—Mrs. N. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, 1 pul, 92%; 2 pul, 92; 3 pul, 90%; 5 pul, 89%; 4 ckl, 89%; 5 ckl, 88%; 2 pen, 180.43. T. F. Weaver, Blue Mound, 3 ck, 87%; 1 pen, 181.06; 4 pen, 176.68; 1 hen, 92%; 2 hen, 92%; 3 hen, 91%; 4 pul, 90; 3 ckl, 89%. Donald B. Lotham, Herington, Kans., 3 ckl, 89%; 3 pen, 179.18; 4 hen, 90; 5 hen, 90; 5 pul, 89%.

Buff Cochins—Frank Gage, Minneapolis, 5 hen, 90%; 4 hen, 91%; 4 pul, 92%; 3 ckl, 90; 3 pen, 90%. Frank Morton, King City, Mo., 2 ckl, 91%; 1 hen, 94; 2 hen, 93%; 3 pul, 93%; 2 pul, 92%; 1 pul, 94%; 1 pen, 185.76. C. F. Young, Topeka, 1 ck, 91; 1 ckl, 92; 4 ckl, 89; 5 pul, 92; 3 hen, 92; 2 pen, 183.25. J. C. Baughman, Topeka, 5 ckl, 88%.

Partridge Cochins—W. J. Scott, Nortonville, 1 ck, 91%; 2 hen, 90%; 1 hen, 91%; 2 pul, 91%; 3 pul, 91; 5 pul, 89%; 4 pul, 90%; 1 pul, 92%; 1 pen, 183.37; 5 ckl, 88%; 3 ckl, 89%; 1 ckl, 90. P. H. Gibson, Hampton, Neb., 4 ckl, 88%; 2 pen, 177.60. Miss Etta Miller, Tecumseh, 2 ckl, 89%.

Black Langshans—C. W. Leighton, Tecumseh, 5 pen, 187.62; 4 ckl, 93%. Mrs. Melvin Gregg, Stanbury, Mo., 2 ckl, 94%; 1 ckl, 94%; 1 hen, 95%; 1 pen, 190.25; 2 pen, 188.87; 3 pul, 95%; 4 pul, 94%; 1 pul, 95%; 2 pul, 95%. C. F. Yarrington, Princeton, Mo., 3 ckl, 93%; 2 hen, 94%; 4 pen, 187.68. G. C. Miller, Lawrence, 5 ckl, 93%; 3 pen, 187.87. Otis S. Allen, Topeka, 4 ck, 89%. John Shank, Salina, 3 ck, 90. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, 3 hen, 94%. H. M. Palmer, Florence, 4 hen, 94%; 5 hen, 94%; 5 pul, 94%; 1 ck, 92%. R. C. March, Topeka, 2 ck, 90.

White Langshans—M. W. Jones, Lees Summit, Mo., 2 ck, 89%; 4 ck, 88%; 4 hen, 92%; 1 pen, 186.18; 4 ckl, 91%; 3 ckl, 91%; 1 pul, 95; 4 pul, 94%; 5 pul, 94%. Leslie Hutton, Garden City, Mo., 3 ck, 89%; 5 ck, 87; 5 ckl, 91; 5 hen, 92; 2 hen 93%; 3 pen, 185.62; 2 pul, 94%. H. M. Palmer, Florence, 1 hen, 94; 3 hen, 93; 3 pul, 94; 2 ckl, 92; 2 pen, 185.87.

S. C. B. Leghorns—Mrs. Silla Seal, Meriden, 1 ckl, 93%; 3 pen, 186. Mr. and Mrs. A. Fleming, Ozawkie, 5 hen, 93; 5 pen, 184.62. T. E. Applegate, Spickard, Mo., 4 pul, 93%. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, 1 ck, 91%; 5 ckl, 92%; 2 pen, 186.25; 4 pen, 185; 3 hen, 93%; 1 hen, 93%; 1 pul, 93%; 3 pul, 91%. C. C. Smith, Manhattan, 4 ck, 90%; 4 hen, 93; 5 pul, 93%; 5 ck, 90%; 4 ckl, 92%. W. A. Lamb, Manhattan, 2 ck, 91%; 3 ckl, 93. Mrs. W. J. Grist, Ozawkie, 2 ckl, 93%; 2 pul, 93%; 1 pen, 186.50. F. W. Boutwell, Topeka, 3 pul, 93%. A. J. Kerns, Salina, 3 ck, 91%; 2 hen, 93%.

