

KANSAS FARMER

NEBRASKA MISSOURI OKLAHOMA

Volume XLV. Number 7

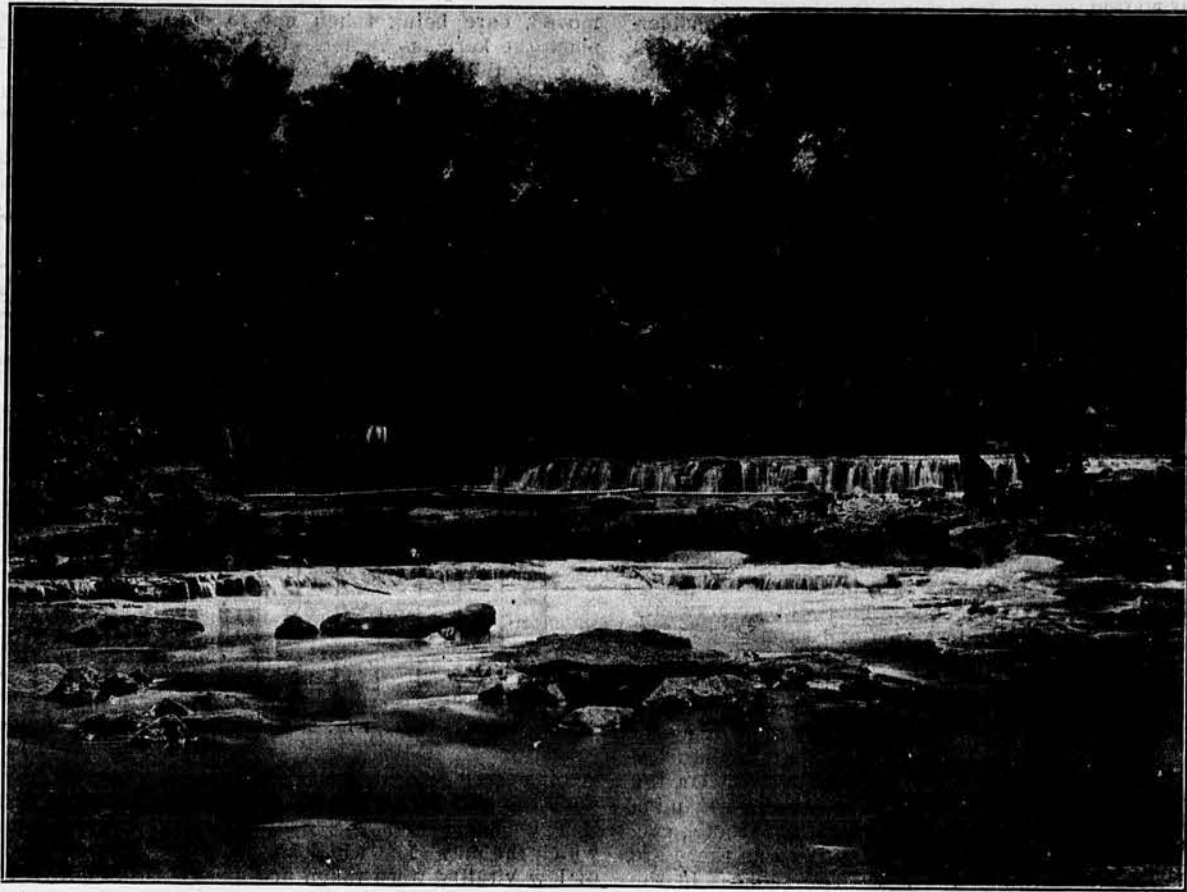
TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 14, 1917

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

WHERE THE BIG KANSAS PERCHERONS GROW.

There are some big things out there in Kansas. Some of them are the biggest of their kind in the world. Others are the biggest in the United States, and all are worthy of special attention because they are the product of the brains and energy of the men who settled this section of the Great American Desert. Kansas is a land of big farms—

ranches is the better word—but some of them are really farms. Among the biggest and best of these is the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, belonging to J. W. & J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans. This is not a ranch in any sense. It comprises 14,000 acres, most of which lies in the rich valley of the Whitewater River and every acre of which is farmed. This great farm is divided up into separate hold-
(Continued on page 196.)



Falls of the Whitewater River near Towanda, Kans., from which the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm takes its name.

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HOMES FOR WORN-OUT MINISTERS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Are there any public institutions in Kansas known as homes for old worn-out ministers of the gospel? If so, give the location, name, and officials, with particulars.
IRA H. PATTEN.

Cowley County.
There are in Kansas no public institutions of the kind named. There are several homes for adults conducted under private auspices, some of which receive limited aid from the State, some from the county, and some from both State and county. These are:

"Southern Kansas Home for the Friendless," Parsons. This institution receives persons of all ages, both male and female, white. Poor and destitute persons are received free of charge.

"The William Small Memorial Home for Aged Women," Leavenworth. Old women, white, from sixty upwards are received. The admission fee is \$500 and a probationary term of three months is necessary. The applicant must have been a resident of Kansas for a year, convey all property to the trustees of the home, the revenue on which is paid to the owner during life. It is not the practise to receive poor and destitute persons free of charge.

The "Abigail House," Wichita, of which the reports give little definite information, except that it is understood to be a home for working girls.

The "Ingleside Home," Topeka, for aged and working women. The entrance fee is \$300.

Kansas is fairly well provided with public charitable institutions for the unfortunate. These are maintained at the expense of the State and are as follows:

Topeka State Hospital, for insane persons, Topeka; Osawatomie State Hospital, for insane persons, Osawatomie; State Hospital for Epileptics, Parsons; School for Feeble-minded Youth, Winfield; School for the Deaf, Olathe; School for the Blind, Kansas City; Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Atchison; Boys' Industrial School, Topeka; Girls' Industrial School, Beloit.

There are also under private management numerous homes for children, for friendless women, homes under direction of fraternal orders, hospitals,

and other charitable and semi-charitable institutions, of which information can be obtained in the recent report of the Board of Control of State Charitable Institutions of Kansas.

We find none for broken-down ministers, and only those above mentioned for aged women, except as such are cared for in the fraternal institutions.

Persons who desire full information should consult the above-mentioned report of the Board of Control.

TESTING SEED-CORN.

The ear test has determined great differences in yield from ears of corn which do not present any considerable apparent difference in merit. The low yield of some ears has resulted from causes which may not yet have been

in the third row forty-one to sixty, and so on.

It will be seen that by reading from the top and from the side, the number for each square will be easily ascertained. With these squares thus arranged, the kernels for the selected ears may be placed on the wet sand in the squares that correspond with the ears from which the kernels were severally taken. The squares being all full, a cloth corresponding with the size of the box may be wet and laid over the kernels. Cover the cloth with about two inches of moist sand, soil, or sawdust, and keep in a warm place. It must not be allowed to freeze. In about eight or nine days, when the stem sprouts are about two or three inches long, the covering may be re-

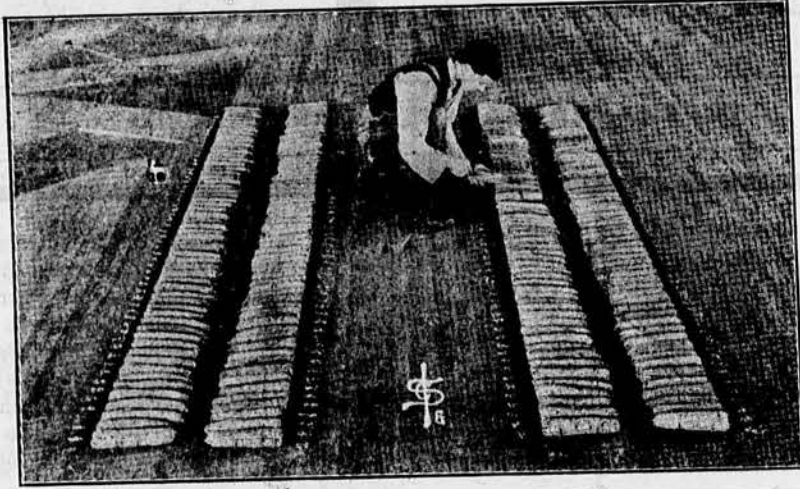


Fig. 1. Selecting kernels from seed ears.

completely worked out, but a considerable portion of the disparity of yield has resulted from the low germinating power of the low-yielding ears, resulting in a poor stand, and from lack of vigor of the plants after germination. Careful growers have therefore found it profitable to test samples of seed from each ear of corn to be used for planting. This is a somewhat tedious operation, and yet there is probably no work that the farmer can do that will yield a larger return per hour or per day than that given to testing seed-corn.

The kernels should be taken from each ear as shown in figure 1. The ears should be numbered so that they can later be identified. In testing the grains selected, a box 30 inches square and, say, 4 inches deep may be used. This box should be filled half full of sand. The sand is leveled and then wet. It may then be laid off in squares of 1½ inches. This will give twenty squares in a row and twenty rows. If convenient the box may well be made longer, but it is convenient to retain the arrangement of twenty squares in a row. On the edge of the box above the first row may be written the numbers one to twenty inclusive. On the edge of the left side of the box numbers may be written 1, 21, 41, etc., continuing for as many rows as there are rows in the box. The squares in the top row will then read one to twenty; in the second row twenty-one to forty;

moved, care being taken not to displace the kernels. A careful examination should be made of the kernels from each square and a memorandum made of the number that have failed to grow or have produced weak plants, showing low vitality. The yield of the

1		5		70		15		20
21		25		30		35		40
41		45		50		55		60
61		65		70		75		80
81		85		90		95		100
101		105		110		125		120
121		125		130		135		140
141		145		150		155		160
161		165		170		175		180
181		185		190		195		200

Fig. 2. The sand as laid off in squares.

coming crop will depend very much upon the care with which this examination is made and the fidelity with which the ears from which the kernels of low vitality were taken are discovered. Be sure to throw these out. It will not pay to cultivate weak

stalks, and the object of this test is not only to determine which ears will not grow, but which will produce inferior stalks from which only inferior ears and a poor yield may be expected. The appearance of the germinating grains is well shown in figure 3.

Last year's poor stand of corn could not probably have been made perfect by testing the seed-ears, but it could doubtless have been greatly improved. Plant corn that will grow and grow strong.

The accompanying illustrations are from Corn Culture, by Prof. P. G. Holden, published by The Simmons Publishing Co., Springfield, Ohio.

TESTING SCALES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to ask a few questions in regard to testing wagon scales, how to and the best way to test them. There is considerable trouble here arising from the fact that the grain-buyers' scales do not hold out with the scales on the farms. There has been trouble for some time, and recently I purchased a scale, costing \$69 at Kansas City, which is guaranteed to weigh correctly. But the difference in the weights is 50 pounds on 60 bushels; of wheat, my scales would weigh it 60 bushels and the grain-buyers' would weigh it 59 bushels and 10 pounds. Yet they claim their scales are correct, and pay according to their weights. I have a 50-pound test weight, that I have weighed on a 50-pound hand-scale, to prove those correct, then weighed as much as 150 pounds of wheat, placing it and the test weight on the wagon scales, in all amounting to 200 pounds, and the wagon scale would weigh it even 200 pounds after being well balanced.
GEO. BOLZ.

Lane County.
The Kansas law of weights and measures is found in chapter 116 of the General Statutes. Section 4 of this

chapter provides that the county clerk in each county shall be "sealer of weights and measures for the county." Section 5 provides that "he shall try and prove all weights and measures, scales, and beams when requested so to do." Section 6 provides what fees the county clerk may charge for this service. These vary from ten cents to two cents for each article sealed.

Section 8 provides that "Whoever sells by any other weights, scales, measures, beams, or balances than such as conform to such standards, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense; and when by the custom of trade they are provided by the buyer, if he purchase by any other weights, measures, scales, beams, or balances, he shall be subject to a like penalty, to be recovered before a justice of the peace in the name and for the use of the person complaining."

Our correspondent may under these provisions make sure of the correctness of his test weight and of his scales. It may not be necessary to have the county clerk go out to his farm and test his scales, but by use of a test weight known to be correct he can ascertain the correctness of his scales not only for 200 pounds as he has described, but for an entire load by the method used for ascertaining the correctness of the 200 pounds. Having thus made sure of the accuracy of his own weights, he should go in a spirit of candor to the dealer and let

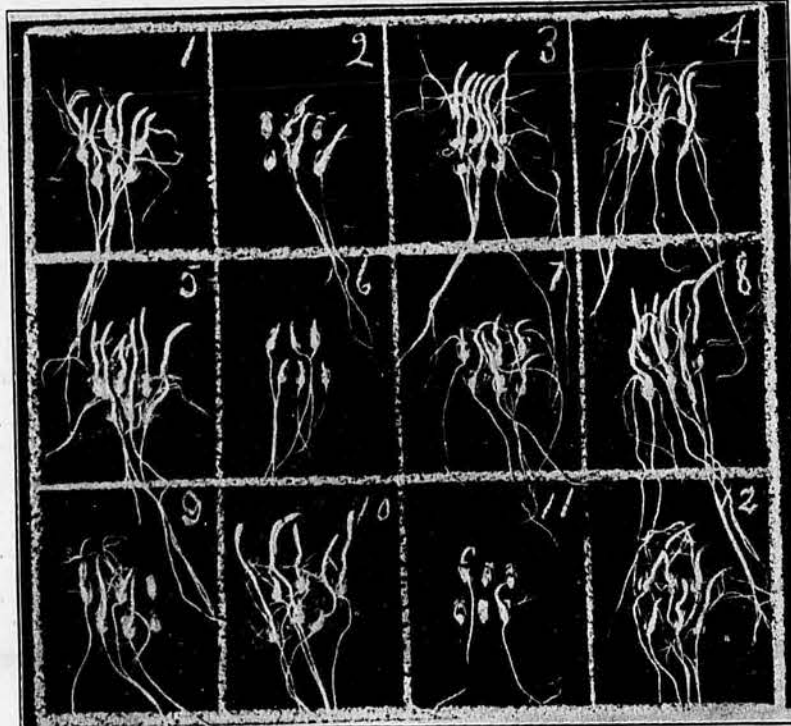


Fig. 3. Appearance of germinated grains.

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Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

before him the discrepancy between the dealer's weights and the true weights and ask that he have his scales tested. In most cases this course will remedy the evil. If the dealer persists in wrongdoing, it will be well for the farmers to join together and bring a test case against the dealer as provided in section 8 above quoted.

Another plan is for farmers to ship their own wheat. If one man has not a carload probably he can join with one or more neighbors and make up a carload. Consult the advertising columns of THE KANSAS FARMER for the address of suitable commissionmen to whom to ship. Consign as follows: "Shipper's order care of (here insert name and address of consignee)." The shipper may on such consignment take his bill of lading to the bank and draw, say 90 per cent of the local value of the grain consigned.

Those who are not familiar with the details of this kind of business may well get instructions from a local banker. The grain will be sold by the consignee and returns will be made with payment of the balance due the shipper.

If a commission firm or company is advertised in THE KANSAS FARMER, the reader may be assured that the publishers are satisfied of his reliability. But if there is any cause of dissatisfaction with business methods of any advertiser the publishers ask that the facts be promptly reported to them.

THE WESTERN SCHOOL-LAND QUESTION.

Many years ago a wave of settlement swept over Western Kansas. This resulted in the sale of very much of the school-land belonging to the State. The people who rushed to these lands knew little about Western Kansas conditions. Adversity came and large numbers became discouraged and abandoned the country. In this way much of the school-land became subject to forfeiture. The proceedings for forfeiture were in many cases very imperfect. The safeguards of the law around the forfeiture of real estate are very properly drawn closely. It is required that the notices shall be properly given and in general that the proceedings shall be regular.

As the country has again filled with settlers, these abandoned and forfeited school-lands have been again bought from the State and again settled upon. They are becoming very valuable. This has led speculators and others to hunt up the former purchasers, who had usually paid but the first installment of the purchase price and had abandoned both the land and the State, and to procure quit claims from them. The next step is to try to dispossess the later purchaser.

Some of the cases have reached the Supreme Court and have generally gone against the second purchaser. In an opinion by Justice Burch handed down last week the proper defences seem to have been presented, resulting in a decision in favor of the second purchaser. It is the case of F. J. Burgess vs. John Hixon and Ella Hixon, error from Trego County.

Following is the first section of the syllabus by the court:

"Whenever a man with notice or means of knowledge of the facts and of his rights remains silent for a long period of time and abstains from impeaching a proceeding divesting him of the right to obtain the title to land so that another man is induced to believe the proceeding has been acquiesced in as valid, and acting upon such belief is induced to purchase the property and expend money in its improvement, the proceeding becomes unimpeachable in equity, whatever its original character may have been."

The Supreme Court in rendering this decision has not reversed former decisions, as has been intimated in some published statements, but has given definite statement of some principles of equity which had not been called out in former decisions. On this account this decision becomes a precedent and a guide for the courts of the

State in doing justice in a large number of cases in which the abstract technicalities appear to make possible a great wrong.

The legal doctrine of estoppel is one of the most important in preventing injustice under the forms of law. A discussion of this doctrine here would consume more space than can be spared for it. But it is well for people whose homes and farms are in danger of being taken away on account of some irregularity in the proceedings taken by the State to forfeit a former entry after abandonment, to take courage from this decision and to inquire whether the assignor of the abandoned entry had not acquiesced in the proceedings and whether the assignee had not knowledge of such acquiescence, and to show that this acquiescence in the forfeiture of the abandoned rights had led the later purchaser to expend money and labor upon the land in question. Such knowledge is in equity an estoppel to the suit to dispossess the innocent purchaser.

The technicalities of the law are intended to promote the ends of justice. They should not, in a court of equity, be allowed to defeat the purpose of their existence.

GOPHER REMEDY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We are having inquiries in regard to Government gopher remedy. Please let us hear from you as to price, terms, etc., and how to obtain same.

Brown County. JACQUES BROS.

