

# KANSAS FARMER



Volume XLIV. Number 34

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 23, 1906

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

### WOULD DO A LOT OF REGULATING.

A call has been issued by James Butler, of Topeka, for a farmers' cooperative congress to meet October 22. Topeka, Kans., is named as the place of meeting. It is announced that—

"The purpose of the congress will be to unite the farmers of the Mississippi Valley in a permanent organization to control farm products and to secure the enactment of laws favorable to the farmers. None of the Mississippi Valley States has a law regulating the organization and control of cooperative associations. Kansas has a law to cover the subject, but it is inadequate, according to the members of such associations. It limits the capital stock to \$100,000 and provides no means of regulating the amount of stock which one member may vote. The call says that another purpose of the meeting will be the formation of a uniform plan for the organization and operation of cooperative telephones, cooperative exchanges, cooperative clearing-houses, cooperative elevators, cooperative creameries, cooperative gins, cooperative warehouses, cooperative terminal markets, cooperative insurance, cooperative factories, and cooperative packing-houses."

"There are hundreds of cooperative telephone companies, insurance companies, and elevators owned by farmers, and we expect to unite on a plan which will permit all of these companies to work in harmony. There are in Kansas alone any number of telephone companies owned and operated in the rural districts. The farmers don't work together enough to have these connected with telephones to terminal markets, and we can unite such interests with the other interests of the farmers in a way that will make them all pay. If we can get the reports of these companies in the North and the reports of the cotton-gins and warehouses in the South and the exchange and clearing-house reports from all parts of the country together, we can select committees composed of the representatives of each interest and have them agree upon a plan for the cooperation of all interests.

"If we could do no more than get the farmers of Minnesota, South Dakota, and Kansas to hold their wheat for a good price, we would save them millions. These States raise as much wheat as the country exports each year, and the farmers could get a better price for their grain than they do. The farmers are now doing the best they can at organization in a haphazard, slipshod way, without method, system, experience, or well-defined uniform plans. A cooperative congress, consisting of hundreds of experienced

representatives in session for a week or longer with experienced committees in the definite lines, would no doubt formulate from the many plans submitted a splendid plan for future work in each line. There is no way to estimate the value of such action to the cooperative movement.

"I beg to advise you that the holders of all school land under old contracts still must be reckoned with unless the land was forfeited by them in strict compliance with the law. This latter condition, of course, I am unable to give information upon, but, generally speaking, the holder of the land under

few cents worth of seeds sent by them at Government expense may stare them in the face in the guise of petty bribes some of these fine days.

### PROFESSOR F. C. BURTIS RESIGNS.

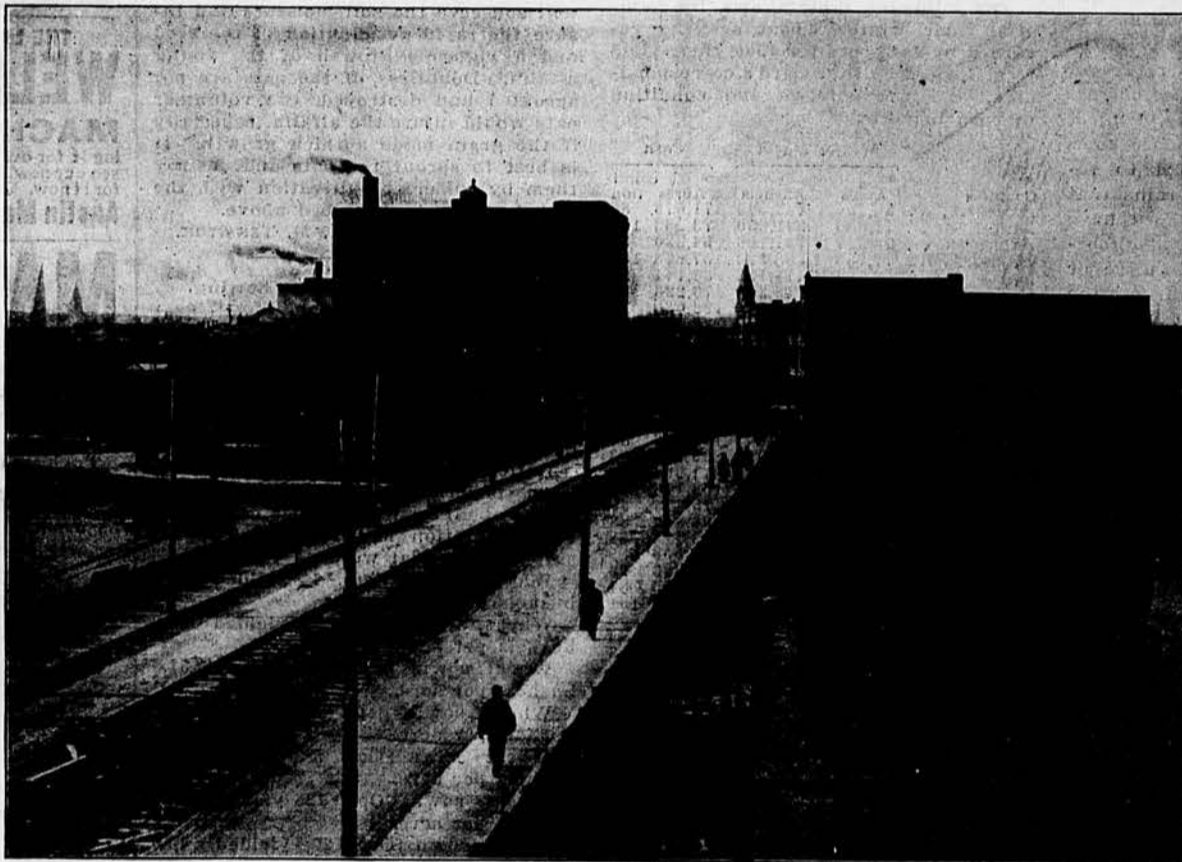
It is with extreme regret that THE KANSAS FARMER learns of the resignation of Professor Francis C. Burtis, of the Oklahoma Agricultural College. For seven years Professor Burtis has been at the head of the department of agriculture in the Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and during this time he not only created the department, but he brought it to such a high rank of efficiency that it was recognized by the country at large as the authority on live-stock and agricultural matters in Oklahoma. Its worth was recognized by the farmers of the entire Southwest, and it was held in high esteem by the other agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the country.

Professor Burtis is a Kansas man. He graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College in the class of 1891, and, for a time, acted as assistant in the department of agriculture and animal husbandry of that institution. On his election to the professorship of agriculture in the Oklahoma College, he at once assumed position as a leader in thought where much thought was needed in the subjugation of a new and wild country of moderate rainfall and of undetermined climatic and soil conditions. His success as an investigator has been conspicuous, and to his efforts, more than to those of any other man, is due the present prominence of Oklahoma as an agricultural State. His activities in the improvement of the live stock of his State have been such that his services will be missed more perhaps by the breeder and feeder than by any other class, though all owe him a debt of gratitude. The resignation of Professor Burtis removes from the active list of college and experiment station officials a young man whom they could hardly afford to lose and whose work has been of real and permanent value to agriculture. While Professor Burtis's plans for the future are not yet mature, we understand that he has chosen a business career. If this be true, we venture the prediction that the energy and ability which have characterized his work in the past will land him a winner in the business world.

### GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Just as people have ceased to wonder at the great earthquake and accompanying fire at San Francisco, and have indulged a feeling of admiration for the splendid pluck with which that city has addressed itself to the apparently endless task of clearing away the debris—just as feelings of pity have commenced to enjoy a rest—

(Continued on page 876.)



One view of Waterloo, Iowa, the most famous manufacturing city of the West.

—With Compliments of Waterville Daily Courier.

"It, therefore, seemed to me that we could expedite matters by holding a farmers' cooperative congress in which all these interests could be represented, and it appears to me to be the proper thing to do. The cooperative grain elevators in the grain States are following the same system, generally speaking, but no uniform terminal market plan has as yet been adopted by any considerable number of them. The weakest feature of all farmers' past attempts at organization was their lack of business system, business rules, uniform plans, and disciplined methods. Such a congress would, in my judgment, attract the attention of farmers all over the United States."

### WESTERN KANSAS SCHOOL LANDS.

A correspondent in Western Kansas writes:

"We are living on school land and understand that nearly all school lands in this county have out old contracts against them. The settlers have been allowed to file and prove up said land, but few have received the deeds. Some of us expect to receive our deeds this fall. Are these old contracts void, or is this land now, after the proving up, etc., subject to contest on these old contracts? If these old contracts hold good, what can be done?"

This inquiry, together with a newspaper clipping on the subject, was forwarded from this office to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who in his reply says:

the old contract may cause great concern on the part of the present holder."

As intimated by the State Superintendent, there may be differences in the cases presented. If in the forfeiture of the old contract the strict letter of the law was followed, the old contract carries with it no rights. If, however, there was ever so slight an error in the proceedings—an error of an officer while attempting to perform his duty in the transaction—both the forfeiture and subsequent acquirement of the land are open to question.

Without doubt these cases are much alike. The interests involved are so great that it will be well for present holders to jointly employ a competent and honest attorney to make a careful examination of the records, and pay him for this examination. If his report shows that the new purchasers have a good case, further proceedings may then be had. These may be in the nature of a defense of a test case, or possibly in the nature of a suit to quiet title.

In every such case pay your attorney for the examination and report, and in no case make his fee dependent upon suit being brought. You can in this way get candid advice if a good lawyer be obtained. If the lawyers in your part of the State are all interested in the speculation in old titles, send away and get an attorney who can be trusted.

An analysis of the vote in the "free-seed" graft shows that only two Kansas Congressmen were for the graft. These two should sharpen their consciences and should remember that a

Agriculture

Kansas Wheat and Corn.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture's statement of the acreage and probable yield of winter wheat in Kansas in 1906, and the acreage and condition of the growing corn, as reported on Wednesday, August 8, says:

Wheat.—The year's yield of winter wheat, as stated at this time by the men who have grown it, and who are now thrashing and marketing it, is 91,385,676 bushels, a very large proportion of which is of more than the usual high quality. The average on the entire area sown is given as 14.7 bushels, but the Government report issued August 10 estimated the average yield per acre at 15.3 bushels. The year's crop, as reported at this time, is 20 per cent larger than that of last year, 41 per cent more than the 1904 yield, and is the State's second greatest. No figures are given as yet of the year's production of spring wheat, but the yield from its largely increased area will add considerably to the State's total wheat output. While the winter wheat yield reported is a careful approximation, that doubtless will answer every practical purpose, it should be understood that the figures represent but a preliminary estimate by correspondents, and are, of course, subject to such amendment as the more complete thrashing returns seem to require in November. Recent rains that have been so beneficial to corn have delayed thrashing in many neighborhoods, and in some portions more or less damage is reported from the sprouting of wheat, much of which is yet in the shock. In line with advices last fall, the probable area sown to winter wheat was placed at 5,900,000 acres; in their conservatism the Board's reporters somewhat underestimated, as the returns of assessors from 104 of the 105 counties show an increase of about 314,000 acres, making the State's total area in winter wheat 6,214,000 acres, from which this year's crop was harvested. Assessors also report 197,088 acres in spring wheat, an increase over 1905 of more than 20 per cent, 335 per cent greater than in 1904, and the largest since 1893. In 1904 thirty-three counties had no spring wheat; this year the number is five. In the more western and northwestern counties considerable macaroni wheat is reported as having been sown, which may in a measure account for the marked increases there in the past two years. The area of wheat (winter and spring) sown for the 1906 crop was the greatest in the State's history, or 110,048 acres more than the next largest, in 1902. The area sown to winter for the crop of 1902, however, was greater than that for this year's. Present reports indicate that, owing to the favorable soil conditions now almost uniformly existing, this fall's sowing will be on a scale never before equalled, only eight counties reporting decreases.

As to this year's yields, 29 counties raised more than one million bushels each, and 11 counties exceeded two million each. Barton leads, as last year, all the others, with an aggregate of 4,618,152 bushels; Sumner next with 4,390,665 bushels, while Reno takes third place with 3,862,145 bushels. The larger yields per acre are in the eastern third of the State, Nemaha County leading with 30 bushels, closely followed by its neighbors, Brown and Atchison, with 29 and 28 bushels, respectively; the lowest are 4 bushels in Ellis, and 5 in Lane, Rush, and Hodgeman.

In the past ten years Kansas has raised wheat-crops aggregating 706,000,000 bushels, and in three of those years the State has to her credit yields of more than 90 million bushels each—a record that stands without a parallel.

Corn.—The area planted to corn is 6,562,856 acres, using last year's figures for the one county whose assessors have not yet reported. This is 236,899 acres less than last year. While nearly two-thirds of the counties report present conditions—based on 100 as a satisfactory situation—ranging from 90 to 100 or above, the other third, comprising not a few of the foremost in area of corn, brings the average for the whole State to 88; the re-

port for June gave it as 79—a gain since then of 9 points. Twenty-two counties report conditions of 100 or above, Harper leading with 115, and the adjoining county of Sumner next, with 109. Forty-five counties range in condition from 90 to 100, making 67 counties with conditions of 90 or above. The lowest condition is 50 in Smith, a county ranking fourth in area planted. Its neighbor on the west, Phillips, standing seventh in area, reports an average condition of 69; its neighbor on the east, Jewell, second in area, has a condition of 77, while Republic, adjoining Jewell on the east, and ranking fifth in area, reports a condition of 68. Marshall County, with the largest area in corn, 204,155 acres, averages in condition 83. Thus it is seen that the State's most noted corn district, of the more central counties of the northern tier, presents a prospect not entirely flattering but far from discouraging, as recently quite abundant rain in most of these counties is rapidly bettering the situation. The 38 counties with conditions of less than 90 average 78. Twenty-five counties having one-half of the State's corn acreage report an average condition of 85. In a majority of the 105 counties the weather and soil have been favorable for vigorous growth, and the more or less general recent rains have greatly improved the prospect throughout.

The following table shows, by counties, their winter wheat area as returned by assessors for 1906, their yield as estimated by the Board's correspondents, and the acreage and condition of corn in each:

Table with columns: Counties, Winter Wheat (Acres, Bushels), Corn (Acres, Condition). Lists 105 counties and their respective agricultural statistics.

Alfalfa on Oats Stubble.

I have four acres of black sandy loam which I have used for a hog-lot for three years. This spring I sowed it in oats and had a good crop, which I allowed the hogs to pasture off, and the ground is now quite thickly covered with shattered oats. Is there any way in which I could prepare the ground for alfalfa? We have had more rain during the past two weeks than we will probably have again for years in the same length of time, and on that piece of ground it simply had to soak in. My plan is to mow the stubble, rake and remove it, take a disk harrow and disk just deep enough to turn, then keep harrowed with a straight-tooth harrow until in shape to seed. Will the volunteer oats hurt the alfalfa this fall? Stafford County. C. W. SILVERS.

Your plan of disking and harrowing the oats stubble land in preparing a seed-bed for alfalfa is just what I would recommend. I would disk the land at once, allowing it to lie for some time until a large part of the oats have germinated, when you might disk again and continue to disk and harrow at intervals until about the first part of September, when the alfalfa should be sown. By this continued cultivation, with favorable weather conditions, the oats will be largely destroyed, leaving a clean field for starting the alfalfa. Also the cultivation will conserve the soil moisture and insure the rapid germination of the seed and a vigorous growth of the young alfalfa. Doubtless, if the oats are not sprouted and destroyed, the volunteer oats would injure the alfalfa, especially if the grain made a thick growth. It is best to sprout the oats and destroy them by sufficient cultivation with the disk harrow, as described above. A. M. TENEYCK.

Questions About Wheat Sowing.

Please inform me when to sow wheat in Butler County to secure the best crop and best pasture. How much seed would you advise sowing per acre on fine bottom land that was in alfalfa until a year ago? Also, how deep should the seed be planted? Butler County. F. M. BROWN.

An experiment in sowing winter wheat at different dates was carried on at this station last season. The results of the trial were as follows:

- Wheat sown Sept. 1 yielded 41.2 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown Sept. 9 yielded 39.9 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown Sept. 21 yielded 52.8 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown Sept. 27 yielded 54.7 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown Oct. 5 yielded 53.2 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown Oct. 12 yielded 45.2 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown Oct. 20 yielded 43.0 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown Nov. 3 yielded 26.7 bushels per acre.

It will be observed that the largest yields of wheat were secured by sowing the last part of September and the first part of October. In former trials carried on at this station some ten years ago, very similar results were secured. Perhaps in Butler County you might sow a little later than the first of October and secure the maximum yield. As a general rule, however, I would recommend that you sow winter wheat the last week of September or the first week of October to secure the largest yields of grain. In order to secure the most fall pasture, however, it would be advisable to sow earlier.

In a rate of seeding trial with winter wheat begun at this station last season the following results have been tabulated:

- Wheat sown at the rate of 2 pecks per acre yielded 55.3 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown at the rate of 4 pecks per acre yielded 56.4 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown at the rate of 5 pecks per acre yielded 57.3 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown at the rate of 6 pecks per acre yielded 54.3 bushels per acre.
Wheat sown at the rate of 8 pecks per acre yielded 54.4 bushels per acre.
It is our usual practice at this station to sow 5 pecks of good seed-wheat per acre, and this rate of seeding gave the largest yield in the trial last season. Seeding 4 pecks per acre, however, gave very nearly as large a yield as seeding 5 pecks, and it is rather surprising that by seeding two pecks of wheat per acre the yield was only 1 bushel less than when 4 pecks per acre were sown. It depends somewhat upon the soil and season as to just what the results may be from thin seeding. On the soil which you describe in a favorable season I should

STEEL WHEELS advertisement with image of a wheel and text: 'with wide tires double the usefulness of the farm wagon. We furnish them any size to fit any axle. Cheaper than repairing old wheels. Catalogue free. EMPIRE MFG. CO., Box 136 A, Quincy, Ill.'

'Drainage is a Good and Permanent Investment.' advertisement with image of a drain tile and text: 'The best results use only the right kind of Porous Land Tile. We have a very interesting pamphlet on farm drainage; shall we mail you Pella Drain-Tile Co., Pella, Ia. a copy?'

SCALES advertisement with image of a scale and text: 'ALL STYLES LOWEST PRICES. 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. AMERICAN SCALE CO., 204 FIDELITY TRUST BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.'

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder, \$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill advertisement with image of a wind mill and text: 'We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalogue and price list. CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Topeka, Kansas.'

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY advertisement with text: 'in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 4. Send for it now. It is FREE. Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago'

MAKE RAIN When You Need It advertisement with image of a rain barrel and text: 'Pack your ground. Save the moisture. By getting an early start and a full stand your crop of corn is assured.'

The Topeka Foundry Packer Will Do It advertisement with image of a packer and text: 'Write for prices and testimonials.'

TOPEKA FOUNDRY CO. advertisement with text: 'Topeka, Kansas.'

BEFORE YOU BUY A MANURE SPREADER advertisement with text: 'SEE that its frame and sills are made of oak; that it has a ball and socket joint on front axle to prevent racking and twisting and steel braces and steel truss rods to guard against warping and sagging. See that the apron does not run backward and forward on hilly ground but insist on a positive and continuous apron drive. "A boy can run it"'

TOPEKA FOUNDRY CO. advertisement with text: 'Topeka, Kansas.'

BEFORE YOU BUY A MANURE SPREADER advertisement with text: 'SEE that its frame and sills are made of oak; that it has a ball and socket joint on front axle to prevent racking and twisting and steel braces and steel truss rods to guard against warping and sagging. See that the apron does not run backward and forward on hilly ground but insist on a positive and continuous apron drive. "A boy can run it"'

Appleton Manure Spreader advertisement with image of a manure spreader and text: 'See that it is practically automatic and so simple that any boy who can drive a team can run it as well as any man and control its every operation without leaving the seat. The Appleton Manure Spreader has all these improved features and many others equally important. Write to-day for free catalogue and special prices and terms. APPLETON MANUFACTURING CO., 19 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.'

consider 4 pecks of wheat per acre a good amount to sow.

In a trial conducted at this station last season in planting wheat at different depths, results were as follows:

Wheat planted 1 1/2 inches deep yielded 56.3 bushels per acre.

Wheat planted 2 inches deep yielded 60.7 bushels per acre.

Wheat planted 2 1/2 inches deep yielded 59.8 bushels per acre.

Wheat planted 3 inches deep yielded 57.4 bushels per acre.

Wheat planted 3 1/2 inches deep yielded 57.1 bushels per acre.

Wheat planted 4 inches deep yielded 55.6 bushels per acre.

The wheat was sown with the ordinary grain-drill and the different depths were secured by setting the lever in the different notches. For the shallow depth, the lever was set in the last notch, or just as shallow as the drill could be run. The wheat was hardly covered, but we estimated that the furrow was about 1 1/2 inches deep. By placing the lever in the second notch, the grain was sown a trifle deeper and was better covered, and the depth was estimated at 2 inches. This method of seeding gave the largest yield last season. The next largest yield was secured by sowing 2 1/2 inches deep. Usually we recommend to sow wheat 2 1/2 to 3 inches deep, and with the average season and the average condition of the seed-bed I should recommend that depth of seeding. The seed-bed in which the trial was made last season was in excellent condition at seeding time. With the soil looser and drier, the shallow seeding would doubtless not have given as good results.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Grasses For Eastern Kansas.**

I have a piece of first-bottom, stump land which overflows when the creek is high. This land is now in corn and I wish to seed it down for pasture. When is the best time to seed? What kind of seed would you advise planting? Also advise as to best method of working the land to subdue a heavy growth of weeds.

Would timothy planted in corn at the last cultivation be apt to succeed?

E. E. PEMBER.

Your correspondent is doubtless located somewhere in Eastern Kansas. A good combination of grasses to seed for pasture on the land described is English blue-grass, Bromus inermis, orchard-grass, and red clover, sowing about 10 pounds of seed of each of the grasses with 3 or 4 pounds of clover per acre. Timothy might also be included in the above combination. With other grasses, timothy serves very well as a pasture grass, but it is not a desirable grass to sow alone for pasture. If your purpose is to produce permanent pasture, it may be well to sow Kentucky blue-grass with timothy and, white clover, sowing 10 pounds each of the grasses with 2 or 3 pounds of white clover per acre, or a small amount of Kentucky blue-grass could be sown with the first combination of grasses named.

If the fall is wet and the corn is not too weedy, it may be possible to secure a catch of grass by seeding in the corn. It would not be advisable to sow in the weeds. The only practical plan is to cultivate the corn so as to destroy the weeds and produce a favorable seed-bed for starting the grass. If the weeds have already made such a growth that they can not be destroyed by cultivating with the one-horse cultivator, then I think it best not to attempt to seed the land this fall.

It would be possible to cut up the early corn, say about September 1. Cut the weeds with a mower, remove them from the field, and then prepare a seed-bed by disking and harrowing. If the weather and soil conditions were favorable, the grass might be sown as late as September 15, although it is preferable to sow earlier. The clover had best be seeded early in the spring, about the time the snow goes off or before the frost is entirely out of the ground, with the purpose of taking advantage of the freezing and thawing and the early spring rains for covering the seed.

On the whole, I would recommend the early spring seeding of both the grass-seed and the clover. If the land is very weedy, it would be advisable to cut up the corn and mow and remove the weeds so as not to allow the seed to shatter on the ground. Then by disking and harrowing early in the spring, a favorable seed-bed may be prepared. When corn has been well cultivated and kept free from weeds, this method of early spring seeding by disking and harrowing corn-stubble land has proved a successful one in se-

curling good stands of grasses and alfalfa. We have also secured successful stands with the stalks remaining on the ground, simply by cutting the stalks down with a stalk-cutter and preparing the ground by disking and harrowing, leaving the stalks on the land. The covering produced by the stalks really seems to be a benefit in preventing the ground from washing and packing by the beating of heavy rains, and the stalks also offer some protection to the young grass or alfalfa-plants. In starting the alfalfa in this way, the stalks bother some the first season, provided the crop is cut for hay, since the stalks are raked up with the hay, but by the second year after seeding the stalks are largely decayed, so that they do not bother much in putting up the hay. In seeding down land for pasture, however, the stalks would not be troublesome in this way.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**To Destroy Foxtail.**

Please advise how to rid a field of foxtail. HARLEY FRENCH, Butler County.

About the only way to rid the field of foxtail is to sprout the seed which is in the soil and then destroy all of the plants before they mature seed again. This is a rather strenuous undertaking and could hardly be accomplished in the growing of ordinary farm-crops. However, by growing such crops as corn or Kafir-corn, and cultivating well, continuing the cultivation late into the season, and using the hoe if necessary, it is possible to very largely clear a field of all kinds of weeds, including foxtail.

Another good way to clear land of weeds and at the same time conserve the soil moisture and put the ground into excellent condition for planting or seeding is to plow wheat or early spring grain land soon after harvest, and as the weeds start, destroy them by frequent cultivation.