R. C. B. Leghorns—Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Ozawkie, 5 pen, 183.62; 5 hen, 91%. Casper Dice, Roca, Neb., 4 ckl, 91%; 5 ckl, 91%; 4 hen, 91%; 4 pen, 183.87. T. E. Applegate, Spickard, Mo., 1 ck, 91%; 3 ckl, 92%; 1 ckl, 93%; 2 ckl, 93%; 1 hen, 94; 2 hen, 93%; 3 pul, 93; 4 hen, 92%; 1 pul, 94; 2 pul, 93%; 3 pul, 93; 4 pul, 93; 1 pen, 187.68; 2 pen, 186.71; 3 pen, 186.50.

S. C. White Leghorns—C. L. Bickerdike, Sand Creek, Okla., 2 pul, 94%. W. S. Young, McPherson, 2 ck, 91%; 3 ck, 91%; 1 ckl, 94%; 4 ckl, 94; 5 ckl, 94; 2 ckl, 94%; 1 pen, 188.88; 2 pen, 188.18; 4 pen, 187.68; 5 hen, 93%; 2 hen, 94; 3 pul, 94%; 1 pul, 94%. Mr. and Mrs. A. Fleming, Ozawkie, 3 hen, 94; 5 ck, 88%. A. Oberndorf, Centralia, 4 pul, 94%; 3 pul, 187.80; 1 hen, 94%; 4 ck, 91; 1 ck, 93; 5 pen, 187.50; 5 pul, 94%. J. J. Scurlock, Manhattan, 4 hen, 94%. D. S. Whitcomb, Beatrice, Neb., 3 ckl, 94.

R. C. White Leghorns—W. S. Young, McPherson, 5 ckl, 93%; 2 ckl, 93%; 3 ckl, 93%; 1 pen, 188.31; 3 pen, 187.50; 2 hen, 94%; 5 pen, 185.31; 4 hen, 93%; 3 pen, 93%; 1 hen, 94%; 3 pul, 94%; 4 pul, 94%; 1 ckl, 94; 1 ck, 93%. Casper Dice, Roca, Neb., 2 pen, 187.62; 4 pen, 187; 5 hen, 93%; 1 pul, 94%; 5 pul, 94%; 2 pul, 94%; 4 ckl, 93%.

Buff Leghorns—Alonzo White, Jr., Palmvra, Mo., 4 pen, 183.81; 4 pul, 93%; 1 pul, 93%. W. B. Wilson, Ottawa, 2 pul, 93%; J. K. Werner, St. Joseph, Mo., 2 hen, 92%; 4 hen, 91%. Lindgren Bros., McPherson, 1 ck, 91; 1 hen, 92%; 3 hen, 92; 5 hen, 91%; 3 pul, 92%; 1 ckl, 92%; 3 ckl, 91%; 1 pen, 185.50; 3 pen, 183.87. W. H. Maxwell, Topeka, 4 ckl, 91%; 2 ckl, 91%; 5 ckl, 91%; 5 pul, 93%; 3 ck, 86%; 2 pen, 184.56; 5 pen, 183.75.

Blue Andalusians—J. D. Martin, Salina, 5 hen, 91%; 1 hen, 93%; 2 hen, 93; 4 hen, 91%; 3 hen, 91%; 1 pul, 94; 1 ckl, 90%.

S. C. Black Minorcas—J. A. Marshall, Gardner, Kans., 2 ckl, 89%.

R. C. Black Minorcas—J. G. Yates, Spickard, Mo., 2 ckl, 91%; 5 pul, 92; 3 pul, 93; 2 pul, 94%; 1 pul, 94%; 1 hen, 93%; 1 ckl, 92; 4 pul, 92%.