THE KANSAS FARMER is not aware of any gopher remedy sold or furnished by the U. S. Government. The Kansas Legislature made provision, several years ago, for investigations to be carried on by the Kansas Experiment Station for the discovery of a means of exterminating prairie-dogs. A successful remedy was found. The investigation was extended to the case of the gopher. A method of poisoning was perfected. The poison is prepared at the Experiment Station and sold to Kansans at cost of preparation.

Full information may be obtained by addressing Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan, Kans.

CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' MEETING.

The tenth annual meeting of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association convened in Exchange Hall of Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo., February 2. This event has been advertised as the "home-coming" of an organization which had its birth at the Kaws' mouth many years ago, but which had met during recent years in other cities. Hence it was with keen disappointment that President Mitchel faced a small audience when he called the meeting to order. The touch of real winter, with which the week began, was largely responsible for the small attendance.

Mr. Frank Robinson, president of the Kansas City Live Stock Yards Exchange, bade the members a cordial welcome to Kansas City, and on behalf of the exchange tendered a dinner at the Coates House. Fitting response was made by Col. W. A. Harris, who called attention to the influence of Shorthorns in building up and maintaining all great market centers. President Mitchel then read his address, which contained valuable suggestions to Shorthorn breeders in the management of their herds, and emphasis was given to the importance of raising the standard of excellence by castrating inferior bulls.

Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of the Kansas Agricultural College, gave a thoughtful and instructive talk on "Best Foods for Economic Production of Beef," illustrated by carefully prepared charts. The appreciation of this address was attested by repeated questions by members present and by a vote of thanks.

Col. W. A. Harris next addressed the meeting on "Show-Yard Etiquette." He traced the evolution of live-stock shows, their management, the selection of judges, etc. and commended many improvements that have been made in recent years, but deprecated the practise of some exhibitors of either talking directly to the judges, or having their friends make remarks in the hearing of the judges, the ob-

ject being to influence the decision. He contended that true show-yard etiquette condemned such acts, and the essence of good breeding should prevent them. He closed with an earnest appeal to exhibitors to raise the standard of all show yards and to say or do nothing that will give ground for even the suspicion of unfairness. The subject was discussed by N. H. Gentry, Walter L. Miller, E. B. Mitchel, C. D. Bellows, and others, and a resolution was then passed that it is the sense of the meeting that in all live stock shows the management should strictly enforce the rule that only attendants of the stock, superintendents of the show, and judges be allowed in the ring while the decision is being made.

"Straight, Crooked, or Crosswise, but Always the Best" was the subject of a unique paper written by John R. Tomson and read by his brother, Jas. G. Tomson. It was strong, logical, and humorous, and made a very favorable impression. Mr. Tomson made individual excellence the test of merit in blood lines, and decried the false standard that has been erected by the intangible, though autocratic oracle of "fashion." This topic proved one of the most interesting of the meeting, and the discussion was extended by N. H. Gentry, W. A. Harris, J. H. Miller, E. B. Mitchel, F. D. Tomson, and B. O. Cowan, and the dictum of Dame Fashion that sets the seal of approval on a foreign-bred bull of mixed breeding, and condemns an American-bred bull of similar or even better blood lines, was severely censured.

Walter L. Miller, who has had considerable experience in an effort to open a trade with Argentina, spoke on "The Possibilities of a Foreign Market." He called attention to the trip made to South American countries by Mr. Root, Secretary of State, in the interest of better trade relations, and emphasized the importance of all business and agricultural industries making a united and persistent effort to create and maintain a demand for American products. He said American machinery was being rapidly introduced in Argentina, first, because it was superior in adaptation to the purposes intended, but also because it was distinctively American and did not owe its origin or derive its excellence from foreign sources. He contended that American Shorthorn breeders would not quickly win the trade of Argentine stockmen so long as they continually advertised to the world that the excellence of their cattle depended on the impress of an imported sire. He argued for the excellence of American-bred Shorthorns and appealed to breeders to advertise their herds as American cattle and not Scotch if they wished to attract South American stockmen, as we must first convert them from the opinion that we are forced to resort to frequent importations from Great Britain in order to maintain the excellence of American Shorthorns.

To Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of Ames, Ia., had been assigned the subject, "Two Kinds of Bulls to Castrate for the Good of the Breed, but owing to sickness in his family Professor Kennedy could not attend the meeting, and the excellent paper which he sent did not reach the secretary until after the final adjournment of the meeting. It makes a strong plea for the castration of inferior bulls as a means of raising the standard of the breed and also enhancing the price of good bulls; also for steering some of the best bulls in order that Shorthorns might be better represented in the fat classes and have at least a fighting chance for championship. Prof. Kennedy also made a plea for the better development of the dual-purpose Shorthorn, and declared that no breed is equal to the Shorthorn in the production of both beef and milk where proper care has been used in the selection and mating of animals.

An interesting event in connection with the meeting was the dinner given Tuesday evening at the Coates House by the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange. The post-prandial speakers on this occasion were Messrs. Robinson, Swift, Rust, Harris, Loos, Neff, and Tomson, with Mr. Cowan acting as toastmaster.

The officers of the Central Association for the ensuing year are John R. Tomson, Dover, Kans., president; G. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa, vice-president; B. O. Cowan, Chicago, Ill., secretary; and H. R. Clay, Plattsburg, Mo., treasurer. South St. Joseph, Mo. was selected as place of next meeting.

Before adjournment the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That hearty thanks of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association is hereby tendered the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange and Stock Yards Company for their courtesy and kindness shown the members of this association, and that we feel and fully appreciate the mutuality of all these great interests in the live-stock industry, and we hope for a most friendly and harmonious feeling in the promotion of the common interests.

MINOR MAY HOLD SCHOOL LAND.

The question whether a minor may acquire school land under the laws of Kansas—asked by a correspondent—was discussed by Attorney-General Coleman in August, 1905. His opinion is printed on pages 85 and 86 of his 15th biennial report for 1905-1906. In summing up the Attorney-General says:

"In view of the foregoing, I am of the opinion that the probate judge should not reject the proof on the mere ground that the petitioner is a minor."

The Corn Contest Next Season.

Prof. J. H. Miller, of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, was so successful in his boys' corn-growing contest during the season of 1906 that he has enlarged the scope of his plans for 1907.

The contests this year will be planned along the following lines: (1) Corn-growing (a) for boys of 1906—planting ten ears, the best they raised last year, in a "row test." (b) For new contestants—planting one quart of pure-bred seed-corn. (2) Potato-growing. (3) Sugar-beets. (4) Durum wheat. (5) Garden plots—50x150 feet (for single entries or for two or more boys or girls). (6) Vacant town lots—greatest weight in vegetables, at least ten varieties; also greatest money value. (For single entries or for two or more boys or girls). (7) Flower gardens—15 by 30 feet (details left to local committees). (8) Domestic science and art—(a) bread baking, wheat (white), Graham, (durum), corn. (b) Cakes. (c) Pies. (d) Canning fruit. (e) Sewing. (f) Embroidering.

BLOCKS OF TWO.

Every opportunity to do a favor to a friend or neighbor should be improved. The subscription price of THE KANSAS FARMER is \$1 per year. It is worth the money. But the publishers are extending the circulation rapidly by means of their blocks of two proposition. It is this:

Every old subscriber on sending his dollar for renewal is authorized to send the name and address of some one not now taking THE KANSAS FARMER and the dollar will pay for both subscriptions for one year. Address, The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c.

WHERE THE BIG KANSAS PERCHERONS GROW.

(Continued from page 193.)

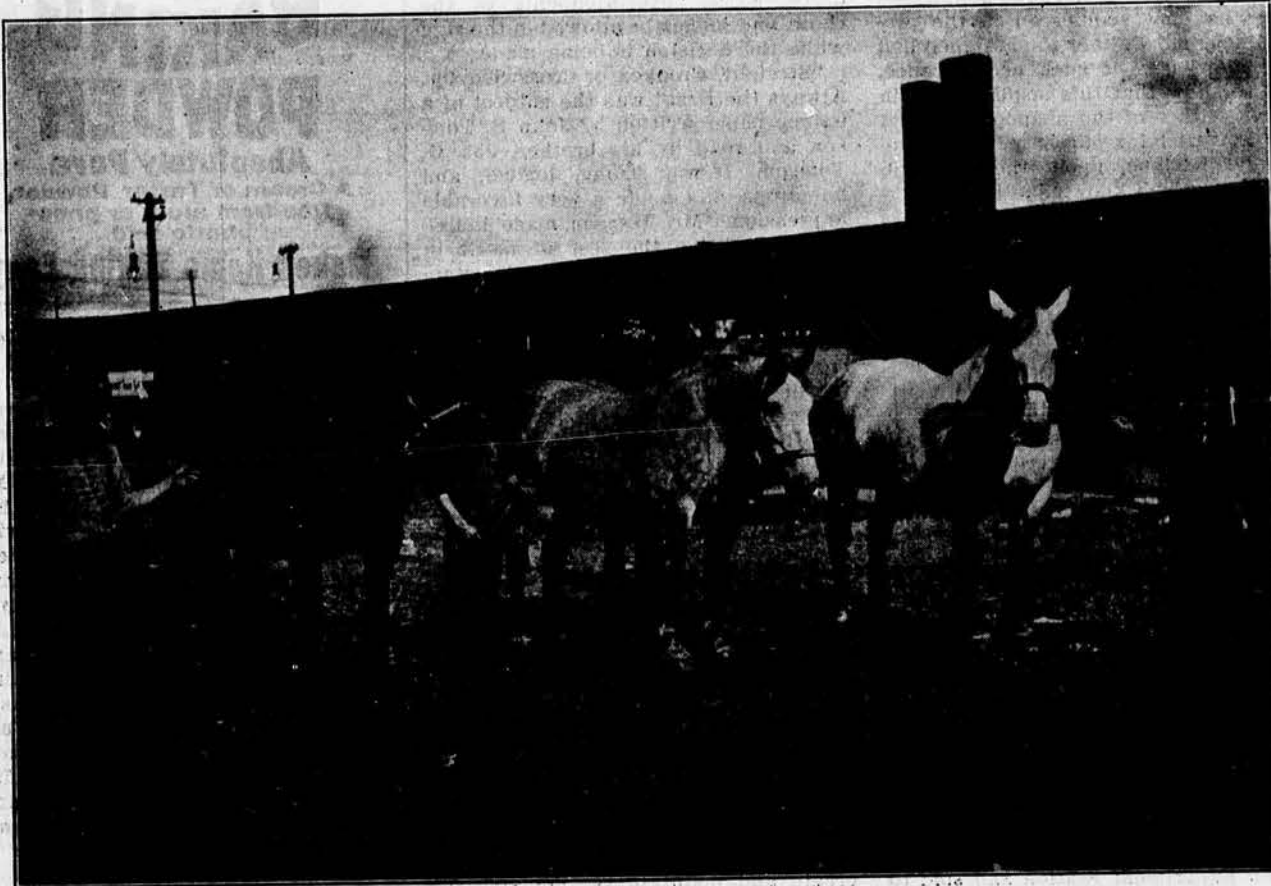
ings, each of which is presided over by a superintendent, who is held responsible for the operations of his section of the estate. There are fifteen residences on this farm that are occupied by the superintendents, their families, and the employes. Every number on the north division of the Towanda Telephone Exchange belongs to a residence on the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm. Every

horses, of which there are constantly on hand from 200 to 300 head.

At the head of this great stud stands Casino (45462) 27830, first prize and reserve senior champion at the World's Fair, 1904, prize-winner at the National Show of France in 1901, and winner of forty first and sweepstakes prizes in America since his importation.

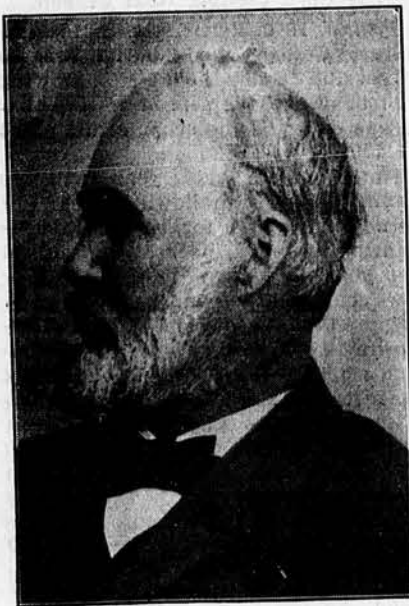
While Casino alone would offer sufficient attraction to draw visitors to this farm, there are many of his sons and daughters as well as many of the matrons of the stud who are prize-winners and celebrated in their several

many of the prize-winning animals belonging to the herd, and others that will be included in the sale. This catalogue may be had for the asking and will give our readers more information concerning the sale stock than we could possibly give here. Whitewater Falls Stock Farm is one of the show places of Kansas. It shows what can be accomplished under Kansas conditions by intelligent effort. The horticulturist will find orchards and small fruits in sufficient variety to interest him for a long visit. The agriculturist will find the operations of the farm



Some of the big Percheron mares on the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, owned by J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda.

superintendent has in his charge a big orchard, his complement of cattle and hogs, and of farm machinery. On this farm during the past year there was raised 2,000 acres of corn and 2,500 acres of alfalfa, which makes of it the largest continuous alfalfa-field in the United States, if not in the world. Colonel J. W. Robison, who is well known as one of the railroad commissioners of Kansas, but better known for his activity in all good works pertaining to the material progress of



Col. J. W. Robison, owner of the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm. Residence, Eldorado, Kans.

Kansas and his official connection with the State Board of Agriculture, and the State Horticultural Society, has made it a practise to sow 100 acres of alfalfa each year for the last twenty-five years during which he has occupied this farm. Last year he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a breeder of Percheron horses, and Whitewater Falls Stock Farm gains its greatest interest because of the Percherons which are bred and developed there. On this great farm no traction-engines or gang-plows find a place. The motive power is the big Percheron

ways. Casino Jr. is almost a reproduction of his father. Castellaire is another son of Casino, whose mother was a winner at the American Royal last year. Castellaire's brother was first as a yearling and sold for \$1,200. His sister was first as a 2-year-old and sold to the Colorado State Agricultural College for \$1,000. Triton is another of Casino's colts who weighed 1,400 pounds at a year old and is a favorite with Colonel Robison who considers him one of the best colts he ever raised. Blazane is an 1,800-pound 2-year-old and a brother to the gold medal stallion of the World's Fair. The female herd is made up of the same quality, and the chief characteristic of the Whitewater Falls Percherons, and that which has served in large measure to make their reputation, is their wonderful uniformity in color and appearance.

One of the best of these mares is Imp. Candeur, a daughter of Besique, who was champion of the Royal in 1903, and whose daughter, Ruth, was first prize in the 4-year-old class and whose other daughter, Ruberta, was first in 2-year-old class and grand champion.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has a six-mare team of Percherons that were bought from this farm, and just lately a team composed of Martha by Iena, and Casinette by Casino, were sold to a Kansas City party for \$1,800. Martha was first-prize yearling at the World's Fair and Casinette was first at the American Royal last year. The team took first and second as 2-year-olds at the Royal in 1906.

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm differs from most other large farms in the fact that every acre of it is under cultivation. It is a farm and not a ranch, and all the farmwork is done by these pure-bred registered Percheron mares.

It is impossible to give a true conception of this great farm in the brief space allotted to us. We give some illustrations this week that will serve to convey some idea in regard to it. We call especial attention to the great sale of Percherons that is to be held at Wichita on February 19 by Mr. Robison. The catalogue for this sale is a work of art and contains pictures of

conducted on a gigantic scale and for profit. The feeder will find hundreds of head of cattle and hogs being prepared for market on the various sections of this great farm, and the breeder will find his special interest in the stud of great Percherons which attain the finest development in Kansas sunshine and on Kansas alfalfa.

As a record of accomplishment, the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm is an object lesson to any who may visit it. The professors of agriculture, horti-



J. C. Robison, junior partner and resident manager of Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kans.

culture, and animal husbandry find invaluable lessons here. The poor farmer's boy, who has little besides his ambition to succeed, finds an inspiration. The business man from the city here discovers a wonderland, and all classes are profited by the existence of such a farm of which Kansas is proud. We give herewith a portrait of Colonel J. W. Robison who is the founder of this great business enterprise, and of his son, J. C. Robison, who is the resident manager and active breeder of the great Percheron horses which have brought fame to all Kansas.

\$5.95
Freight Prepaid

is all I ask for the
**Galloway
Bike
Harrow
Cart**

Orders From Farmers Only Accepted

That's less than your dealer pays for the cart he handles. I was about to say "the cart he sells" but I'm not sure he sells any. He won't sell you one if you read this advertisement through to the end.

And I'll tell you why. In the first place he can't sell you as good a cart, for I do not sell my cart to dealers. Dealers can't get them. I know all about this dealer business and how every farmer has to pay from 30% to 70% more for his goods, as I was a dealer myself once. But before I was a dealer I was a farmer and so I stick to the farmers. Many's the day I've walked behind a harrow with tired legs and my mouth full of dust. I guess that's the reason I'm so enthusiastic about my harrow cart.

Another reason is that I can save you money. I am going to save you from \$2.00 to \$4.00 on the best harrow cart made. That means that 30% to 70%. I can't help feeling that you will appreciate my doing this.

Wait a minute now. Don't take my word for anything but send for my book, "The Proof of the Pudding." In that book farmers who have used my harrow cart answer these questions.

- Is it good value?
 - Does it save time and labor?
 - Can you do more and better work?
 - Is the draft light?
 - Is it strong?
 - Does it work properly on hillsides?
 - Does it follow the harrow all right in turning?
- All these questions are answered, not by me, but by men I never saw, and who never saw me,—men who have used my Bike Harrow cart, and know just how good it is.

Now about my price. \$5.95—that's it, five ninety-five, freight paid. I have to laugh.

When I hear this talk about the implement trust and the dealers,—and those fellows selling harrow carts for \$8.00 and \$10.00 I just chuckle to myself.