The growth of foxtail and other weeds may be prevented to a large extent by growing such crops as millet, sowed sorghum, sowed Kafir-corn, etc. Such crops fully occupy the land and smother out all weeds, when, if care is taken to prevent the growth and seeding of weeds after the crop is harvested, by plowing and cultivating, the soil may be put into good condition for future cropping.

Another way to subdue foxtail and nearly all other weeds is to seed the land down to grass. Grasses best adapted for sowing in your section of the State are Bromus inermis and English blue-grass. Foxtail can not be eradicated from the land by seeding to alfalfa. Enough of the foxtail will grow and seed to continually reseed the land, and usually the foxtail will gradually crowd out the alfalfa. Better clean up a piece of land, destroying the foxtail by one of the methods described above before seeding to alfalfa.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Japan Clover.**

Will you kindly give me some advice regarding Japan Clover. When should the seed be sown, how should the ground be prepared, also will it grow if the seed is scattered broadcast on sod without plowing? Is this clover a desirable grass for pasture?

Cherokee County. H. A. FORKNER.

Japan clover is most commonly sown in the spring. In the Southern States it is often sown in the fall, but it would be advisable to sow in the fall in this State. Also, it is best not to sow too early in the spring, since the plants are very tender and easily destroyed by frost.

A seed-bed for seeding Japan clover is prepared in very much the same way as a seed-bed for seeding alfalfa or any grass-seed. The seed may be sown by any of the ordinary methods of sowing alfalfa or grass-seed, a common method being to sow broadcast by hand. When sown alone, 10 pounds is sufficient seed to sow per acre.

It will doubtless be possible to start the Japan clover on sod land without plowing; simply disk and harrow the sod in order to give some cover for the seed, and in a favorable season the clover will start well. Japan clover is an annual and starts from the seed each year, but owing to its remarkable power to retain its hold upon the soil through the shattering of its seed and the growing of the same, it is able to maintain its hold upon the land much the same as though it were a perennial plant.

Japan clover is much used for pasture in the South. It is not usually relished by stock at first, but they soon learn to like it and are then fond of it. Some writers have spoken of it as being the most valuable grazing-plant

**Did Your Wheat Crop Average 45 Bushels Per Acre? If Not We Can Tell You Why**

Pure, graded seed is the first essential for a good crop. It makes no difference what the weather or seed bed may be, without good seed you will not get a good crop. You have no control over the elements but with a moderately fertile soil, by preparing your seed bed and sowing clean, graded, perfect seed, unless the season be unfavorable you can be assured of a 45-bushel crop.

**DO IT NOW!!** Decide that this season you will do everything in your power to insure a perfect crop. Prepare your seed bed with care but above all else sow clean, graded seed.

A "Perfection" Cleaner, Separator and Grader will enable you to properly prepare your seed grain. It will remove all Rye, Oats, Cheat, and other noxious seeds from your wheat and will more than pay for itself on even the smallest farm. It separates, cleans and makes three grades all in one operation and will handle any kind of seed or grain from Corn to Red Top.

Decide now and write us to-day so that we can show you why a "Perfection" has eclipsed the fanning mill and why it is the best.



What F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture said of the "Perfection" in sworn testimony given at a recent court proceedings:  
"It was nearer perfection than anything of the kind I had ever seen and far more so than I had supposed possible. I couldn't have believed it without seeing it."

Tell us what kind of grain you raise and we will send you cleaned samples showing the way a PERFECTION will clean and grade it.

**Lewis-Tuttle Manufacturing Co.**  
305 C Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

"Dempster Gasoline Engines 2 to 25 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 Mill Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of

- Gasoline Engines
- Wind Mills
- Pumps and Cylinders
- Steel and Wood Tanks
- Well Machinery
- Grain Drills
- Cultivators

**DEMPSTER IMPROVED STEEL WIND MILL No 7**

ROLLER RIM GEARS

THEY STOP THE ROSE AND LESSEN THE WEAR. LATEST, STRONGEST, BEST. FACTORY, BEATRICE, NEB.

## WHY BUY A CORN-BINDER

When You Can Purchase a Sled-Cutter for One-tenth the price.

Runs easy, and cuts and gathers corn, cane, Kafir-corn, or anything which is planted in rows.

Ask your Implement Dealer for it, or send

**\$10.00**

to

**Green Corn Cutter Co.,**  
TOPEKA, KANS.

Fully Protected by Patents.

## How About YOUR Ensilage?

"OHIO" Ensilage Cutters cut two ways—cut and elevate the corn into silo at an amazing speed; and cut off huge slices from your ensilage expenses. How does it "cut" expenses? By its immense capacity, its self feed mechanism, its power-saving direct draft blower, its simply operated silage distributor, its minimum use of power for maximum results.

Silage as a milk and beef producer is far superior to grain. Our book "Modern Silage Methods" (10c) tells all about it. Our Ensilage Cutter Catalog will easily convince the man who wants the best. Send for it. Manufactured only by

**The Silver Manufacturing Co.,**  
Salem, Ohio.

**WHITMAN'S "WORLD'S"**

LARGEST & MOST PERFECT

**GUARANTEED TO**

ALSO LARGE LINE FIRST CLASS

SEND FOR

**WHITMAN AGRIC. CO.**

VICTORIOUS  
&  
IN USE  
TO  
THE  
WORLD  
OVER

**STANDARD BALING PRESSES**

LINE IN AMERICA.

**HAVE NO EQUAL**

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

CATALOGUE.

**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

Received the GRAND PRIZE, highest award, on Belt and Horse Presses, World's Fair, St. Louis.

that grows in the South. Since it starts late in the spring, it only provides grazing during the summer and autumn months.

On account of its lack of hardiness, Japan clover is not considered a valuable pasture-plant in this State, although I have learned that this clover has become established in some places in Southern Kansas and appears to be hardy. At this station it invariably winter-kills.

Japan clover is valuable not only as a forage-plant, but it is an excellent soil-renovator and in the Southern States is credited with the renovation of soils so poor that the return from the land previous to cropping with Japan clover was not worth the labor of tillage.

For further information regarding Japan clover, I refer you to the book "Clovers and How to Grow Them," by Professor Thos. Shaw, published by the Orange Judd Co., New York, N. Y. A. M. TENEYCK.

Horticulture

Poison Oak.

I would like to know how to kill out poisonous ivy, or oak, as it is sometimes called. It grows along the edge of the banks of draws or creeks, and poisons many people in the summer, when it is green or leafed out, when they walk near it. I have tried to kill it out in June by covering it about one foot deep with old bunch-grass hay and burning it. I thought that would kill it, but it did not. It grows from three to fourteen inches high, and its leaves look something like those on box-elder trees. Now as I have some of it on my place and have found it to be a great nuisance, I would be glad to learn of a way to get rid of it. Sheridan County. JOHN L. FRYE.

The plant of which you complain is probably the low-growing form of poison oak, which the botanist calls Rhus toxicodendron, whereas, the climbing species or Poison Ivy is Rhus radicans. Both species are poisonous, and both are very difficult to eradicate when they have become established in a locality. It requires persistent effort for some time to entirely destroy it, unless it happens to be growing in some locality where other plants are not wanted, such as ball or tennis grounds, when it can be killed by a heavy application of salt, soda arsenite, or other chemicals poisonous to plant growth. It requires such a large quantity to kill the poison oak that other plants for some little distance about it are very liable to be killed, and for some time other plants will not grow.

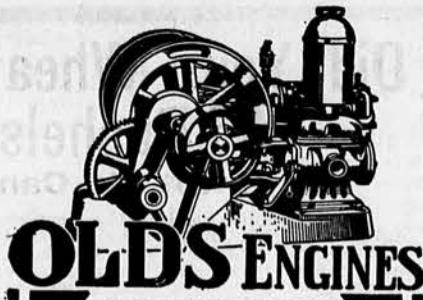
Repeated burnings at such time as the plant is making a heavy growth will in time greatly check its growth, especially if it be done during dry hot weather.

On the college campus we have for a number of years practiced pulling and burning the vines, trying with a spade to secure as much as possible of the roots of the plants. Some people are nearly or quite immune to the poisonous properties, and we have succeeded in finding some one who had no fear of the poison. As a precaution, we furnish the workman a pair of heavy gauntlet gloves and caution him to be very careful not to let it come in contact with the face. By going over the grounds two or three times a season, we have greatly reduced its growth. Some plants will start each season, though they are becoming much less vigorous. I am sorry that I can not give you some easy way of getting rid of this nuisance, as it deserves to be regarded as one of the very dangerous weeds, causing a great deal of suffering and annoyance. Like many other shrubby plants, its vitality is great and it springs from the root for some seasons after being cut and grubbed. Eternal vigilance seems to be the price of freedom from poison ivy and poison oak. ALBERT DICKENS.

Ants in Alfalfa-Field.

My alfalfa-field is infested with red field-ants. They are making their little ant-hills all over the field and killing the alfalfa. They are spreading during this dry summer at an alarming rate. What can I do to kill them and save the alfalfa-field? Smith County. C. A. MIEHE.

The red field-ant causing trouble in your alfalfa is a wide-spread pest in Kansas, though, except under more intensive farming than has so far been the practice in the West, its injuries have been overlooked in the main. The species is probably known as the



OLDS ENGINES

There is no gas engine as simple as the 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 (2-3 h. p.) Type G (8-50 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 16 x 20, beautifully colored, suitable for framing.

Olds Gas Power Co., 20 Chestnut St., Lansing, Mich. Branch Offices—K. C. and Omaha

mound-building prairie-ant (Pogonomyrmex occidentalis), and is one of our largest and most prolific kinds. It occurs throughout the State west of the sixth principal meridian. It builds large mounds of earth, roofing these carefully with gravel; coal-cinders, bits of broken glass, or similar material available in the locality. The mounds open by one or several mouths, which are carefully closed at night or in unfavorable weather. About the mound is a broad, cleared space from which the vegetation is kept down, and to this fact, added to the obstruction of the mounds to cultivation of the fields, is due the undesirable character of the insect. Under the mound is a series of galleries, some mere passages, and others broadened into breeding-rooms and storage-chambers. In large and populous mounds these excavations extend through a considerable space and to a depth sometimes as great as nine feet below the surface. The cleared space about the mound varies with the size of the colony, but commonly ranges from eight to twelve or fifteen feet in diameter, though I measured one of twenty-five feet. In even the larger mounds the height of the conical elevation is not often greater than one foot, and more often not above half that height.

In selecting the sites for the nests, they are very likely to choose smooth areas of good soil, such as the farmer himself prefers, along the stream sides or sloping draws, and as the association of colonies is made likely by such favorable locations, several of them are usually found together there. They thus become a serious drawback to the profitable occupation of the area, and should be driven out. Since each colony is independent, and a distinct source of repopulation, if the work be thoroughly done, each one is to be attacked by itself, and the most successful method is by fumigation with carbon bisulfide. Opening the top of the mound and exposing the chambers a few inches under the center, pour in a quantity of the liquid and cover the opening with a pan or tub, making all tight around by drawing the earth up to the edges of the vessel. As the galleries extend to some depth, and as the prolific mothers live within the interior, it is well to use plenty of the liquid and finish if possible with the one application. After the liquid is volatilized, the gas may be ignited by a match, and the explosion will drive the gas to the inner chambers, completing the work. Unless it be thoroughly done, so as to kill the mothers in the breeding chambers, the colony will in time be reestablished.

In one small area of seven acres of alfalfa on the grounds of the Hays Branch of the Kansas Experiment Station were located about fifty colonies, and it will be evident on calculation that the space thus drawn from profitable cultivation is a matter of real importance, warranting an effort to destroy these tireless intruders. E. A. POPENOE, Entomologist State Experiment Station.

Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Return, \$17.50. Santa Fe. Tickets on sale daily, good returning as late as October 31, liberal stop-over privileges allowed. Fast Colorado Flyer from Topeka 10.35 p. m. arrives Colorado early next morning. Rock ballast track and Harvey eating houses. T. L. KING, C. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans.

The Forests and How to Save Them. DR. THOS. E. WILL, OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF FORESTRY BEFORE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, GREENSBURG, KANS.

According to the census, forest products are exceeded only by those of agriculture, meat-packing, and minerals. Taking into account its influence in tempering the force of wind and rain, in fostering and protecting manufacturing, mining, stock-raising, and agriculture, and in its relations to health, the forest is unsurpassed in its importance to the human race. From cradle to grave we constantly draw upon its products. We consume each year enough flooring to floor the State of Delaware; enough shingles to shingle the District of Columbia; enough lath to load a train extending from Chicago to Memphis; enough fuel wood to make a wood-pile half a mile square, and enough railroad ties to build a road around the world and back across the Atlantic. The value of our wood products consumed annually would suffice to meet the appropriations of a billion-dollar Congress.

The American forest is being destroyed as was the buffalo, and as, in more recent years, have been our supply of natural gas and oil. Among the enemies of the forest are wind, insects, stock which destroy the young growth, the unthinking pioneer who clears forested hillsides from which under agriculture the tillable soil soon washes away, wasteful lumbermen, and, worst of all, fire. To the ravages of these forest fires we have been strangely oblivious; but the rising price of all wood products, a movement but fairly begun, at last compels us to give attention.

A vitally important aspect of the forest question is the connection between wood and water. The effect of rainfall in a heavily timbered region from that of rainfall upon bare ground is widely different. In the first instance, the force of the rain is broken and the drops trickle down the branches and trunks of the trees or fall gently to the ground. Here they sink into the forest mulch which, like a sponge, absorbs them. Through this the water percolates slowly, to be absorbed by the open, porous soil of the woodland; and then carried, by underground circulation, to the springs on the sides of the hills and mountains, from which it feeds the brooks and rivers. Rivers thus supplied maintain a comparatively equal volume of clear, healthful water the year round, to the great advantage of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other interests involved.

Rain, however, falling upon a slope or mountain side from which the forest has been removed by ax and fire, rushes madly to the streams, carrying with it silt, sand, gravel, boulders, and debris. The rivers and harbors gradually fill with mud, to the serious detriment of commerce. The rivers overflow, destroying agricultural lands by washing away their soils or by burying them in sands, and sweeping away residences, factories, and railroads within their reach. Rainfall, otherwise a blessing, becomes a curse. The flood, in turn, is followed by the drought. To prevent such conditions we must preserve the forest.

The plains, as well as the mountains and forest regions, have their problems. One of these is the wind, which drifts the sand, burying fields, orchards, streams, and railroads. Another is the irregular stream flow, with alternating low water and floods. The experience of the Kaw River Valley in 1903 is typical. The heavy hardwood forest which once filled the valley between Kansas City and St. Marys was cut away by the early settlers, and the land along the river banks was cultivated. The soil, which hitherto had been held in place by the forests, now easily washed, and the river bed became partially filled. In addition, the river was crooked. Heavy rains in 1903 swelled the stream, which with its half-filled channel the sooner overflowed. Where unprotected by trees, the banks frequently burst and the river, in many places, changed its channel, cutting across the bends. Valuable fields were washed away, and others were buried in sand. The total damage to crops, farm lands, buildings, etc., by this flood is estimated at \$22,000,000.

A large share of damage from the Kaw River flood could have been prevented. To forestall its possible recurrence, the channel should be straightened, caving banks should be protected by planting at the water's edge a row of willow poles bound together with fence wire, dropping over the bank, and permitted to grow in the mud. A broad belt of trees should be planted on either

Make More Money on Fruit Crops

Everyone who grows fruit, whether a large commercial grower, or one who has only a few fruit trees, a berry patch or a garden, should be interested in knowing how to get the most profit from his crops.

THE FRUIT GROWER

ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI is the only magazine in America which is devoted exclusively to the interests of those who grow fruit. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains from 36 to 76 pages each month. It tells all about fruit of all kinds—and nothing but fruit—how to market, how to pack, cultivate, spray, prune, how to MAKE MORE MONEY from your crops. Sample copy will be sent free. Regular price is a dollar a year, and each subscriber is entitled to a choice of any one of our series of ten "Brother Jonathan" Fruit Books—the best in existence.

Three Months Free

We are so confident The Fruit-Grower will please you that we will send it to you three months absolutely free if you will mention paper in which you saw this advertisement. If, after three months, you like the paper, we will make you a special offer for twelve months more. If you don't like it, notify us and we will take your name off the list. The three months will cost you nothing. We offer Cash Prizes for new subscribers—write for particulars. Write your name and address in blanks below and mail to Fruit-Grower Co., Box A, St. Joseph, Mo.

FRUIT-GROWER CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO. I accept your FREE three month's trial offer. At end of three months I will either pay for a year's subscription or notify you to stop paper. In either event there is to be NO charge for the three month's trial. Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Route or P. O. Box Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Town: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

WINTER Wheat, 60 bushels per acre Catalog and samples free. John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis

STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, La.

SEEDS That will Grow PLANTS That will Bloom None better, even at the high prices. Special bargains: BREDS, 10 pkts. Annual Flowers, 10c; 5 pkts. Vegetables, 10c. PLANTS, 6 Boxes, \$6; Geraniums, \$6; 6 Begonias, \$6; 4 Pelargoniums, \$6. My catalog prices will surprise you. Catalog and packet Royal Giant Flower Seeds free. A. C. Anderson, Columbus, Nebraska.

SEED WHEAT For sale. Pure wheat of my own raising which made the following averages, per acre: Zimmerman 45 bu's., Fulso-Mediterranean, 41 bu; Karkoo, 40 bu; This wheat re-cleaned and sacked, either variety. I will sell at \$1.10 per bu. f. o. b., Manhattan. Checks accepted. Address A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kan.

Well Drills and Drillers' Supplies The best on the market. Manufactured by THATCHER & SONS, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Write for circulars and prices.

Combination Thief - Proof Whip and Walking Stick The Greatest Novelty of the age. No buggy is complete without one. Price, \$1; postage paid to any part of U. S. Address E. T. Davis Co., Tippacanoe City, Ohio. Send your orders quick.

CEMENT FENCE POST or Building Blocks WITH THE CROUCH \$10 MACHINE Any Farm Hand can use it. Will not rust or burn. Cheaper than wood, and will last for ages. Circulars Free. Ellsworth Crouch, Oakland, Kansas

The Hay Baler which is in a class by itself. "ELI" PRESSES bale fastest and best for shipping and market. Largest Feed Opening. Horse and steam power, 22 styles and sizes. Many featured machines, standard of the world. Get the Free Eli catalogue. Collins Plow Co., 1208 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

The Arch Pump Equalizer will equalize the stroke of pump so it will pump with any visible breeze. Will fix your pumps so the Mill will not stop on the up-stroke just before it passes center stand and wait for more wind. Will fix pump so wife or children can pump. Price \$1.50. The Arch Pump Equalizer Co. Council Bluffs, Iowa.

CUTS Engraving Dept. of the Mail and Breeze (Topeka) makes our CUTS.

er side of the stream from the mouth to St. Marys, and narrowing of the mouth should be forbidden.

The Forest Service exists to perpetuate and extend the forests of the United States. It believes in the policy of National forest reserves. These were authorized by Congress in 1891. Since then, successive Presidents have proclaimed reserves on the public domain until the reserve area now exceeds the area of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. These reserves are administered by the Forest Service for the benefit of all concerned. Wood fit for cutting is sold and removed; and grazing, mining, and agriculture are permitted on the reserves under proper restrictions; but the forests themselves, and the river flow depending upon them, are carefully preserved, while fires are intelligently guarded against.

The Forest Service also gladly cooperates with private forest owners, large and small. It teaches these how to manage their lands as permanent forest tracts and make them pay, cutting at stated intervals an amount of timber equal to the growth in that period, as other crops of the soil are harvested. In the treeless regions it encourages tree planting. This it does, first, by example. On the Dismal River Reserve, near Halsey, Nebr., it maintains a large forest nursery where it raises forest nursery stock for use on the reserves. On the Garden City (Kansas) Reserve it planted 91,000 trees this year. The Forest Service also urges the planting of trees by individuals and by farmers' organizations; it stands ready to aid these in selecting species and by advising methods of planting.

The Forest Service publishes literature on the various aspects of forestry. All interested are invited to write the Forester at Washington, D. C.

**A SNAP FOR FARMER BOYS.**

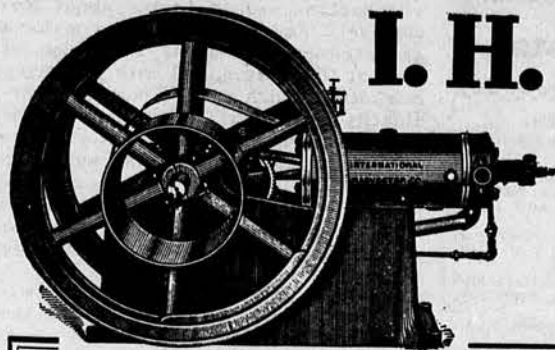
Beginning on December 27 and lasting until January 5 next, there will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, a series of the most important meetings ever held in the State. It may be called a nine-days' institute. This institute will include in its various sessions, the boys' corn contest, stock and stock-judging, corn and corn-judging, and then the annual meetings of the Kansas Corn-Breeders' Association, the Kansas State Dairy Association, the Kansas Good Roads Association, the Kansas Poland-China Breeders' Association, the Kansas Berkshire Breeders' Association, the Kansas Draft-horse breeders, and the Aberdeen-Angus breeders.

What a treat this will be. A visit to the beautiful Agricultural College, which is the wonderland of Kansas, with nine whole days in which to see the sights and attend all these meetings; what would you not give for this privilege? It is worth working for, is it not?

Now, THE KANSAS FARMER is very much interested in these meetings and it is also very much interested in you. It proposes to give you a chance to attend these meetings, visit the college, and have the time of your life without costing you a cent. It is this way:

Any farmer's son in Kansas, who will get up a club of new subscribers for THE KANSAS FARMER at the introductory rate of 50 cents for each new subscriber to the aggregate amount of \$20, before December 21, 1906, will be given a free trip to Manhattan and return to his home, and have his board bill paid in Manhattan during the nine days of the institute.

Write to The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans., for full instructions, sample copies, and blanks.



**I. H. C. Farm Powers**

**That a Boy Can Run**

That means something. A man's power in the biggest and widest sense of the word but so simple that his boy can run it.

Don't get a complicated engine even if you are a thorough mechanic.

I. H. C. engines are farm engines, intended to be run by farmers, doing farmers' work. They are made as simple as it is possible to make them and have the proper efficiency.

They are not only simple—they are scientifically and conscientiously built. Designed by men who know what a gasoline engine should be. Built so they can stand the most rigid test that can be put upon them.

An imperative factory requirement is that every engine must develop 20% to 40% more than its rating of power. If it fails in this test it is sent back to the factory as a deficient engine.

Equipped for use with **GAS, GASOLINE OR ALCOHOL.**

For certainty of response, quickness of action, smooth running and low cost of running for power made, they have no real competitors.

Designed and built and tested so that no man can possibly make a mistake when he buys one.

We cannot afford to sell any other kind. Vertical, Horizontal, Portable, Stationary—many convenient sizes. Can be used for any work about the farm, from turning the grindstone to operating a threshing machine. Call on the International Agent or write for catalogue.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**  
(Incorporated.)

**Kentucky Blue-grass Seed**

For a beautiful as well as a most profitable pasture sow Blue-grass. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from September until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, and full particulars write **MT. AIRY SEED FARM, PARIS, KENTUCKY.**

**ALFALFA SEED FOR FALL SEEDING**

Strictly Kansas grown seed. Write for prices.

Highest award at St. Louis Exposition.