White-faced Black Spanish—H. L. Winston, Topeka, 3 ck, 87%; 1 hen, 92%; 5 hen, 89%; 4 hen, 89%; 3 hen, 90%; 3 pen, 177.81. Raymond Stryker, Lincoln, Neb., 4 ck, 85%; 2 hen, 92%; 2 ckl, 89; 4 pul, 90%; 1 pul, 92%; 2 pul, 91%; 3 pul, 91; 3 ckl, 89; 4 ckl, 89; 1 pen, 180.81; 2 pen, 178.81.

Buff Orpingtons—W. H. Maxwell, Topeka, 4 pen, 180.10; 4 ckl, 89%. G. W. Duree, Perry, 3 ck, 87%; 1 hen, 93%; 3 hen, 92%; 3 pen, 181.75; 2 hen, 92%. Frank Hill, Sabetha, 1 ckl, 91%; 4 pul, 92%. W. C. Swone, Independence, Mo., 5 hen, 91%; 5 pen, 178.87. F. N. Balknap, Abilene, 3 ckl, 91; 4 hen, 90; 5 pul, 92; 2 pen, 181.81. McKenney & Co., Merwood, Mo., 3 pul, 92%; 1 pul, 94%; 2 pul, 92%; 1 pen, 183.75; 2 ck, 89%; 2 ckl, 91%. A. B. Weakley, Morehead, 5 ckl, 89%.

(Concluded next week.)

**The Guggell & Simpson Hereford Sale.**  
What would you not give for an opportunity to select from the largest herd of Hereford cattle in the world your own choice of animals at your own price? Just such an opportunity as this will be afforded at Kansas City on Wednesday, February 7, 1906, when Guggell & Simpson, of Independence, Mo., will sell a draft of 66 head of young bulls and heifers selected from their herd of more than 900 animals.  
Another thing: This will be the first sale of really high-class animals that has been made in this breed for many months. In this sale there is nothing that is not first-class in every respect. Still another thing. All of these animals are young and have formed no bad habits. Because they are young they

## Annual Sale of Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

I will hold my annual sale of Duroc-Jersey bred sows at my farm one-half mile southeast of Fairview, Brown County, Kans., beginning at 1 o'clock p. m.

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1906**

The offering will consist of 10 head of tried brood sows, 3 fall yearlings that won first as young herd at Topeka State Fair in 1905, and 25 choice spring gilts, all bred to the best males. Will also sell four Red Polled bulls 1 year old, two eligible to registry and two high grades. Terms 1 year's time on sums of \$20 and upwards with interest of 6 per cent from date of sale. Three per cent discount for cash. For further particulars address

**J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Kans.**

## GRAND PERFECTION BROOD SOW SALE

Ottawa, Kans., February 10, 1906

in Heated Sale Pavilion

### 55 Selected Sows and Gilts 55

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

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

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

For catalogues, write to

**DIETRICH & SPAULDING, Richmond, Kans.**

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

## S. M. CROFT & SONS'

DRAFT SALE OF

# GALLOWAY CATTLE



At Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., Tuesday, January 30, 1906.

Offering Composed of Home-bred and Imported Stock

### 30-Cows and Heifers-30 20-Bulls-20

Females bred to or have calves at foot by Imp. Randolph 2d of Thorny-hill 19302 (7887), one of the best producing bulls in America. This offering is a select draft from our herd, including our show cows, and not a poor one in the entire lot. The bulls are by the above named bull and is pronounced by those competent to judge the best lot of Galloway bulls ever offered at public sale by one breeder.

All except one are 12 to 20 months old—that a 3-year-old show bull. All are low-down, thick-fleshed, blocky fellows, with fine coats of hair.

**S. M. CROFT & SONS, Bluff City, Kansas.**

Jan. W. SPARKS, Marshall, Mo., Auctioneer.





**SIMPSON  
EDDYSTONE  
PRINTS**

**Simpson - Eddystone  
Solid Blacks**

Unequaled for fast color and durability. The best material for substantial wash-dresses. They wear long without fading or losing their brightness.

*Ask your dealer for  
Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks.*

Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.