Talk about forcing me to do this or that—they can't force me to do anything.

I am dealing direct with the farmers and they are the fellows who have the money. But to get back to the harrow cart. Send me \$5.95 and I'll send you the cart, freight prepaid. Try it—at my expense. If you don't want to keep it send it back at my expense and I'll refund you \$6.00—that's what you paid me and for postage.

Write today, send an order. If you're not quite sure send for my booklet. A postal will bring it. Don't go through another summer's work without one of my New Galloway Bike Harrow Carts.

W. Galloway

President of William Galloway Company, 385 Commercial St., Waterloo, Iowa.

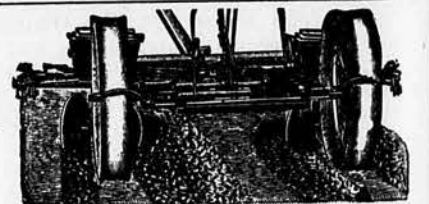
RED TAG TREES
PHOENIX NURSERY CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
TRADE MARK

The Red Tag is the identification mark on all genuine

PHOENIX TREES and PLANTS

The sturdiest and best nursery stock experience and good soil can produce. Look for the Red Tag on all trees you buy. Send to-day for free catalogue.

PHOENIX NURSERY CO.,
660 PARK STREET, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



THE KEMPER DISC FURROW OPENER
will increase the yield of corn, cotton and grain 25 per cent. Guaranteed to pay for itself in one day. Work on any planter. Write for circulars and prices.
WALKER MFG. CO., Council Bluffs, Ia.

Work When You Work
Double Action Cutaway Harrow

enables you to double results over the ordinary disk. Especially adapted for orchards and alfalfa fields, but equally as advantageous for general purposes. Alfalfa sod chopped every 3 inches instead of 6. Orchard left level instead of ridged. The above cut shows machine extended for orchard work. For further information write

J. C. CONLEY, Gen. Agt.,
Wichita, - - - Kansas

-ORANGE LILY cures Weakness, Ulcerations, Displacements, Painful Periods. For a free trial address Mrs. E. F. FRITTER, Detroit, Mich.

Stock Interests

Great Shorthorn Sale.

On February 20, 1907 at Wichita, Kans. will be held one of the most notable sales of Shorthorns, as to quality and breeding, ever held in the State.

His consignment will consist of thirty cows and heifers and twenty young bulls. The cows and heifers are of the most fashionable breeding, being pure Scotch or Scotch-topped, and are by the famous bulls, Imported Aylesbury Duke 159763 and Lord Thistle 129960.

Imp. Aylesbury Duke 159763 belongs to the justly famous Marr Missie family that is held in higher esteem on both sides of the water than perhaps any other Shorthorn family. \$6,000 is a recent price for one of this family.

The get of Aylesbury Duke have been successfully shown at the leading shows and stood well to the top of the Kansas City Royal of 1903—fourth and fifth. Aylesbury Duke was a winner at the World's Fair, as were a number of his get.

Lord Whistle 129960 is a typical Cruickshank in every respect, and one of the best breeders Mr. Stodder ever owned, his get being of the highest class.

Most of the cows and heifers of this offering are in calf to Captain Archer 205741 and Royal Orange 243113, both pure Scotch bulls.

Captain Archer is one of the highest-priced bulls sold at public sale last year. In individuality he is a typical Scott, and it is doubtful if there is a better bred bull in the herd-books. His dam is a Marr Missie and carries the blood of famous sires and prize-winners in every generation.

Royal Orange is proving a sire of more than ordinary merit. He weighed 1800 pounds at 28 months old. He has been a consistent prize-winner, both as a calf and a yearling, winning fourth at the American Royal and first at St. Joseph. A heifer of his family topped the International sale in Chicago last December.

The other cows in this sale will be in calf to Imported Colynie, Imported Lord Cowslip, Scottish Prince, and Prince Pavonia and eight of them will have calves at side.

The bulls are all young and of perfect breeding and individuality, and will consist of pure Scotch, pure Bates, as well as the Scotch-topped kind, which will give buyers a wide latitude in their selection.

Some of the special attractions of this sale will be the yearling bull, Royal Scott, by Imported Aylesbury Duke and out of Imported Jessica, who sold for \$1,700. He is a splendid individual, weighing nearly 1,000 pounds, and will make a herd-head of the highest quality and is strictly a show animal.

Valentine Duke, a yearling by Imported Aylesbury Duke and out of Butterfly Maid, a Scotch cow of the Butterfly family, is a bull of great promise and should go to head some good herd.

Mr. Hanna's and Marshall Brothers' offerings will be fully up to or above their usual standard, and all together will comprise one of the most splendid Shorthorn offerings ever sold at public sale in the West.

There will be reduced rates on all railroads. Don't forget the date and place, February 20, 1907, Wichita, Kans. Write for catalogue.

Johnson's Fine Herefords.

A. Johnson, proprietor of Maplewood Farm, located at Clearwater, Kans., while not an old breeder of pure-bred Hereford cattle, can be justly proud of his fine herd and the showing he has made. His herd now numbers about sixty. At its head is the great bull, Dale Duplicate 2d, who won third as a yearling and second as a 2-year-old at the American Royal 1902-03. Dale Duplicate 2d 134400 was sired by Columbus, and bred by S. J. Gabbert. He is a bull of great scale and quality, and will weigh at the present time about 2,300

pounds, but is as smooth and active as a calf.

The matrons and heifers of Maplewood Herd are an exceptionally fine lot and are producing some extra fine calves. Mr. Johnson is a good developer, and his young stuff is remarkably well grown.

Mr. Johnson will contribute ten head to the sale of registered Hereford cattle, which will be held in Wichita, February 21, 1907. His offering is a strong one, consisting of six of his best young bulls and four fine cows and heifers.

The bulls are, Wilton 220825, calved June 15, 1905, by Keep On 39th, Maplewood 220823, calved May 29, 1905, by Keep On 39th; Good Enough 215497 will be 2 years old in April and weighs 1,400 pounds; Keep Ahead 234171, calved September 29, 1905, very fine and large for his age; Phoenix 234174, calved November 12, 1905. These bulls are all by Keep On 39th and are way up in style and quality, and fit to head some of the best herds.

Kansas Boy, a fine yearling bull by Dale Duplicate 2d, is a chip off the old block, and bids fair to rival his sire as a herd-head.

The cows are: Picciola 91714; she is of Shadeland and Anxiety breeding. Her sire was Bernadotte 2d. She is in calf by Dale Duplicate 2d. Picciola is a fine individual and a good breeder. Red Peach, by Quinlin, he by Boatman; Keep On's Maid by Keep On 39th, 2 years old and in calf to Dale Duplicate 2d; and a fine heifer by Dale Duplicate 2d.

The other consignors to this sale are James Atkins, Eldorado, Kans.; J. F. Smith, Florence, Kans.; A. E. Metzker, Lone Star, Kans.; and D. Fox & Son, Atlanta, Kans. These are all well-known breeders, and it is safe to say that their offerings will be good ones. Don't fail

by Bismark 2nd; she has 8 fine gilts of early September farrow in sale, by John Jr. These sows all farrow large litters. There is one fine sow in this sale from a litter of fourteen.

For further particulars see Hannon Brothers' advertisement in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

Sale will be held in Hannon Bros' sale barn, Olathe, Kans., Feb. 26, 1907. Write for catalogue and don't miss this sale.

The Hazford Herefords at Kansas City.

Robt. H. Hazlett, owner of the Hazford Place Herefords at Eldorado, has one of the largest as well as one of the finest herds of Herefords in the West. This herd sprang into prominence some years ago when the herd-bull, Protocol 2d 91715, made his first bow to the public in any show-ring. This occurred at the American Royal and was the first experience of Mr. Hazlett as an exhibitor. Since that time, however, he has appeared many times in many show-rings, and his cattle have always given a good account of themselves. Mr. Hazlett seemed to think that if Protocol was good enough to get "inside the money" in the great American Royal, he was good enough to keep. In securing bulls to breed to Protocol's heifers, Mr. Hazlett has spared no money and has several times topped the big Kansas City sales. He now has about the best bunch of herd-bulls for use in his herd of 300 Herefords that may be found. For the Kansas City sales, to be held on February 27, Mr. Hazlett has selected a number of his choicest young bulls, of which Protocol 9th 223684 and Protocol 10th 223685 are sons of Protocol 2d, who has a 3-year-old weight of 2,600 pounds, and is now as smooth and mellow as when he won a prize at the American Royal. These two calves



One of Robison's big Percherons at home at the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kans.

to attend this sale and buy some of these good cattle. Catalogues may be had for a postal card addressed to J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., or to any of the consignors to this sale.

Hannon Brothers' Duroc-Jersey Bred-Sow Sale.

Do you know Hannon Brothers? They live at Olathe, Kans., and breed Durocs, the big boned kind that fill the pork barrel; the smooth, roomy kind that farrow large litters and raise them. You may not have heard much of Hannon Brothers' herd, for they are busy producing the best, and do not blow. Here is where you will get the bargains, for Hannon Brothers have the goods.

What do you think of their offering, Mr. Breeder?—twelve tried sows by such boars as Bismark 2nd, King Wonder, Roy Croft, King Red Fox, Big Bone, and other good ones; thirty-four spring and yearling gilts by John Jr., Tip Top Notcher, Pomona Model, and Nelson's Model. This is an exceptionally fine bunch of gilts with not a poor one among them. They are well grown out, very smooth, and strictly fancy in every respect.

These sows and gilts are all safe in pig to the good boars, John Jr., Kansas Chief, Long Wonder, Kansas Boy, and Nic 56707.

There are thirteen fall gilts by John Jr., that are fit for the show-ring, and six fall boars by John Jr., that will make herd-heads.

The two herd-boars, John Jr., 50797 and Nic 56707, are way up on quality and fit to head any herd, both as to individuality and breeding.

John Jr. is a boar of great scale and quality. He is very long, has great depth of body, well-sprung ribs, very heavy bone, great bulging hams, good head and ears, and stands up on his toes like a pig. He is by Red Orion 28793, he by the great Orion 5293. His dam, Clover Bell, was by Long John 8987, a famous boar bred by J. A. Hubbard.

Nic 56703 is of early March farrow and is a boar of wonderful promise. He is by Pomona Model, he by Nelson's Model. Nic is fit to head any herd.

Among the attractions will be the sows, Geneve F, half sister to the highest-priced gilt sold at the American Royal 1906; Perley Wilcox, very fancy, and full sister to Geneve F; Opalette, great producer is the mother of some of the best gilts in the sale. Beauty

are 20 months old and very growthy with extra quality and finish. There will also be included Protocol 11th 234731, out of a daughter of Major Beau Real 71621, Hazford Beau and Hazford Brummel 223671 are both by Beau Beauty 192235 and out of Major Beau Real dams. Beau Beauty is one of the best 3-year-old bulls the writer ever saw and is a breeder of quality. Printer 2d is by the famous old Printer 66684 and out of Daisy G., who is the dam of Protocol 2d. Every Hereford man knows Printer and the kind of calves he gets. When you go to the sale keep an eye on the Hazford Herefords.

Look for the Man in a Hurry.

With this issue appears an advertisement of the usual spring combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, Mo. For the past six years a sale has been made on the last two days in February, and this year the dates are February 27 and 28.

The animals to be sold were selected some five or six months ago, especially for this important sale, and if it is your good fortune to be on hand, you will see one of the best lots ever offered at any sale. The offering consists of one hundred head, sixty of which are big, strong bulls ready for hard service. This is an unusual number of bulls to offer at one time, but as turning-out time is near at hand, they were selected with the view of being able to accommodate any buyer, whether he wanted one to head his herd or a car-load to go to the range. The breeding and individuality of these bulls are as good as there is to be found. When a breeder starts out to buy a bull, he sometimes spends several days traveling from farm to farm and many dollars before he succeeds in getting what he wants. There will be bulls at this sale to fill the wants of the most fastidious, so you can leave home, go to Kansas City, get what you want and right back, spending little time and money for traveling and get your bull or bulls at your own bidding. The females offered are as good every way as the bulls and all will be in fine condition—good colors, good coats, good heads and horns, good all over.

The consignors are: R. C. Wilson, Belton, Mo.; Miss Lou Goodwin, Blue Rapids, Kans.; R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Kans.; W. B. Waddell, Lexington, Mo.; Dr. James E. Lo-

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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 scar or blemish. Every bottle sold 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.



EVERY-DAY Egg-PRODUCER, an alfalfa mash for laying hens. ALFALFA POULTRY FOOD, in 2 1/2 lb. packages, best and cheapest egg producer in the world. ALFALFA HOG CHOLERA CURE, the best preventive and only cure for hog cholera. Largest alfalfa mill in the world. All kinds of Poultry Supplies. Send for free circular.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.

221-227 So. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kans., U. S. A

THOS. OWEN, 2801 West Euclid Avenue, Ind. Phone 6306, is Topeka agent for these goods.

TAPE-WORM

Expelled alive in 60 minutes with HEAD or no charge. No fasting, no sickness, no pain. Medicine pleasant and perfectly harmless. Medicine sent to any part of the country. Large booklet containing valuable information free. Illustration shows segments (joints) of common tapeworm in different stages of contraction and expansion, these joints pass in the stool, also crawl away from one troubled with tapeworm.

DR. M. NEY SMITH, SPECIALIST. Office, 809 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING

MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 61. Send for it now. It is FREE. Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

PLANT JACK PINE

On sandy land in Kansas, Nebraska and northward. Jack Pine from Minnesota is most rapid evergreen for profit. As I supplied the very successful Jack Pine for the Government plantation in Holt County, Nebraska, in 1890, I probably know how to pack. I have a million vigorous seedlings. H. B. AYRES, Aitken, Minn.

THE BALL BEARING SELF ADJUSTING AXEL NUT

made to fit any size, simple, effective, applied same as any other nut. Keeps wheel from chuck and rattle, adds life to buggy. Old Buggies run like new. Write for full description.

V. A. LEPPER, - - - Marshall, Mich

FREE GOLD WATCH

This Watch has a SOLID GOLD CASE ENGRAVED on BOTH SIDES, American Movement, fully warranted to keep correct time equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, GUARANTEED 25 YEARS. We give it FREE to boys and girls or anyone selling only 20 of our handsome jewelry articles at 10c each. Send us your address and we will send jewelry postpaid. When sold send us \$2.00 we will POSITIVELY SEND YOU OUR SOLID GOLD LAID HIGHLY ENGRAVED WATCH FREE of Charge. EAGLE JEWELRY CO., DEPT. 876, New York, N.Y.

GUNS \$2.95 \$6.75

Single Double SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES. WE SAVE YOU MONEY. Catalog for 3 cent stamp. POWELL & CLEMENT CO. 410 Main St., Cincinnati.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF TOPEKA

At the close of business January 26, 1907.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Resources include Loans (\$1,456,186.65), Overdrafts (15,194.10), Real Estate (8,681.06), Bonds (239,524.80), Cash and exchange (650,096.55). Total Resources: \$2,369,593.16. Liabilities include Capital stock (\$210,000.00), Surplus and profits less taxes paid (220,841.00), Deposits (1,928,851.66), Certified checks (8,292.50), Dividend declared but not paid (1,608.00). Total Liabilities: \$2,369,593.16.

J. R. Mulvane, president; A. W. Knowles, vice-president; J. W. Thurston, cashier. Directors: A. Washburn, J. Mulvane, J. P. Griswold, J. W. Farnsworth, T. B. Sweet, M. A. Low, Chas. Wolf, W. H. Davis.

For the Land's Sake Use Perine's Subsoil Plow

Perine Plow Works, Topeka, Kans.

Advertisement for U.M.C. Cartridges. Features an illustration of a bear and a rifle. Text includes 'Punish the pests and secure sport at the same time on the farm, by shooting U. M. C. Cartridges in Rifle or Shot Gun. May as well have the best. Costs the same. Game Laws Free. THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Agency, 313 Broadway, New York City Sales Office, San Francisco, Cal.'

gan, Kansas City, Mo.; W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo.; R. T. Thornton, Kansas City, Mo.; Jones Bros., Council Grove, Mo.; Judge Sam Hudson, Sibbey, Mo.; Gudgeon & Simpson, Independence, Mo.; Mrs. K. W. Cross, Emporia, Kans.; C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.; Steele Bros., Richland, Kans.; and J. W. Lenox, Independence, Mo.

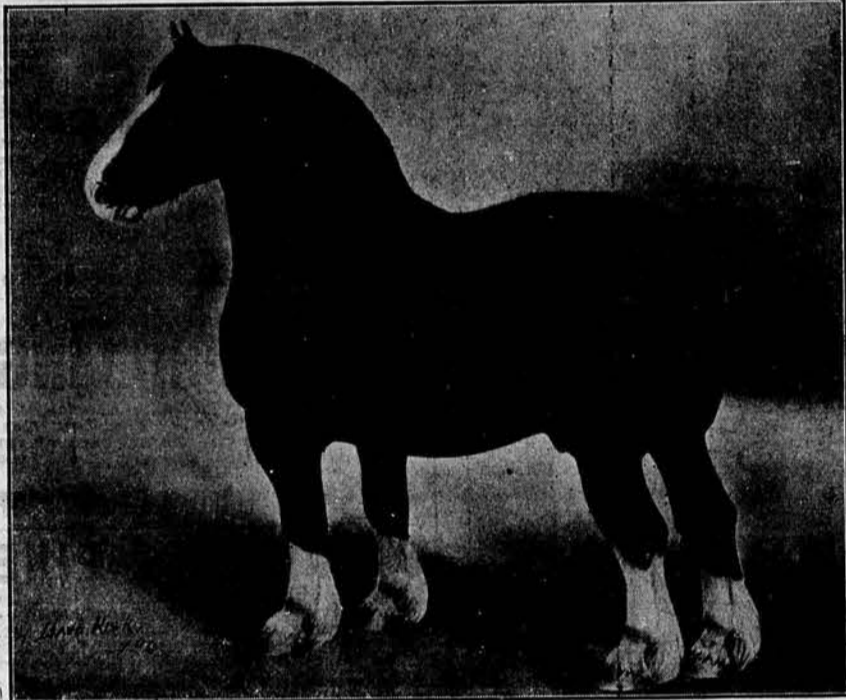
Secretary C. R. Thomas, at 221 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo., is managing the sale. If you have not already received a catalogue, write him and he will take pleasure in sending one.