**MOBETH & KINNISON,**

**GARDEN CITY, KANSAS**

**CATALPA AND OSAGE FOR POSTS**

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

**WINTER SEED WHEAT**

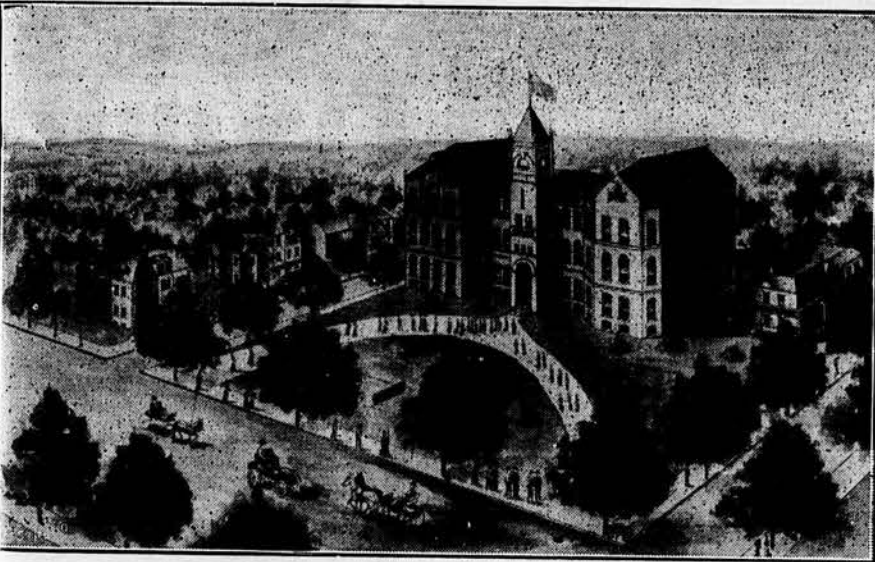
**62 BUSHELS PER ACRE** That's the yield of Ratekin's new imported "Malakoff" Winter Wheat. This wheat was imported by us from Russia, near the Black Sea, five years ago. We have grown and sold thousands of bushels of it. It has been thoroughly tested everywhere. It is as hardy as rye. Many experimental stations pronounce it the largest yielder, surest croper and best quality of milling wheat grown. Seed wheat circular with full description of winter wheat, rye, timothy, clover and other grass seeds mailed free, with sample of "Malakoff" to all who want to make a change of seed. Write to-day. Address **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.**



**Order Today---Apple Shipping Boxes**

Just what you need to get the top market price. 1 bu. size, nicely lettered. Made by California Pine Box Lumber Co. For prices address at once,

**WHITEKER BROS., Topeka, Kansas**  
**WHOLESALE FRUIT DEALERS.**



**Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa. A Popular College for Farm Boys and Girls.**

A reporter for THE KANSAS FARMER was recently shown through the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa, and while we had often heard of this widely known institution, we were not prepared for the astonishment and surprise of our visit. The college is really ten associated schools, each school complete and of the very highest character in all of its work. Space does not permit description of the separate departments, but we feel that we owe it to our readers to give a few general facts which impressed us most. This school, of all other independent schools of the West, stands unique and alone, for while they have every one of them we believe, had their financial reverses and change of management and consequent loss of public confidence, this school has uniformly maintained its remarkable prosperity and has never had a financial reverse and always an increasing and ever-widening patronage and larger public confidence. Its twenty-fifth anniversary will be celebrated at the close of next year. The year beginning September 4 will be its twenty-fifth year. It has, in this period of wonderful growth, sent out more than 15,000 students all over the country, east and west, and has the proud record of training more farmers' sons and daughters of this Middle West than any other one school.

From the roster of the students in the college office, we were impressed with the immense popularity of this school among the farmers and their children. These young people from the farm in large numbers choose the business course and the shorthand course, and are soon prepared for entering business offices as bookkeepers, stenographers, cashiers, etc., and with their sturdy rural blood they are sought by city employers in preference to any others. Many others of these young people take lines of training for teachers' certificates and become independent successful teachers in public schools, and some of them in colleges; still others prepare themselves in music and

earn large financial rewards from their art.

This wonderful school seems to be a training station for the recruits who are to reinforce the great industrial and intellectual army for the world's daily work. We were impressed with the fact that no better surroundings or more healthful situation for any school could anywhere be found. Every department was equipped with the most substantial and modern fixtures and appliances and furniture. Our reporter could think of nothing lacking to make the work of this famous school more thorough and effective. So successful has the school been in the past that it now pays students' railroad fare, an unheard-of thing in the history of schools until about two years ago this college made its announcement. Sixteen States were represented in the attendance the past year, and representatives of these States have furnished a flattering testimonial published in the complete bulletin of the college. These bulletins are different from those of the average school. We wish every young person reading this brief account would send for one of them. They are mailed free. They are sure to impress every reader with a higher estimate of his own possibilities.

The large plant of the institution affords ample accommodations for their nearly a thousand students annually, and with their fine faculty of professional men and women, their practical courses of study, their exceedingly low rates of expense, and even then the payment of students' railroad fare, with the thousands of friends and former students representing the successful results of the training of this school, and with many more advantages we might name, we predict a still larger attendance of students through the next year, their quarter centennial, than the institution has ever before had to cross its threshold within a single year.

We want all young people who are thinking of school this fall to write to President J. M. Hussey, of the Western Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa, for a complete bulletin, referred to above, before deciding where they will attend.

**Kansas State Exposition Company**

**Topeka, Kansas**

**September 10 to 15, '06**

**Summer Meeting**

**Plenty of Racing Many New Features**  
**Largest of Its Kind in Kansas**  
**Splendid Attractions Grand Music**

**M. A. Low, Pres. R. T. Kreipe, Sec.**

**One Fare and A Third on all Railroads**

**When Writing Our Advertisers Please Mention This Paper**

Stock Interests

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

- September 20, 1906—Duroc-Jerseys at Hutchinson State Fair, N. B. Sawyer, Cherryvale, Kans.
September 26, 1906—Peck, Putman and Lamb Bros., Tecumseh, Neb.
September 26, 1906—Valley Brook Shorthorns, J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Kansas, owner, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., Manager.
September 26, 27, 1906—Hope Agricultural and Live Stock Fair & Sale, H. K. Little, Secretary, Hope, Kans.
Oct. 2, 1906—Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans.
October 2, 1906—M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kans., Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns.
October 2, 3 and 4, 1906—Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and Galloways, During State Fair, W. F. Hurlbut, Manager, Sedalia, Mo. Entries solicited.
October 2, 3 and 4, 1906—Berksires, Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys and Chester-Whites, During State Fair, W. E. Hurlbut, Manager, Sedalia, Mo. Entries solicited.
October 2-4-5, 1906—Glasco Live Stock Association sale of pure-bred stock, Glasco, Kans.
October 10, 1906—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
October 11, 1906—American Galloway Breeders' Association Combination Sale, Kansas City, Mo.
October 17, 1906—W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans.
October 17, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Pruitt, Asherville, Kans.
October 18, 1906—East Lynn Herefords, Will H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.
October 17, 18, 19, 1906—Frank Rockefeller, Herefords at Kansas City, Mo.
October 18, 1906—Choice Duroc-Jerseys, C. A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo.
October 18, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kans.
Oct. 18, 1906—Frank McNeals, Summerfield, Kansas, Poland-Chinas.
October 20, 1906—W. R. Dowling, Norcatur, Kans. Poland-Chinas.
October 23-24, 1906—E. A. Eagle & Sons, Agricola, Kans.
October 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Frank A. Dawley Waldo, Kans.
October 25, 1906—D. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans., Poland-Chinas.
October 25, 1906—Poland-Chinas, T. J. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.
October 25, 1906—Poland-Chinas, O. W. Stalder, Salem, Neb.
October 27, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Chas. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
October 24, 1906—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jerseys.
October 30, 1906—Leon Calhoun's sale of Poland-Chinas at Atchison, Kans.
October 30, 1906—J. B. Davis & Son, Fairview, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
October 31, 1906—Poland-Chinas, O. B. Smith, Cuba, Kans.
November 1, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Carl Jensen & Sons, Belleville, Kans.
November 1, 1906—Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kans.
November 1 and 2, 1906—Herefords and Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McAvock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
November 2, 1906—Champion herd O. I. C. Swine, Dr. O. L. Kerr, Independence, Mo.
November 5, 7, 8, 1906—Sale of all beef breeds, Kansas City State Pavilion, R. A. Ford, Lawson, Mo., Manager.
November 8, 1906—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 13, 1906—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
November 14, 1906—Poland-Chinas, F. R. Barrett, Cadmus, Neb.
November 16, 1906—G. M. Heberd, Peck, Kans.
November 20-23, 1906—Blue Ribbon sale of all beef breeds, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.
November 27, 1906—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
December 6, 1906—American Galloway Breeders' Association Combination Sale, Chicago, Ill.
December 11-12, 1906—James A. Funkhouser and Charles W. Armour, sale pavilion, Kansas City.
Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1907—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
Feb. 7, 1907—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 13, 1907—J. B. Davis & Son, Fairview, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
Feb. 18, 1907—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., Durocs.
February 19, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jerseys.
February 20, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
Feb. 21, 1907—Leon Carter & Co., Asherville, Kans Duroc-Jerseys.
February 23, 1907—Wichita, Kansas, Poland-China bred sow sale, J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kansas, Mgr.
April 3, 4 and 5, 1907—Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
May 1, 2 and 3, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt—November 13, 14, 15, 1906, at Arkansas City, Kans., J. E. Knox, Nardin, O. T., manager; Dec. 6, 7, 1906, at Anthony, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager; Dec. 18, 19, 1906, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., Manager; Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager.

Old or Green Corn for Hogs.

I should like to see a discussion of the relative feeding value for hogs of old corn and green corn cut on the stalk and hauled out to them; that is, will one bushel of old corn go as far toward fattening hogs as two or three of new corn? HARLEY FRENCH.

The question of whether to feed green or new corn to hogs or to rely entirely upon old corn in finishing for an early fall or winter market is one which comes up very often among hog-growers and is a timely subject to discuss at the present season. In the "corn-belt" territory, corn is the great feed for putting the hog in market condition. It is highly relished by the animals and carries a high per cent of fattening nutrients. Of course, every successful hog-raiser knows that while corn is the great pork producer, it can not form the sole diet of the hog from birth to maturity, if any profit is to be derived from the business.

We will assume that the sows have not been overfed on corn, having had an abundance of alfalfa or other good pasture, and that the pigs produced are strong, vigorous individuals and are now ready for the final heavy feeding which is required to put them in market condition. The quicker we can get these pigs up to 225 pounds to 276 pounds weight and on the market, the

cheaper the cost of the pork per pound. The packing season begins about November 1, and packers always make a great effort to depress the price of hogs at this season, and with the heavy marketing which usually comes are ordinarily successful. The man who is able to finish his pork a little before the heavy marketing begins will reap a double advantage, getting on the market before the greatest depression in price and the lessening of the cost of production from marketing the hog at the younger age.

It will readily be seen that a knowledge of what can be expected from the new corn-crop, and especially how early it will be safe and profitable to begin feeding it, is very important to the pork-producer.

A reference to the increase in nutrients in the corn-plant during maturity will give us some light on this point. Experiments have been conducted at the New York (Geneva) Station along this line, giving us very valuable data for study. Similar tests at other stations have verified the results. The New York studies covered the period from tasseling to maturity, and it was found that an acre of corn fully tasseled weighed nine tons, eight of which were water. Between the milk and glazing stage there was an enormous increase in actual dry matter, amounting to over a ton during a period of seventeen days. This includes, of course, the whole plant. From the glazing stage on to full maturity, there was some further increase in dry matter, but very slight. In other words, when corn has passed the glazing period, it has produced about its limit of actual dry material. It does not always follow that an increase in dry matter in plants, however, is an increase in nutrient value. It is the greatest amount of actual digestible material which we wish. In the case of corn, however, we find that this great increase in quantity from the tasseling to maturity is accompanied by an increase in quality as well.

Professor Jordan states that, "Owing to the relatively large production of sugars and starch in the late stages of growth, a pound of dry substance of the mature, well-eared corn-plant possesses higher nutritive value than at any earlier stage of growth."

It is apparent from the above that so far as the total digestible nutrients are concerned in the whole corn-plant, it is in its prime soon after the glazing stage. When the husks of the corn begin to show yellow, it may be considered to be at maturity so far as storing nutrients are concerned.

Now, to get back to the question of feeding this soft corn to hogs, it has been noted at times that there have been outbreaks of cholera following heavy feeding of new corn and by many it has been attributed to the corn. It is very easy to lose hogs by the injudicious feeding of this new corn. Such a radical change in diet will oftentimes produce a disease very similar to the genuine hog-cholera. Hogs should not be taken from the pasture and put immediately upon a heavy full feed of this corn. It should be begun very gradually, and if a small quantity of barley, or rye or other grain is available, it will be of decided advantage in giving variety to the ration. It is very important in the early finishing of hogs that an abundance of pure water be supplied and also free access to shade.

In the early days the practice of "hogging" down fields of corn was common. It is being revived by some very successful hog-growers and very profitably followed. The practice is to take hogs which have run on clover and alfalfa pastures through the summer with very light grain feeding and begin by hauling green corn to them, gradually increasing the allowance until they have about all they will eat. They may then be turned into the field, being careful that an abundance of water is handy, and good natural shade is desirable.

An Ohio feeder reports gains by this method of feeding which, at 5 cents per pound, gave a return of \$31.20 per acre for the corn, the crop being estimated to yield at the rate of 60 bushels per acre.

It is expensive to fatten hogs in winter weather. A certain amount of the available energy is bound to be used in simply keeping the animal warm, so it is to the interest of the feeder to fatten or finish his animals when the weather conditions are most favorable to the comfort of the animal. There is no time more favorable to the animal than the early fall and winter months. The new corn is very palatable to the hog and this fact alone is an important one in the feeding of any animal. In the early stages, the

hogs will eat a great deal of the forage part of the plant. Of course, the corn is getting more firm as the feeding progresses. The nutrients are becoming fixed in the ear and the percentage of water is diminished.

If we have strong, healthy shoats which have been grown right, and will use a little common sense in getting them on feed, and in providing the essentials for keeping them in good health, we certainly can profitably make use of the new crop of corn long before it is ready to crib. We have no exact experimental results to show this, but the results obtained by practical men in the actual feeding out of hogs ought to be a safe guide.

GEO. C. WHEELER.

The wool-growers in the West and elsewhere are under the impression that a wool combine has been formed by Eastern dealers, in order to buy their wool at a much lower price than market value. Silberman Bros., of Chicago, write that if such is the case, they wish it known that now, as always, they are conducting their business entirely independent of any combine, and that any wool consigned to them will be sold direct to manufacturers, and it has to bring full market value or else it will remain in their warehouse until they can realize such a price as to satisfy the customer.

Greenwood County Fair.

The Greenwood County Fair, held at Eureka, Kans., was undoubtedly the best ever held by the association, and possibly from every standpoint as good as any local fair held in recent years in any county in the State. The exhibits of live stock, farm products, and agricultural products were the equal of some State fairs. The race program was excellent. The track record of 2:10 3/4 for a half-mile track, was the fastest yet to be made in the State. The attendance was very good, averaging for the four days nearly 7,000 per day.

Hereford cattle were exhibited by S. Drybread, Elk City; C. C. Lilly, Piedmont; Wm. McBrown, Fall River; C. B. Hillman, Eureka; and W. J. Blison, Eureka. The awards were made as follows: Aged herd, first to S. Drybread; second to C. C. Lilly; third to Wm. McBrown. Two-year-old bull, first to Wm. McBrown, only entry. Yearling bull, first and second to S. Drybread; third to C. B. Hillman. Calf, either sex, first to Wm. McBrown; second and third to S. Drybread. Cow 3 years and over, first to C. C. Lilly; second to Wm. McBrown; third to S. Drybread. Two-year-old heifer, first to C. C. Lilly; second to Wm. McBrown; third to S. Drybread. Yearling heifer, first to C. C. Lilly; second to W. J. Blison; third to Wm. McBrown. Cow any age, with calf at side, first to Wm. McBrown; second to C. C. Lilly; third to S. Drybread.

Sweepstakes—Graded herd, first to S. Drybread; second to Wm. McBrown; Get of sire, first to Wm. McBrown; second to S. Drybread. Produce of cow, first to Wm. McBrown; second to S. Drybread. Best bull any age or breed to S. Drybread on Judge Spencers 97224. Best cow any age or breed, C. C. Lilly. Best fat steer, first to C. C. Lilly; second to H. G. Brookover; third to B. Barnes. Best four steers, first to C. C. Lilly; second to H. G. Brookover; third to Wm. McBrown.

Shorthorns were shown by H. G. Brookover, who won first on aged bull, first on cow and calf, and second on heifer calf, besides his winnings in the steer classes.

S. Drybread won the special for the best herd of cattle any breed. Draft horses were exhibited by the Illinois Importing Co., located at Garnett, Kans., and other local owners, and was one of the best exhibits seen this year at a county fair.

Aged Percheron stallions to Illinois Importing Co. first and second. Three-year-old stallions, Illinois Importing Co., first and Verdigris Valley Percheron Horse Co., second.

Yearling stallion, first to W. H. Purkable, only entry. Best suckling colt, either sex, Illinois Importing Co., first and Purkable second.

Mares 4 years and over, Illinois Importing Co., first and second. Mares with colt at side, Illinois Importing Co., first; W. H. Purkable, second.

Sweepstakes mare, Joe Nolan. Illinois Importing Co. has first on jack 3 years and over and 1st on jack 2 years and under 3; also first and second on German Coach stallions 4 years and over.

The grade draft classes were all filled with very creditable specimens, and nearly all the road classes were filled with local horses. Lack of space forbids giving the awards in these classes in detail. The hog show, as quality goes, was about the strongest to be seen at a local fair in recent years. In the Poland-China classes G. R. Grant, of Reece, Kans., had first on yearling boar. Boar 6 months and under a year, A. B. Hoffman, Reece, Kans., first; E. W. Harris, Tonovay, Kans., second. Boar under 6 months, Honeyman & Reed, Madison, Kans., first and second. Sow 1 year and over, E. E. Honeyman, first and G. R. Grant, second. Sow 6 months and under 1 year, E. W. Harris, first; G. R. Grant, second. Sow under 6 months, Honeyman & Reed, first and second. Litter under 6 months, Honeyman & Reed, first; A. B. Hoffman, second. Boar and get, G. R. Grant, first. Herd 4 sows and 1 boar, G. R. Grant. Sweepstakes boar, G. R. Grant. Sweepstakes sow, E. E. Honeyman, son of W. J. Honeyman, and one of the youngest breeders of the State. In Duroc-Jerseys, Fine Harris, Eureka, Kans., had first on boar 1 year

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scurf or Blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.



Sanitary Hog Troughs. Will not rust or rot out and will last a life time. Every breeder should use them. Prices furnished on application. Blue Valley Mfg. Company, Manhattan, Kansas.

SECURITY GALL CURE. POSITIVELY CURES SORE SHOULDER. SORE NECKS OR BACKS ON HORSES AND MULES. IT CURES THEM ANYWAY. IN HARNESS, UNDER SADDLE OR IDLE. FREE MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS. SECURITY REMEDY CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Fistula and Poll Evil. Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's. Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 219 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Fli-Kil. is a safe, sure, efficient non-offensive remedy for Keeping Flies Off Cows, Horses, Mules and all Live Stock. Moore Chem. & Mfg. Co., Dr. H. J. Whittier, Pres't., 1501 Cassius Street, Kansas City, Mo.

THE HAPPY HOG AT DIPPING TIME. Is happy because he is being FREED from LICE that torture and torment. MARSHALL OIL CO., Box 15, Marshalltown, Iowa.

and over. Boar 6 months and under 1 year, Fine Harris, first and second. Boar under 6 months, first to F. S. Heldrick, Madison, Kans.; second to S. F. Carter, Tonovay. Sow 1 year and over, first to S. F. Carter; second to W. J. Brookover, Eureka, Kans. Sow 6 months and under 1 year, first and second to Fine Harris. Sow under 6 months, first to F. S. Heldrick; second to S. F. Carter. Best litter under 6 months, first to F. S. Heldrick; second to W. J. Brookover.

Sale of Maple Hill Shorthorns.

H. C. Duncan's public sale of pure-bred Shorthorns was held at his Maple Hill farm, near Osborn, Mo., August 15. Mr. Duncan's Shorthorns are famous all over the country. Naturally there was much interest as well as a good attendance at the sale. After a bountiful lunch spread on the lawn, the company was invited to a nearby lot where a large commodious tent had been erected. The sale was conducted by Colonel's Bellows, Harriman, and White. The sale-ring was filled with some of the finest representatives of the herd, as sort of an introductory opening, including his new herd-bull, Golden Goods, which he recently purchased at the Teho Lawn dispersion sale, and for which he paid \$1,500.

Colonel Bellows introduced B. O. Cowan, assistant secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, who made a strong plea in behalf of Shorthorns and urged all those who believed in this famous breed to take a renewed interest. Following a few remarks by Colonel Bellows, the auction began.

The bull, Golden Headlight 245891, which sold for \$500, the top price for the bulls, became the property of J. J. Cane, Wisner, Neb. The top cow was Maple Hill Violet, which became the property of Hall Bros., Carthage, Mo. for the sum of \$450.

Eight head of bulls brought \$1,970, making an average of \$246.25. Thirty-nine head of cows and heifers sold for the sum of \$6,420, making an average of \$164.62.

Forty-seven head were sold for \$8,390, making a general average of \$178.51.

Below will be found a list of the buyers and amounts paid for some of the best animals:

- Magnet 188058 to G. P. Simpson, Blockton, Iowa, \$350
Victoria of Glenwood 14th to M. L. Logan, Lineville, Iowa, 425
Maple Victoria to R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo., 310
Gloster of Maple Hill to N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., 255
Ury Maple 3d to A. W. Baker, Lyonville, Iowa, 205
Ury of Maple Hill to H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., 400
Orange Blossom of Wildwood 5th to T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo., 175
Maple Hill Orange Blossom to Bartlett Hurd Co., Phoenix, Ariz., 180
Orange Headlight 245885 to Bartlett Hurd Co., 125
Orange Magnet to M. L. Logan, 400
Albino to Geo. Bothwell, Nettleton, Mo., 240
Maple Hill Violet 16th to Hall Bros., Carthage, Mo., 450
Maple Violet to T. J. Wornall, 315
China Rose to N. H. Gentry, 255
Golden Headlight 245891 to J. J. Cane, Wisner, Neb., 500
Good nough 245877 to John Skinner, Trenton, Mo., 260
Mary Garth to O. Kinney, Hamilton, Mo., 130
Countess Rosa to Geo. Bothwell, 100
Lady Irene 2d of Maplewood to W. S. Hamilton, Clarkdale, Mo., 110
Lizzie 2d of Maple Hill to W. S. Hamilton, 200
4th Lizzie Maple to E. Hegland, Lancaster, Kans., 105
Maple Josephine to D. G. Gigstadt, Lancaster, Kans., 120
Maple Josephine 2d to Bartlett Hurd Co., 145
Maple Hill Ruby 4th to J. W. Tillman, Nashua, Mo., 110
Flora Maple to G. D. Gigstadt, 130
Grace R to J. J. Cane, 150
Captain Maple to John Canady, Eagle, Mo., 200
32d Lady Maple to B. O. Cowan, Chicago, Ill., 100
Abbie to H. J. Hughes, Trenton, Mo., 100
Maggie Sharon to G. D. Gigstadt, 175
Miss Rose 4th to Ed. Hegland, 105
Miss Rose 5th to J. M. Bonta, Shelby, Mo., 200
5th Maple Hill Grace to J. W. Tillman, 135
Scottish Mary 5th to Bartlett Hurd Co., 100
Miss Rose 3d to A. B. Hale, Cameron, Mo., 110
Maple Ellerslie to G. D. Gigstadt, 145
Rosalee of Cloverdale to A. B. Hale, 100
Maple Hill Gazelle 11th to R. E. Maupin, 100
Orange Leslie to A. W. Barker, 125

The Hazford Herefords.

Hazford Place, the beautiful home of Mr. Robert H. Hazlett, near Eldorado, Kans., is also the home of one of the largest and probably the best herd of Hereford cattle in the State of Kansas. Indeed, this herd takes place in the front rank for quality among all the herds of the country. It numbers 250 head and there is not a poor animal among them. This great herd is the result of the use of brains, judgment, and money in purchasing the foundation stock and of skill in breeding and feeding them and their progeny. At the head of this herd stand some of the best bulls of the breed. Some of them have show-yard records, and all of them could have if they were ever led into the ring. Printer 66684 was bred by Gudgell & Simpson and for years stood at the head of the Wayside Herd of W. W. Gray, of Fayette, Mo. He is a grand bull and one of the best ever sired by Beau Brummel 51817. He has a great show and breeding record, and is now being used largely on Protocol heifers with most gratifying results. Protocol 2d 91715 was bred by Mr. Hazlett. He was sired by Bernadotte 2d 71834, another great Gudgell & Simpson bull. Protocol made the surprising record of winning a prize in the

American Royal on the occasion of his first appearance in any ring. At this time he was the youngest and the heaviest bull in the ring. The many heifers of his get at Hazford Place show the esteem in which he is justly held by his owner. Beau Brummel 10th 167719 is another excellent son of Beau Brummel. He was bred by Gudgell & Simpson, and is a bull of massive frame and wonderful bone. He is an extra good breeder. The choice of all the bulls, according to the writer's judgment, is the youngster, Beau Beauty 192235 by Rea Brummel. Deep-bodied, thick-fleshed, great in heart-girth, with massive loins and a fine style, he is yet as sappy as a calf and a beauty to look at. He was bred by Mr. Hazlett, who thereby entitles himself to rank as an artist in the best sense of that term. We now think that Beau Beauty is the best Hereford bull in Kansas, and in saying this we would not detract from the honor due the other bulls just mentioned. Beau Beauty has their good qualities and he has his youth, which is in his favor. Mr. Hazlett has had some remarkably fine results by using him on Protocol heifers.

To the lover of whitefaces, Hazford Place is the show-place of Kansas. The place is beautiful in itself, but it is all the more so by reason of the large number of splendid Herefords which have been brought together here by Robert H. Hazlett, a man who knows his business.