**The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia**

### Club Department

**OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.**

President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina  
 Vice-President.....Mrs. L. E. Wishard, Iola  
 Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina  
 Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons  
 Treasurer.....Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lawrence  
 Auditor.....Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Cawker City

**Our Club Roll.**

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1896).  
 Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).  
 Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).  
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1898).  
 Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1902).  
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1898).  
 Chautauo Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Cuitus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).  
 Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1904).  
 Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1899).  
 Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).  
 West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).  
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County, (1904).  
 Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).  
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).  
 The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).  
 Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County (1902).  
 Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).  
 Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).  
 Friends Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).  
 Cosmos Club, Russel, Kans.  
 The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1905)

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

a club. What an easy thing it is to invite the neighbors to bring their work for an hour or more some afternoon, at which time it may be talked over and plans formed, making it the beginning of a series of similar ones, meeting from house to house once a month or oftener. The meetings may be very informal, but for the sake of system and order, it is better to have a president and secretary, a constitution, stating the object of the club and defining the duties of its officers, etc., and observe a few parliamentary rules. An excellent plan for a club for busy housekeepers is for the president to select a subject for discussion for each month, selecting one member to read something on the subject, either original or from some good author, to open the discussion. For instance, the subject, "The Santa Fe Trail," might be assigned to some one who could read extracts from Numan's book of that title, which would be most sure to provoke a discussion. A domestic science club or a mother's club can not fail to be very helpful. At such meeting each member should try to bring something from her experience or from her reading that will help the others in the care and training of their children, the beautifying of the home or grounds, or the best ways of performing their daily work. These are the very simplest club plans for those who think they can not spare time for much reading or preparation. I hope to hear of many new clubs and also to hear from any and all clubs of their methods and results and add them to the club list.

**Miscellaneous Program.**

**TOPICS OF THE DAY.**

Roll call—Current events.

I. The Russian situation.

II. The Chinese Exclusion Act, and its effect.

III. Railway Rate Regulation.

I. Things have gone from bad to worse in Russia until it seems that nothing worse can happen. A brief account of the happenings in this unhappy Nation since the war and the conditions and circumstances that led up to it would comprise a paper that would be instructive and interesting.

II. In 1881 a treaty was proclaimed and became a supreme law, to regulate, limit or suspend the immigration of Chinese labor—but not to exclude it, and in May, 1882, another law was passed and signed which suspended all Chinese labor immigration for a time—ten years, permitting those here to remain and forbidding their naturalization. The act contained other august stipulations which were not imposed upon any other nation. Afterwards other acts and amendments were passed more degrading and outrageous than the others. For over twenty years these much-abused people have endured injury and insult but at last are beginning to find that two can play the game, and in retaliation will avoid as far as possible commercial dealings with us.

III. The topic of railway legislation is of interest to State and Nation and has been and is discussed in newspapers and magazines extensively. It hardly needs comment here.

**Club Suggestions.**

One of the best things that has come to women in the country is the country club. The average woman on the farm has a round of duties and work from morning till night absorbing her time and thoughts. She can not easily find time to read and is separated from neighbors and debarred from friendly intercourse. The human body and mind, to be healthy, must have a change—must have recreation. Statistics show that a large per cent of the inmates of the insane asylum are farmers' wives. The club affords the needed change, and every neighborhood should have one. It is not a difficult matter to form

### Grange Department

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

Conducted by George Black, Olathe, Secretary Kansas State Grange, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed.  
 News from Kansas granges is especially solicited.

**NATIONAL GRANGE**

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

**KANSAS STATE GRANGE**

Master.....E. W. Westgate, Manhattan  
 Overseer.....A. F. Beardon, McLouth  
 Lecturer.....Ole Hiber, Olathe  
 Stewart.....B. C. Post, Spring Hill  
 Assistant Stewart.....Frank Wiswell, Ochiltree  
 Chaplain.....Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City  
 Treasurer.....Wm. Henry, Olathe  
 Secretary.....George Black, Olathe  
 Gatekeeper.....G. F. Kyner, Newton  
 Ceres.....Mrs. M. L. Allison, Lyndon  
 Pomona.....Mrs. E. M. Phinney, McLouth  
 Flora.....Mrs. S. J. Lovett, Larned  
 L. A. S.....Mrs. Lola Radcliffe, Overbrook

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

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

**STATE ORGANIZER**

W. B. Obyrhim.....Overbrook

**Grange Notes.**

The Grange Department of the Kansas Farmer is making itself felt. Farmers in many localities in the State are writing the secretary's office asking for information in regard to this great farmers' organization, and almost invariably state that they have been reading the Grange Department in the Kansas Farmer. This shows conclusively that the Kansas Farmer reaches the people who should be members of the Grange.