Steele Bros.' Herefords at Kansas City.

Steele Bros., of Richland, Kans., are consigning eight of their best Princeps-bred Herefords to the breeders' combination sale, to be held in the live-stock sale pavilion at Kansas City, February 27 and 28. This offering consists of four bulls and four heifers, and are as good individually as they are well bred. Monogram 238616 is one of the plums in the bull offering. He was dropped May 27, 1905, and was sired by Princeps 8th (a half brother to the champion bull, Princeps 4th) and out of Princeps May 2d that won first in class and champion cow at the Lincoln, Neb., Topoka, and Hutchinson State Fairs in 1905. He is an exceptionally good bull of the Princeps type and should suit the most critical buyer who is in need of a choice herd-bull. Two of the bulls are by Princeps and one by Onward 23d, and out of a Hesiod 2d dam.

The four Princeps-bred heifers are safe in calf to our Beau Brummel bull, Beau Gondolus, and due to calve in March or April.

Germania 226306, sired by Princeps 66683, and out of Lilly G. by Archibald 1st, is a three-fourths sister to the champion cow, Heliotrope, while Pauline 2263 by Majestic, and out of Purity



Girton Charmer, the Shire champion of England, purchased by Robert Burgess & Son, of Wenona, Ill., from His Majesty, King Edward VII of England, at the International Live Stock Show, and to be exhibited at the Burgess sale at Wichita, Kans., February 22, 1907. Do not fail to see the highest-priced stallion ever imported to America.

by Princeps, is a three-fourths sister to Queen Bess, the 2-year-old heifer selected by Prof. H. R. Smith as a typical beef type in Herefords, to be used in class work at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

This consignment is a good, useful lot, for which Steele Brothers are expecting only moderate prices. They should prove to be money-makers for the buyer.

Those intending to buy a few good breeding cows or a choice herd-bull should arrange to attend the Kansas City sale, February 27 and 28, and secure some of the bargains. Note the display advertisement on page 225 and write C. R. Thomas, secretary, at Kansas City, Mo., for a sale catalogue.

Gilt-Edge Sale from Top-Notch Herds.

On February 23, 1907, at the new sale pavilion, Wichita, Kans., J. C. Larrimer, of Derby, Kans., will hold a bred-sow sale. His offering, which consists of some tried sows, early spring and yearling fall gilts will be one of the choicest that has ever passed through the sale-ring in that part of the State.

The gilts that will be offered in this sale are simply out of sight. They are the heavy-boned, large, growthy kind with plenty of style and finish, the kind that feed out well, farrow large litters, and raise them. These gilts are nearly all by Mr. Larrimer's famous herd-bull, L's Corrector, one of the greatest breeders in the State. L's Corrector is a son of the great Corrector, who probably sired more show hogs than any other boar in the Middle West.

The tried sows are by champion boars, such as Klever's Perfection, Model Tecumseh, and Chief Tecumseh 2nd. One of the great attractions of this sale will be Klever's Correctress, a yearling gilt that can not be beat in the show-ring or anywhere else. She weighs close to 550 pounds and is perfect in style and finish. She is one of the fanciest gilts the writer has ever seen. She was sired by L's Corrector, and is out of a Corrector dam. She will be in this sale, bred to Meddler, the World's Fair champion.

Another attraction will be Cook's Prize Winner by Klever's Perfection. In this sale will be sows and gilts by the champion and prize-winning boars, Meddler, On and On, Cecil, Mixer, Grand Perfection, Chief On and On, and other great ones.

These sows will all be bred to champions and prize-winners, such as Meddler, World's Fair champion; Separator,

Glen's great boar; Chief On and On, Meddlesome, and On and On E. L., a son of the great On and On, out of Elite L. His sire and grandsire each sold for \$8,000.00 and his dam for \$350.00.

G. M. Hebbard and Snyder Bros., will be consignors to this sale. The quality of their stuff is so well known that it will need no further description.

This offering in all will consist of about fifty head of the choicest, most useful sows and gilts that have been offered to the public this year.

Mr. Breeder, you can not afford to miss this sale. There will be reduced rates on all railroads. Mr. Larrimer's advertisement commences in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. Write him for catalogue, which may be had for the asking.

The Percheron Registry Co.

At the annual meeting of the Percheron Registry Company, which was held at Columbus, Ohio, on January 8 last, the reports of the secretary and treasurer showed the company to be in the very best of condition and that the business for the year 1906 had more than reached expectations.

The registrations for the year increased about 300 over the previous year and with a good increase in membership.

The balance in the treasury was \$3,127.68, which is an increase of \$1,016.10 over the previous year. This balance is net, there being no debts on hand of any nature whatever.

The usual liberal prizes will be offered for the fairs and expositions of 1907 as were offered in 1906.

A resolution was adopted recommending the passage of a law by each State, similar to that of the States of Iowa and Wisconsin, concerning the standing

Get Your Order In Early

For a Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow Sold On Time—or For Cash

ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Last year 1463 people waited too long before ordering. We were all sold out—factory couldn't keep up and we had to disappoint these 1463 people by returning their orders. Just couldn't make Disc Harrows enough to go round—that's all. Why?

Well, if you are at all familiar with Disc Harrows, and will look at the picture in this advertisement, you will see some of the reasons why we could not make enough to meet our demands. There is no tongue to pound up horses—whipping back and forth. No pushing or crowding of the team on corners. No tongue weight to pull up the horses' necks. No one horse pushing—and one pulling, on turns—just straight, even pulling ahead all the time. Perfect balance of frames makes Disc roll smoothly. Lightest draft Disc made.

These are a few of the reasons why we sold so many Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrows last year. There are other reasons explained in our book—too many of them to give here. Now here's a big patent feature for 1907—an additional feature over last year.

OUR TRANSPORT TRUCK ATTACHMENT

Notice the truck wheels just back of the Disc blades? You can attach them in a minute's time to the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow—and Discs are raised from the ground—elevated on light running front and back trucks.

This puts your Disc on wheels and you can drive anywhere—over rough roads—sand—gravel—stones—or bridges—without dulling the Discs or cutting up the surface. Strong brake makes driving down the steepest hill perfectly safe.

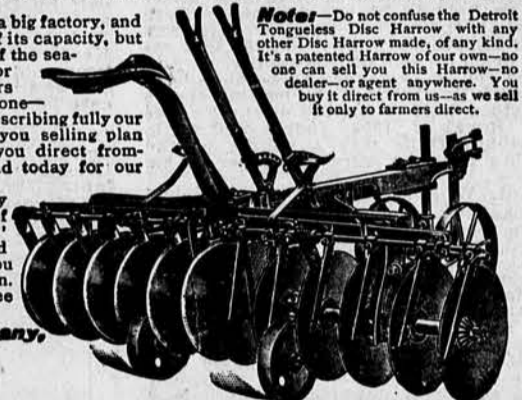
It's a great convenience—that patent TRANSPORT TRUCK of ours! And it's found on no other Harrow on the market.

Important. Now we have a big factory, and are running it to the very limit of its capacity, but

Right now—way in advance of the season—half of our factory output for Spring is sold—and a flood of orders are coming every day. If you want one—and you will if you get our Book describing fully our various sizes and our direct-to-you selling plan (time or cash) and prices quoted you direct from factory—station—you should send today for our Book, Plan and Price.

Just write us on a postal—say "Send me full particulars of Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrows"—and we'll send you our Book and other printed matter and quote you a direct price, at your station. Freight guaranteed—on our Free Trial Plan.

American Harrow Company,
W. W. Collier, Gen'l. Mgr.,
1047 Hastings St.,
Detroit, Mich.



Note—Do not confuse the Detroit Tongueless Disc Harrow with any other Disc Harrow made, of any kind. It's a patented Harrow of our own—no one can sell you this Harrow—no dealer—or agent—anywhere. You buy it direct from us—as we sell it only to farmers direct.

ment that we especially wish to mention. They are sired by such bulls as Imported Collynie, Imported Aylesbury Duke, Imp. Lord Cowslip, Captain Archer, Lord Thistle, Gwendoline's Prince, Champion's Best, Dare Devil (a World's Fair prize-winner), Valiant, one of the Tebo Lawn herd-bulls, and Royal Secret and Symmetry, two grandsons of the famous cow, imported Princess Alice. There are also a few sired by the Bates show-bull, 8th Waterloo Duke of Kearney. It is certainly not often that such an array of great sires appears in one catalogue. To say that this is the place to get foundation stock is indeed stating the situation conservatively. Outside of the pure Scotch cows that are in the sale there are but few animals that do not carry 87 1/2 per cent of Scotch blood and many of them have four to six Scotch crosses. Send to Mr. Stodder for a catalogue and study these blood lines. The foot-notes are quite complete and interesting.

Red Lady 4th, and Queen of Hearts 2d, are two Scotch cows that are exceptional producers of high-class calves and are just such cows as every breeder needs in his own herd. They are both in calf to Captain Archer. Captain Archer was one of the highest-priced bulls sold at public sale last year. His dam is Imported Mistletoe 15th and belongs to the Marr Missle family and his sire is the Cruickshank Lavender bull, Imported Collynie. Captain Archer's extended pedigree shows him to be a combination of the richest Cruickshank and Marr breeding, with the blood of famous sires and prize-winners in every generation. Among the close up sires are Scottish Archer, Capt. of the Guard, Pride of Morning, Field Marshall, Wm. of Orange, Pride of the Isles, and Roan Gauntlet. It might be said that Capt. Archer has almost nothing but prize-winning blood in his veins. His get have been shown but one year and they were prize-winners at both the American Royal and the Chicago International. Quite a number of cows are bred to him, including Third Silver Creek Fanny, a beautiful and valuable daughter of Imp. Aylesbury Duke, and Fifth Bright Eyes Princess, a show heifer by Lord Thistle and dam by Imported Aylesbury Duke.

Among the other good ones is Fourth Bright Eyes Princess by Imported Aylesbury Duke, and Beautiful Bell 6th, a "Casey Mixture" heifer. These with several others are safe in calf to Royal Orange, a son of Imported Jessica. Royal Orange has been a consistent show-bull, both as a calf and yearling. He won first at St. Joseph and fourth at American Royal last fall. His first calves are now coming and they lead one to believe that Royal Orange is going to make good as a sire of show calves. He weighed 1,650 pounds before he was 2 years old. So we say again, don't forget this sale as it is a good place to buy a herd-bull, a good place to lay the foundation for a herd, and a good place to add to a herd.

The railroads have granted a rate of one fare plus 50 cents for the round trip. The date is February 20, and the place is Wichita, Kans.

W. H. Hell Offers Good Red Polls.

Near Cedar Creek, Neb., is located one of the good herds of Red Polled cattle in the West. W. H. Hell has bred and developed his herd along the dual-purpose type until to-day he stands as one of the foremost breeders of this great breed. One can find in this herd some of the best individuals and the choicest breeding that is known to Red Polled circles. And the good individuals in the herd are not those that have been bought from time to time but those that have been bred and raised on the farm. Coming from this herd are the foundations for a good many good herds over the State, and at the present time Mr. Hell can sell several females and a few good bulls. Standing at the head of the herd is Chicago 12078, a son of Fallstaff 8d, the Bull

16 Fine Kentucky Jacks



Just shipped from Popular Plains, Ky., now for sale privately at Fred Mullen's stone barn, Clay Center, Ks. Write for information or come and see.

Saunders & Maggard
CLAY CENTER, KANS.

BIG JACK AND HORSE SALE
.... SALE

75 big, registered jacks, jennets and registered trotting, saddle and driving horses. Closing out the Johnson County Jack farm

February 22, 1907

rain or shine, as we have a big tent. Write for catalogue. All Rock Island trains will stop at my door Feb. 21 and 22.

G. A. Fewel, - Leeton, Mo.

Sixth Annual Sale
— OF SHORTHORNS —

At Wichita, Kans., Feb. 20, 1907

The best lot I have ever offered. 30 females ————— 20 bulls.

J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley County, Kas.

Jack and Mule Sale

Third annual sale Savannah, Mo., March 7, '07



25 large black jacks as good as are bred. 22 good coming 3-year-old mules. Catalogue containing photos of jacks is now ready.

G. M. Scott, R. 2, Rea, Mo

Salmon Faverolles

are unexcelled as layers both winter and summer, as broilers on account of early maturity and quality of flesh. Weight, hens 6 to 7 lbs., cocks 7 to 8 1/2 lbs. Eggs \$2 for 15. A. R. Ainsworth, Newton, Kans.

College Hill Barred Rock and Scotch Collie Farm.
Many first prize winners in Kansas and Oklahoma. 12 females scoring 91 to 91 1/2 by McClave, Kirby & Helmlock. Hens and eggs to order. Pedigreed Collies from imported prize winners. Fine young stock for sale. Mrs. J. T. Woodford & Son, 3800 E. Central, Wichita, Kans.

Buff Leghorns Pure-bred S.C. cockerels \$1 each, six for \$5. J. A. Reed, R. 3, Wakefield, Ks.

CORNISH INDIANS.

Good for eggs, good for the table; early maturing, and quality of flesh unexcelled. Weight, hens 6 to 7 lbs., cocks 8 to 10; eggs \$1.50 to \$2 for 15. Westor, Newton, Kans.

WEBER'S POULTRY

Describes 25 varieties pure bred Chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys. Quoted low prices on eggs for hatching. Mailed for 2 cents. **W. A. WEBER, Box 79, Mankato, Minn.**

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

that sold for \$1,000, and out of Supremacy, who is a cow standing without a peer as a producer of good calves. Chicago is a St. Louis winner and a bull of great scale. At the present time he weighs 2,050 pounds in ordinary flesh. He is a great bull, carries a good back and loin and quarters you would expect to find on a beef bull, very smooth over the shoulders, masculine head, and a sire of good calves. The writer has seen his calves in the different herds over the State and they are always a credit to the great bull they represent. The females in this herd are equally as good as the bull. Several prize-winners and producers of like cattle are in the herd, and the young things to be found at the present time are a strong lot. Parties looking for something good in this line would do well to watch the advertisement and write Mr. Heil, mentioning this paper.

Alfred's Brood-Sow Sale.

The brood-sow sale, held by S. W. Alfred and Son, of Sharon, Kans., was a fair success. The offerings were good, the weather was fierce, and the buyers scarce. At twelve o'clock there was not a dozen buyers on the ground, but the sale went just the same.

SUMMARY OF SALE.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes 'Average of fifty-four head' at \$30.00, 'Top on tried sows' at \$55.00, and a list of buyers like Charles Martin, Woodward, Okla. for \$30.

T. J. Charles' Sale.

Republic is a great hog and alfalfa county and many are the good sales held within her borders. The last one was that of Tudor J. Charles, of Republic City, held Friday, February 8. As a whole the offering was good and in fine condition. It was largely of the so-called Nebraska type. The top was a very large, smooth sow, Mammoth Beauty 86666, and went to Geo. Smith, Agenda, Kans., at \$117.50. The average on 30 sold was close to \$48. Nearly all were taken by breeders. The farmers present were not active bidders. The best sales were:

Table with 2 columns: Buyer and Price. Includes O. B. Price, Republic for \$37.50, Jas. Mosher, Rydal for \$44.00, J. J. Farnsworth, Byron Nebr. for \$35.00, L. D. Arnold, Enterprise for \$44.00, J. R. Stewart, Portis for \$52.00, H. C. Dawson's Sons, Endicott, Nebr. for \$42.00, John Baker, Narka for \$59.00, R. M. Stewart, Byron, Nebr. for \$80.00, J. J. Farnsworth for \$35.00, F. R. Barrett, Cadams, Neb. for \$101.00, J. B. Slimkins, Dewitt, Nebr. for \$70.00, F. R. Barrett for \$45.00, F. Z. Stover, Republic for \$35.00, F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville for \$42.00, Geo. Smith, Agenda for \$117.00, Dawson's Sons for \$41.00. Other purchasers were F. E. Thompson, Republic; J. J. Ward, Belle-

IMPORTANT LIVE STOCK SALES NEXT WEEK.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Sale Details. Includes February 18, Poland-Chinas, C. M. White, Bennington, Kans.; February 18, Duroc-Jerseys, at Abilene, C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans.; February 18, Poland-Chinas, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.; February 19, Duroc-Jerseys, John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans.; February 19, Sixth annual sale Whitewater Falls Percherons, J. C. Robison, Manager; February 20, Sixth annual sale, Silver Creek Shorthorns, J. F. Stodder, owner, J. C. Robison, Manager, Wichita, Kans.; February 20, Duroc-Jerseys, J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.; February 20, Harvey Co. Breeders' Association, Newton, B. C. Lantis, Mgr.; February 21, Herefords, Robt. H. Hazlett, Eldorado; A. Johnston, Clearwater, and others, Wichita; J. C. Robison, Manager; February 21, Poland-Chinas, E. D. Morris, Bern, Kans.; February 21, Duroc-Jerseys, Leon Carter & Son, Asherville, Kans.; February 22, Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.; February 22, Poland-Chinas, J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans.; February 22, Percheron, Belgian, Shire, and Hackneys, Robt. Burgess & Son, Wichita, Kans.; February 22, Shorthorns, N. Manrose and others, Ottawa, Kans.; February 23, Poland-Chinas, Dietrich & Spaulding, Ottawa, Kans.