Gossip About Stock.

P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kans., have an excellent lot of Poland-China pigs that will soon be offered for sale. Watch the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER for future announcements.

C. S. Nevius' herds of Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns are possibly better considered from every standpoint, than ever before. His Expansion Poland-China pigs are the kind that especially please Mr. Nevius and his customers. They are of the big stretchy kind. The herd of Shorthorns in fitting for the shows is the best ever fitted in Glenwood. Write Mr. Nevius mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER.

C. W. Taylor, proprietor of the Pearl Herd of Shorthorns, at Pearl, Kans., has twelve head of good yearling bulls which he will dispose of at private sale. These are excellent animals and up to the standard of this famous herd. Mr. Taylor also has some fine Duroc-Jersey boars which he will sell, and any one needing a good male should call and inspect his herd. Mr. Taylor has recently purchased Fancy Improver from John W. Jones & Son of Concordia. Fancy Improver is a fine individual and will no doubt prove himself a good sire for this already good herd.

The Halcyan Home Farm Herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams are in especially fine form, considering the fact that they have been allowed to get their sole rations from the succulent pastures. The specimens that are to represent the herd at the fairs have been recently been put in their stalls but are getting ready for dress parade very fast. Watch for this herd at the Kansas fairs and get acquainted with C. J. Woods, the proprietor. Correspond with him if you want either a choice Shorthorn or Polled Durham bull. Note the regular advertisement and mention THE KANSAS FARMER when writing.

F. H. Schrepel, the big Percheron breeder, at Ellinwood, Kans., is a lucky man. He has sold all of the cheaper animals in his herd and now has nothing that is not first-class. He is well equipped to meet the wants of his customers, as he has animals of all ages for sale, except 3-year-old mares of which he is entirely sold out. Mr. Schrepel believes that he now owns the heaviest horse in Kansas, and he has some 5-year-old mares that are remarkable. He will make the circuit of the more important fairs this fall in order that the people may have an opportunity to see what can be produced by good blood, good feed, and good care in Kansas.

One of the best-known live stock auctioneers in the West is Col. J. N. Harshberger, of Lawrence, Kans. His long residence in Kansas, during which he has been actively engaged in selling live stock, makes him the oldest auctioneer in the State. Except for a brief time when Col. Harshberger was prevented from engaging in his business by sickness in his family, he has been in the harness constantly for more years than any other auctioneer in Kansas. His long experience, coupled with the fact that he was for many years a breeder of pure-bred stock, makes him a most desirable man for Western sales. Add to this the fact that his customers always stay by him year after year, and one can get an idea of the esteem in which he is held by them. He has made as many as seven successive annual swine sales for one of the best-known breeders in Kansas. Col. Harshberger knows values and gets them. It is best to write him early for dates. Mention THE KANSAS FARMER and address him at Lawrence, Kans.

A Sure Cure for Lump Jaw.

Mr. Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans., is the manufacturer of a remedy that is an absolutely sure cure for lump jaw or actinomycosis in cattle. This remarkable remedy is sold under an absolute guarantee that one bottle will cure any case of lump jaw, no matter how bad nor of how long standing. The writer is personally acquainted with Mr. Bartlett and knows that he is reliable and his guarantee is good. Not only will this remedy cure lump jaw in cattle, but it will cure bone spavin, bog spavin, curb, capped hock, ring bone, splint, and wind galls in horses, and as a blister it can not be excelled. Mr. Bartlett recently showed us a very large number of letters he had received from pleased customers, and not one reported a failure. Mr. Frank Hoover, of Columbus, Kans., who is one of the best-known breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China



Swift's Digester Tankage

—for Growing Pigs

Growing Pigs cannot build up Bone and Muscle and take on Flesh unless their rations are properly balanced with a liberal supply of digestible Protein. Feeds rich in fat, make fat and not Flesh.

What It Costs

Less than half a pound of Digester Tankage, costing under one cent will balance the daily ration and produce maximum gains. For booklets giving facts and figures write—"Protein for Profit" tells the story. Ask for it.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Animal Food Department, Desk 8 Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO.



Get All Your Wool Is Worth.

Wool Growers! Buyers in the country are trying to obtain your wool at a low price to make up for last year's losses. If you want the highest market price instead of the lowest

Ship Your Wool To Us

We will get full value for you at once, and do it for one cent a pound commission. Reference any bank anywhere. Write us today.

Silberman Brothers, 122, 124, 126, 128 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Make More Money Off Your Hogs

Price, \$10



Hog and Sheep Feeder. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Including Farm Right to make all kinds in any number. Freight prepaid on all orders for a limited time.

That's what you want to do, and that's what you can do if you use Wright's Stock Feeder. Any man who has a sow and litter of pigs can't afford to be without one of these feeders. It saves feed, and always keeps it in good condition; makes big, strong, thrifty pigs; develops the whole bunch evenly, and will pay for itself in one season. Used for slop, shelled corn, oats, barley, ground feed, etc.

WRIGHT'S STOCK FEEDER is now being ordered by up-to-date hog raisers everywhere. Hundreds using them. They all say they would not think of raising hogs the old way.

My catalog tells all about the hog, sheep and poultry feeder. Send for it.

C. A. WRIGHT, Rosendale - Missouri

hogs in Southeastern Kansas, and who is now county treasurer of Cherokee County, speaks very highly of the remedy. He says:

"I have used Dr. Bartlett's Lump Jaw Cure and consider it the best medicine for the purpose on the market. I used it on a pure-bred cow that was in calf, and nothing but best results followed. The cow was cured completely, with no sign of lump or scar showing now after six months have elapsed. Follow strictly according to directions and it is a winner." Mention the KANSAS FARMER and Mr. Bartlett will send you a little booklet free if you write him at Columbus, Kas.

Preparing Stock for Sale.

It does not matter whether live stock is raised for sale to the butcher or the breeder. It should be in the best possible condition at sale time in order to sell well. This stock should be well bred and well fed in order to be profitable. The purer the blood in an animal the better and more economical a machine he is for the making of money. But he must be well fed. This does not mean that he should have unlimited corn shoveled to him and nothing else. It means that he must be fed of the feeds that are available on the farm, and these feeds must be so combined as to make the animal do his best. Although Kansas has an abundance of cheap and valuable feeds for all classes of live stock, it is cheaper and more economical to feed some concentrated food when preparing animals for sale. It has been found, after years of thorough trial, that certain prepared by-products of the packing-houses constitute such a concentrated food in the

DEATH TO HEAVEN Guaranteed NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE A VETERINARY SPECIFIC. 14 years sale One to two cans will cure Heaves. \$1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

LUMP JAW

A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpensive and harmless. NO CURE, NO PAY. Our method fully explained on receipt of postal. Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.

Scours and Thumps

Can be quickly cured by using Anti-Scour. For prices and full particulars write the Agricultural Remedy Company, 523 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

most economical and most palatable form. If one is feeding hogs, there is nothing known that will balance the ration and produce such quick and satisfactory results as Swift's Digester Tankage. For calves Swift's Soluble Blood Flour is the best thing yet discovered. These valuable feeds are remarkably cheap and only a small quantity is needed to get results. Their poultry-food is equally valuable. Note the advertisement and write for a booklet giving full information. If you mention the KANSAS FARMER, the booklet is free.

# Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

## Lifters and Leavers, Which are You?

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

There are two kinds of people on earth to-day, just two kinds of people; no more I say. Not the sinner and saint, for 'tis well understood. The good are half bad, and the bad are half good. Not the rich and the poor, for to count a man's wealth. You must first know the state of his conscience and health. Not the humble and proud, for in life's little span, Who puts on vain airs is not counted a man. Not the happy and sad, for the swift flying years. Bring each man his laughter, and each man his tears. No, the two kinds of people on earth that I mean. Are the people who lift and the people who lean. Wherever you go you will find the world's masses. Are always divided in just these two classes, And, oddly enough, you will find, too, I mean, There is only one lifter to twenty who lean. In which class are you? Are you easing the load. Of overtaxed lifters who toll down the road? Or are you a leaver who lets others bear. Your portion of labor, and worry, and care?

### The Shirk.

A large percentage of the people on this globe think that when they get along with doing least they are better off. In plain language, there are a great many shirks. I wonder sometimes if it is not human nature. Perhaps it would be more correct to say it is devil nature. It is one element of selfishness, and selfishness is something humanity must fight against continually. It shows itself in various forms and degrees, but is an ever-present companion, however hard and continually one battles against it. It is a mistake to think that one is the gainer when he escapes a duty and some one else performs it for him. How does such a one measure his life's happiness? Such a one can not grow. He is the loser from first to last. Stop using your body and see how it shrinks and becomes weak and helpless, and how averse to exercise it becomes. So it is in the performance of any duty. Some people's motto is: "Never do anything yourself as long as you can get some one else to do it," not once realizing how much they are losing in character growth and life's happiness. It is not alone children who work hard to keep from working.

The shirk is a coward and a thief. That is a pretty broad assertion, but let me see if I can not prove it. It is as dishonest and cowardly to shirk or shift our responsibilities as it is to take anything that is not our own. It is robbing that one of his time and strength that is not the performance of his own duties, and in order to accomplish all he must double his energies and often encroach upon his reserve vitality, sometimes to the detriment of the health, which is worth more than money. When one person fails to perform his labor, not only does it affect himself—making him less useful—but it affects his fellow man as well. How often do we see it illustrated in life. The husband fails to provide the comforts of life. The wife, whose love for her children and home prompts her to provide the things that give them what will make them happier and better, must, in addition to her already arduous task of bearing and rearing the children and of performing her other home duties, work far beyond her strength, and if she is of the strong and survives the strain, she is robbed of the vitality and strength needed in her declining years.

In a large industrial establishment, where a great amount of labor is employed, those who first begin are frequently put to sweeping the floors until a vacancy occurs at a machine or a helper is needed; and so sometimes these men and boys are kept sweeping a good while. It is naturally monotonous and irksome, and many of them show it in the manner in which they do it. A boy about 18 years old applied for work and was admitted, but instead of being delegated to learn how great engines are made and having some part in putting them to-

gether, as he had anticipated, he was put to sweeping—just woman's work. But he put his disappointment away, and notwithstanding the advice of one who had been at the work for a long time to "just lean on your broom and put up a bluff," he worked as faithfully as if he were doing the thing he loved to do. Saturday night of the first week came and the sweepers were asked to remain until six o'clock. It is customary to stop at five. All except this boy refused to remain. But it proved to be his last day of sweeping, for the next Monday morning he was promoted to the place of helper, and now when the great engine moves, carrying its burden from point to point, he can feel that he helped it on its way. He was faithful and was too much of a man to shirk and he received his reward.

Parents desire their children to become strong, self-reliant men and women, but often shield them from the very things that tend to make them so—and thus teach them to become shirks. I can do no better than quote from a speech of President Roosevelt, before the Tuskegee Institute, which is as follows:

"We all of us know an occasional foolish mother who says: 'I have had to work hard; my daughters shall not have to work.' This is not kindness to the daughter. It is doing the very worst thing that can be done for her. Do not bring up your boys and girls to be useless, to avoid trouble, to get around trouble, to shirk work. The man or the woman who counts in life is the man or woman who does not flinch from a task, but who does the task, who overcomes the obstacle. The boy or girl won't turn out that kind of man or woman if they are not brought up in that spirit from the beginning."

### A Girl as Good as a Boy.

"Papa thinks all a girl is for is to get married. Just because Roy is smart he has to go on with his college work. He is ahead of me now—in the senior year, while I am only in the third year normal. I stayed out and taught two years too, and I think I am entitled to as much consideration as Roy."

Part of last school year's work lost on account of ill health, overwrought nerves in the attempt to regain physical standing, and a secret impression that she would touch a sympathetic chord caused this sudden outburst of confidence from my girl friend.

While making due allowance for the imaginations of a discouraged school-girl, I am personally acquainted enough with the family in question to believe that the father strains every energy to give his one daughter and three sons all the educational advantages he can afford.

Still there remains a grain of truth in my young lady's presentation of the case, for the fraction of an idea has been handed down from time immemorial that a girl, because she is apt to settle down some future day as a homemaker, does not need quite so much mental training as a boy with a career before him.

It is generally conceded that the home is the foundation of our federal institutions. If this be true, matters it not a little whether that home be refined or illiterate?

We do not have to go far, or look often to see the effect of deficient home training on the growing boys and girls.

There is no higher calling, nor one that needs a more thorough moral and mental equipment, than the art of constructing the foundation, on which rests the weal or woe of our commonwealth.

Then let the young men and maidens share and share alike in a complete college course if they so desire, though the young woman may ultimately choose the science of homemaking. Better, truer homes mean a higher plane of society, and fewer inmates for the almshouse and reformatory.

Lyons, Kas. C. A. G.

### Canning and Preserving Fruits.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture published a bulletin on canning and preserving fruits which contains such useful and reliable information on the subject that I am glad to give it to the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER. It is as follows:

"The fruits are usually considered

to be of little food value, because of their low nutritive value. This idea is partly correct and partly incorrect. Fruits have a high dietetic value in that they supply the body with a great many flavors and acids, and also furnish a bulk which aids the digestion of the other foods. Fruits are beneficial in that they supply the body with materials which keep the blood pure and in an active, healthy condition, a condition which can not be gotten as satisfactorily as through the eating of cured, or even fresh fruits. As to fresh fruits being better than cooked fruits, there seems to be some different ideas. Many people can not eat raw fruit, but generally speaking, raw fruits are more appetizing. The trouble in eating raw fruit is usually not so much because it is raw, but because it is underripe or overripe. In the one case stomach and intestinal troubles arise; in the other fermentation is likely to set in and continue through the alimentary canal.

"The farmer, perhaps, has the greatest need for a variety of fruits on his table, because he is likely to use pickled meats and generally he is not near the markets. Many of our farmers have no fruits at all on their farms, while they could easily have strawberries, raspberries, currants, apples, gooseberries, with little extra work and with the assurance that the table would be supplied with fruits at a comparatively small cost. To be sure, the cost of canning is not a small one. The cans can be bought quite reasonably, and can be kept from year to year with no cost except that of new rubbers. In canning and preserving the one great point is absolute sterilization of everything used—the fruit jars and utensils. Lastly, the jars must be sealed to secure the fruit against any germs which might enter.

"For many years it was supposed that the fermentation of fruits was caused by the oxygen of the air, but within the last few years that theory has lost its ground completely and it has been proved most conclusively that fermentation of any kind is caused by the action of bacteria and similar small organisms. These bacteria live in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, in the soil, and on the fruit that is to be put up. A large number of these organisms are harmful, but it is believed that by far the greater number are doing more good than harm. Very nearly all of these bacteria require oxygen for their life, but some grow without the need of oxygen. All cans, covers, and rubbers must be sterile before the boiling fruit is put into the jars or it is not insured against spoiling, for some of the non-oxygen existing organisms may be in the jar and start fermentation. All bacteria require a large amount of nitrogenous food for their best growth. The proteid foods, which are most often canned, are beans, peas, and lentils, and they are hard to keep. Bacteria do not grow so well in substances containing a large amount of sugar, but seem to develop best in a mediumly sweet moist substance. Very acid fruits do not support bacterial growth to a very great extent. For this reason cranberries and lemons mold but seldom ferment.

"Most of the organisms which attack canned goods belong to the yeasts, and the yeast-plants are readily destroyed by heat and are killed if boiled for fifteen to seventeen minutes. All bacteria, if they reproduce by spores, need to be boiled for at least an hour before they are entirely destroyed. Then since fruits are unfavorable to the growth of bacteria and the yeast-plants are destroyed quite easily, if the cans, covers, rubbers, and all appliances are absolutely sterile, there is little to fear concerning the likelihood of the fruit keeping for a year and a half or even two years."

### Corns and Tender Feet.

For home treatment of corns, remove all the hard skin that you can, then soften it in warm water and rub well with cold cream, vaseline, or any softening salve you prefer. Let this be done at night. The next night begin by softening the corn in warm water, rubbing briskly with a pumice stone, finishing with the cold cream. If you will persevere with the warm water, pumice, and salve every night, you will be at peace. Even dry rubbing with pumice is good, with the salve both night and morning.

When the feet are weary and tender through long standing or walking during the day, there is nothing which will give more relief than a warm foot-bath, in which has been dissolved a handful or two of sea salt. Bathe the

## For Over 60 Years

**Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup**  
has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of Mothers for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with perfect success. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind. 25 Cents a Bottle.

### An Old and Well-tried Remedy

**CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY**  
MAPLE LEAF ROUTE

**"The Right Road"**  
BETWEEN  
Chicago, St. Paul,  
Minneapolis,  
Des Moines, St. Joseph,  
Kansas City,  
Council Bluffs and  
Omaha.

EQUIPMENT RIGHT,  
TIME RIGHT,  
SERVICE RIGHT,  
IT'S ALL RIGHT.

J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

**MOSQUITOS WON'T STAY**  
In houses where MITSU INCENSE is burned, Sweet scented and beautiful. Used throughout Japan. To introduce, full package for 10 cents. Send to-day. Mitsu Incense Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**A Great Fountain Pen Offer**

Our Best \$1 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both pre- \$1.50 paid.  
Our best \$1.50 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both \$2.00 prepaid.  
Our best \$3 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both \$3.00 prepaid.

Fitted with solid gold pens, will last 15 years. All pens guaranteed. Our stock is the largest west of Chicago. We refer you to any bank in Topeka or the Kansas Farmer

M. L. Zercher Book and Stationery Co.  
Topeka, Kansas

**NORMAL COMMERCIAL SHORTHAND TELEGRAPHY**

**961 Annual Enrollment POSITIONS SECURED**  
or tuition refunded.  
Car Fare Paid by the school. Send for full information and free catalogue. State course desired.  
Allen Moore  
Chillicothe, Mo

**KANSAS CITY Business College**  
N. E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STS.  
For catalogue address C. T. Smith, 102 East 10th Kansas City, Mo.

### The Guaranteed Lice and Mite Destroyer and Roup Cure for Fowls

**Vaporene** is used by being vaporized in the hen house while the fowls are at roost. The VAPOR does the work 100 fowls treated as easily as one. Just set your Vaporizer going and it does the rest. A revelation in louse-fighting methods. The only sure and perfect cure for roup. If your druggist don't have it, send us \$1 with your druggist's name for full outfit to any address, express prepaid. Vaporene Mfg. Co., Dept. S, Holdrege, Neb.

**ALL FOR 10 CENTS**  
Ladies send to us if you wish the biggest value and best satisfaction one package elegant Silk Remnants (new and beautiful) 50 grand pieces 1 yard Silk Ribbon, 12 yards nice Lace and pretty Gold Plated Band Ring with big Catalogue of genuine bargains in everything, all mailed complete only 10 cts. Address: FANCY SILK CO., P. O. Box 1586, New York.



feet and legs with this for about ten minutes, and then rub them well with a good rough towel. The effect is delightfully refreshing, and, if you do this just before going to bed, insomnia, for that night at any rate, is not likely to trouble you.—Health.

**The Young Folks**

**A Place for the Boys.**

What can a boy do and where can a boy stay  
If he is always told to get out of the way?  
He can not sit here, and he must not stand there.  
The cushions that cover that fine rocking-chair  
Were put there, of course, to be seen and admired.  
A boy has no business to ever be tired.  
The beautiful roses that bloom  
On the floor of the darkened and delicate room  
Are not made to walk on—at least not by boys.  
The house is no place, anyway, for their noise.  
A place for the boys, dear mother, I pray,  
As cares settle down round our short earthly way  
Don't let us forget by our kind, loving deeds  
To show we remember their pleasure and needs.  
Though our souls may be vexed with the problems of life  
And worn with besetments and tolling and strife,  
Our hearts will keep younger—your tired heart and mine—  
If we give them a place in their innermost shrine,  
And to life's latest hour 'twill be one of our joys  
That we keep a small corner, a place for the boys.

—Boston Transcript.

**"Way Out West."**

RUTH COWGILL.

SALT LAKE.

A veritable oasis in the desert is the Great Salt Lake, a jewel set in the golden band of burning sand—yes, it is an opal with the opal's own illusive color at the heart of it. It is a strange thing, this flat little sea, lying upon the flat plains, roughened by tiny waves which break in a white foam upon its shores. How curious that there should be this inland sea of salt water in the midst of the desert, without outlet except its own broad surface turned to the thirsty sun, fed by a dozen fresh water rivers, yet retaining its saltiness undiminished. The area of the lake grows less every year. We are told it will not be many decades before there is no Great Salt Lake, only a vast area of salt marsh, like that which borders it on every side for miles around. Long before we came to the body of the lake itself, we traversed a marsh of absolutely barren land, frosty with the salt, whereon no weed or reed was growing, where now and then we saw the track of a rabbit or some larger wild thing, and above the gray gulls sailing. We passed over miles of these salt flats, as they are called, before we came to the great trestle and the cool and beautiful water. This trestle is one of the feats of modern railroading, built by the Southern Pacific. It is eleven and three-fourths miles long, across the body of the lake itself, and the train passes over its entire length in something less than an hour. It is known as the longest trestle in the world. The piles upon which it rests are immense—the highest is 120 feet, I believe—and there was great difficulty in sinking them. The bottom of the lake seems to have been spongy and tough in the extreme, so that when the great steam-hammers were brought down upon them and then lifted, the piles simply followed the hammer-head again and again, so that it seemed that success in fixing them was not possible. But one night the large hammer was left resting upon one, and in the morning it was as if planted in plaster, deeply rooted in that mysterious bed of the lake. After that each pile was so weighted and left, and at last the great undertaking was successfully completed.

It is a delightful experience, this run on terra firma, through the very midst of a sea. On either side the restless deep-colored water stretches far out of sight. The light-winged birds fly close to its surface or float upon its small crests placidly. The piles are crusted with glistening salt, and when the water is shallow, the red and brown and green rocks upon the bottom gleam frostily. Around—behind you and before—the far-off mountains rise against the sky misty and splendid in the royal veil the distance lends them. At last,

and very soon it seems, you leave the great bridge. You look back at the jewel sparkling in its sandy setting, then when you can see it no longer, settle down to the endurance of other long hours of desert and heat and sand.

**THE SIERRA NEVADAS.**

But by the next day you have entered another land, a land of green and lovely mountains, of pines and cedars, of limpid mountain lakes and sparkling, slender water-falls, of snowy ridges, and—alas!—of snow-sheds. I really grew quite vicious in my feeling toward those everlasting snow-sheds which continually shut out the most beautiful scenes in the world, granting us now and then a glimpse of some fairy-land of pines and grass and rippling water, or some glistening drifts of snow, then dashing their black walls into our eyes. Still, I suppose I have no right to be angry with them, for, like some other ugly things, they are very useful. Indeed, I suppose that but for them there would be no trains over the Sierras. For in the winter, the snow drifts against them till they are buried under it. Sometimes the snow is so heavy that they can not withstand its weight and sink beneath it upon the track. Even now, in the middle of summer, we could look out and see the snow lying in drifts around us and below us. For here we were riding upon the crests of the mountains, and instead of looking up into the stern faces of mountain peaks, we gazed down at smiling valleys and upon green and sloping mountain sides. There were at least a hundred places where I wished to get off and stay for a week or a month or a lifetime. But our train carried us swiftly away and away till at last we were in California, and now green fields and irrigating ditches began to appear, and orchards and fruit-ranches. Boys came to the car windows when we tarried for a moment at some station, offering us fresh peaches and figs. But we left them, one and then another, still hurrying on, till at last, at dusk, we began to see the water, and knew that we were approaching Oakland. The long train slid onto a huge platform, which held also three other trains, and that was the largest ferry in the world. Slowly the huge thing moved out over the water, propelled by an immense

steam-lever, and was raised, with the nice precision that rules the works of a watch, to meet the platform that stood on the opposite shore. Here we took our train again and were borne into the city of Oakland, while the dark gathered rapidly and blessedly hid the dirty slums which always line the railway in a city. We stayed here all night, and in the morning had our first sight of the flowers and trees which make California different—palms bigger than the houses they hide, geranium-trees (?), the magnolia with waxen blossoms like water-lilies and as large as a hat, fuchsias growing in great vines over porches and windows, banana-trees, orange-trees, fig-trees, oleanders—all flowers and trees, both common and rare, growing out of doors with a vigor and vitality, in apparent joy in the mere living, that was truly astonishing.

But in Oakland, interesting though it was, we must not tarry. We got aboard a steamer and crossed the bay—the lovely salt water with its fragrant breath—and alighted in San Francisco.