The executive committee of the State Grange has made arrangements to send organizers wherever desired, and Geo. Black, secretary of the Kansas State Grange, at Olathe, will send Grange literature to all desiring information in regard to the Grange.

We have been asked several times if the National Grange could be prevailed upon to push the organization in Kansas. We are informed that it will be the policy of those in charge of the extension work of the order on the part of the National Grange, to build up so-called weak States rather than establish the Grange in new States during

this year; and a rigorous campaign will be waged in these weak States for new granges. Other States will be assisted as far as possible and encouragement will be given to every worthy movement for building up the order in any State, but a concentrated effort will be made in a few States. We would suggest that there be no relaxation of effort in Kansas on the part of deputies and Grange workers in counties where the Grange has a foothold, to help themselves and not wait on the National Grange. There is no grange that can not double its membership this year if it tries. And there is no county that can not add one or two granges to its number if the effort is made.

As a reward for effort made in Grange work we would cite the results in Coffey County. Three months ago there was no Grange organization in that county; to-day there are five new granges in that county and they are increasing in membership rapidly.

The National Grange has a legislative committee, composed of strong men, men of influence, who are attending this session of Congress, and using that influence for legislation in the interests of the farmers of America.

The Kansas State Grange has a legislative committee composed of men

who attended the last session of Kansas Legislature, as desired by the Grange in Kansas. The Grange not only passes resolutions but goes after what it wants. Don't you think every farmer in Kansas should be a granger, and add the force of numbers?

Shawnee County Pomona Grange will meet with Oak Grange at Mission Center February 7.

Farm and Stock is a new monthly publication and its principal feature will be corn-breeding, from the scientific and practical standpoint. As the name implies, live-stock will be given due consideration in all numbers. The half-tone illustrations and the high quality of paper used will insure subscribers a magazine of beautiful appearance, while the list of editorial and special writers is a guarantee of interesting, instructive and entertaining reading matter.

The subscription price of this excellent paper is \$1 a year, but the publishers are making a special offer whereby one can get the paper for a year for only ten cents. All that is necessary to take advantage of this offer is to enclose ten cents with your order and send the names and addresses of ten farmers who grow corn or raise stock or do both. Address Farm and Stock, St. Joseph, Mo.



Mayer's  
**HONORBILT**  
Shoes for Men

These elegant, stylish and up-to-date shoes are made of the finest leather. They are built over "foot form" lasts that insure a perfect fit and are guaranteed to wear better than most shoes sold at higher prices. Every piece of material used is honest. The workmanship is perfect; style correct.

**They are built on honor.**

Let your next pair of shoes be "Honorbilt." Your shoe dealer will supply you. If he refuses write to us. See that the name "Honorbilt" and Mayer trade-mark appear on the sole. It is a guarantee of quality. We make the "Western Lady" and the "Martha Washington Comfort Shoes."

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





Tools for  
The Farm

Keen Kutter quality tells in the actual use of the tool. Keen Kutter Tools are not retired by an occasional snag or "tough proposition." They are made to stand hard work and lots of it. They hold their edges, do not break easily, and last long after poor tools have gone to the scrap heap. The

## KEEN KUTTER

brand covers a complete line of tools. In buying any kind of tool, just see that the name Keen Kutter is on it and you have assurance of full satisfaction. Keen Kutter Tools have been Standard of America for 36 years, were awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Fair, and are the best that brains, money, and skill can produce.

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

If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools write us and learn where to get them. Every Keen Kutter Tool is sold under this Mark and Motto:

*"The Recollection of Quality Remains  
Long After the Price is Forgotten."*

Trade Mark Registered.

**SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY,**  
St. Louis, New York.