Table with 2 columns: Buyer and Price. Includes L. D. Mason for \$50, F. E. Brayton, Attica for \$28, A. M. Houchin, Medicine Lodge for \$30, M. W. Allen for \$23, Scott Circle, Kiowa for \$17, Jesse Hogue, Sharon for \$21, E. E. Bland for \$30, W. H. Huffaker for \$21, W. H. Huffaker for \$21, W. H. Huffaker for \$25, E. J. Norman for \$28, A. M. Houchin for \$20, Chas. Palmer, Sharon for \$25, D. H. Axtell, Medicine Lodge for \$36, No Number, L. D. Mason for \$30.

J. B. Myers Sale of Yukon Poland-Chinas.

J. B. Myers's brood-sow sale of registered Poland-Chinas which was held at Canton, Kans., February 8, was well attended. Mr. Myers's offering was a strong one and brought good prices. His consignment consisted of 37 proven sows and gilts bred to his good herds, Keep On and On, Alert E. L. On, Meddler's Prince, Perfect's Tecumseh, and Fake Warning. The higher priced gilt was Sealskin Perfection by Perfection by Perfection E. L. She was bought by Hebbard & Roy, of Peck, Kans., for \$104. The total average for those catalogued was \$43.20, making profitable prices for Mr. Myers and those who bought them. Following is a list of the sales:

Table with 2 columns: Buyer and Price. Includes Alfalfa, J. Barber, Canton, Kans. for \$49.00, W. D. McFarland, Chase, Kans. for \$75.00, W. D. McFarland for \$50.00, Chip's Queen, W. D. McFarland for \$45.00, Council Grove, Kans. for \$50.00, J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans. for \$72.50, Grand Lady, J. W. Hoyle, Dwight, Kans. for \$40.00, Sealskin Perfection, Hebbard & Roy, Peck, Kans. for \$104.00, Inez Perfection, Hebbard & Roy for \$29.00, Prunant Lady, Frank E. Winn, Randolph, Mo. for \$59.00, W. H. Coddington & Son, McPherson, Kans. for \$40.00, Meddler's 1st, Mr. Peterson, Windom, Kans. for \$34.00, Meddler's 2d, J. W. Myers for \$45.00, Grand Daisy, J. W. Myers for \$70.00, Rmie, D. N. Hill, Lyons, Kans. for \$32.00, Klondyke 2 Perfection, Mr. Klever, Hillsboro, Kans. for \$38.00, Black Satin, S. F. French, Mound Ridge, Kans. for \$50.00.

ville; Abert Smith, Cadams, Neb.; Wm. Bean, Courtland; Ben Thompson, Esbon; R. W. Polley, Republic; Joe Lambert, Smith Center and Ed. Stafford, Republic.

D. R. Fox & Son's Consignment.

At the Hereford sale at Wichita, February 21, D. Fox & Son have consigned one of their great show cows of 1906, Prairie Queen 3d 154659. She is 4 years old, weighs 1,600 pounds, and measures 29 inches across the hips. She has had one calf and is safe with calf now by the great show-bull, Enterprise 112614. She would strengthen any herd in the country, or would lay the foundation for a great pure-bred herd. It is with great reluctance that she is spared from their herd. Fox & Son have also consigned three bulls. One, a 5-year-old, weighs nearly a ton. He has never done but very light service, but is capable of almost unlimited service. He is as docile as a lamb, and is guaranteed, as is every one in the offering, to be a good breeder and all right in every way. The other two are yearlings with all their usefulness before them.

E. H. Gifford's Duroc-Jersey Sale.

The sale of E. H. Gifford at Lewiston, Neb., February 9, was one of the best held this year in Southeastern Nebraska. The blood of the great Arion was in demand, and gilts sired by or bred to him brought good prices. The top of the sale was Grace Challenger 141002 bred to him, she going to the good herd of B. F. Roberts, of Hebron, Neb. Thirty-six head were sold and the first twenty-three that were driven into the ring averaged over \$50. Duroc-Jerseys that carry the blood of Arion have been in good demand this year, and a number of them have been the tops of some of the sales which have been held recently.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley's Sale.

In regard to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley Company's annual public sale of imported stallions and mares, which will be held at Lincoln, February 26 and 27, Col. F. M. Woods writes the following letter:

"To Whom It May Concern: I this morning, January 21, carefully examined thirty of the stallions to go into this sale, and if I were disposed to exaggerate regarding their merits, I could not do so. I never in my life, not even at the Chicago International, saw thirty horses their equal. Young, sound, clean of bone, short legs, wide, glossy coated; all hugging a ton and one 2,200. There are one-half of them that most importers would ask \$3,000 for, and they will go to the highest bidder, without protection. Some think that kind of a sale can not be made. This firm did it last year and averaged \$1,140, and were satisfied. McMillan

Prairiedale Poland-China Bred Sow Sale

Kensington, Kans., Friday, March 1, '07

40 HEAD of tried sows, fall yearlings, and spring gilts that are daughters of Corrector, Stylish Perfection, Woodbury, E. L. 2d, First Choice Kansas Black Chief, Ideal Perfection, Empire Chief, Mo.'s Keep On, Perfection's Chief, Peacemaker, Elite Perfection, Harmonizer, Compromise, Pope of Tobo, and Premier Witte.

They are bred to Designator by Corrector 2d, Messenger Boy by Perfection E. L., Ideal Perfection by Perfection Likeness, Guy Hadley by Guy's Price, Grand Chief 2d by Grand Chief, Challenger by Woodbury, all bred right, fed right, and will be sold right. Every one in her prime with her usefulness before her, and many of them are attractions. Among them are Woodbury's Maid, bred to Messenger Boy; Sallie E. L.; Woodbury E. L.; Lilly 2d; Lady Keep On; Sunbeam; Prairiedale Queen; and 6 fall yearlings by Ideal Perfection, all bred to Designator the Great. Then there are Lady Oak; Black Chief's Lady; Kansas Style; Lady Perfection; and Premier Lady, all bred to Ideal Perfection for early sellers; a good one by First Choice bred to Guy Hadley; another good one bred to Grand Chief 2d. Send for catalogue. It tells all. Come to sale and spend the day with

F. C. Strebel, Alton, Kansas

COL. LAFE BURGER, Auctioneer.

HANNON BROS.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

Olathe, Kans., Tuesday, February 26, 1907.

We will offer at this sale 67 head of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey hogs as follows: 12 tried sows bred as good as any, 34 spring and yearling gilts. This is an extra bunch of gilts and are all bred to choice boars; 2 herd boars, John Jr. 50797 and Nic 56707; these are as fine boars as ever headed a pure-bred herd; 13 fall gilts by John Jr.; 6 fall boars by John Jr. This sale will positively start at 11 a. m. A limited number will be sold before dinner; sale will be held under cover. No postponement on account of weather. Lunch on ground. Send for catalogue. Come, or send bids to the auctioneers or fieldmen in our care.

Auctioneers: Cois. Andy James, E. O. Callahan, J. Zack Wells, and W. C. Parks. L. K. Lewis, Fieldman Kansas Farmer.

HANNON BROTHERS, Olathe, Kansas

LARRIMER'S GILT EDGE SALE

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINA HOGS

Wichita, Kans., Friday, Feb. 22, '07.

45 Bred Sows and Gilts — 4 Open Gilts — 3 Boar Pigs

Consigned by J. C. Larrimer, G. M. Hebbard, J. D. Snyder.

Sows and gilts sired by Meddler, 99999, Mixer, On and On, L.'s Corrector, Cecil, Grand Perfection, Mischief Maker, Simply O. K., Look Me Over, Chief On and On. Sows and gilts bred to Meddler 99999, Separator, On and On E. L., Chief On and On, Simply O. K., Meddlesome, Minstrel.

This is a sale of size and quality. Our spring gilts are as fine as silk. Arrange to be with us on this date. Reduced rates on all railroads. Send bids to auctioneers or L. K. Lewis of this paper. After February 15 in care of J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans. For catalogue address

J. C. LARRIMER, Derby, Kans.

Auctioneers—Cols. Sparks, Burger, Snyder and Little.

Please mention this paper.



SMOKE YOUR MEATS IN THE NEW WAY, USING WRIGHT'S CONDENSED SMOKE

A liquid made from hickory wood. Imparts the delicate flavor that is peculiar to meats smoked with hickory wood. USED BY APPLYING THE CONDENSED SMOKE WITH A BRUSH. Send 10c and names of five who cure meat and we will mail you sample free. Sold only in square quart bottles with metal cap. Never in bulk. At druggists, 75c per bottle. Bottle smokes a barrel.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET "Wright's Condensed Smoke." Made by THE E. H. WRIGHT CO., LTD., 112 W. FOURTH STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

NATIVE GROWN ALFALFA Superior to the Imported. No foul trash in it. It's safer to buy our alfalfa and be sure not to poison your land with a score of kinds of foul weeds that will take you years to get rid of—perhaps never. It will save you worry, money and time. We send you sample to test in your sprouting box. Write us your wants in grass seed; vegetable, field and flower seeds; gardening tools, etc. Write for our free catalog. We give a free sample of a new large-growing tomato to every one who asks for it. Write today. Missouri Seed Co., 1484 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

does it every year and makes good sales. That's the only kind of sale that will win."

The firm wish to add that while the mare offering will only be twelve or fifteen head, there will be some of the best mares ever put under the auctioneer's hammer. This sale will be the biggest and best offering of such stock ever held in America."

Ford's Poland-China Sale.

Lemon Ford, of Minneapolis, Kans., announces his second annual Poland-China sale for February 22, when he will offer 55 head—47 sows and gilts and 8 young boars. Part of the females in this lot were sired by a grandson of the great Keep On, Keep Coming 2d 37115, whose sire was the Dietrich & Spaulding bred boar, Keep Coming. Some are the produce of Bright Sunshine by Sunshine Success, and some were sired by the Ohio bred boar, Major. These sows are bred to Major, Bright Sunshine, and Victor Perfect, bred by H. C. Dawson & Sons. Thirteen are tried brood sows and the balance are fall yearlings. There are six tried sows sired by Bright Sunshine that are strictly good ones. Mr. Ford says that for bone and ham he has seldom seen their equals. A fancy sow in this sale is Lady Freda by the Chief Tecumseh 3d boar, Kansas Chief. Another good one is Dot Tecumseh, a line-bred Tecumseh sow with a brood-sow record. Nearly all of the sows in this sale were bred early, mostly in November and December. Send for catalogue and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Holmes & McDaniel's Sale.

On Tuesday, February 26, James Holmes and J. M. McDaniels will hold their first Poland-China sale at Edmond, Kans., on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, fifty miles west of Portis and twenty miles south of Norton.

These gentlemen are numbered among the successful Western Kansas breeders and this, their first offering, is an exceptionally strong one. We have watched them for the past two or three years while they have been establishing their herds, and have noticed that they always bought from the leading breeders. This offering represents the blood and breeding of the herds of Dawley, Hammond, Stewart, Prewitt, Ward, Hutchinson, and other good Kansas breeders. Animals will be sold carrying the blood lines of First Quality, E. L. 2d, Guy's Price, Nonpareil, Expansion, and Keep Coming. Among the attractions are Ruth 101572, safe in pig to Sykbo, E. L.'s Delight, by E. L. 2d, and some gilts out of Lady Gwendoline 2d 96633 by Perfection's Profit, Lady Shamrock 96786 by Black Tecumseh, and other good dams. Write for catalogue and attend this sale. Mention THE KANSAS FARMER when writing.

Col. Harriman Loses Cattle.

Col. R. L. Harriman, the popular livestock auctioneer of Buncheon, Mo., has just sustained a severe loss in the destruction of his entire show herd of Shorthorns in a railroad wreck. Colonel Harriman is principal owner of the fine Shorthorn herd belonging to Harriman Bros., and had just shipped sixteen head consisting of their young show herd and some of their best cows, to Enid, Okla., for the fine-stock show to be held in connection with the Cattlemen's Convention. The herd-bull, Golden Crown, was in this shipment and, while no accurate estimate can be made of the value of the cattle at this office, it probably exceeds \$10,000, as the bull alone was considered well worth \$3,000. A number of the members of this show-herd were sired by Choice Goods and several by Golden Crown. This loss will be severely felt, not only by the Harriman Bros., but by the whole State of Missouri and the Shorthorn breed.

A. J. Russell's Duroc-Jersey Sale.

The sale of A. J. Russell, which was held at Crab Orchard, Neb., February 8, was a decided success. Forty-eight head were sold at an average of \$32.60, the top of the sale being \$89, paid for an Arion gilt. She was purchased by W. M. Putnam, of Tecumseh, Neb. Mr. Russell is a very successful breeder of Duroc-Jerseys and next year will offer the public one of the best lots of animals in Southeastern Nebraska.

R. F. Miner's Duroc-Jersey Sale.

At R. F. Miner's Duroc-Jersey sale, Tecumseh, Neb., February 7, thirty-seven head were sold. The top of the sale was a February gilt that went to S. A. Cummings, of Tecumseh, Neb., for \$77.50. Thirty-seven head brought \$1,058, average \$28.60.

Gossip About Stock.

Volume 1, No. 9, of Good Roads is received. This is a beautifully illustrated monthly magazine that is published at 188 East Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Mich., by the Good Roads Publishing Co., Price \$1 per year.

S. W. Artz, breeder of O. I. C. swine and pure White Wyandottes at Larned, Kans., writes: "You will please find enclosed copy for change of hog advertisement. Am clean sold out of last year's crop of pigs, and THE KANSAS FARMER did it all."

Peek & Putman, of Tecumseh, Neb., write us as follows: "Please find enclosed check to pay for advertising our sale, which was very successful. We made an average of \$79.50, and we want to thank THE KANSAS FARMER for the good it has done us and the courtesy with which it has treated us."

Col. L. R. Brady, of Manhattan, Kans., is a very busy man. Last week he officiated at the great series of sales of pure-bred live stock that were held at Enid, Okla., in connection with the cattlemen's conventions and the stock show. Colonel Brady's reputation as an up-to-date live-stock auctioneer is not bounded by State lines.

The Kemper Disk Furrow Opener, advertised this week by the Walker Manufacturing Co., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is an important attachment, for by its

use more corn and less labor results. A scientific test made by the Kansas Experiment Station shows a gain of eight bushels more per acre by its use than corn planted in the same field without it.

Mr. J. Ensor, owner of Eureka Manor Herd of Duroc-Jersey hogs at Olathe, writes as follows: "Well, you have done the work so I guess I will have to ask you to quit. My hogs are all sold. Could have sold 50 more at big prices if I had owned them. Do not want you to take my advertisement out of the paper, but will send you a change of copy and offer some of my Double Standard Polled Durham cattle."

Volume 16 of the American Galloway Breeders' Association Herd-Book has just been received from the secretary. It is a handsome volume of over 500 pages and contains some beautiful illustrations of prize-winning Galloways. Animals numbered 27001 to 29000 are recorded. Address Secretary Chas. Gray, Live Stock Record Building, Chicago, for this volume or for more information about this popular breed, of which there are 56 herds in Kansas.

M. M. Johnson, the incubator man of Clay Center, Neb., was recently elected, by a unanimous vote, to be president of the Nebraska Poultry Association and was notified as follows: "In recognition of your help to our association and the poultry industry of Nebraska, we have elected you our president." Mr. Johnson is the inventor and manufacturer of the Old Trusty Incubator, for which Thos. Owen, Topeka, secretary of the Kansas State Poultry Association, is the selling agent.

During the first week in February the American Holstein-Friesian Association reported the following sales in Kansas: Bulls—Beechwood Brownell 3d, W. C. Jones to W. C. Rentlinger, Medicine Lodge; Beechwood Brownell 5th, W. C. Jones to C. H. Clark, Kinsey. Cows—Alderdale Mary, Emil Utz to D. M. Swearingen, and from D. M. Swearingen to G. G. Burton, Topeka; Dorothy Beechwood, W. C. Jones to E. R. Griffith, Emporia; Olga Beechwood, W. C. Jones to E. R. Griffith, Emporia.

A. Madsen & Sons, of Atwood, Kans., are owners of the Good Luck Stock and Poultry Farm. They deal in Clydesdale horses, pure-bred Shorthorns, Jerseys, Duroc-Jersey and O. I. C. hogs. They have also Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Brown, White, and Buff Leghorns, Silver, Golden, White, and Buff Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Hamburgs, and Rhode Island Reds, Bronze Turkeys, Pear Guineas, Toulouse and Embden geese, and Pekin ducks. They also breed registered Galloway cattle and Dorset sheep, and in addition they have alfalfa and wheat farms for sale. Note their advertisement in another column and write them for what you want.

The very excellent paper on "How to Feed and Develop the Colt," which was read at the meeting of the Kansas Draft-Horse Breeders' Association, held at Manhattan during the first week in January and that was published in THE KANSAS FARMER of January 24, was prepared and presented by Mr. S. C. Hanna, of Howard, Kans. As the State Farmers' Institute at Manhattan was such a big thing that it was necessary to hold several meetings at the same hours. THE KANSAS FARMER man was obliged to depend upon friendly help in securing the papers read. This paper was credited to Col. J. W. Robison, of Eldorado, who heartily endorses the facts set forth but says he can not claim the credit of its authorship.

E. D. Morris, of Bern, Kans., will hold his annual sale of Poland-China bred sows on Thursday, February 21, at his farm between Sabetha and Bern, Kans. His catalogue shows a nice line of breeding with Pilate Chief 43465, Major King 48584, Black Tom 35023, Model King 48584, as the herd-boars. Pilate Chief is a son of Johnson's Chief who won first and sweepstakes at the Nebraska State Fair in 1902. Major King is by Major M., a thousand-pound hog, and is built on the Shorthorn style with plenty of quality. He is a grandson of Susy M. Best 56992, who has a record of producing large litters of large hogs. The other boars are also of the big, growthy type and the hogs catalogued for this sale are the farmer's type; plenty of size, plenty of bone, and plenty of growing qualities. Do not forget the date or the place, and remember that free transportation will be furnished from Bern, and that breeders from a distance will be entertained at the City Hotel of Bern at Mr. Morris's expense.