**SAN FRANCISCO THE DESOLATED.**

Sad and impressive are the ruins of a great city. Did I not say that in the mountains and in the desert one is impressed with the power of nature? How much more, here, in the place where man was king and had intrenched himself with no doubt of his power—here, where nature has bestirred herself and turned upon her conquerer and set her foot upon him! The broad streets are blocked with rubbish. Cracked walls and lonely columns show where fine buildings once stood. In some districts there was still a terrible stench, which was once simply intolerable. In every rubbish-piled cellar are the black marks of the fire; on every tottering wall its smoky fingers have left their stain. The car-tracks were clear, and they were frequently blocked with wagons going about the slow business of cleaning up. A few men are at work, here and there, digging at the discouraging piles of fallen masonry and twisted steel. Every one, tourists as well as residents and laborers, look sober and heartsick. There is no mirth on those ruined streets. Over everything hangs the pall of a great disaster; in the very air hovers desolation and dismay. We took a car

from the station to Golden Gate Park, and gradually as we left the center of the city the scenes of ruin grew less overwhelming. Here and there a building bore some semblance of a house. At last came streets of stately mansions, many of them untouched by fire and unshaken. These have been utilized by merchants and business men to contain stores and offices. Families have left their costly homes in order that the head of it may carry on, in some fashion, the business which had given them prosperity. When we reached the park, we were enchanted at its beauty. Rare trees and blossoms, plants born to the tropics, but thriving in their adopted home, flowers and foliage of unusual and exquisite color—all that is beautiful in nature greeted us here and charmed us. But we kept seeing tents and soldiers and queer-looking children. At last we came to a long street of tents in the very midst of the park. Children were washing dishes in the front, women hanging clothes in the rear, everybody working about, jibbering outlandishly. A woman came hurrying down the street and we stopped her.

"What are those tents for," we asked.  
"Oh—dese?—dis is where we live."  
"Who live here?"  
"Oh—we was burned out in de earthquake," and she hurried on.

We learned as we went along and discovered more and more tent homes, that this is indeed where many of the refugees from the great disaster have found shelter. Most of the people seemed to be foreigners and people of the laboring class. There were buildings set up for general supplies. One was a dining-room for men without families, another was the "Woman's Supply House," containing bedding, towels, etc. Each tent was supplied with a stove (which usually stood out in the front yard), cots, cooking utensils, etc.

We found a man mowing some of the velvet-like lawn of the park, and stopped to ask him a question and talk a little.

"Oh, yes," he said. "Everything is free here. Nobody has any money to pay for anything. Why, I myself have nothing but what I have on. This vest came from somewhere. These shoes were given to me."

"Were you in the earthquake?" we

**A Food to Work On**

**Work! Work!! Work!!!**

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

5¢

asked sympathetically, for he was so brave and manly.

"Yes. But it was not the earthquake that did the harm. We are not afraid of earthquakes. We're used to 'em. Its the fire that did the damage. We—my wife and I—thought we were safe and stood at the door of our house watching, when suddenly the wind turned and the fire came toward us so quick we had to run for our lives. We had no time to take anything, but just barely got off alive. No, I don't go down there. I was born here in San Francisco—lived here all my life. I have been down there just once since the fire—I couldn't stay, I couldn't look at it, I couldn't bear to see it. I've never been down since. No—oh, no, there's no work to be had. Men want work. We don't want charity, but we can't get anything to do."

We went on, looking now at the loveliness of nature around us, then at the victims living squalidly at the public expense. There were some ten thousand refugees in and around Golden Gate Park and about an equal number in other available places about the city. The city was under military control and these tent-settlements were also policed by militia. It is true, I suppose, that the business of rebuilding and making the city habitable is progressing as rapidly as possible, and that the insurance companies upon which everything is waiting must have a certain length of time for inspection and adjustment. But to the casual and intelligent observer it does seem that the three and one-half months since the disaster have been very poorly spent. One would think (again I speak as the ordinary superficial and uninformed observer) it does seem that bers of men lying idle and wanting work could have been used to clear the debris and rebuild it—at considerable saving of public expense and private self-respect. However, that is a matter for greater minds than mine, so we will leave all this and go out to the Cliff House and the Golden Gate and ocean forever unchanged by fire or earthquake.

I have often heard of the Cliff House and the Golden Gate, and I had as often wondered what they were. The Cliff House is merely a big white house, all windows, built upon a huge rock out on the edge of the sea. It was unharmed by the earthquake. The Golden Gate is the entrance to the harbor, two great rocks in the sea, between which vessels make their way into port. A big steamer was entering while we stood there. A man told us it was the new Kentucky, the largest warship in the United States navy. I half suspected he told us that to please us, just as we older people tell fairy stories to children. However, it was a very impressive thing to see the stately traveler of the sea riding on the waves so majestically. The waves were breaking on the sand and the salt smell came to us fresh and sweet. We looked and looked and hardly could drag ourselves away, but the train waits for no man, so we went our way back reluctantly, traversing once more the ruined streets, our minds once more bewildered and subdued by the horror that had been.

**The Little Ones**

**Anticipation.**

I am going to plant a hickory tree,  
And then, when I am a man,  
My boys and girls may come and eat  
Just all the nuts they can!  
And I shall say, "My children dear,  
This tree that you enjoy  
I set for you one Arbor Day,  
When I was but a boy."  
And they will answer, "Oh, how kind  
to plant for us this tree!"  
And then they'll crack the fattest nuts,  
And give them all to me!

The Youth's Companion.

**Who am I?**

FERN ALEXANDER, AGED 12.

Though I have many neighbors, I live something as a hermit—away out in the forest as far from the "giants" houses as I can get. I built my house in the topmost branches of the highest tree I could find. The reason I built so high was that the giants could not get to me so easily.

One time I saw a giant come walking out in the forest, towards the tree that I live in. I remembered of listening to my mama tell me that if I ever saw a giant with something in his hand, I must run and hide real quick, for he might see me. So I sat at my door and looked to see if he had anything in his hand or not, and in an instant I saw him take something, and

hold it up to one of his eyes. I quickly hurried into my house and the next thing I heard was a great big noise that sounded like, "bang." Then I heard the giant tramping on the withered leaves at the foot of "my tree." I peeped out of my door and just then the giant picked up one of my neighbors and carried her off. And to tell you the truth, I never saw anything of her afterward. The neighbors did not seem to know any more about the affair than I did, but we supposed that she was taken away from us never to return.

The following summer I had some children, and when they were big enough to understand, I told them the same story that mama told me. I had one little boy, though, that I called, "Careless," because he never wanted to listen to me. He would run up and down "our tree," jump from limb to limb, and visit the neighbors. He didn't pay much attention to the giants. When he was four months old and playing "jump" with his brother, I saw a giant and called to them quick, but before they could get to the house, a big noise was heard and they fell to the ground. The giant picked them up and walked off. (It did not seem to hurt his feelings a bit when he took my little ones away from me). I hope to see them again, but my neighbors tell me that I had better not expect them, for such a thing is not apt to happen.

When the giants are not around, I can have lots of fun gathering nuts. In the winter time I usually come out a little while each day to "sun" myself. It gets hot here in the summer time and I often wish that I could dress in cooler clothes. Perhaps you will be surprised when I tell you that I wear fur shoes, fur stockings, fur coat, and fur cap the year around.

I think, though, that I live in a real nice place, for in the summer time the grass is green and the flowers are in blossom, while the birds warble their sweet melodies and the crickets, katydids, and other insects seem to sing or play the accompaniment. Now, can you guess who I am?

**Silly Speckle.**

Speckle was a little gray hen that belonged to Amy. Every one called her silly except her little owner, who loved her in spite of her naughty ways. Speckle would always hang around at the edge of the group of chickens as if afraid of the larger fowls, and many a time would have gone to roost hungry if her kind-hearted little mistress had not hunted her up and fed her. She never seemed to grow tame like the others, but always ran as fast as she could if any one came near.

"That silly Speckle is missing again," said the stable boy, coming in with the eggs and kindlings. "If I had my way, that hen would make a nice pot-pie."

"Nobody shall kill Speckle," cried Amy. "I'll hunt her up my own self. You just let her alone, Tom."

At last Amy found the naughty hen sitting up in a dark corner of the hay-mow on ten white eggs. "How are you ever going to get your chicks down, Speckle?" said Amy, when she had scrambled up the old ladder like a kitten. "I guess everybody is right to call you silly."

Naughty Speckle pecked at Amy's kind hand and gave an angry cry. Amy left some corn and water near by and went down to tell mama her troubles. "Speckle won't let me touch her, and I just know the chicks will fall out of the hay-mow and get killed when they hatch, mama."

"That silly little hen!" said mama, much provoked. "I think, Amy, you had better sell her and find one that doesn't give you so much trouble."

"I couldn't part with Speckle, mama," said Amy with tears in her eyes. "I'll try to watch and carry the chicks down."

But one morning when Amy made her early trip to the barn to see after the little hen, Tom was fairly holding his sides and shaking with laughter. Amy and her mama hurried back of the barn to see what could be the matter, and there they saw Speckle walking proudly down the long, slanting roof that led from the hay-mow to the fence enclosing the barnyard below. After her rolled and tumbled ten downy balls all peeping in the most distressed manner possible, but Speckle clucked encouragingly as she tripped daintily down the roof.

"I'll catch them in my apron," cried Amy, but Tom ran for a bundle of straw for them to light on. "That hen isn't near as silly as we've thought she was," he said. "She deserves a little help."

The little hen had squeezed through a hole cut for pigeons and coaxed all

**The University of Kansas**

.....Lawrence, Kansas.....

Equipment of grounds, buildings and apparatus now valued at \$1,335,000.

Campus of 170 acres; thirteen large buildings with a \$100,000 Gymnasium in course of erection. Seven Schools: Graduate; The College; Engineering (civil, electrical, mechanical, mining, chemical); Fine Arts, Law, Pharmacy and Medicine.

.....FACULTY OF 90 GIVE FULL TIME TO INSTRUCTION.

Over 100 eminent specialists lecture before the students of Medicine.

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND SIX STUDENTS IN 1905-06.

Catalogue and other information may be had by addressing

The Chancellor or Registrar, Lawrence, Kansas

**LINCOLN BUSINESS COLLEGE**

Have you ever watched the people who have attended the Lincoln Business College? The reason they succeed so well and secure such good positions is no secret. There are good reasons for it. We get the best of young people, those who are ambitious and want to succeed. We give them the best instruction and the most up-to-date methods, and when they have finished a course they are capable of doing business. We need more young people to fill good positions. Write for catalogue No. 33.

Thirteenth and P St., LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

—THE—

**Lawrence Business College**

Lawrence, Kansas

We make a specialty of training young men and women for a successful business career. Our courses of study, teachers, and methods of instruction are selected with the one idea in view of fitting the student for success in business employment. For free catalogue and college paper, address, LAWRENCE BUSINESS COLLEGE, Lock Box F, Lawrence, Kas.

IF YOU EDUCATE FOR BUSINESS

you will naturally select the best modern business training school to be found.

**THE CENTRAL KANSAS BUSINESS COLLEGE**

Why? Because its graduates are successful. Teachers professional. Methods new. Equipment largest in the Middle West. Indorsed and recognized by all commercial schools in America. Employment department through which every competent bookkeeper and stenographer from our school is secured a position. The mecca for fine penmanship and training of commercial teachers. Location of school and city most excellent. Tuition moderate. Board and room cheaper and better than elsewhere. No vacations, school in session every day in the year. Moral tone of the college unequalled anywhere. For further particulars address,

H. A. Andreson, President - Abilene, Kansas

**WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE.**

SHENANDOAH, IOWA.



Student's Railroad Fare Paid. Send for Schedule. School Year 48 Weeks. Students Enter Any Time.

Approved by State of Iowa. Located in Ideal College City, Finest Equipments Throughout. Faculty of Specialists. Trains large numbers of Teachers. Business, Shorthand and Music Departments unequalled in the West. Courses:

- |                        |   |                                       |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Normal              | 7. Common School                        | 13. Plain Penmanship and Pen Art      |
| 2. Didactic            | 8. County Certificate                   | 14. Music, Piano, Voice, Violin, etc. |
| 3. Scientific          | 9. State Certificate                    | 15. Elocution and Oratory             |
| 4. Literary            | 10. Business or Commercial              | 16. Summer School                     |
| 5. Classic             | 11. Post-Commercial                     | 17. Correspondence Courses            |
| 6. College Preparatory | 12. Shorthand, Amanuenses and Teacher's | 18. Elective Courses                  |

\$130.00 pays for one year, 48 weeks, including room and board. \$39.00 pays for 12 weeks. Enter any time. Sessions continuous; no terms. Complete Bulletin mailed free on request.

J. M. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.



**Omaha Commercial College**

**FREE** Our Beautiful Souvenir Catalogue. Besides information concerning the school, it contains many half-tone engravings of the kind you would like to keep—among them is the best bird-eye view of Omaha ever published.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 3  
in All Departments

ROHRBOUGH BROS., Proprs.,  
19th and Farnam Sts., OMAHA.



**Gem City Business College,**  
QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

This is a high-class institution with a national reputation. It has experienced teachers, thorough course of instructions and elegant school rooms.

Shorthand and Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Actual Business Practice and Banking thoroughly taught. Graduates readily secure positions. Beautiful, 64-page Illustrated Annual Catalogue free. Address,

*L. D. Mushman*  
President

her babies after her. One after another they rolled into the soft straw, and Amy ran to gather them out in haste. "You dear Speckle," she said. "Nobody shall call you silly again. You are just as wise as you can be. Come on now, and I will give you a nice home for your family."—Hilda Richmond, in United Presbyterian.

**Club Department**

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

President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina  
 Vice-President.....Mrs. L. H. Wisard, Iola  
 Sec. 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.**

Excelsior Club, Potwin, Kansas. (1902)  
 Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).  
 Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).  
 Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).  
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).  
 Chaltee Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
 Cullins Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).  
 Literateur Club, Ford, Ford County (1902).  
 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 (1905).  
 Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County, (1902).  
 Progressives Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1902)  
 Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).  
 The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).  
 Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.  
 Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).  
 Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1902).  
 Cosmos Club, Russel, Kans.  
 The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1902).  
 Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).  
 Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.  
 The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kans. (1906).  
 West Side Study Club, Delphos (1905).  
 Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1906).  
 Mutual Improvement Club, Vermilion, Marshall County (1902).  
 (All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

**Program for the Domestic Science Club for August 16.**

"Give the Old Man a Chance."  
 Responses—My Father.  
 The Breadwinner.  
 The Model Husband.  
 Duty to Brothers.  
 Select Reading.

**THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.**

(Copyright 1906, Davis W. Clark.)

THIRD QUARTER. LESSON IX. LUKE XVIII. 1-14. AUGUST 26, 1906.

**The Rich Young Ruler.**

A special, though sad, interest attaches to all the incident of Jesus' last journey to Jerusalem. He had healed the lepers and blessed the children, and now, almost under shadow of His cross, in point of time only four weeks removed, comes this subtlest of interviews with the rich young president of some synagogue.

The man was like one thoroughly incased in armor. Every piece was burnished with diligence and disposed for effect. He stood panoplied cap-a-pie. But beneath all this splendid impregnable, moving fortress lurked a disquiet spirit, that felt itself not quite secure in spite of all, else he would never have come to the Nazarene rabbi.

Jesus just condescends to enter the lists, and tilt and foil with this knight of legality on his own ground and by his own methods. First of all, He will bring him, with all his boasted goodness, face to face with the absolute goodness of God. He adroitly puts a significance upon the hollow term of polite address which the user of it never dreamed of. In the blazing light of Divine perfection the vaunted armor of self-righteousness is sadly dimmed.

But since the inquirer will be perfect by his own exertion, Jesus holds before him the unyielding, flinty table of the law, and cries, "Do and live!" The legalist, thinking only of the letter, could say, "I have kept it." Yet in spite of this vaunted literal obedience, there is a dread sense of insecurity.

The Master knew all the while the weak spot in his brave and glittering armour. He has only been toying with and testing His opponent so far. Now He brings His lance to rest to make the deadly thrust. "Sell all, and give all!" "If you really want the treasure of heaven, give up the treasure of earth."

Gossner quaintly says "a man may pledge and stake his head a hundred times, but if any one were to proceed to take it from him, he would feel

for the first time how it sticks to him." In the dread concussion of Jesus' word, the rich young magistrate realized for the first time how he was wedded to his wealth. It was as much a part of him as his head was. He would as soon have parted with the one as the other.

Jesus was holding up with steady hand the first table of the law that required a supreme love of God which would expel any idol. In the flashing light of that divinely-engraved Sinaitic tablet the ruler discovered that Mammon filled his whole heart. The revelation was thorough. Not a word needed to be added. Equivocation was impossible. A heart was revealed to itself. It found itself destitute of the very essence of religion—supreme love of God.

Crucial moment that! The compass-needle of a soul wavered between heaven and hell. Alas! alas! when in a moment it came to rest, it pointed steadily toward perdition. What a loss! The dread unrest, extreme enough to bring this man of high rank to the despised Galilean; and to bring him, not like Nicodemus, but in the most public place and manner. That unrest might have been instantly removed by the absolute assurance of a happy immortality. Riches held by frailest tenure—wealth, the sport of the natural elements and standing temptation to human rapacity, were then and there deliberately preferred to treasure laid up where moth and rust do not corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal.

No wonder the Master-teacher availed Himself of such a didactic incident. He quotes the proverbial description of the impossible to indicate the extreme difficulty of a happy outcome in this and similar instances. As easily could their largest domestic animal pass through the smallest orifice with which they were familiar, as a rich man enter heaven. He will not enter at all except by means of that regenerating grace which enables him to break the enchanting spell of mammon and love God with a supreme affection.

**Analysis and Key.**

1. A Subtle Interview. Meaning of universal application.
2. A Knight of Legality: The Young Ruler. Disquiet spirit leads to Jesus. An impetuous inquirer. Condescension of Jesus. Meets on his own ground. Uses his own methods.
3. Relative Goodness Made to Face Absolute Goodness.
4. The Legality Bidden to "Do and Live." Referred to the law.
5. Obedience Averred. Jesus' admiration of ingenuousness.
6. The Weak Spot Touched Last. Crucial command: "Sell and give!" Self-revelation. Lordship of Mammon recognized.
7. Failure in Final Test.
8. Jesus' Caution Against Undue Love of wealth.

**Bonny Prince for Your Boys and Girls.**

Some months ago the KANSAS FARMER published a serial story called "Bonny Prince, the Autobiography of a Collie Dog." Another story by the same author has just been completed in this paper. This talented young lady is able to get into the closest sympathy with animals and trace their experiences with all kinds of people and all kinds of circumstances with rare fidelity. The stories are not only absorbingly interesting, especially to boys and girls, but they are healthy in sentiment and tone.

"Bonny Prince" has just appeared in book form from the press of the A. Flanagan Company, Chicago. THE KANSAS FARMER has arranged to send this book in handsome cloth binding to any subscriber on receipt of 30 cents at this office. It is good to place such literature in the hands of the boys and girls. The elders, too, will read it with pleasure and profit.

**\$15 St. Paul and Minneapolis and Return**

From Kansas City via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale June 1 to September 30. Final return limit October 31. Equally low rates to other points in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Lower Michigan. For further information apply to G. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Return, \$17.50, Santa Fe.**

Tickets on sale daily, good returning as late as October 31, liberal stop-over privileges allowed. Fast Colorado Flyer from Topeka 10:35 p. m., arrives Colorado early next morning. Rock ballast track and Harvey eating houses. T. L. KING, C. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kans.

**Washburn College**  
**Topeka, Kansas**

The College, the Medical School, the Law School, the School of Fine Arts, the Academy. Combined courses in Law, Medicine, and Engineering. A faculty of specialists. No student instructors. Beautiful campus of 160 acres, with all city conveniences, at political and social center of Kansas. Eleven buildings. Splendid equipment.

Fall term opens September 12. Address

**PRES. NORMAN PLASS, Topeka, Ks.**

**Our Best Men and Women come from the Farm**

**OTTAWA UNIVERSITY**

receives these young people and gives them a broad culture for life's work. It has an Academy, a College of Liberal Arts, a Business Course, a Normal School, and a Conservatory of Music. Its aim is to develop character. It is splendidly located. The expenses are reasonable.

For further information address,

**S. E. PRICE, President, Ottawa, Kansas**

**BAKER UNIVERSITY "THE FIRST COLLEGE IN KANSAS"**

The Oldest College in Kansas, but also a growing college, having in the past six years doubled its housing capacity, trebled its enrollment and quadrupled its endowment. The total enrollment for the year closing March, 1906, is almost 1,000.

Illustrious Alumni throughout the State and Nation, in business, in public service, in the professions, useful and honored citizens everywhere and always. Over 15,000 young people have here received life's inspiration for higher learning and higher living.

With New Gymnasium, New Church, New Library Building, Baker faces the future better equipped than ever to render superior service to those seeking for life the best training and equipment—spiritual, social, intellectual and physical. For further particulars address the President.

**DR. L. H. MURLIN, Lock Box K, Baldwin, Kans.**

**HIAWATHA ACADEMY**

HIAWATHA, KANSAS

Prepares for The State University, Other Colleges, Teaching, Business, Civil Service. Good Equipments, Fine Libraries, Good Dormitory, Strong Faculty, Modern Methods, Thorough Work. Tuition and other expenses at reasonable rates. Books cheap. A plan to refund car fare. Write for particulars. Catalogue. Special Departments—Music, Commercial, Normal and Collegiate. Address G. A. HOFFMAN, Principal, Hiawatha, Kansas Fall term opens September 10, 1906.

**\$80 TO \$175 PER MONTH**

For Firemen and Brakemen, Experience unnecessary. Instructions by mail to your home. High wages guaranteed; rapid promotion. We assist you in securing a position as soon as competent. Send to day. Full particulars at once. Inclose stamp.

Room 612 NATIONAL RAILWAY TRAINING SCHOOL, Inc., Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

**Topeka Business College**

The School that always gets you a good position in

BOOKKEEPING  
 SHORTHAND  
 TELEGRAPHY  
 CIVIC SERVICE or  
 PENMANSHIP.

Address

*J. H. Stricker*

TOPEKA, KANSAS.



**Highland Park College**  
 Des Moines, Iowa

Fa. Term Opens Sept. 4, 1906, Other Terms Open Oct. 15, Nov. 27, and Jan. 2, 1907.

THE FOLLOWING REGULAR COURSES MAINTAINED

1 Classical	11 Pharmacy
2 Scholastic	12 Music
3 Philosophical	13 Oratory
4 Normal	14 Business
5 Primary Training	15 Shorthand
6 Electrical Engineering	16 Telegraphy
7 Steam Engineering	17 Pen Art and Drawing
8 Mechanical Engineering	18 Railway Mail Service
9 Civil Engineering	19 Summer School
10 Telephone Engineering	20 Home Study

Instruction given in all branches by correspondence. Board \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per week. Tuition in College Normal and Commercial Courses, \$12.00 a quarter. All expenses three months \$45.40; six months \$85.47, nine months \$124.21. Free scholarship to one person from each county. School all year. Enter anytime. 2000 students annually. Catalog free. Mention course in which you are interested and state whether you wish resident or correspondence work.

**HIGHLAND PARK COLLEGE, 3736 2nd Street, Des Moines, Iowa.**

**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 eighteen. Necessary expenses low. Catalogue free. Address

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

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

(Continued from page 865.)

comes the news of appalling earthquakes and conflagrations in Chile, laying waste Santiago, the capital, Valparaiso, the chief city, numerous smaller towns, and much country. Chile is a long, narrow country which lies along the slim western slope of the Andes Mountains, reaching to the southern end of South America.

At this writing the number of lives lost is unknown, but reaches into the hundreds—perhaps thousands. Homes and business have been destroyed. The survivors have fled to the country and are in camps where they are suffering from exposure and cold. It is now winter in South America, August there corresponding with February here. The Chilean Government is doing what it may for the protection and relief of its people, and neighboring South Americans are said to be contributing.

The resemblance to the San Francisco disaster, the fact that both disturbances were on the Pacific Coast, and the reflection that they came soon after a great eruption of Vesuvius have led to many conjectures as to the origin of these phenomena and as to the likelihood of their repetition, all without bringing from scientists any great assurance that human investigation has made much progress in acquiring this kind of knowledge.