F. A. Tripp & Sons, of Meriden, Kans., start an advertising card announcing that they have a few of their good Poland-Chinas for sale. Mr. Tripp is the man who won a prize at the American Royal last fall on a young boar pig which afterwards sold in the Poland-China sale for \$297.50 and topped the sale. He now has two full sisters to the Dawson hog; Equalizer, that will weigh 400 pounds each in their work clothes. They have not been crowded and are both due to farrow early in April. These are extra good gilts with good feet and smooth all over; also two spring gilts of the same breeding, with jet black hair and splendid bone. They promise to make extra brood-sows. The choice of these two is from the same litter as the American Royal prize-winning boar. There is also a full sister to the blocky gilt that was awarded first prize at the Royal in the students' judging contest. They have a gilt that carries more Meddler blood than Meddler 2d had. All these and many more of like quality are for sale. A letter to Mr. Tripp will bring full particulars, but it is much better to see these animals for yourself. Meriden is only about a dozen miles from Topeka on the Santa Fe.

In the official record of Holstein-Friesian cows from December 27, 1906, to January 16, 1907, Dr. Geo. C. Mosher, Kansas City, Mo., president of the Missouri State Dairy Association, has some



A PERFECTION

Insures Bigger Crops and Better Crops

It will clean, separate and grade your corn, clover, alfalfa, kaffir corn, oats, wheat and any other kind of grass seed or grain you raise.

We will ship you a Machine on trial, with freight prepaid, and you can convince yourself that it is just what you need to produce better crops.

What F. D. COBURN, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, said of the "Perfection" in sworn testimony given at a recent court proceeding:

"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."

Our separate corn grading machines will grade corn 98 per cent perfect and will insure a **BUMPER CORN CROP.**

Write us today and we will tell you all about our machines. Tell us what kind of grain you raise and we will send samples cleaned on the

Perfection.

THE LEWIS-TUTTLE MFG. CO.,

305 A Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.



HART-PARR Gasoline Traction Engine



Oil Cooled--Frost Proof, Fire Proof.

Most Economical Engine for Plowing, Thrashing, Shelling, Grinding, Shredding, Road Work.

Uses Gasoline or Kerosene.

HART-PARR CO.,

212 Lawler St., Charles City, Ia

records of special interest. The seven-year-old cow, Dolly Wayne 50347, began her record 15 days after calving and produced 443.4 pounds of milk, containing 15,083 pounds of butter-fat, or a percentage of 3.40. In fourteen days she gave 882.6 pounds of milk, containing 29,448 pounds of butter-fat. His 3-year-old cow, Gerben Queen 68164, at eleven days from calving, gave 461.5 pounds of milk in seven days, which contained 14.60 pounds of butter-fat. The 2-year-old heifer, Jewell Pauline Wayne 72819, gave, at 21 days from calving time, 359.4 pounds of milk in seven days, containing 10,724 pounds of butter-fat. In 14 days she gave 715.5 pounds of milk, containing 20,737 pounds of butter-fat. Violet De Kol Wayne 72700, at 2 years of age, gave, in seven days, 316.4 pounds of milk, containing 10,612 pounds of butter-fat. In 14 days she gave 630.7 pounds of milk, containing 20,723 pounds of butter-fat. The average percentage of butter-fat for these cows during the test periods was 3.22. There are now in Kansas 711,152 milk-cows whose average annual product is 100 pounds of butter-fat, or less than two pounds per week. In spite of this fact, however, the dairy products of Kansas amounted to over seventeen million dollars in 1906. With better cows what could not be done by Kansas dairymen?

New Advertisers.

J. C. Conley, Cutaway harrow.
Joseph Candwell, S. C. B. Leghorns.
Saunders & Maggard, Kentucky jacks.
F. W. Ewan, land bargains.
A. B. Smith, anti-cow kicker.
F. C. Strelbel, Poland-China sale.
Mrs. Mary McCaul, Brown Leghorns.
W. R. Dawdy, Scotch Collie pups.
J. A. Reed, Buff Leghorns.
O. P. Updegraff, live stock insurance.
Walker Manufacturing Co., disk furrow opener.
J. W. Houtz, land for exchange.
John McCoy & Son, blue-grass seed.
Chas. C. Fair, White Plymouth Rocks.
A. M. Merritt, Plymouth Rocks.
Dr. M. Ney Smith, tape worm.
Lemon Ford, Poland-China sale.
C. M. White, Poland-China sale.
Holmes & McDaniel's, Poland-China sale.
W. A. Webber, poultry book.
L. M. Monsees & Sons, jack sale.
Wm. Galloway Co., harrow cart.
W. H. Hell, Red Polled cattle.
Hart-Parr Co., gasoline traction engine.
Phoenix Nursery, red tag trees.
Mrs. A. D. Watts, M. B. Turkeys.
A. E. Kroth, Silver Laced Wyandottes.
R. S. Baxter, wanted man and wife.
J. F. Dayton, seeds.
Hon. Edwin Taylor, pedigreed seed corn.
W. E. Barnes, Osage fence posts.
S. Otto Webster, Cornish Games.
Mrs. J. C. Woodford, Barred Rocks.
A. R. Ainsworth, salmon favorells.
Geo. Haas, cement posts.
John D. Ziller, seeds.
W. R. Simmons, wanted a man.
John Peairs, Berkshire boars.



Save your temper, your cows, your milk, by investing 50 cts. for an Anti-Kicker. You have needed it many times. You will need it again. Does not excite the cow nor disturb the flow of milk. It is indispensable for breaking heifers, cows with sore teats, or vicious kickers. Can not wear out. Put on or off in 15 seconds. Guaranteed to be an absolutely perfect anti-kicker, or put on loosely, as hopple for cow, horse or mule. Send for it today, when you need it you want have time.

A. B. SMITH, Topeka, Kans.

E. McKinstry, wanted second-hand loom.
R. O. Stewart, 40 Duroc-Jersey sows.
W. A. Schreler & Son, seed sweet potatoes.
Alfred W. Jones, shells, fossils.
C. R. Thomas, secretary, Hereford sale.
V. A. Lepper, axel nut.
Z. S. & C. L. Randelman, cyclone dish washer.
Dr. Haux Spectical Co., free.
Mrs. C. W. Ferris, Buff Plymouth Rocks.
Victory Nursery, trees and plants.
Hillsboro Consolidated Mine, stock.
F. A. Tripp & Sons, Poland-Chinas.

C. H. Marion, of Falls City, Neb., is one of the good auctioneers of Nebraska. He has long had the reputation of being one of the best horse salesmen in the country and has cried many big horse sales in different States, among them being six big sales at Billings, Montana. The Colonel is also getting into the pure-bred hog sales and at a circuit just completed in Southeastern Nebraska succeeded in winning many friends by his successful conduct of the sales. He has a large number of sales in Kansas this winter, but has a few dates still open. If you want a young man full of energy who will make your sale a success, try him.

Save the Pigs.

The time for sows to farrow is not far distant. Every farmer knows the losses that occur from little pigs dying with the scours and thumps. Avoid all of this loss by ordering a box of Anti-Scour from the Agricultural Remedy Co., of Topeka, Kans. Anti-Scour is guaranteed to quickly cure scours in pigs, calves, or colts. See their advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

Agriculture

Rotation and Cultivation Questions.

I have some questions which I would like to have answered through THE KANSAS FARMER. I am thinking of adopting a four-year rotation of clover, corn, oats, and wheat. My land is mostly black, or brown limestone soil in a fair state of fertility. I would like to have your opinion of my plan.

I have some wheat that I wish to sow clover with this spring. The ground was plowed and put in good shape and drilled to wheat last September and the wheat looks fairly well. Would you advise to sow the clover early and let the freezing and thawing cover it or sow later and harrow it in? Would the harrowing injure the wheat? Would you harrow the wheat the same way as drilled or crosswise? I have another small field of wheat that was sowed in corn ground. The corn was cut with the corn-binder, the ground disked, the wheat sown broadcast, and then disked again, but owing to the corn-roots and stubble, it is not practical to harrow. What time would you recommend seeding these two pieces to clover?

Do you prefer the cultivator with the large shovels (two on a side) or the small shovels (three on a side) to cultivate corn? Would like to have your opinion of the hammock-seat riding cultivator. The tongueless walking cultivator predominates here. What is your opinion of the disk-breaking plow compared with the mold-board plow?

Bourbon County.

Your proposed plan for rotating crops is a good one, but I would suggest that you use two years of clover instead of one as you have suggested. Clover usually stands well for two years, and if there is any danger that it will thin out the second winter, you may sow a little grass with the clover, either timothy, English blue-grass, or Bromus inermis.

On the whole, I would prefer to sow the clover as soon as the land is in fit condition to cultivate and harrow the wheat once or twice, in order to cover the clover-seed. Usually the harrow would not injure the wheat, but rather benefit it. If the soil is loose and mellow there is some danger that the harrowing will loosen the roots of the wheat and thus check its growth. Do not stir the soil deeply. Use a light harrow or in any case use the slanting-tooth harrow. Set the teeth quite slanting so as not to cultivate too deep. In case the ground is mellow and the wheat is rather thin and has not stood much, your method of sowing in the latter part of the winter or early spring and depending on the freezing and thawing and early rains to cover the clover-seed may be the best one. In case you harrow the wheat, I would recommend to harrow the same way the grain is drilled in preference to going across the rows of wheat.

I should not consider it advisable to harrow the wheat which is broadcasted on corn-stubble land. Perhaps the plan which you propose of seeding early in the spring without harrowing is best suited to the broadcasted wheat on the corn-land. In case you seed clover in this way, be sure to sow early. The usual recommendation is to sow on the last snow.

The only objection to the hammock-seat cultivator is that the seat is hung too low and may tend to break more corn at the last cultivation, especially if the corn is large, than would be the case with a walking cultivator or a riding cultivator having a more elevated seat. We use riding cultivators in preference to walking cultivators at this college. However, if you have a preference for a walking cultivator, you might use a riding cultivator with handles attached so that you could take off the seat and use it as a walking cultivator if you prefer. At this station we use the six shovels in preference to either the four or eight shovels.

I have not used the disk plow for breaking sod. In my judgment its work is not equal to that of a good

mold-board breaker, especially if the sod is old and tough. In Western Kansas, however, the disk-breaking plow does very good work, since the sod is, as a rule, not very tough and the ground plows up in a mellow condition.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Bromus inermis for Southeastern Kansas.

I enclose clipping which I suppose I am partly responsible for as I have tried Bromus inermis for several years on all kinds of soil and find it a very poor grass for this country. I was usually successful in getting a stand, and the grass looked promising, but soon ceased growing and never became high enough to mow. The seed-stems were very short and there was not enough growth to pay to harvest. Cattle and horses relish it in its green state and it stands the hot dry weather better than either Kentucky blue-grass or English blue-grass, but is not so good for fall pasture and winter pasture as either of the grasses named. It stands very little pasturing and is easily choked out by other grasses and weeds after it is a year or two old. The few of our progressive farmers that I have talked with don't want any more Bromus inermis.

C. B. FARWELL.

Wilson County.
(Clipping from the Wilson County Citizen, J. S. Gilmore, Editor.)

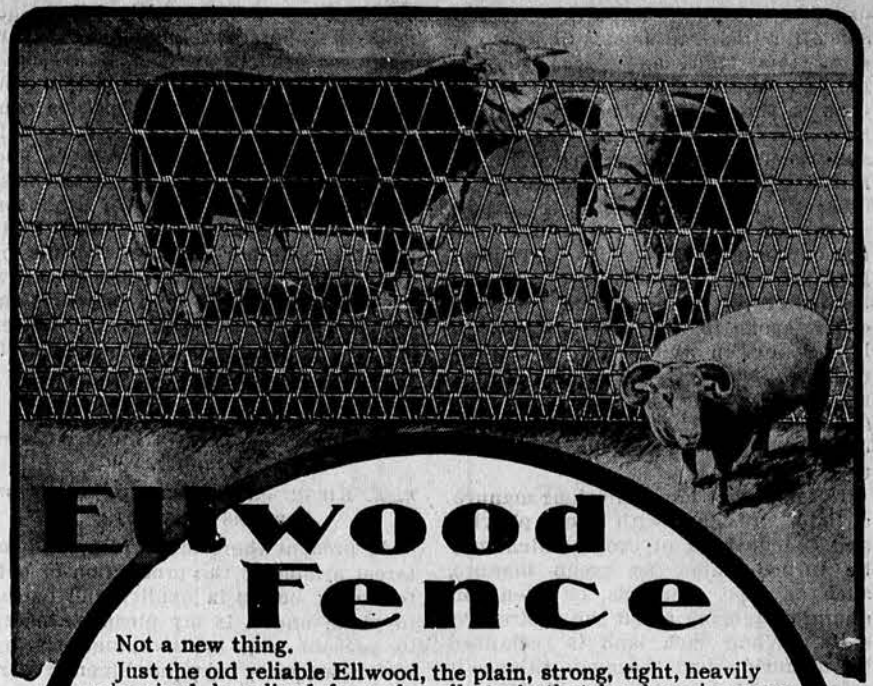
Prof. A. M. TenEyck, of the State Agricultural College, continues to show that the Bromus inermis mania possesses him when advising inquirers on the subject of tame-grass pasture. Here in Southeastern Kansas, Bromus inermis is lightly valued by many who have tried it. Like some kinds of medicine, in the advertisements, Mr. TenEyck's grass is a universal specific. We think he is too indiscriminate in his recommendations of English blue-grass.

It is possible that Bromus inermis will not succeed well in your section of the State. I am of the opinion, however, that you have not tested "real" Bromus inermis, since you say that other grasses choke it out; and this does not fit the Bromus inermis. At this station, and wherever I have seen the Bromus grass grow in Kansas, it has not been choked out by other grasses, but tends to choke other grasses out. The fault of the grass is that it grows too thick and finally becomes sod-bound and thus unproductive, making a very short growth of stems. It never kills out. In fact it is rather difficult to kill it, which is one of its good qualities.

I wish you would try the grass once more and send to G. T. Fielding & Sons, Manhattan, Kans., for a little tested Bromus inermis seed. Sow it on a good piece of land. Possibly the land which you have seeded is too poor in fertility to grow Bromus inermis. I have seen it fail to grow thrifty only on poor land. On such land it needs a little barnyard manure to start it and to cause it to continue to be productive.

It is true that Bromus inermis is not so well adapted to growing in the southern part of this State as in the central and northern portions. Prof. Thomas Shaw, in his book on "Grasses," states that Kansas is the southern limit for the successful growing of Bromus inermis. It is not so well adapted for a hot climate as for a more cool or moderate climate. One of the facts stated in your letter which makes me believe that you have not grown "real" Bromus inermis is that you spoke of it as not growing late in the fall, not furnishing winter pasture. Bromus inermis grows later in the fall than any other of the tame grasses unless it is the English blue-grass. It starts the earliest in the spring and furnishes more pasture during the first four or five years than any other grass which we have tested at this station.

I have preference for no particular grass. I believe, however, that a great deal of the older farming lands of Kansas ought to be seeded down to grass, clover, or alfalfa. It is this that I am contending for, not that farmers should grow any particular kind of grass. If the English blue-grass succeeds better in Wilson Coun-



Ellwood Fence

Not a new thing.

Just the old reliable Ellwood, the plain, strong, tight, heavily galvanized, long-lived fence for all stock, that has been in use so many years.

When strength and lasting qualities are combined with the fine appearance you get in Ellwood fence, you have all there is in the fence question.

It speaks for itself. Look at the picture! Then look at some of the Ellwood fences of long standing around you, and talk to the owners.

Every Rod Guaranteed

Farmers continue to buy more and more Ellwood fence because

- it is made of toughest steel wire;
- it is made on the right principle;
- it adjusts itself in extremes of temperature;
- its heavy galvanizing prevents rusting;
- it is an all-purpose fence;
- its handsome appearance adds value to the land.

You can buy Ellwood fence from 18 to 58 inches high, meshed to turn the little pigs and chicks, and with the strength to hold the most unruly animal. Numerous styles, but all of the superior Ellwood weave. Reliable dealers everywhere can supply you with Ellwood fence.

FRANK BAACKES,

Vice-President and General Sales Manager,

**American Steel & Wire Co.,
Chicago, U. S. A.**

Drop me a postal—say "Send me an Ellwood key-ring" and tell me how much fence you will need this year. I'll write you a personal letter about Ellwood Fence and send you this combination key-ring, screw-driver and bottle-opener.

NOTE— I want to send you the combination key-ring shown in the corner, with our compliments, as a continual reminder of Ellwood Fence. We register your name and number on our books, and return keys, without cost, if found and sent to us. Be sure and ask for "Ellwood" key-ring when you write.

ty than the Bromus inermis, grow it, but sow more grass and use grass, clover, and alfalfa in rotation with other crops. Unless we put into practice some such system of rotation of crops, the fertility of our now fertile Kansas land will soon be exhausted.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Sixty-Day Oats.

Some time ago I read of an oats called the Sixty-Day variety in which your station is represented as recommending them as best early variety. I want an early oats. What can you recommend and where can I procure the seed? My soil is a limestone clay part black, part gray. My aim is to dodge the rust and clear the land in time to follow with cow-peas. I know where to get the Kherson oats. Would they fill the bill in our climate?

W. B. ORANGE.

Neosho County.

I have mailed copy of circular No. 1, which was issued a year ago, giving yields of grains, and may say that the comparative yields of oats remain about the same as stated in that circular, that is Sixty-Day, 43.24 bushels; Kherson, 42.11 bushels; and Red Texas 40.44 bushels per acre respectively. The Kherson oats is very similar to the Sixty-Day oats, both being early in maturing. It is true that these oats do not rust so badly as the other varieties which have been tested at this station, perhaps due to the fact that they mature a little earlier. However, the Sixty-Day and Kherson oats are apparently hardy and more productive than other varieties unless it be the Red Texas oats and they have out-yielded the Red Texas as an average for the last four seasons. In the

most favorable seasons for growing oats and Sixty-Day and Kherson do not compare so favorably with other good producing varieties, such as the Red Texas oats, but in the more unfavorable seasons they make their large comparative yields.

If you can get pure seed of the Kherson oats, I would advise that you sow part of your acreage of this variety, but continue to grow the Red Texas in order to compare the two varieties in yield and quality.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Hardpan in Southeastern Kansas.

Please tell me through the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER how to manage hardpan, or as some call it, gumlands in this part of the State, to the best advantage. It occurs in spots or streaks one-eighth to five or more acres and is generally whitish, or sometimes the soil has a yellowish appearance. There is also a great deal of alkali in it. It is very hard when dry and very mushy when wet.

These spots usually are in low places where water stands for a short period after a rain. Nothing seems to do well on these lands so far as I have seen. Have been in this State a little over a year and would appreciate any advice you may give.

We give THE KANSAS FARMER the first place at our house above all other farm papers.

L. B. PHILLIPS.

Woodson County.

Apply a good, heavy dressing of well-rotted manure to the gumbo spots and plow the manure under, plowing as deep as possible, then apply a surface dressing of manure and work this

into the soil by disking. Plant corn or other cultivated crops the first season after this treatment. Continue to plow this land deep, preferring to plow in the fall or early winter rather than in the spring. The freezing and thawing and weathering which such soil receives by being turned in the fall or winter helps to pulverize it and destroy the gumbo texture. Apply more manure in the course of two or three years. If this plan is followed, in a few years you will hardly be able to detect the gumbo spots from the other spots in the field unless the land is low, in which case the natural drainage from other land may cause the alkali salts to accumulate to such a degree that the land will become alkaline and can not be productive.

If you do not have sufficient manure, a light dressing with deep plowing and the growing of crops which may be turned under as green manure, such as rape, cow-peas, or even sorghum, may bring about the desired results. When such land is reclaimed by manuring and thorough tillage, it may be seeded to grass or alfalfa and is well adapted for the growing of these crops.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Alfalfa on Grass Land.

About twelve years ago I bought some alfalfa-seed. I sowed on bottom-land but it did not do any good at all. This seed was adulterated with a grass-seed of some kind, I think Johnson grass. This grass has about taken that two acres of land and the more I try to kill it out, the faster it grows, making a growth of seven feet if let alone. The ground is almost a solid mass of roots for at least two feet below the surface of the ground. My stock will not eat it, either growing or cured. It is a nuisance and I would pay well to have it exterminated. Can you tell me how to do it? The land is very rich, a black sandy loam. It would raise 100 bushels of corn per acre if I could kill out this grass. I plant it to cane every year and cut two or three crops, but this does not kill the grass. The ground could easily be fenced for hog pasture, but the hogs will not eat it. The ground is now covered with cane stubble. I want to sow it to alfalfa in the spring. Will have to prepare the seed-bed with a disk as I can not plow it. Do you think that alfalfa will hold its own or do any good on this ground, or would Bromus inermis do any good, or English blue-grass or a mixture of all the grasses?

I now have about eight acres of alfalfa, all a fine stand. I sowed two acres August 26 and it looks fine. Have tried both spring and fall seeding and have had good success with both. Will sow about five acres more in the spring and five next fall. Some of my alfalfa is five years old and I cut it five times this year. Have tried preparing corn stubble with disk harrow, fall plowing, then harrow and disk in the spring, also spring plowing following at once with seeding. I sow about 15 pounds per acre. All kinds of seeding have done well.

Rice County. "OLD FARMER."

I am unable to decide what the grass is that is troubling you. Possibly it is the Johnson grass, although I had not supposed that this grass would be so hardy and persistent in Rice County. Johnson grass is very hard to kill out. In fact, in the South it is claimed that it is almost impossible to eradicate it in soil where it is adapted for growing when it is allowed to obtain a foot-hold. It has been claimed that pasturing will eradicate it, but your experience would indicate that cattle do not eat the grass. Others claim that swine will finally destroy the grass if herded on the field and allowed to dig up its roots. The destruction of the grass in this way, however, will require several seasons and is practically limited to small areas.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, in his book on "Grasses," in speaking of methods of eradicating this grass states that it is his opinion that if the plants are not allowed to grow above the ground for a single season, they will die. This means, of course, that the soil be kept cultivated for a year and hoed

every week or so; meanwhile you could grow certain cultivated crops, such as potatoes, mangles, sugar-beets, or perhaps corn or Kafir-corn.

I hardly think it advisable that you seed this piece of land to alfalfa considering the conditions. Alfalfa will not start well in such a seed-bed and doubtless will be choked out the first season by the growth of Johnson grass and volunteer sorghum. It is doubtful whether Bromus inermis or any other grass will start or grow successfully in this field which is infected with the Johnson grass. Better try eradicating the Johnson grass first, then seed to alfalfa or other grasses.

A. M. TENEYOK.

The Single-Ear Test in Modern Corn-Breeding.

F. A. KIENE, JR., BEFORE THE BERRYTON FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

At present there is a widespread interest arising in the production of better corn; better in quality and better in yield, and it is my pleasure to-day to present one or two methods by which we may more intelligently carry on the work of improvement. There have been four or five methods devised, or a scheme for systematic breeding and improvement of corn. But it will suffice for the present if I confine myself to the simplest, the ones most practical on an average farm. However, it is with considerable timidity that I approach the subject, for I fear in this progressive assembly my poor effort will be a repetition of what you already know or have practised. Before going to my subject you will pardon me if I attempt a sort of puff or eulogy for King Corn, as it is called, and as it is in truth coming to be as the years pass. Ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, in one of his addresses has this to say of corn:

"Glorious corn! that more than all its sisters of the field wears tropic garments. Look upon its ripening grain and see the pendant caskets with the wine of life and the silken fringes that set a form for fashion and for art—aye, the royal plant within whose yellow heart there is of health and strength for all the nations, greatest of the manifestations of the wisdom of God that may be seen in all the fields or upon the hillsides or in the valleys."

The poet or scholar sees beyond mere sordidness, and only when we too can really think with our work and look up to high ideals will it be that genuine pleasure and profit can result from the same.

FIGURES THAT TELL THE STORY.

But cold figures have their interest. The average yearly production of corn in this country for the five years ending in 1904 was about 2,173 million bushels, valued at 946 million dollars. This is over 80 per cent of the corn-crop of the world, and more than the sum total of all other grains produced yearly in the United States. Corn is the universal fattening diet, and we will not attempt to describe with numerals the wonderful part it plays in feeding the hungry world.

The average price per bushel has increased from 21 cents in 1896, the lowest average price ever received for corn in this country, to something like 45 cents for recent years, while the production has more than trebled since the year 1870. This advance in yield with the steady advance in price is significant and leads us to conjure on the future.

The area suitable for the growing of corn is to-day largely occupied, and there can be no material enlargement of our fields unless the ground be taken from other crops. Three means present themselves by which we may continue to increase our yields for the sake of an ever-growing demand; improvement by breeding, by enriching the soil, and by better cultivation. With the corn-producing area limited practically to its present acreage; with the increasing demand for corn both at home and abroad for food and for manufacture of a large number of commercial products, we may with safety predict that the price of corn will not often or materially fall below 40 cents in the future.

Although the total yield of corn in

the United States has trebled in thirty years, the average yield per acre has not increased and as given in the agricultural year-book was only 26.8 bushels in 1904. The average for the United States for ten years from 1895 to 1904 inclusive is 25 bushels, while in Kansas it is only 21.5 bushels. The opportunity for increasing this average yield is very great. One kernel is capable of producing 800 to 1,200 kernels. No other grain is so responsive to cultivation and breeding, for every intelligent effort which the farmer makes in selecting his seed, in enriching his soil, and in improvement of methods of tillage and cultivation is awarded, both in quantity and quality of grain produced. Luther Burbank, the great plant-breeder of California, has estimated that one extra grain to the head, one extra kernel to the ear, and one more potato to the hill will increase the crops of the nation, without extra cost, 1½ million bushels of barley, 11 million bushels of corn, 15 million bushels of wheat, 20 million bushels of oats, and 21 million bushels of potatoes. It has been estimated that an increase of three bushels per acre in Kansas of the corn-crop alone would pay all the State and county taxes (something like \$7,000,000 yearly), and leave a balance of \$800,000 for building up the State institutions or for making other public improvements. And so you will concede that there is something solid behind all this agitation for better breeding and better care for the crops of the farm.

While I would not register myself as backing a statement that breeding is everything in the growing of good corn, it is still interesting to note what has been said by one who is in a position to know. C. P. Hartley, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says:

"While improved methods of cultivation alone can be made to double the present yield per acre of corn, the mere substitution of well-bred seed for the kind now generally planted would on many farms double the yield and without additional cost of labor. If well-bred seed could this spring be substituted for that which will be planted throughout the United States, our yield would be increased by at least 500 million bushels."

THE GREAT PRINCIPLE OF CORN-BREEDING.

It is around the principle, "like begets like," that improvement in corn-breeding centers, though this principle must not be interpreted so strictly as to exclude law of variation. If we have discovered an ear of corn that exactly answers to our ideal, we might well wish that every kernel on this ear would produce an ear like the original in every particular, but if this were a law of nature, we would now be growing the kind of corn which was in existence a thousand years ago, when each kernel was enclosed in a husk bearing its own male parent. But it is through variation that improvement is possible, while through the tendency of seed to reproduce the characters of the parents we are able by selection to augment or make permanent desirable characters and thus render the plant more useful. Corn is very largely cross-fertilized, and consequently each kernel has two parent plants, that on which the kernel grows being the female parent, and that from the tassel of which came the grain of pollen which fertilized the ovule of that particular kernel being the male parent. Thus a stalk of corn will be the female parent of all the kernels it produces, and the male parent of all kernels which may happen to be fertilized by the pollen from its tassel. More or less self-fertilization may occur. I simply mention this in passing, because it has been demonstrated by repeated experiments that close fertilization is detrimental to the largest production and must be guarded against in scientific improvement of corn. It is very gratifying to one interested in corn-improvement to weigh the yields of various ears, to note that the ears which produce the high yields themselves came from very productive parents. When it is noted that a stalk, which as a stalk presents desirable character, produces



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an ear which in turn produces highly desirable stalks, it is again very gratifying. To produce corn, the stalks of which possess certain desirable traits, it is necessary to select the seed-crop in the field, where close observation may be made of the stalk itself. For feeding, the stalk bearing several small ears rather than one large one together with a strong growth of leaves is desirable, and for other purposes other characters are most desirable. To obtain these, special attention must be paid to the stalk itself. As a rule, a short, stout stalk with an abundant growth of leaves and bearing the ear or ears at or below the middle is desired. With corns which produce but one ear to the stalk, improvement can be carried on by simple selection. But while you improve the ear, you may be augmenting undesirable stalk characters. So all in all the field is the place in which to select the seed-corn. By selecting new seed-corn from standing stalks, it has been possible to produce a corn that will not sucker and which will bear the desirable number of ears at the desired height, while in choosing from the crib, these characters can not be controlled.

Depth of kernel is the feature which more than any other decides the per cent of grain to cob. Certain ears may be half-cobbed, while others are often as low as 10 per cent cob or lower.

No ears should be used as seed that do not show uniformity of kernel. To do this it must be cylindrical in shape. Uniform kernels are dropped uniformly by corn-planters, thus securing an even stand, so necessary to the large yield desired.

And after all, yield of grain per acre is the quality desired above all others. It is not for the sake of the special points that an ear should have straight rows, deep kernels cylindrical with well-filled butt and tip, except in so far as these points conduce to the highest yield. It is easy enough to secure corn that has a good appearance, simply by planting score-card ears. It is another thing to secure ears which may be guaranteed high producers. This is the vital point.

THE SINGLE-EAR TEST.

I now turn to the matter that is the purpose of this paper—a description of the single-ear test, the only solution by which we may produce high-yielding corn with some measure of certainty. In its simplest form we might simply grade the seed-corn, planting the very best ears at one side of the field and looking to this lot for the seed-corn of the following year. But the most progressive and most satisfactory method is the actual efficiency test of each ear. In this it is customary to select twenty-five ears, such a number being more economical, doing away with results which coincide or nearly so. These twenty-five ears are carefully graded according to the score-card points of excellency, and given numbers according to the grade—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. At the time of planting it is best to start in the middle of the plot and plant right and left, on one hand the even-numbered ears and on the other the odd. The result of this little maneuver may not be apparent, but is easily explained. By so doing we have the best ears, according to the score-card judgment, and which should make the highest yield in close association where they may have the advantage of cross-pollination from the best plants only, while the poorer ears are regulated to the edge of the plot where they have the least opportunity to impress their characters on the better plants.

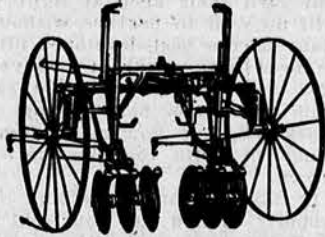
It is best to plant only half of each ear in the row, saving the remainder for a succeeding test. Should one of the tasseled rows or a row unfavorably situated in the plot prove very desirable on account of the yield, or if time will permit, it is best to make a second plot, planting half of each ear in this, numbered exactly as before, and then detassel the odd rows in one plot and the even in the other. This will cross-fertilize plants from each ear.

It is not necessary to discuss the

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Buckeye Pivot Axle Disc Cultivator

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are not movable sidewise, but the two inside beams are independent and can be guided by the operator with ease. It has direct drop hitch connected with shovel beams making a cultivator that many farmers have been looking for, and one that gives universal satisfaction. Ask the Buckeye Man to show this cultivator the next time you are in town or write to us for catalog.

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P. P. MAST & CO., Dept. H3, Springfield, Ohio

care of the plot. Sufficient it is to say that it should be of the best, constant effort being made to secure abundant moisture for the growing plants. At the time of shooting and tasseling the most delicate work is to be done—that of detasseling. The work should be done in the early morning, as at this hour the dew will prevent considerable scattering of the pollen. Several mornings should be employed. While detasseling the rows which are to bear the test ears attention should be paid the adjoining rows to discover stalks that are weak or for any other reason undesirable. Such stalks should not be permitted to mature pollen and impress their characters upon the ears of the detasseled rows.

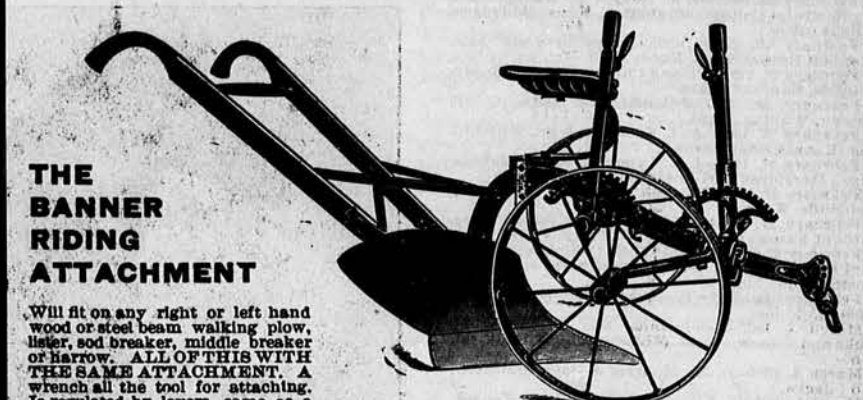
At the time of maturity then it remains to gather the crop and secure the data on which succeeding tests may be made, going through the whole plot one row at a time. The most desirable ears from the most desirable stalks are gathered, weighed, sacked, labeled, and credited to the row. At a later time the remainder of the ears from each row may be gathered, weighed, and credited. Care should be taken to keep the work of each plot separate that confusion may not result.

When the work is over, we have a number of choice ears all cross-bred from each ear of the twenty-five, data of productivity of each row, and a bulk of choice corn from which good seed may be selected for general planting. After finding the totals, the best twenty-five ears from the most productive row may be selected, graded, and numbered, while from the remaining ears, choice seed for seed-patch planting or for sale is to be had. If this work should appeal to any one, an additional word as to the care of the seed may be interesting. Drying-racks, protected from rodents and insects, will be necessary, and if possible artificial heat should be used to secure the greatest vitality, especially if the fall and early winter months are damp, with freezing weather alternating.

By some such plan as this corn may be made to increase in productivity to the maximum. The very great scarcity of reliable sources from which good seed-corn can be secured should lead one or two progressive men in every farming community to devote their entire time to this work. It has been proven that no corn is as well adapted to a locality as a variety which has been continuously grown there. If this variety, then, will be intelligently studied and bred up, a reliable home source for good seed will result, while the men who take up the work will not only derive good revenue, but will become in reality public benefactors.

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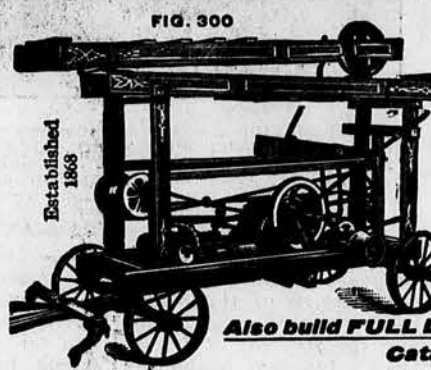


FIG. 300

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We want to show you how you can make more money out of your next season's corn crop. All you have to do is to make sure of a perfect stand—get a uniform number of grains in every hill. We manufacture the ONLY machine that will sort your seed corn so evenly that your planter MUST DROP a given number of grains every time. "Morecorn" Seed Sorter does the work. It was put through the most critical tests at Iowa, Illinois and other state fairs. Thousands of corn growers sorted seed with it so perfectly that an edge-drop planter dropped 99 per cent PERFECT three kernels at each drop. If you can get your corn fields planted like that next year won't it give you the biggest crop of corn that you ever raised? You can do it if you sort your seed corn with the "Morecorn" sorter. It can be done no other way. No planter has ever been, or ever will be made that can drop an even number of kernels at a drop without the kernels being uniform in size. You cannot get uniform kernels without sorting your corn. Don't think of planting corn again without investigating the work of the "Morecorn." It will pay for itself twice over every year and last a lifetime if taken care of. Let us tell you more about it. Write us today. THE MONARCH SELF-FEEDER CO., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

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

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Use our Percolator (the family size and with the simple use of granulated sugar and cold water, make the purest and best syrup in the world, at a much less cost than you are paying for glucose or corn syrup. Operation perfectly automatic. Syrup cannot sour or crystallize. No waste. Price \$2.50. Write for full information. Ever-Ready Syrup Percolator Co., 188 C. Monroe St. Chicago. Agents wanted.