MICHIGAN VALLEY GRANGE PICNIC

Farmers and their families in the vicinity of Michigan Valley, Osage County, have for many years held an annual picnic institute under the auspices of the Grange. August 17 was the date of this year's festivities. About 1,500 people came in their carriages and buggies to the grove on one of the farms of Mr. Ingersoll. The sight of so many neat and comfortable carriages was a reminder that the vehicle manufacturer had surely received a good patronage from this community. Can he do as well in the future? A look at the manly lads and charming lasses of the gathering suggested that the carriage-maker would do well to keep his advertising matter fresh before this as well as other farming communities in Kansas. It is now seven years since the writer first attended the Michigan Valley picnic. Those who were then children riding with their parents in the family carriage are now young ladies and gentlemen, and they appear to prefer a single buggy to a large carriage, and the young man prefers the other fellow's sister for company. But there are more family carriages than formerly and they are just as well filled. The joyful history of the recent past is ever repeating itself in the doings of the happy present. They are marrying and giving in marriage; they are enjoying the farmers' rewards for industry intelligently applied, and the cycle is ever repeating itself. The merry-go-round, the shooting-gallery,

Table of Contents

Alfalfa on oats stubble.....866
Anticipation (poem).....874
Ants in alfalfa-field.....868
Bees, intelligence of.....880
Bees, moving.....880
Boys, a place for the (poem).....873
Burtis, Prof. F. C., resigns.....865
Business cow, the.....878
Corn for hogs, old or green.....876
Corns and tender feet.....872
Earthquake in South America, great.....865
Eggs as food.....881
Farm on easy payments, a.....876
Forests and how to save them.....868
Foxtail, to destroy.....867
Free-seed graft, the.....877
Fruits, canning and preserving.....872
Girl as good as a boy, a.....872
Grasses for Eastern Kansas.....867
Homestead land in Southeast Colorado.....876
Japan clover.....867
Lifters and leaners, which are you? (poem).....872
Meat and bone, best results from fresh.....881
Michigan Valley Grange picnic.....876
Milk, the common method of producing market.....878
National Grange committee on good of the order.....877
Parcels post.....877
Physical education in the country.....877
Poison oak.....868
Poultry notes.....881
Poultry pointers.....881
School lands, Western Kansas.....865
Seed-wheat, college-bred.....876
Shirk, the.....872
Silly Speckle.....874
Sunday-school lesson.....875
Swarms, found two.....880
Veterinarian, the.....884
Waterloo industries and manufacturers.....876
Way out West.....873
Wheat and corn, Kansas.....866
Wheat-sowing, questions about.....866
Who am I?.....874
Would do a lot of regulating.....866

and the refreshment stand have lost none of their popularity.

At the noon hour an extended trip about the grove disclosed more horses, more carriages, and more picnickers. The fried chicken, the excellent bread and butter, the elegant cakes, the melons and fruits told of a scale of living which depends not more upon the ability of the provider than upon skill and industry of the wives and daughters.

The program was interspersed with music by the local band, singing by home talent, and declamations by those able to entertain. The first address of the day was delivered by Prof. J. D. Walter, of the State Agricultural College, who, by request, spoke on the growth of the college and the opportunities it offers for the education that is useful in the affairs of the farmer and the mechanic.

After the noon hour, E. B. Cowgill, editor of THE KANSAS FARMER, read a paper in which were presented some views of education by others than those engaged in educational work.

The third speaker was Prof. L. A. Parke, county superintendent of Osage County, who discussed some of the practical problems now claiming attention of those country communities in which high school advantages are desired.

Professor Walter, who is an ever-welcome speaker at any gathering, followed with an address on the revelations of the microscope in the world of minute things, especially in the field of bacteriology.

The visiting speakers were then taken into one of the fine family carriages and driven back to the little station. They carried with them pleasant memories of a glad meeting where pleasure and profit met, with the majority in doubt, unless account be taken of the profit there is in pleasure indulged in for its own sake.

The effects of the influence of the Grange are easily discernable in the community around Michigan Valley. It would probably be difficult to point to any direct commercial or financial advantage derived from the Grange. But the subtle influence by which men and women are made better thinkers and more appreciative of their advantages as results of their association in the Grange possesses a cash value apparent to the observer who has seen the work of these influences in all communities where the Grange organization is maintained.

This meeting was presided over by the master of the grange. Everything passed off in the orderly and unpretentious manner for which the Grange is noted, and there is no doubt but that another equally enjoyable and profitable meeting will be held next season.

A FARM ON EASY PAYMENTS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—AS I have seen almost every kind of question asked in THE KANSAS FARMER, I am going to get a good farm and everything, age to get a good farm any everything, such as horses, farming implements, milch-cows, and hogs, to run it with, and a chance to pay for it on yearly payments? H. T. L.

Osage County. There are plenty of people who are willing to extend credit if only secure against too great a risk of losing their savings. Persons who are too old to carry on the labors of the farm and who have accumulated a portion of their earnings are continually looking for safe and moderately remunerative investments in securities, behind which a "good" man stands sponsor. The term "good," as here used, means not only the man who is good to his family and his neighbors. He must be a good man in more than the religious sense. He must be a man who is capable of making the property pay; he must be prompt in meeting his financial obligations. In all large cities there are building and loan associations which make a business of loaning money on long time with monthly payments to those who use it to build or buy a home. These all require that the borrower shall make a substantial cash payment out of his own money. The writer once asked the manager of one of these associations how small a percentage of the price should be paid down to make a such a transaction safe. In reply he said this depended largely upon the man. If the man is sober, industrious, honest, frugal, prompt in his dealings—a thrifty man—it is considered safe to accept a rather narrow margin.

But men who handle money, either their own or that of other people, find it essential to safety that the borrower have a substantial interest in the property purchased with it. One reason for requiring this stake is that it is

usually proof of the ability to save. It is a notable fact that all of us could easily spend more money than we earn and still not spend any foolishly. It is also true that some thrifty, frugal persons will save a portion of their earnings, however small. These thrifty, frugal persons almost always pay out. Proven ability to save is, therefore, good as a basis for credit.

Much has been written against going into debt. To go into debt on account of expending more than one earns is one thing; to go into debt for a profitable investment may be quite another thing. Many of the fortunes of the past and of the present were founded upon debts. Jay Gould is credited with having said that the making of a great fortune is dependent upon one's ability to use borrowed money at a profit. It is, therefore, seen that this correspondent's question, instead of being absurd, is worthy of careful consideration and careful answer. It may be paraphrased to read, "How can a man who has the ability to make a farm pay and the man who has means to buy and stock the farm, but does not want to farm it, be brought into business relations to their mutual advantage?"

It is not too much to say that the man with the money is ready. He is willing to be shown the man who will use the money so as to yield a moderate return to the owner of the money and a good return to a man using it, if only he can be assured of safety. What assurance can our correspondent give that he is such a man? Assuming that he is well known for industry, sobriety, honesty, strength of purpose, persistency, good judgment, and frugality, he yet needs to have proven his ability to save by accumulating a little of this world's goods. If he has done this regularly for a few years, even though working for wages, he is the man for whom some man of means is looking and in whose hands this man of means will willingly place land, stock, and implements on equitable and easy terms. The key to the situation is the proven ability to do and to save.

WATERLOO INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURERS.

Waterloo, Iowa, is one of the most famous cities in the United States for its industries and manufacturers. It has achieved its present prominence during the past ten years. It now has a population of only 20,000, and yet it has twenty-one factories, most of which have assumed national importance. The excellent water-power furnished by the Cedar River also affords beautiful water fronts and beautiful parks for the substantially built city of Waterloo. Three railway trunk lines, the Illinois Central, the Chicago Great Western, and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, afford the necessary transportation for the world-wide distribution of the products of the factories of Waterloo. Kansas City is the greatest market in the world for agricultural implements and farm-machinery, and is the great outlet for the distribution of most of the factories.

Owing to the liberal demand for the industrial products of Waterloo, which is increasing at a rapid rate each year, a few of the enterprising manufacturers have chartered a page of THE KANSAS FARMER in order to have their announcements to the trade and the consumer made promptly each month, and we call special attention to their initial announcement in this week's issue. In later issues THE KANSAS FARMER will have something of interest to say about Waterloo's enterprising business men, and we trust that our readers who are interested in any of the lines represented will write these advertisers and mention this paper.

HOMESTEAD LAND IN SOUTHEAST COLORADO.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I understand that there is Government land in Southeast Colorado to be homesteaded, and that 640 acres are allowed one person for homestead. Will you please advise in regard to it? D. H. WEAR, Harvey County.

The officials of the U. S. Land Office at Topeka inform the editor that the act of Congress under which 640 acres of public land may be taken by one person applies to Western Nebraska only. Agricultural lands in Southeastern Colorado may be taken under the homestead act which limits the entry to 160 acres to a person. At the date of the last report, there were several million acres in the Lamar district subject to homestead.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

The regular subscription price of THE KANSAS FARMER is one dollar a year. That it is worth the money is

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

From statistics gathered and compiled by E. F. Kemp, 184 La Salle Street, Chicago, it appears that a considerable proportion of all cases of poisoning in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1906, resulted from the erroneous use of medicines. The summary is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Category, Total cases, Total fatal, Per cent. of all fatal. Rows include Poisons, Medicines, 'Patent' medicines, and Totals.

Miscellany

College-Bred Seed-Wheat.

The agronomy department of this college has probably a thousand bushels of seed-wheat which will be sold and distributed to Kansas farmers this fall. We have as yet not limited the amount of wheat which will be sold to any one farmer, but we prefer to sell in rather small quantities, 10 bushels or less, although we have already received and booked single orders for as much as 25 bushels of seed-wheat. We are selling the seed-wheat this year at \$1.50 per bushel, f. o. b. Manhattan, making an extra charge of 15 cents each for two-bushel sacks. Our seed-wheat is well cleaned and graded, and the grain is of good quality. Most of the wheat which we are offering for sale this year yielded more than 40 bushels of grain per acre, and some of the best-producing plots on the college farm yielded nearly 60 bushels of good wheat per acre.

We have for sale seed-wheat of the following varieties: Kharkof, Malakoff, Red Turkey, Defiance, Bearded Five, Minnesota No. 529, Ghirka, and Zimmerman. All of the varieties named, except the last, are the hard red type of wheat. The Zimmerman is a semi-soft wheat, grown quite extensively throughout Eastern Kansas, and is one of the best producing varieties tested at this station. We have no pure seed of a good variety of soft red wheat. The Fultz variety which we were growing for seed became a little mixed and the grain was not saved for seed. We have a larger supply of the Kharkof wheat than of any of the other varieties, namely some 600 bushels. This is one of the best-producing varieties of hard red wheat which has been tested at this station, and it has also proved to be among the best producers at the United States-Kansas Cooperative Station at McPherson, and at the Fort Hays Branch Station, in Ellis County. The other varieties named have produced large yields at Manhattan, and some of them have yielded well at the other stations in Kansas.

We have not as yet been able to determine the yields which our different varieties made in our trial plots this season on account of the fact that one or more shocks of grain were reserved from each plot when the grain was thrashed, with the purpose of selecting a pure type of each variety of wheat for future planting. However, the yields have been determined for a number of plots and have proved to be very large, some of the highest yields ranging from 55 to 59 bushels per acre. Judging from these yields, I estimate that our best field of wheat, consisting of some 16 acres, mostly small plots, will yield on the average over 50 bushels per acre. Most of this wheat was of the hard red Turkey or Russian type and included all of the varieties named above.

This large yield of wheat, of course, was not due entirely to the variety of wheat grown, but was due as much to the fertility of the soil, the preparation of the seed-bed, and the favorable conditions for growth and maturity. However, as shown by trials at this station, there is a great difference in varieties of wheat. In 1904 our varieties of winter wheat ranged in yield from 19 to 88 bushels per acre, while in 1905 the yield varied from less than

30 to 47½ bushels per acre. These varieties of wheat were grown in small plots in the same field. Usually, the wheat was planted on the same date and all plots received the same culture and treatment, both before and after planting.

From these tests we have been able to select some of the varieties which have produced best, and this grain has been grown in larger plots for the production of seed-wheat, which we are now offering for sale to the farmers of Kansas. Moreover, we are not only testing the varieties of wheat to prove which are the best-producing varieties, but we are selecting the best heads from the best-producing varieties and planting the grain in separate plots in order to secure a purer type of better producing wheat than the original variety. We can not offer any of these improved varieties for sale yet, but hope to have seed of some of these pure improved wheats another season.

A. M. TENEYCK,

Professor of Agronomy and Superintendent of Farm, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

**The Free-Seed Grant.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For a number of years the seed trade of the country has opposed the free distribution of common garden-seeds by Congress. It has done so on the ground that it was an unjust interference with a legitimate industry, and because it is a waste of public money. The packet-seed trade of this country amounts to 120,000,000 packets per annum, of which the general Government gives away 40,000,000 packets. What industry could survive if the Government gave away free half as much as those engaged in the industry sold? We, therefore, object most strongly to this Government competition, giving away what we have to sell to live, and particularly object to it because everyone concerned in the growing or selling of seeds contributes his mite to the support of the Government and part of our own money is thus expended in ruining our business. The United States Government is the only one in the world that gives away anything, and all it thus donates is "free seed." Nearly five million dollars' worth of pumpkin-, squash-, watermelon-, lettuce-, turnip-, and radish-seed has been distributed by the United States Government in these little packets. We think it is time to give the seed trade a rest. Members of Congress seeking to endear themselves to their constituents should appropriate money to give away axes, saws, pocket-knives, looking-glasses, shoes, boots, or sets of harness, or something other than seeds. Let the poor seed-merchants have a rest. We think we have earned it.

We also object to this distribution of free seeds on the ground that Congress employs a double subterfuge in alleging that the appropriation is made for the distribution of "rare" and "valuable" seeds, whereas everyone knows that only the commonest varieties are sent out, such as can be obtained at any corner grocery store. This is no reflection on the Department of Agriculture, for it is an utter impossibility for it to supply forty million packets of "rare and valuable" seeds, and the average Congressman demands quantity that he may remember as many constituents as possible. The other subterfuge is that the appropriation is made under the guise of "assisting agriculture." About one-third of the packets go to members of Congress living in the cities, and it is safe to say that not one-third of all sent out is ever planted. Even if they were, how is agriculture, on which the country is so dependent, and whose products annually aggregate billions of dollars, to be materially assisted by the distribution of five-cent packets of turnip- and radish-seeds?

We are frank to say that as seedsmen, engaged in growing and selling seed, we strenuously object to the Government giving away seed in competition with us, and as citizens and taxpayers we object to this waste of the public money, to the collection of which we contribute our share.

If, therefore, anyone cares to help us by informing the Senators from his State and the member of Congress from his district, that he is opposed to a further waste of public money in this manner, we shall be deeply grateful.

In closing we beg to express our thanks to the daily, weekly, and agricultural press of the country, which has, without an important exception, condemned this appropriation in the strongest terms. HENRY W. WOOD, President American Seed Trade Assn.

**The Grange**

"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.....N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.  
Lecturer.....Geo. W. F. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J.  
Secretary...C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio

**KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**

Master.....E. W. Westgate, Manhattan  
Overseer.....A. F. Barden, McLouth  
Lecturer.....Ole Hilbner, Olathe  
Stewart.....E. C. Post, Spring Hill  
Assistant Stewart.....Frank Wiswell, Ochliltree  
Chaplain.....Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City  
Treasurer.....Wm. Henry, Olathe  
Secretary.....George Black, Olathe  
Solekeeper.....J. H. Smith, Lone Elm  
Ceres.....Mrs. M. L. Allison, Lyndon  
Pomona.....Mrs. S. M. Phinney, McLouth  
Flora.....Mrs. S. J. Lovett, Larned  
L. A. S.....Mrs. Lola Radcliffe, Overbrook

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

O. F. Whitney, Chairman.....Topeka, Station A  
E. W. Westgate.....Manhattan  
George Black, Secretary.....Olathe  
Henry Rhoades.....Gardner  
J. C. Lovett.....Buoyrus

**STATE ORGANIZER.**

W. B. Obryhim.....Overbrook

**Parcels Post.**

Among the questions prominent for consideration by the granges throughout the whole country is that of extending the privileges of the postal service so that packages of increased size can be carried at a much reduced rate of postage. At the present time four pounds is the maximum which can be sent by mail, and the cost is 16 cents per pound, or 64 cents for the four-pound parcel. In England the rate on a 11-pound parcel is 24 cents, or two and two-elevenths cents per pound, and in Germany an 11-pound parcel can be sent for 12 cents, or one and one-eleventh cents per pound.

The Grange commenced the agitation for free rural mail delivery and persistently kept at it until a strong public sentiment demanded it, and now, after several years of agitating the parcels post proposition, it is attracting general public attention and the tug of war is really on. The chief opponents are the great express companies of the country, and it is said they have a powerful grip upon Congress, and the Senate of the United States especially. From the trend of public affairs, it appears that the people in their sovereign power are climbing into the saddle, and this gives hope that their demand for a liberal parcels post law has good chances of being enacted before many years have passed. In the meantime the Grange must continue to pass resolutions favorable thereto, and keep the petitions going to Congress. When public sentiment becomes strong enough, no power can stand in its way. Parcels post will be a great boon to all country residents, and untiring effort will secure it.—George B. Horton, in annual address.

**Need of Physical Education in the Country.**

Carl L. Schrader, instructor in gymnastics at Harvard, makes a plea for the introduction of physical education in our country schools.

Physical education has been confined to the city, believing that the conditions warranted educating the muscles till physical exercise would become a delight, but that the activity of the country child was assured.

He pays a high tribute to the strong, well-knit bodies and the ruddy complexions of the country college students. But there is a difference in appearance between the country and the city youth aside from this superiority of physique, "but above all and without fail they may be sized up by their physical habits, such as slouchy walk, poor carriage, awkward movements, backwardness; in brief, they carry the stamp of a physically uneducated being."

This is not so apparent near a village or city. Why is there such a striking difference between the city and the country youth near a large village and one far from it? In the city there is opportunity for observing what others do, wear, say. The parents have had physical training which enables them to correct the habits of their children. The primary need of physical education is not to develop muscle, but to educate it into graceful and healthy activity. The military training in Germany takes the awkward youth and in two years he is a vastly different man, with a polish which obliterates every undesirable awkward stamp.

This training will fall on the country teacher who is already heavily burdened, but the change will be a relief. The normal schools will train the



# U. S.

## CREAM SEPARATOR

For many years the U. S. Separators have been tested under all conditions, and have proved to thousands of satisfied users that they are the best machines of their kind. There are good reasons for their superiority. With only two simple parts inside the bowl the U. S. skims so thoroughly as to hold the **World's Record** for clean skimming.

All parts of the machine are strong, simple and easy to get at. The gears being entirely enclosed are protected from dirt and dust. The bowl having only two simple parts inside is easily and quickly washed. The whole machine is very light running because the working parts run in oil, and are accurately made and fitted. No other separator has all these advantages. The U. S. is the cream separator for you to buy.

Look into this. Write today for a copy of our handsome, new separator catalogue. Ask for number 41. It is finely illustrated and tells all about the U. S. Address

**Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

Prompt deliveries of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO BELLOWS FALLS, VT. 448

# 10 WEEKS FOR 10c.

The Oldest and Best Known Agricultural Weekly Paper in the West.

## The Journal of Agriculture

Established 1863

THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE is a weekly journal that every farmer, every gardener, every stockraiser, every man and woman interested in poultry or the products of the soil will need and read from cover to cover. No dry rot, no long-winded articles by city farmers who do not know the difference between a "pumpkin tree" and "watermelon bush," but short, meaty, interesting, useful, reliable and seasonable matter in all departments throughout. Besides well written stories of fiction, travel and adventure, current news in condensed form, handsome illustrations, timely cartoons, terse comment on live topics, wit and humor, it contains departments concerning the care and handling of all kinds of farm stock, floriculture and bees, young peoples' department, correspondence columns and the LATEST ACCURATE MARKET REPORTS giving the prices of Live Stock, Grain, Seeds, Vegetables and Produce in the leading markets, thus keeping its readers well posted as to what their products are worth and enabling them to get the top price for them.

To introduce THE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE into thousands of new homes, we will send it every week for TEN WEEKS FOR TEN CENTS. Address

**Journal of Agriculture, 12 Journal Bldg., St. Louis**

teacher for these physical-culture exercises. The value of the development of the sense of beauty can not be overestimated, and no object lends itself more fittingly than the body. The exercises must appeal to the artistic sense. A beautiful position or exercise may not be very complex. The simplest exercise performed with grace and precision, in a way becomes an artistic production, and grows more so as the body rounds into good form. Any exercise which is ungainly should be discarded. We have sufficient exercises that develop grace and beauty. The acquired power must be controlled. Self-confidence, courage, prompt action are fostered by the use of games.

**Report of the National Grange Committee on Good of the Order.**

Every true Patron is solicitous for the good of the order, and every level-headed Patron knows that this is best accomplished by making it useful not only for Patrons, but for the whole agricultural community. Every effort made should have this end in view. The good of the order then demands that it make good in the community so plainly that all will ask to be admitted to the order and share the entire benefit of it. No sphere of Grange work can be without the legitimate pale of the good of the order or profitably conducted irrespective of good to be accomplished. The prosperity of the Grange manifests itself in two ways: increase in membership and in influence. The former may be overdone by accepting unworthy members. Do not understand us to mean by this that all Grange members must rank high socially or financially. On the other hand it is our duty to make our

fellow members better by social and intellectual contact. The only great requisite is moral rectitude and a desire to improve. Unless these two are present, contact breeds contamination. Select then those members for whom the future inspires hope. We can not have too many of them.

Again, the influence of the Grange for good can not be overestimated, but that influence is acquired in different ways. In some States cooperation in business is a great factor; in others, legislation. But in all places we can depend upon the power of the Grange to build up a better manhood and womanhood as its greatest recommend. Whatever may be the possibilities of the Grange in any State, they must be largely realized by the work of those within its borders. Extension work by the National Grange is useful, but we doubt if results will follow such work unless strenuous efforts to bring results are put forth by those at home. As we return to our homes let us all think of our own home fields, put in active work ourselves, and we doubt not the National Grange will supplement and sustain us.

That portion of the master's address in relation to the press was referred to this committee and receives its hearty approval. Especially do we favor a weekly edition of the Grange Bulletin whenever, in the opinion of the executive committee we can afford it. What we need is not more farm papers, but a paper for the granges, discussing Grange topics, giving Grange news, and disseminating Grange principles. Local farm papers will, we think, copy liberally from such a paper and thus make it a means of great education.

**Dairy Interests**

**The Common Method of Producing Market Milk.**

FROM BULLETIN NO. 110, MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION.

**LOCATION, PLAN AND CONDITION OF STABLES.**

In nearly all cases the stables, built of wood, were of old-fashioned construction, being located in the south side of the storage barn beneath a hay-mow, or in a lean-to, which formed a part of the barn. In the former case, the boards above, which formed the ceiling of the stable and the floor of the mow, were frequently loosely put together, allowing bad odors to easily permeate the hay, and hay-seed and dust to fall through upon the animals. Rarely, if ever, was the interior sealed with matched boards or otherwise, the studding and spaces between being generally filled with dust and cobwebs.\*

The floor of the stable was constructed of plank, and the animals stood in one row on the customary raised platform, with heads facing the driveway through the barn, and were tied with rigid stanchions, or with the so-called Warriner swinging-stanchion. In some cases, an ordinary gutter, formed by placing a piece of two by four on edge, served to catch and retain the droppings; in other cases no gutter was provided. The distance from the cows to the rear of the stable was generally so short (2 to 4 ft.) that the floor and rear wall were badly spattered, and frequently presented an extremely untidy appearance. In a number of cases outrageously dirty barns were observed, while in a few instances one saw much to commend, and felt that at the ordinary prices prevailing for milk, little more could be required.†

**LIGHT AND VENTILATION.**

The stables as a whole were poorly lighted, and in many cases quite dark. The few half-sash windows, too often thickly covered with fly-spots, dust, and cobwebs, were kept closed during the winter, and so fastened that it was difficult to open them. Comparatively little provision for proper ventilation was noted. Many of the stables had

\* In a few cases these had been brushed down, and in one or two instances whitewash had been applied, adding greatly to the appearance of the barn.

† There were a few variations from the ordinary type of construction, but barns built in accordance with modern sanitary plans were not observed.

doors in front of the cows, which were kept closed during cold weather, excepting when the animals were fed. Occasionally an air-shaft was observed, but in no case could it be said that the stables were ventilated in accordance with the teachings of modern sanitary science. The animals were generally turned into a yard for water once daily, during which time the doors were likely to remain open and the stable received its daily airing. Only four stables were noted in which each animal was allowed over 500 cubic feet of air, the average allowance being in the vicinity of 300 feet. This condition, together with the imperfect ventilation, frequently made the air decidedly foul.

**CONDITION OF BARNYARD. STORAGE OF MANURE.**

As a rule, the barn was located on the south side of the barn, and was in some cases well drained. Instances were noted, however, where it was lower than the land immediately surrounding it, thus forming a basin for water, which stood in pools during a thaw, and for a considerable time in the early spring months. Such lack of drainage, together with the droppings from the cattle, made a disagreeable and unhealthy place in which to require the animals to remain a portion of each day.

The manure was removed from the stable once and occasionally twice daily. Sometimes it was thrown into the barn cellar, and at other times out of the window into the barnyard and exposed to the weather. An altogether too common method of storing was in a shed or lean-to, directly in the rear of the cows. As the pile grew, it not only shut out the light and air from the stable, but also fouled the barnyard and naturally produced very disagreeable conditions. In barns without a cellar, a too common practice was to allow the liquid to run through the floor directly beneath the animals.

**CONDITION AND CARE OF CATTLE.**

In altogether too many instances the animals were dirty, the sides and flanks being covered with manure, and it is doubtful if the majority of the animals observed were carded and cleaned with any regularity, and in some cases, it is believed that curry-comb and brush were never employed. One person remarked soberly that his cows "were carded every week," as if this was sufficient to keep them in a cleanly condition. Rejected corn-stalks, sweepings from the hay-mow, sawdust, and sand served as sources of bedding, but too often the supply was limited or totally lacking. A few herds were watered in the stable and not turned out until spring, a practice which, in the judgment of the writers, is to be condemned.

**HEALTH OF THE ANIMALS.**

Judged from a casual inspection, most of the cows were in reasonably good health, although it hardly seems possible that animals kept for a considerable length of time in dark, poorly ventilated stables could be in prime physical condition and capable of supplying a first-class human food.\*

In no case was a herd found which had been subjected to the tuberculin test, and most dairymen seemed opposed to its use. It was a source of satisfaction to find individual instances in which, although the arrangements were of the simplest, the stable was light and passably clean, the air fairly pure, and the animals well-groomed.

**FOOD AND WATER SUPPLY.**

Most of the herds were well nourished, and in no case was the character of the food supply found to be objectionable. More or less grain, in the form of corn and hominy meals, cottonseed-meal, gluten-feed, distillers' dried grains, and wheat by-products, was fed during the entire year, naturally a greater quantity in the winter. The prevailing roughage was hay, corn-stover, and silage. Silos were quoted in 60 per cent of the places visited. Most of the herds were pastured during the summer, the pasturage occasionally being supplemented with hay, green oats, or peas and oats, millet, corn-fodder, and grain, although no system of continuous soiling was practiced. The water supply, as a rule, seemed to be satisfactory, it being derived from springs or wells at proper distances from outbuildings.†

\* A few instances were noted of diseased animals, probably suffering from tuberculosis.

† Some barnyard wells were noted, and a few in too close proximity to the house at which the dairy utensils were washed and the waste water thrown upon the ground nearby, a practice which can not fall to pollute the well. It is to be regretted that it did not seem possible to sample and analyze the water supply of each dairy.

**BREEDS OF CATTLE. METHOD OF REPLENISHING HERD.**

The Jersey grade predominated, especially east of the Connecticut River, while west of the river a considerable number of Holstein grades were observed. There was the usual collection of cows of no particular breed, while herds of pure-bred stock were found in only one instance. A few milkmen raised at least a portion of their stock, but the majority, because of a lack of skim-milk as a food for the calves, believed it better suited to their conditions to purchase as needed. Eighteen of the twenty-nine dairies inspected kept a pure-bred sire. It is to be regretted, however, that so few seemed to have any definite ideas concerning the establishment of a permanent improved dairy-herd.

**CARE OF HANDLING MILK.**

It was not possible, as a rule, to be present at the milking, but from the information obtained it seemed evident that few made any special preparation in the way of change of clothing, etc. In occasional instances only were the udders of the cows brushed, washed, or wiped with a damp cloth. The milk was drawn into ordinary open tin pails, and when filled the contents were strained through a wire strainer, frequently covered with cheese cloth, into an 8½ quart can, which stood upon the barn floor, or on a shelf in rear of the cows. After the milking was completed, the cans were removed to the dairy-room located at an end of the barn or in a small building near by, and stood in ice water until ready for delivery. Some milk-rooms were very dirty, and in too close proximity to the stable. Only a few possessed a large tank in which the entire milking could be poured and mixed, thus preventing the delivery of an uneven product. No more milk was bottled than was necessary to supply the demand, the larger part being retailed from cans. One milk-bottling machine was noticed, the bottles being filled by its use immediately after milking, and set away in cold water or cracked ice.

A few dairymen possessed separators for the purpose of obtaining a thick cream, while others retailed only a thin cream, raised by the deep-setting process. Babcock machines for determining the quality of the milk produced by individual cows, or by the dairy-herd, were not in use, although in some instances the product was sent to the experiment station for analysis. Most dealers seemed to be confident that the milk produced by their herds was up to the standard required by law, although they did not always feel sure that such was the case with the portion purchased.

The dairy utensils were generally cleaned in the home kitchen with the aid of hot water, and placed out of doors in the sun. In only a few cases were producers supplied with steam for a more thorough sterilization.

**DEMANDS OF THE TRADE.**

There seemed to be a consensus of opinion among dealers that the public wished cheap milk. From the milkman's standpoint, the average consumer cared little concerning the method or cost of production, so long as he received an article apparently free from dirt, bad odor, and of a reasonable degree of richness. It was not believed that milk produced under better sanitary conditions would generally command the extra price warranted by the increased cost of production.

**COST OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.**


It did not seem possible to obtain any positive ideas from producers relative to the expense of production and distribution, although the opinion was frequently expressed that it cost 2½ to 3 cents to produce a quart of milk, and about 2 cents a quart to peddle it. So far as could be ascertained, farmers did not keep any records of the yearly production of their herds, and the number who seemed to know how much milk a cow should produce yearly to be considered profitable was very limited. Such a lack of systematic accounting is to be regretted, it being most assuredly for the interest of the producer who would achieve the greatest measure of success to note carefully the debit and credit of his various farm operations. The consumers (in the area covered in the investigations) were somewhat scattered, and the peddlers relatively numerous. The cost of distribution naturally would be lower had the peddlers been fewer, and had each been able to confine himself to a definite district, thus avoiding the crossing and recrossing of each other's routes.\*

\* This, of course, would not be practicable unless the control of the distribution could be in the hands of one or two large concerns.

**DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS**  
 Save \$10- to \$15- Per Cow  
 Every Year of Use  
 Over All Gravity and Dilution Systems  
 And At Least \$5.- Per Cow  
 Every Year of Use  
 Over All Other Cream Separators  
 While They Last  
 From Two To Ten Times Longer  
 Than Any Other Machine  
 Catalogue and any desired particulars to be had for the asking.  
**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**  
 General Offices: 74 CORTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.  
 Branch Offices: CHICAGO, PHILADELPHIA, SAN FRANCISCO, TORONTO, WINNIPEG.

**Cleveland Cream Separator**

**Direct to You  
30 Days Approval Test**  
  
**Easy Running**—The only all ball-bearing separator made. **Easy to Clean**—the first separator with aluminum skimming device. **Long lived!**—the fewest parts of any separator made and the slowest speed. A guaranteed perfect skimmer. The only high grade separator sold at a reasonable price. The only separator that you can give a thorough trial at your own home without investing one cent. For we will ship one of these separators to you without you putting yourself under any sort of obligation to keep it if you don't think it is a bargain. Write for the new free catalog.  
**THE CLEVELAND CREAM SEPARATOR CO.**  
 Dept. F. 34 Michigan Ave., N. W. Cleveland, Ohio.

**DAVIS**  
 Get it direct from factory at factory prices and save 20% to 50%.  
  
 The simple cream separator which doubles profits and cuts dairywork in two. Absolutely the simplest, easiest running, easiest cleaned separator in the world. Just bet high to a man. Its three-piece bowl gets the last drop of cream. Investigate our liberal selling plan. Send your name and address to us on a postal card and get our money saving catalogue No. 125 by return mail.  
**Davis Cream Separator Co.,**  
 540 N. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

**CONCLUSIONS.**

As a result of the investigation, briefly stated, one may safely draw the following conclusions:

1. The ordinary method of housing and caring for dairy-stock is far from ideal, yet it is capable of being considerably improved at a minimum outlay of time and expense.
2. The majority of the stables were unnecessarily dirty, poorly lighted, and badly ventilated.
3. The condition of many barnyards should be improved, as well as the method of storing and caring for the manure.
4. By far too many dairy-animals were poorly groomed, and some were disgracefully dirty.
5. The physical health of the dairy-stock appeared reasonably satisfactory in most cases. It is not believed, however, that animals kept in dark and poorly ventilated barns can be in the best physical condition to furnish a first-class human food.
6. The water in the majority of cases, and food supply in all cases, were satisfactory from the standpoint of health; many cases were noted where the producer could have improved his methods of food production and purchase to his own pecuniary advantage.
7. Modern dairy appliances for the handling of milk were not in general use. The average dairyman, however, gave the milk much better care than he did the animals producing it.
8. Many dairymen were very deficient in a proper understanding of modern dairy methods.
9. In the interest of both producer and consumer, the following improvements are urgently needed: Cleaner barns, more light, fresher air, cleaner animals, and better sanitary methods of caring for the manure.

**The Business Cow.**

PROF. R. M. WASHBURN, MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY, BEFORE THE MISSOURI STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The first question naturally, and still asked over the State, is, "Which breed of cows shall I keep?"

Table 1 contains some interesting figures. It is not a pile of guess work, but actual figures obtained from careful scientific tests—and by scientific tests I do not mean a lot of nonsense. I mean careful exact work, for that

**MILK CANS ROB YOU**  
 Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the casein—the cheese part—forming a spidery web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This  
  
 casein web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.  
 Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Casein don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-165 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."  
**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
 West Chester, Pa.  
 Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

is what scientific work is. All the cows of these different breeds were pure-bred, were fed at the same time, during the same four years, in the same fields by the same dairymen, and received the same feeds. So you see everything except the breed and the personal qualities of all these animals were identical. This breed individuality and the individuality of the cows we will now consider.

it read, "The Business Dairyman for the Business Cow." There is a difference in profit, not only with different breeds, but also with different individual cows of the same breed. I want you to compare the best Shorthorn, which we consider a dual-purpose or beef animal, with the poorest one of the best dairy breeds in the world. The profit on the Shorthorn was \$83.25, while the

Description of Cow	Lbs. of milk produced per year	Lbs. of butter produced per year	Cost of feed	Net profit
Best Holstein	12,111	538	\$29.83	\$97.15
Poorest Holstein	6,667	246	21.71	38.16
Difference			\$8.12	\$58.99
Best Shorthorn	9,896	474	27.38	83.25
2nd best Shorthorn	9,326	449	23.52	81.20
3rd best Shorthorn	8,046	381	24.82	64.25
Average				\$76.23
Poorest Shorthorn	3,059	129	23.88	6.86
2nd poorest Shorthorn	2,833	131	21.30	10.03
3rd poorest Shorthorn	2,796	125	18.84	10.63
Average				\$9.17
Best Red Poll	7,225	361	25.32	58.44
Poorest Red Poll	5,249	236	25.24	30.36
Difference			\$0.08	\$28.08
Best Jersey	6,523	532	26.26	90.58
Poorest Jersey	4,087	236	18.54	35.20
Difference			\$7.72	\$55.38

Take the best Holstein. She produced 12,111 pounds of milk and 538 pounds of butter in a year, and the cost of her feed was \$29.83. Let us figure a little. Suppose we get twenty cents a pound for her butter. Take four-fifths of the milk as skimmed-milk and allow twenty cents a hundred pounds as its value, then adding the value of the butter and skimmed-milk and subtracting the cost of her food for the year we have our net profit. Whether these prices meet your approval or not we will hold these figures to that basis, subjecting the produce of each cow to the same test. Subtract from the price received for her butter and the skimmed-milk the board bill of this cow and we have a profit of \$97.15. That is the money we receive for the actual work done by us on this cow, and the interest on the capital invested in the cow and stable.

profit on the poorest Holstein was only \$38.16 for the year. The poorest Shorthorn made only 125 pounds of butter in a year. What business had she to be classed as a dairy-cow? But the poorest Holstein made only 246 pounds of butter in the year and she was a full-blooded Holstein. The best Holstein at the St. Louis cow demonstration made 329.7 pounds of butter in four months or twice as much as the average cow gives in a whole year, while the best Jersey at St. Louis was but a shadow behind in the quantity of butter produced.

Take the poorest Holstein cow. She produced 6,667 pounds of milk and 246 pounds of butter and cost \$21.71, making a profit of \$38.16. Notice, there is a difference of \$58.99 between the net profit of these two cows, both pure Holsteins, and a difference of only \$8.12 in the cost of feed.

Now I do not say that every farmer could have a cow like either of these, because there are not cows enough like these to go around, but when cows are capable of making such records as these, it shows us that we ought to be ashamed to keep in the dairy a cow that will give only 125 pounds of butter in a year, or what the average Missouri cow does, 130 pounds, a year. It takes a business man to get down into the business and conduct it in a business-like manner. A better cow is all right, but a better dairyman is still better, because he can think.

Take the Shorthorns, arranged in groups of three. The best Shorthorn gave 9,896 pounds of milk and 474 pounds of butter, and the cost for her keeping was \$27.38. The average profit for these best three cows was \$76.23, at the same rate of figuring as above.

Of the Red Polls the best cow gave for the year 7,225 pounds of milk and 360 pounds of butter, while the poorest one gave 5,249 pounds of milk and 236 pounds of butter. The profit on the best cow was \$58.44, while the profit on the poorest cow was only \$30.36, a difference of \$28.08, with a difference of only 8 cents in the cost of their feed for the entire year. The difference was not in the breed, nor in the care and management of the cows, nor the time of the year, but the difference was in the cows. It is not the breed nor the pedigree, but the cow that must eat the feed and give the milk. Keep your dairy-herd on that basis and cull out the poorest ones; there is wonderful room for improvement.

Of the poorest three Shorthorns, one made a profit of \$10.63, the second poorest \$10.03, and the poorest \$6.86. This is a very interesting point right here. The poorest cow made a little money, \$6.86 for the whole year. Suppose we figure the cost in work of that \$6.86. Allowing that you are a good milker—which most milkers are not—it will take five minutes to do each milking. This is pretty quick work, but a man can do it if he goes at it right. That makes ten minutes a day at milking. Suppose she gives milk for ten months in the year—how much time will be spent in the mere process of extracting that milk? 50 hours. Suppose she is dry for two months of the year, even then she will need to be cared for. It ought not to be unreasonable to suppose the care of a cow would take ten minutes a day for six months, or thirty hours for the entire year. I do not think you can care for your cows in less time than that, considering the cleaning and repairing of stables, and feeding and watering the cows, the building and repairing of fences, etc. That makes us eighty hours of work for \$6.86 or 8.6 cents an hour or eighty-six cents a day, while the same amount of work bestowed on a cow like the first would return a wage of \$1.22 an hour, or at the rate of \$12.20 a day. Please understand me when I say that in this country at the present time, in the ordinary dairy-herd of 15 or 20 cows, the addition of a good cow would not be worth as much as a sharp lead pencil.

The best Jersey gave 6,523 pounds of milk, less than the poorest Holstein, but she gave 532 pounds of butter, as against 538 given by the best Holstein. It cost a little less to keep her than the best Holstein and her annual net income was \$90.58 as compared with \$97.15 for the best Holstein. I did not consider the value of the calf, because its value varies so much in different communities. Some of your finest beef calves, if vealed, would not bring enough money to pay for the milk they drink, and if you figure on the cost of their feed to make baby beef, you come out with a very small margin. We placed all the cows under the same conditions, except that I did not consider the comparison of solids-not-fat in the milk of the Holsteins and Jerseys. This done, the Jersey would very closely approach the Holstein in net profit.

The poorest Jersey made a profit of only a little over \$35, the best Holstein \$97, while the poorest Holstein made only \$38.16, as against \$90.58 for the best Jersey. Again I must emphasize the fact that it is not the breed but the cow that does the business. I do not hesitate to say that you find the same comparison of good cows and poor cows in all breeds. You will, of course, find a far larger per cent of dairy-cows among dairy-breeds, but sometimes a scrub-bred will produce more butter-fat than a dairy-bred

THE BUSINESS DAIRYMAN.

Right here I shall take the liberty of turning my subject around, making



**Simpson - Eddystone Solid Blacks**

Dignified and substantial dress-goods. Finest quality of fabric with rich permanent color not moved by perspiration, washing or sunlight.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.



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

**\$31,500,000 at Risks** 30,000 Members

**The Farmer's Alliance Insurance Company of McPherson, Kansas**

We furnish insurance at cost; 18 years of successful business. Why carry your insurance with others when you can get it in this company at much less cost? Write for full particulars of our plan.

**C. F. Mingenback, Sec., McPherson, Kansas**

## Destroy the Gophers

In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using

### Saunders' Gopher Exterminator

It is a machine which forces a deadly gas through their runways and is warranted to kill gophers within 100 feet of operation. With it a man can clear from five to six acres of gopher-infested land in a day at a cost of twenty cents per acre. The poison we use can be gotten at any drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Complete outfit for \$5.

**Flint Saunders, Lincoln, Kansas**  
Mention The Kansas Farmer.

## WALNUT GROVE FARM

...FOR SALE...

Upon the advice of several specialists I am going to New Mexico for my health. On this account I must dispose of all my Kansas property, including the famous Walnut Grove farm, the most complete and profitable stock farm in Kansas. This includes 180 acres of the best land in Kansas, two miles from Emporia. Over 200 good O. I. C. hogs. All our Barred Plymouth Rocks, 36 Collies, 44 head of cows, 8 head of horses, the best farm house in the State. Also one small farm house, 2 large barns, 2 large cattle-sheds, one 300-foot hen house, one 250-foot broiler house, 20 brooder houses, capacity of plant, 4,000. The best hog house in the West, double-deck cement floors; many small hog houses. This is not an experiment, but a successful stock farm. Price, \$20,000 cash.

**H. D. NUTTING, Emporia, Kans.**



## Low Rates to Summer Resorts

Never before have there been such low rates to so many of the desirable resorts as there are this year. The following list contains rates only to a few of the more important of these. If you want rates to other points, give me their names and I'll quote lowest rates to those or the nearest place.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 5, and 6. Limit Aug. 15.....	\$10.40
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11, 12, and 13. Limit Aug. 22.....	10.40
Chicago, Ill., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	20.00
St. Louis, Mo., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 21.....	12.70
Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 11, 12, and 13. Limit Aug. 23.....	13.40
Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal., daily to Sept. 15. Limit Oct. 31.....	60.00
Grand Canyon of Arizona, daily to Sept. 15. Limit Oct. 31.....	55.00
Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Colo., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	17.50
Asbury Park, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	58.50
Long Branch, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit October 31.....	53.45
Ocean City, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	54.45
Cape May, N. J., daily to Sept. 30. Limit Oct. 31.....	54.45
Kingston, Ontario, daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Montreal, P. Q., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Quebec, P. Q., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Toronto, Ontario, daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Halfax, N. S., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	30.90
Alexandria Bay, N. Y., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
St. Lawrence, N. Y., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Thousand Island Park, N. Y., daily to Sept. 30. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Bellows Falls, Vt., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Fabyan, N. H., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Old Orchard, Me., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	39.25
Concord, N. H., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	36.05
Portland, Me., Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19. Limit 30 days.....	39.00

\*With limit of 15 days, \$2 less.

You may avoid the summer's heat by going to some one of these resorts. Why not let me know your plans? Pullman sleepers, free chair cars, and Harvey meals via Santa Fe.

**T. L. KING, City Passenger Agent, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Topeka, Kansas.**

# THE KANSAS STATE FAIR HUTCHINSON, SEPT. 17 TO 22, 1906

17  
General  
Department's

This fair is for all the people—this includes the children. A day or two at a big fair is a most valuable experience for children. It promotes the ideal and gives them something to think and talk about, relieving the hum-drum of all-work days. This is also applicable to men and women regardless of their vocation. The 15 great races, with horses representing the best trotting and pacing blood will be worth the days spent in seeing them. The 17 General Departments represent the entire industrial occupation of the people and all is arranged upon an educational system. 700 stalls and pens filled with cattle, horses, sheep and swine will be worth the attention of stockmen and farmers of the entire southwest. The model dairy with the machine milking the cows and the process of butter making from warm milk to the finished product in the refrigerator is worth seeing. Cornet bands will furnish the music every day, carnivals and attractions of all kinds including a fine balloon ascension each day will provide amusement. The new electric railroad will carry the people right to the gates. Grounds open at night and lighted by electricity. This is the great annual social, intellectual and recreational week for the people of Kansas and everybody is invited. Competition is open to all. Send for catalogue and exhibit something. One fare on all railroads to Hutchinson. Ask your agent about it. Regular passenger trains daily—also special excursion trains on all roads. The State Fair this year will excel all former successes. For catalogues or information address

15  
Great  
Races

A. L. SPONSLER, Secretary

cow. Take a dairy-cow and feed her in a scrub barn, on rough feed, not developing her capacity to give milk until she is a mother, and she can not hold her own with a well developed native. Of course, you find a larger per cent of profitable cows among the dairy-breeds; they have been bred that way for hundreds of years, but the very fact that they are Jerseys or Holsteins does not guarantee that they are going to be money-makers.

## The Apiary

### Found Two Swarms.

I have read your bee department in THE KANSAS FARMER for a long time, with much interest, hoping some time to have bees of my own, and was gladly surprised last week to find that two swarms had settled on weeds at my place. I procured two hives from a neighbor who lost all his bees last winter, and now I have them in good hives with the lower parts full of comb. I would like to know how to manage them so as to get some honey for winter, and then leave enough honey to keep them over winter. We haven't anything here on our own place, but I could move them to my father's place where they would have white clover and alfalfa. Could I feed them here at home, and manage so they would have honey enough to winter on and a super to spare? If so, how and what shall I feed them? Could I sow buckwheat to advantage? Some say it does not make honey in this country. MRS. O. ROCKHILL.

Greenwood County.  
Your bees are all right, and from what you say as to the hives you have them in, I think they are just the thing. Now all you have to do is to let them fill their hives with honey, and after the hives or brood-chambers are full, then put on your supers and let them fill them. This sounds all right, providing the honey-flow is good in your locality, but if the bees can not gather any honey, you can feed them. It does seem to me that there is no place in the State of Kansas where some honey can not be found at this season of year. I would not feed so long as the bees are even getting a living. The right time to feed for winter is during the month of September. At that time or a month later, see that you feed each colony enough good sirup made from granulated sugar to insure them about 30 pounds of stores. Of course, if they have some honey, less feeding will do. It will not pay you to feed them so heavy as to have them store you a surplus, for you can buy your honey cheaper. A. H. DUFF.  
Pawnee County.

### "Intelligence of Bees."

The above is a heading of an article which appears in the July issue of the Agricultural Epitomist, and quotes M. Bonne, the naturalist, as saying: "Bees have the intelligence to conform to their surroundings and circumstances, possessing almost human foresight in providing for their wants. They know that more food will be needed in a climate where the winter season is long than in one where it is short, and they provide food accordingly. For instance: Cuban bees are not like their brethren of colder climates in one important respect; they make honey, but neglect to store it, knowing intuitively that it is not necessary, because they can gather it all year round. This applies to native bees and likewise to those imported after the first year of residence. The newcomers do some storing for the first season, but they quickly catch on to the habits of the natives and cease to work for the future. In that country they owe no allegiance to the queen as they do in this country—in other words they are all drones." Many ridiculous things have been published concerning bees, but the



## WILL YOU LET US PLACE A TOLMAN RANGE IN YOUR HOME ON ONE YEAR FREE TRIAL?

We want to prove to you, at our risk, in your own home, without any obligation on your part whatever, that Tolman Ranges are absolute range perfection, and that one in your home will cut the fuel bill and housework in half. Let us explain to you how we sell direct to you, from our factory at

### ACTUAL WHOLESALE PRICES

and thus save you \$15 to \$40 profits of middlemen and dealers. We give with every range a TEN YEAR GUARANTEE, which is as broad and binding as we can make it. Is it not worth a minute's time and a postal card to send for our catalogue which tells all about this liberal special offer? Our catalogue shows over one hundred different styles and sizes of Wood Cook Stoves, Heating Stoves, Steel Ranges, etc. We are making many other liberal offers for the summer months. Are you interested? If so, SEND POSTAL FOR CATALOGUE "G" 10 NOW. JUDSON A. TOLMAN COMPANY, 7738 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

above is the most amusing of anything we have seen for a long time. Such a slander on the industrious honey-bee that "improves each shining hour" whether it be in Cuba or Canada—such bosh is not worthy of an answer, for almost any school boy or girl would know better. Just think of it; he says the "Newcomers catch on" in about a year. Why, if the average life of the honey-bee is only about forty days, and it takes about a year to teach them this little trick, then they do not "catch on" until about six months after they are dead. Oh, I see now, it must be this way; the queen lives two or three years, and after about a year she catches on, and then she instills this in the minds of her offspring. I suppose she makes a specialty of teaching this lesson of idolatry to them in her Sunday-school classes.

If bees possess the human foresight, as they are given the credit of in the above, then it would seem they would be smart enough not to lose a whole year in getting next to the tricks of their brethren in Cuba. Our boys who are keeping bees in Cuba at present will have to look out for this new trick and provide for it if possible. I would suggest, as a trial, that if the hives would be incased in ice for a period, it would throw Mrs. Queen off her base, and set her to wondering where she is at. There are some few bees in Cuba that have not yet "caught on," for honey is so plentiful there that the price is about 3 cents a pound on the local market. It does not matter so much about Cuba, but it would be quite a disaster to this country if Southern Texas and Florida bees would catch on to this trick. I can see no way out of this coming difficulty, unless each beekeeper erects an ice-factory, and thus furnishes his own winters. If the Agricultural Epitomist and Mr. M. Bonne can tell us just when this goes into effect, we will be thankful indeed, for we will pull stakes and rush for the North Pole. Pawnee County. A. H. DUFF.

### Moving Bees.

I am expecting to move about September 1 to Fowler, Kans. I have ten colonies of bees here, and will want bees there. There are few bees now at that place. Would it be advisable to try to ship these in emigrant car, or had I better sell here at four or five dollars a colony and start anew there? I count myself a disciple of the editor of your bee department, as I took to bees after reading Mr. Duff's part of "Alfalfa, Grasshoppers, and Bees," published by the State University. I record that I took in one season from a May swarm 125 pounds of comb-honey, mostly in section-boxes, and left the colony in good shape for winter. I intended to write you last year and ask why smoke had proven powerless in my hands to tame the bees. I think, however, the cause was that I was puffing too much air and not enough smoke upon them, and it only angered them. Please answer through THE KANSAS FARMER. Your bee department has always been of much interest to me. Jewell County. H. H. TOWNSEND.  
By all means put your bees in the car and take them with you. They will take up but small space, and will go through in good shape, but as the weather is yet pretty warm in September, you must give them plenty of

# Farmer's Account Book and Five Year Diary of Events

## An Indispensable Book

Providing for a record of exact information about every item, transaction or event on the farm for 5 years. It is divided into two divisions, Diary in one and accounts in the other. In the Diary there is space for five years. Here it shows you the occupation of the day; here are any special incidents that you wish to remember the date of.

The Account part is indexed (read indexes) handy arrangement we think.

Hired help. This is for your labor account; shows the name of the one hired, time worked, wages paid, how paid, etc.

Expense; shows all the outlay for such items as Groceries, Labor, Clothing, etc. You can tell when you paid your Insurance, Taxes, how much they were; in fact, this department will show to a penny what it costs you to run the farm and also what you get for every cent of it.

Live-stock account has a double ruling, sales and purchases for each kind of stock being side by side, and as this is to be for five years it makes an interesting comparison. Then over here you have a history of each deal that you make.

Grain and fruit are ruled and printed in the same way, also space for sales on butter and milk or cream, eggs or poultry, in fact there is space for everything raised on a farm and all you have to do is to make the figures. It certainly is an easy matter to have your affairs in shape if you have a system like this.

The inventory sheets are short but businesslike, you fill in under the proper headings the value of the different kinds of stock, grain, tools, bug-gies, wagons, etc., and the total is of course, the amount of your resources; then under this other heading you fill in anything you happen to owe on these things, and the difference is your actual worth. This is left in the book and the next year you do the same thing and the difference is your profit for the year.

Bound in Leather and Cloth, or heavy board cover, and delivered to your express office, including a year's subscription to THE KANSAS FARMER, and THE HELPFUL HEN.

Leather and Cloth \$2.50; Heavy Board \$2.00. Address

# The Kansas Farmer Co.

Topeka, Kansas

ventilation. Use wire screen over the entire top of the hive, also close the entrances with the same; if you set the hives one on top of the other, you must use blocks or a frame that will keep them apart three or four inches for ventilation. If the colonies are very strong and full of honey, it would be safer to put an empty body of hive on top of the full one, screen over the upper story, and thus give them this empty chamber. An empty super instead of the hive body would answer very well and take up less room. Close them up well and see that they have plenty of ventilation. If you set the hives with the ends of the frames the long way of the car, it would not be necessary to put fastenings on the frames. Remember this, for if you set the hives with the sides of the frame to the end of the car, the heavy jolting may cause you considerable damage. In whatever manner you place the hives in the car, make them solid in place, so they will not be upset or toppled about. A. H. DUFF.

## Death of Floral Lawn Cause, Smothered by Dandelions

The dandelion pest has had its day. For one year you can get an instrument that can be used by women and children as well as men that will pull dandelions and other noxious weeds at the rate of one thousand an hour, and leave not a drop of dirt nor a visible tear in the sod. No stooping nor digging and is a pleasure not a task to operate. The dandelions are automatically the weeds pulled, and your hands are not soiled, nor your back tired, no grinding nor humping around to do your work. Pull any dandelion or weed when tap root does not exceed 16 inches in length. Send one dollar and we will deliver free at your door.

### The Standard Incubator Co.

PONCA, NEBRASKA

### PATENTS.

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



## The Poultry Yard

### Poultry Pointers.

An immense amount of fruit is now rotting on the grounds; and the chickens should be driven into the orchards and allowed to eat the fallen fruit, and insects and bugs and worms that are sure to be there also. Hens, ducks, geese, and turkeys are available ground-cleaners and are profitable insect-eaters.

The Iowa Agriculture College has instituted a new feature in its animal industry department, that of instructor in charge of poultry. Mr. Howard Pierce, a graduate of Cornell College, has secured the appointment. Plans are being prepared for the erection of the most modern and complete plant to be found at any educational institute in America. Both instructional and investigation work will be commenced with the opening of the college year. During the first few years, special attention will be devoted to the most economical methods of feeding for the best egg-production and the fattening of chickens for market. We are glad to see this stride forward in the poultry industry in our sister State, and should be pleased to see our own State make a similar movement. While the Agricultural College at Manhattan has done exceedingly well with the experimental work on poultry, the means at their disposal for this work is not commensurate enough with the magnitude of it.

Breeders of stock for laying purposes should always endeavor to keep up or increase the size of eggs. What an enormous quantity of small-sized eggs is placed on the market every year, and yet this is a feature which could soon be greatly improved. The remedy lies in the selection of the breeding stock. If the birds are pure-bred, then no layer of a small egg should be mated as a breeder. The male bird should have been bred from a hen which was a good layer of large-sized eggs. This is a point which should always be considered ahead of the time when they are wanted. Not only can the size of the eggs be increased by selection, but the color of the eggs can be determined by selection of the hens that lay brown eggs or the ones that lay white ones, whichever color is needed.

Hot weather makes the desire to quench thirst frequent and urgent. Fowls suffer greatly on account of an abundance of warm clothing, and their needs for fresh water should be supplied. If you have not a drinking fountain or earthen vessel, use a wooden pail, anything that will hold water is better than nothing. Set it in a cool place and be sure and rinse out the vessel every day.

At this season of the year, chicks are feathering very rapidly and the best of care must be given them, for this period is very hard on the system, and unless they are kept scrupulously free from lice, the drain on their vitality from this cause, the growing of feathers, and the effect of the hot weather soon reduces them to peepers or runts, from which they never recover. Although they appear hardy and well grown later on, the effect of having passed through this trying time will make a difference of from one-half to one pound in the weight of the specimen, which it never regains.

### Eggs as Food.

Eggs without doubt stand next to milk in available food material for the sick, as they are easily digested and absorbed if raw or properly prepared, says the Southern Poultry Courier. Physiological chemists tell us that 97 per cent of the albumen and 94 per cent of the fat are absorbed into the blood stream. These same chemists tell us that eggs are a complete food for all young mammals, as they contain in correct proportion the tissue-building material, in form of albumen (white) and mineral matter, in the form of phosphorus, lime, potassium, iron and sulfur; the heat and energy material in the form of oil (fat) in the yolk, and a large amount of water.

Owing to the lack of starch and sugar, an egg can not be called a complete food for the adult; hence bread, rice, or some other starchy food must be served with eggs. To render the food complete, the sick must be fed as children are—that is, with foods

that are easily and quickly digested and absorbed, for the digestive organs are always weak. Eggs, therefore, are among the most valuable of foods for this purpose.

### Best Results From Fresh Meat and Bone.

The relative value of fresh meat scraps, cut green bone, commercial meat-meal, and milk albumen (a by-product of milk-sugar factories) has been tested at the Utah Station. The lot fed commercial meat-meal averaged 133 eggs per fowl per year, as compared with 201.5 eggs in the case of a similar lot fed fresh meat scraps or cut green bones, and the lot fed milk albumen averaged 101 eggs, as compared with 143.5 in the case of a similar lot fed scraps. In a second test, the average number of eggs per fowl per year on meat-meal was 119, as compared with 154 on meat-scrap and 189 on cut green bones. In the experimenter's opinion, the data presented are not sufficient to warrant the definite conclusion that the better egg-yield with the fresh meat scrap was due to its higher percentage of fat and ash, but "they appear to indicate that in feeding for eggs the poultryman will be able to accomplish with cheap fat, or cheap fowls rich in fat, what he has been vainly striving to accomplish with expensive protein."

As to the possibility of increasing the yellow color of egg yolk by feeding, it was found that when hens were fed dried alfalfa leaves in winter, the yolks of the eggs laid were normal in color, while those laid by similar lots fed no alfalfa were pale in color, and the same improvement in color was noted when hens had access to green grass, alfalfa, and clover. In another test, a mixture of white and yellow corn, eaten in place of wheat, did not produce yellow yolks, nor did skim-milk fed in place of meat-meal. "It was not noted there was any difference in color of yolk from different breeds, nor did there appear to be any difference due to individuality, but the proper color of yolk is a question of food."

### Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

In order to know how to succeed best with poultry, actual experience is required. While a great deal can be learned from the poultry press, it takes practical experience to obtain satisfactory results.

As a rule, it is not a good plan to sell off the hens that moult early, as they will finish the shedding of the feathers and begin to lay before the winter sets in. On the other hand, the late moulting hens should nearly always be sold in good season.

With growing chickens, early and late is a good rule in feeding. After chickens are one-third or one-half grown, coarse and bulky food may be mixed with grain to a good advantage. When it can be avoided, it does not pay to feed costly feed to chickens intended for market.

Now is one of the best times to start in at sorting over young stock, clearing up the accumulations of mixtures used in breeding. As the fall approaches, all surplus stock for market should be put, as far as can be done, in a place to themselves away from those intended for breeders.

Overfeeding hens is wasteful, for the reason that as long as they have a plentiful supply before them, they will give themselves little trouble in seeking for food elsewhere. It is extravagant, because they will not only eat more than they require for healthy digestion, but will scratch and waste a large portion.

Regularity in feeding is of more importance than quantity. Many poultry diseases are caused by alternate gorging and starving. Feed adult fowls morning and evening, and if their appetites are not fully satisfied, they will rustle between meals for what is lacking, and this exercise will do them good.

While the points should be adhered to in order to retain purity of breed, yet the foundation upon which all breeds should be built is utility. Compactness of body, early maturity, vigor, and egg-production are the cardinal points to be sought in each individual, and when the breed has been so improved that it combines utility with standard requirements, it will be all the more valuable and give better results.

Human happiness is held in solution, and every man is his own chemist.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS**—From free range stock, no other fowls kept on the farm. Price \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. Mrs. C. F. Brown, Box 61, Manchester, Oklahoma.

**BLUE BIRDS**—Barred to the skin. Hawkins Ringlet strain. Eggs, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Minnie K. Clark, Lyndon, Kansas.

**B. P. ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Eight grandmatings. Send for price list on eggs and Collie pups. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

## White Plymouth Rocks

### EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs, Good to Eat and Good to look at. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 239 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 98%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address **THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.**

### LEGHORNS

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**, 15 for \$1, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holshey, Bendena, Kans.

**BUFF LEGHORNS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS**. Catalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1240 Quincy St., Topeka, Kans.

**STANDARD-BRED SINGLE-COMB BUFF LEGHORNS**—Bred by first prize pen Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 501 East First street, Newton, Kansas.

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

**EGGS FOR SALE**—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Emden geese, 30c each. W. African guinea, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. **A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kansas.**

**FOR SALE**—Exhibition S. C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2. I guarantee them. Address **George Kern, 817 Osage street, Leavenworth, Kans.**

**Pure Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs**—50 for \$1; 100 for \$3. **F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans.**

**Buff Leghorns** S. C. Eggs, 30 for \$1.25, 100 for \$3. **John A. Reed, Route 3, Wakefield, Ks.**

**Johnnie Chase, Glasco, Kas.**

Breeds Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Second to none in the state. Eggs, \$2 per sitting.

### The Egg Season



being about over, we wish to thank our patrons from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We are ready to quote prices on our famous Golden Buff Langshans, and forty other different varieties. Our object the best for the least money. **America's Central Poultry Plant, J. A. Lovette, Prop., Mullinville, Kans.**

### WYANDOTTES

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Choice early hatched cockerels and pullets, at very low prices. Write me. **S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.**

**SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES**—Thorough bred cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$1.50. **Jewett Bros., Dighton, Kansas.**

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

**ONE DOLLAR** buys 15 eggs of either Rose Comb R. I. Reds or Barred Rocks from prize-winning stock at the college show. **Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.**

### MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

### Eggs for Hatching

M. B. turkeys, \$3 per 10. Golden Wyandottes, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Mrs. A. B. Grent, Emporia, Kansas.**

### BRAHMAS

### LIGHT BRAHMAS

More prizes than any breeder in the state; 10 first this season. Eggs, \$1.50. Cockerels, \$3 to \$4. **T. F. Weaver, Blue Mound, Kansas.**

### Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on **Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kan. Route 4**

## BEE SUPPLIES



We can furnish you bee and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies cheaper than you can get elsewhere, and save you freight. Send for our catalogue with discount sheet for early orders. **Topeka Supply House, 7th and Quincy, Topeka, Kansas**



**THE FAMOUS OLD TRUSTY** More than your money's worth in incubators during the summer. We have them all best; 40, 50 or 90 days prove it. 5 year guarantee. Now is the time to write to **M. M. JOHNSON, The Incubator Man, Clay Center, Neb.**

## SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

Use the Itumar Mite and Lice Killer, a mite and lice destroyer. Guaranteed to kill mites and lice if properly used. If not satisfied return bottle and label and money will be refunded.

**CHAS. E. MOHR,**

Glendale Park, Hutchinson, Kans.



Subscription, 25 Cents a Year.

## "OUT THERE IN KANSAS"

All about the chicken industry in Kansas, the bees and pigeons. Full of information illustrated and made plain for the people. Practical, by and for practical people. The paper that reaches the chicken folks. If you are interested in poultry, bees, or pigeons, **THE HEN** will interest you. Address **THE HELPFUL HEN, Topeka, Kansas.**



## NEW and RECENT POULTRY BOOKS

### The New Egg Farm

By H. H. Stoddard. A practical, reliable manual upon producing eggs and poultry for market as a profitable business enterprise, either by itself or connected with other branches of agriculture. It tells all about how to feed and manage, how to breed and select, incubators and brooders, its labor-saving devices, etc., etc. 140 original illustrations. 331 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, \$1.00

### Turkeys and How to Grow Them

Edited by Herbert Myrick. A treatise on the natural history and origin of the name of turkeys; the various breeds, the best methods to insure success in the business of turkey growing. With essays from practical turkey growers in different parts of the United States and Canada. Illustrated, 154 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, \$1.00

### Poultry Architecture

Compiled by G. B. Fiske. A treatise on poultry buildings of all grades, styles and classes, and their proper location, coops, additions and special construction; all practical in design, and reasonable in cost. Over 100 illustrations. 125 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, \$0.50

### Poultry Appliances and Handicraft

Compiled by G. B. Fiske. Illustrated descriptions of a great variety and styles of the best homemade nests, roosts, windows, ventilators, incubators and brooders, feeding and watering appliances, etc., etc. Over 100 illustrations. Over 125 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth, \$0.50

### Poultry Feeding and Fattening

A handbook on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry, covering all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys, water fowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. Illustrated, 160 pages. 5x7 1-2 inches. Cloth, \$0.50

### American Standard of Perfection

A complete description of all recognized varieties of fowls, as revised by the American poultry association at its twenty-eighth annual meeting. It contains all changes in and additions to the constitution and by-laws, and the text of the standard, as authorized to the present time. Illustrated 300 pages, 5 1-2x8 inches. Cloth, net, \$1.50

## THE KANSAS FARMER CO.

Topeka,

Kansas

## JOHN D. SNYDER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Winfield, Kansas

I have made a life study of the different Pure Breeds of Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Have a wide acquaintance with breeders. Am thoroughly posted as to the best methods employed in the management of all kinds of sales. Have booked dates with the best breeders in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Will help you in arranging for your advertising. Write or wire me before claiming dates.





## 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 inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department of The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans., or to Dr. C. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

If in addition to having the letter answered in The Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mail, kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across top of letter: "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

**Bloody Milk.**—I have a nice red cow that I have milked for 5 or 6 years, and this summer one of her teats spoiled. It first began by a small lump coming in the teat, that felt like a small boil was forming about half-way down the teat, but it wasn't sore. It was there for about two weeks and then she began to give bloody milk. The first few times only the last streams were bloody and then it began to curd or clot, and great clots of blood would come. I could scarcely get them out, but the bag was not swollen or caked and was not sore. In about two weeks the teat caked and the clots were very dry and hard. I used turpentine and the swelling went down, but she still gives those clots of blood. Sometimes the milk seems almost clear, but at the next milking it will be clotted again. Otherwise, she seems perfectly healthy and runs in pasture with the herd. She began to give spoiled milk the first of July and now I can feel a small lump in one of her other teats. Please tell me what is the matter with her, and is there anything I can do, as I am sorry to lose her as a milch cow. W. C. Plains, Kansas.

**Answer.**—If you will melt together 4 oz. of gum camphor and ½-lb. of lard, stir until cool, and apply to your cow's affected quarter three times daily, I think you will reduce the lumps from your cow's udder and take all the inflammation out of it so that your cow will be restored to her former usefulness.

**Warts.**—I would like to know what to do for a three-year-old mare that has what is called bleeding warts. She has one on her right front foot, just at the edge of the hoof on the back side, which is as large as a man's fist. It is raw and bleeds a little. There is another small one on the shoulder, which is raw and bleeding in the center, and a small one on the left leg, which has just begun to bleed. These warts do not bleed all the time. The one on the front foot caused her to be slightly lame, but otherwise she seems to be all right. The one on the front foot was taken off with nitric acid, but has come back. H. E. M. Goodland, Kansas.

**Answer.**—I have found that Thuja Ointment is a specific remedy for the warts you described on your mare. Use it daily. The ointment is rather expensive, but if the animal will warrant the treatment, I think it will pay you to invest.

**Mares Out of Condition.**—I have a span of mares that are suckling mule colts and are out of condition. I thought I would write you concerning them. I am feeding them one-half gallon of ground corn twice daily, and don't work them two days in a week. One of them has a colt five weeks old and I have not worked her a week altogether since she has had her colt. What would you advise me to feed them? P. P. M. Willowdale, Kansas.

**Answer.**—I would recommend that you use the following condition powder to properly tone the system of the mares that are out of condition: Pulverized nux vomica 1 oz., iron sulfate pulverized 3 oz., fenugreek 3 oz., fennel 2 oz., ammonium carbonate 2 oz., pulverized buchu leaves 6 oz., sodium hyposulfite 2 oz., iodide potassium 2 oz., linseed-meal 15 lbs. Give heaping teaspoonful three times daily in ground feed.

**Loss of Use of Under Lip.**—I have a bay horse, 12 or 14 years old and about 16½ hands high, that has lost the use of his under lip. He has been this way for about a week. I have not tried anything yet. There is no swelling about his head or throat. Will you kindly send me a remedy for him? Lowry, Ark. D. A. C.

**Answer.**—Electricity applied to your horse's lip would be very beneficial in restoring it to its former usefulness.

A small battery is the most practical to use for this purpose.

**Cow With Tumor.**—Can you tell me through the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER what ails my cow? She has a large tumor or boil on the under side of her body, about half way between the udder and the fore legs. This is the third since last January. No two of the tumors have appeared at the same place. They grow very large and break, and very foul-smelling pus runs from them. Any remedy or helpful information will be received with many thanks. J. A. K. Abilene, Kans.

**Answer.**—I would advise your using a condition powder to improve your cow's health or secure some Alkano. Give your cow a teaspoonful of it in water three times daily.

**Rupture and Poll Evil.**—I have a young mule about 2 months old that has a navel rupture about the size of a duck egg. It does not seem to get any larger. Is there any cure for it or will the mule outgrow it? Will it hurt the mule for work when grown? I also have a horse with poll evil. Please give remedy as it has broken twice already. J. W. H. Beverly, Kans.

**Answer.**—I believe that you can use a bandage on your colt and reduce the rupture. If you can not get the desired results, you can have the mule operated upon by a skilled veterinarian. We enclose a press bulletin on poll evil which I believe will give you the necessary information in treating your animal.

**Enlargement of Horse's Leg.**—I have a thirteen-year-old draft mare that has had six colts. With four of them she did all right. Three years ago last spring, for several weeks before foaling, all her legs swelled badly. She did not lie down during this time. When I found her, a few hours after the colt was born, she was lying on her side and could not get up. I helped her up and in a few days she was all right. Last April she was in the same condition, but after foaling managed to get up. She was very stiff and sore. Two hours later she was down with colt dead beneath her. Evidently she fell upon it. This time it took about two weeks until the soreness and swelling left her legs, except the right hind leg which is cock-ankled, crooked at the hock, and has a puff on either side back of the ankle, half the size of a hen egg. What is this called and what can be done for it? One veterinarian says to let it alone; that it will get well. Another says the tendons running from the back of the pastern joint to the hock must be cut off. Please let me hear your opinion and treatment through THE KANSAS FARMER. A. B. Meriden, Kansas.

**Answer.**—I would advise your securing a two-pound can of Thermofuge, the preparation made and sold by Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., also having a house in Kansas City. Use this Thermofuge, according to directions, on the enlargement on your mare and I think you will have no further trouble.

**Barb Wire Cut.**—I have a bay horse, 4 years old, weight 1000 lbs. that was cut on the barb wire on the right foot one year ago last June. It did not seem a big cut, but did not heal readily. The last two months he has become very lame, and I have been doctoring him right along. I saw a veterinarian who advised me to blister the foot. He tried some blisters, but they did not seem to have the right effect. He then tried Standard Stock Food Dip which seemed to take hold better than the blister. Please advise me. W. C. Anthan, Ia.

**Answer.**—I believe you will need to open the parts, as pus is evidently accumulating which will give you trouble later on.

**Mare's Leg Swollen.**—I have a ten-year-old white mare that is in good flesh. She eats well and I work her right along, but from her knees to her ankles she is rather swollen. The muscles are swollen and have been that way since last fall. I received a treatment from our veterinarian, but it seemed to do no good. She seems to be knee-sprung in one leg. Do you think you can do anything for her? Vleits, Kans. J. M. J.

**Answer.**—I would advise your securing the following liniment from your druggist: tincture iodine, 2 oz., tincture capsicum, 4 oz., tincture contharides, 4 oz., tincture arnica, 8 oz. Mix, put tablespoonful in a pint of warm water, and apply two or three times daily. A little work will not hurt her, but do not work her too hard. C. L. BARNES.

God is not lauded by libeling men.

## Horses and Mules

### CHEYENNE VALLEY STOCK FARM PERCHERONS Patsy and Keota Scoggan

At Head of Stud

STALLIONS MARES AND COLTS FOR SALE. ALSO COACH HORSES

F. H. SCHREPEL,  
Ellinwood, Kansas

## The Topeka Wholesale Oil Company

Will Fill Orders for Barrels  
or Carloads of Kansas Oils

Water-White Kerosene, for lighting purposes, Refined Fuel Oil, for stoves and furnaces, Heavy Crude Oil, for painting or fuel, Black Diamond Lubricating Oil, Light Crude Oil, for fuel or dipping, Prepared Carbo-Petrol, for dipping and disinfecting, Tank Asphalt Residuum, for good roads. Write for price list. Address

Lock Box No. 198, Topeka, Kansas

# The Northern Lake Resorts

Very low rates all summer via the Rock Island to the Lake Resorts of Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

It's cool and delightful along the shores of the "Fresh Water Seas"—and it doesn't take long to get there, if you go Rock Island Way.

Spend a few weeks this season on the lakes and enjoy the finest kind of midsummer outing.

Let me tell you about the excursion rates and arrangements.

A. M. FULLER, C. P. A.  
Topeka, Kansas.



## Low One-Way Rates

To Many Points in

California, Oregon, Washington

VIA

UNION PACIFIC

EVERY DAY FROM SEPT. 15 TO OCT. 31, 1906.

\$1.00  
\$2.00  
\$25.00

to Ogden and Salt Lake City.  
to Butte, Anaconda and Helena.  
to Pendleton and Walla Walla.  
to Spokane and Wenatchee, Wash.  
to San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and many other California points.  
to Everett, Fairhaven, Whatcom, Vancouver, Victoria and Astoria.  
to Ashland, Roseburg, Eugene, Albany and Salem via Portland.  
to Portland, or to Tacoma and Seattle.

AND TO MANY OTHER POINTS.

INQUIRE OF

F. A. LEWIS,  
City Ticket Agent.

or

J. C. FULTON,  
Depot Agent.