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PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

February 15, 1907—Frank Dawley, Salina, Kas., Poland-Chinas.
February 15, 1907—Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 16, 1907—W. E. Crowther, Golden City, Mo., and J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., Poland-China sale at Ft. Scott, Kas.
February 18, 1907—C. M. White, Bennington, Kansas, Poland-China hogs.
Feb. 18, 1907—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., Durocs.
February 18, 1907—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kansas, Poland-Chinas.
February 19, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroc-Jerseys.
February 19, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Whitewater Falls Percheron stallions and mares at Wichita, Kas. J. W. & J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kas.
February 19, 20, 21, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Percherons, Shorthorns and Herefords at Wichita, Kas. J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kas.
February 20, 1907—Sixth annual sale of Silver Creek Shorthorns at Wichita, Kas. J. F. Stodder, owner, Burden, Kas.
February 22, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kas.
Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
February 20, 21, 1907—Harvey County Breeders Association, Newton, Kansas, Norman horses, Hereford cattle and swine.
February 21, 1907—E. D. Morris, Bern, Kas., Poland-China bred sow sale.
Feb. 21, 1907—Leon Carter & Co., Asherville, Kas Duroc-Jerseys.
February 22, 1907—J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kas., Poland-Chinas.
February 23, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kas.
February 23, 1907—G. E. Avery, at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
February 26, 1907—Duroc-Jersey bred-sow sale, Hannon Bros., Olathe, Kas.
February 28, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Holmes & McDaniels, Edmund, Kas.
February 28, 1907—Poland-China hogs, C. P. Brown, Witing, Kas.
February 28, 1907—A. L. Sponsler, Mgr., Hutchinson, Kansas, Shorthorns.
February 27, 1907—J. A. Larson, Everest, Kansas, Mgr., Herefords at Hutchinson, Kas.
February 27, 1907—Poland-Chinas, W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kas.
February 27, 28, 1907—Combination sale of Herefords at Kansas City, Mo. C. R. Thomas, Sec.
February 27 and 28, 1907—W. H. Cottingham & Son, McPherson, Kas., horses, Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs.
February 28, 1907—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo., Poland-Chinas.
March 5, 1907—Semi-annual sale of Limestone larks and jennets, L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 5, 1907—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., Jacks.
March 8, 1907—T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, Kansas, Berkshire bred sow sale.
March 14, 1907—Horses, Hereford cattle, and Duroc-Jersey swine, G. B. Little, Olathe, Kas.
March 15, 1907—Dispersion sale of Poland-Chinas, Russell French, Salem, Neb.
March 21, 1907—Elderlawn Shorthorns at Manhattan, Kas., T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kas.
March 26-27, 1907—Herefords at Kansas City, D. R. Mills, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa.
March 28-29, 1907—Shorthorns at Kansas City, D. R. Mills, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa.
April 3, 4 and 5, 1907—Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
April 15, 17, 18, 1907—All beef breeds at South Omaha, Neb., D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.
May 1, 2 and 3, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
May 14, 15, 16, 1907—All beef breeds at Sioux City, Iowa, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.

Colt-Raising in Kansas.

DR. J. T. AXTELL, NEWTON, BEFORE THE IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

In no country that I know can better colts be raised than in Kansas. To raise the best and to do it economically is the problem. The pleasure of raising a really fine animal is at least not so great, if the cost of production equals or exceeds the value of the animal when raised.

The selection of the sire and the dam may be considered first. Almost invariably line-breeding is to be preferred. Crossing draft-mares with roadsters or trotters, or pony or trotting-bred mares with draft-horses, is almost sure to result in a worthless animal. The only breeding out of line to be recommended at all, if you have a mare that is not first class and you must breed her, is to breed her to a jack and raise a mule. This at least has the merit of stopping the production of poor animals, and a mule will really net you more than a poor horse. But mule-raising can not compare in profit with line-breeding of pure-bred stock when the animals are good individuals and sound.

Much has been written about the relative difference of the sire and the dam in transmitting their qualities to the off-spring, and much that is written is fanciful or theory and unproved. That there is a difference is easily seen by comparing a mule with a hinney. For practical purposes about all you can say is that the influence of the parents is about equal, but the mare undoubtedly has more influence on the size of the offspring. So if you wish to increase the size, you must not neglect the sire but must depend more on the mare.

As a rule, it pays best to breed to noted sires. The reputation of a sire is usually the opinion of the majority of the best judges and therefore likely to be nearly correct, and even if a foal from a noted sire were individual-

ly no better than one from an unknown sire, it would sell for more money and would have a larger number of persons willing to buy. The difference in fee is not usually to be considered. It pays in many ways to breed to the best and you can afford to do so if your mare is good enough.

Breeding for early foals is expensive. Early foals look better in the fall, but at the end of a year you can see no difference. A mare foaling early must be carefully housed and fed grain, and you may have a lot of mares and colts in muddy paddocks that will be a great expense to feed and care for; while if the mares foal on grass they seldom need grain from one year's end to another. They require nothing like the amount of stabling and handling, and the foals are in much less danger of infection if dropped in grass paddocks. In raising a large number of foals these items mean a great deal, while if you raise but few it will not count so much. Later breeding is also a great saving of your stallion, as it is well known that the per cent of foal-getting in February and March is far below that of May, June, and July, and you are using your horse for much less returns. If on account of the weather your mare must foal in a box-stall, have it roomy, dry, and well bedded, with no holes or hanging straps or harness into which the foal can push

It is much more economical not to wean your pasture foals early if the mares are in good condition. With extra feeding of the foals, as just described, they may run together until cold weather. When weaned they are best put together, two in a box-stall and fed all the oats and alfalfa they will eat. This is a good time to halter-break them. When weaned they may run together in paddocks during the day and two together in box-stalls at night. Up to one year old they may run to all the oats they will eat to no disadvantage. It does not pay to turn yearlings on grass without grain. They should have plenty of both grass and grain their second summer. In the fall after they are one year old is a good time to break them to harness. The grain should not be stopped until they are two years old. At this time, if they have been properly raised, they can earn their keep at light work or will do well in pasture without grain. Many of the best-developed fillies may be bred with profit at two years old. The colts will have to be separated from the fillies before they are two years old, but you may often run a bunch of colts together until nearly grown.

If this plan of colt-raising has been properly carried out, your foal is practically mature and self-supporting at two years old and unless at work will



Premvictor the Aged Shire Stallion purchased by Robt. Burgess & Son, of Wenona, Ill., from His Majesty, King Edward VII of England, Champion at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago and will be on exhibition at the Burgess sale at Wichita, Kas., February 22, 1907. Do not fail to see the highest priced stallion ever imported to this country.

its head. It pays when foals are expected to have a night-watchman to call expert help when needed. A breach presentation or tough membrane over the nose may lose you a foal that would pay the services of a watchman for a year. Ignorant stablemen should be instructed not to handle the cord with unclean fingers, as navel infection is a very common and a very fatal disease.

A clean foaling place and plenty of clean bedding and no handling are usually all that are necessary for its prevention. Binding the cord in boric acid powder and pure cotton would be a greater precaution. Interfere very little with the mare or her foal unless obliged to do so. Get them out in the sun in a clean place as soon as possible. Watch the stools of the foal for the first few days and use injections of warm water for any hard masses so likely to accumulate in the rectum. When the foal is one or two weeks old, the mare may safely be put to light work if you have use for her. With a little more care, just as good foals can be produced and work the mares as to turn them in pasture. Two foals should be left in one box-stall with plenty of oats and alfalfa. Both mares and foals soon become accustomed to this arrangement, and it is in every way better than allowing the foals to follow their mothers. In a few months they depend as much on oats and hay as on the mothers' milk. If they can be turned out with their mothers at night in pasture, it makes an ideal condition. These foals never stop growing when weaned, and will compare very favorably in growth with those running in pasture. Should you have no use for the mare and she is on grass, the foals should have oats, or oats and bran after they are about two months old. If the mare is in good condition, she needs no grain, and a pen may be fixed where the foals can run under a railing to oats or oats and bran, which the mare can not get.

need no grain. Of course I assume it has plenty of alfalfa. I would not attempt to raise horses without this great feed. How to feed it economically is the problem we are all studying. My present plan is to store it in sheds, made of telegraph-poles well bolted and braced together, covered with a shingle roof and little or no siding. These houses are 16 to 20 feet high under the eaves 100 feet long, and 24 to 36 feet wide. The shed is built on the edge of the meadow and the alfalfa put in from each end of the shed with slings, the pulleys working from the center of the shed. After the shed is filled with hay it may be fed out by boarding up the south side of the shed 2 1/2 feet high from the ground, the top board being a 2x8 or a 2x12 piece, for strength. 2 1/2 feet above this nail a 2x6 should be placed to keep the horses from getting into the shed as it gets empty. A shed-roof on the south completes the feeding place. After they have eaten out a manger you can feed each day just the quantity you wish them to have and they waste no alfalfa whatever. With alfalfa worth from \$10 to \$12 per ton and corn-chop \$12 to \$13 per ton, as at the present time, it is important to limit the amount of alfalfa a grown animal will eat and it is economy to feed some corn. Corn and alfalfa make a balanced feed with no waste.

A mare will eat one-half to one ton of alfalfa a month if allowed all she can stuff herself with, and it will not be as good for her as one-fourth the amount with a little corn and some cheaper roughness. Young growing colts will not eat too much alfalfa, but no horse should be allowed musty or spoiled alfalfa as it causes heaves. Keep some cattle to use the musty alfalfa and use only the bright clean hay for the horses.

You will see my plan to raise a horse in Kansas is to feed the foal from the start all the alfalfa, oats, bran and

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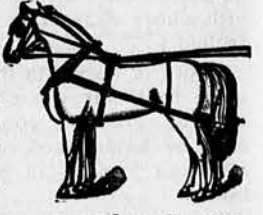
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grass it will eat and clean up, until two years old. These are the foods rich in protein, which is needed for growth. Your horse is practically mature at two years old, which is a saving of a year over careless and less liberal methods. The warm housing of growing animals at nights and on cold days is economy. The least handling possible for proper feeding and breaking is recommended. Careful working of breeding animals is not harmful. Alfalfa is the greatest colt food, but it is economy at least to limit the amount fed grown horses.

The Horse—Past, Present, and Future.
T. H. TERRY, BAVARIA, KANS., BEFORE THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is not necessary for me to tell you I am not a speaker, as you will find out for yourself. When I received notice from our secretary that I had been assigned a place on this program, by your executive committee, on the subject, "The Horse," I did not think there was anything more to be said on the subject than has been said in the able papers read before this association in the last two or three years.

But it is hard to keep from saying something for man's best animal friend. Were I at home at my barn, I could talk all day, and all night for that matter, but here before you I can not do so. Had I the eloquence of our worthy friend, Colonel Robison, such as he used in defending the mule last year at our meeting, or that of our genial friend, Harrington, when he explained to us the benefits of salt, I feel I could come nearer doing the subject justice.

We hear continually of the horse being driven from the earth by steam and electricity, but from present indications I do not expect to live to see this much nearer than, at the present time, except in the extra heavy work of our large cities, and this I hope may be turned over to steam and electricity.

I do not care whether it is that bundle of nerves with muscles of steel, the Thoroughbred, the true, level-headed, honest, kind standard-bred, or the noble, large, cool-headed draft-horse, all have their place in the world's economy. But I presume what the breeders of Kansas want is the horse that fills the needs of the markets of the world.

Now that bundle of compressed energy, the Thoroughbred, like the subtle poison in the hands of the expert chemist, becomes the most useful when handled by the expert, but in the hands of a novice is very dangerous. Looking over the pedigrees of our American standard-breds, we find the names of the great Messenger and many others intermingled through our best families of trotting and general-purpose horses, and we also find that the standard-bred has been a great factor in building up the light horses of other countries. The Cleveland Bay of England, the French Coacher of France, the German Coacher of Germany, the Olof trotting horse of Russia are all better for his assistance. All this has not been done by haphazard breeding, but after careful study by our experts with the one purpose in view, and still there are many failures. I do not believe that the American farmer can afford to undertake this.

Then, again, we have great need of him, that high-spirited, kind, gentle, honest, and fearless horse, the one who will go into the field with the plow, on the road with the wagon with a load, before the carriage, single or double, taking the children to school, the wife to town, the young man to see his best girl, or the old man and his wife to church. Wherever he is placed he is as safe for the child to handle as the expert horseman. He is always ready and willing to do his part. Like the old saying you have heard many times, "Perhaps the good Lord could have made something better in the animal line, but He did not do so."

Now, my friends, I believe if the farmer who has good, medium-sized, high-grade mares will breed them to the best stallions, not for the purpose of getting two-minute trotters, but good, level-headed 1,100- to 1,300-pound horses, he will always find a good, ready market for them, for the Amer-

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WE guarantee that Standard Stock Food will put and keep every animal on your place in a vigorous, healthy, thrifty condition at less cost to you than will any other means you could possibly employ.

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The animal needs something of this kind, a condiment, a flavoring, a seasoning, just as you need salt and pepper, mustard and horse radish and various kinds of flavors and seasonings to help you digest your food.

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The very smell of it makes the animal's "mouth water"—that is, it stimulates the flow of saliva and other fluids which perform the work of digestion so that the animal digests its feed more *quickly*, more *easily* and more *thoroughly*.

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ican public is always waiting for them at good prices, and I do not believe we need look farther than our own standard-bred horses.

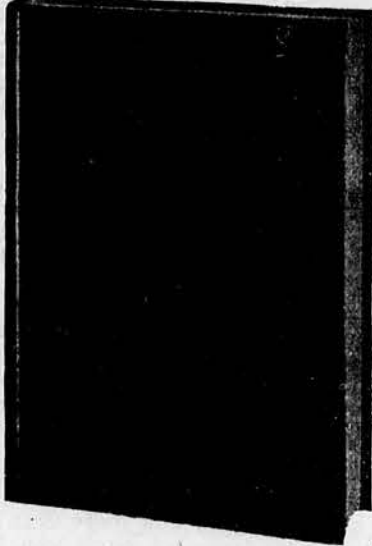
Again, we have the draft-horse, the large, honest kind, a friend to all and every one. He has a large place in the world's economy. When it comes to heavy loads or hard work, he is always in demand. Our cities always want him and will pay a good price for him, provided he is bred right, well-broken, and sound.

I see no better way for the Kansas small or medium farmer to make the same money for the amount invested than to get a pair of good draft-mares. (He can not get them too good.) These draft-mares should be bred to the best stallion of their class, and if he can get a good pair of light mares, they should be bred to the best of their class, and when the colts are matured break them good, and I assure you he will not need to look for buyers, for they will look him up and pay good prices.

Right here I wish to say a word to the breeders. Many of you are old in the business, many older than I, but to all I wish to say that I believe that 5 per cent of the colt crop of the State of Kansas is lost every year from impaction of the lower intestine. As soon as your mare foals, if early in the spring, take some soap and water and a small syringe and give the colt a good rectal injection. You will be surprised at the result and the condition the colt was in.

Many men come to me two or three days after the foal is dropped and want something for the colt to stop the scours, saying it is so bad they will lose it. They are greatly surprised when I tell them the cause. Of course, this caution is not so necessary where the colt is foaled later in the season, but even then necessary precautions should be taken.

Another point I wish to impress on your minds is the care necessary at the time of castrating. Many farmers do not clean the colt before the operation. Many of them have never been cleaned and are so foul they are unfit to handle. What would you think of a surgeon who would commence an operation of any kind on the human family without cleaning and disinfecting the parts and his instruments before the operation? Now, my friends, these are small matters, but they are



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facts just the same. Many when you tell them this say they have had many colts operated on and have never lost one yet.

But this reminds me of an old veterinarian who lived in Salina. One day he met a young farmer who said: "Say, Doc, I came near losing my best mare last night with the colic, but I saved her. Yes, I saved her. I gave her 3 ounces tincture of opium, 2 ounces ether, 2 ounces tincture of capsicum, 4 ounces of sweet spirit of ni-

tre, 4 ounces of soda, some pumpkin seed and milk." The old veterinarian looked at him a few seconds and finally said, "She lived, did she?" "Yes." "Well, well, what a constitution she must have had." Now, my friends, the stomach of a horse is not intended as a sample room for a drug-store. Many drugs are not needed, and when I look back and see the medicine used it is a wonder to me that the horse is not nearly extinct instead of better than ever.

Miscellany

Corn-Growing.

M. MATHEWSON, TOPEKA.

The harvest of corn in this country last year was well up to three billions of bushels valued at a billion and a quarter of dollars—the largest crop in the world's history. And while we are feeling very good over the matter, yet the average per acre of only 30.2 bushels indicates that it was only about half a crop after all. And we ought to have done vastly better.

Among the causes of this showing were, the planting of seed that comes under the head of scrub, the continued use of fields that had been continuously in corn for years before, and faulty or insufficient cultivation was by no means the least.

We are dealing with a plant that has a power of reproduction of anywhere from 800 to 1,200 fold, and a 4,000 fold increase is on record, a plant that upon any of our average Kansas soils should turn into the crib from 50 to 75 bushels per acre. The record of Kansas is 28.9 bushels per acre, but it is no flight of fancy to affirm that except in a season like '01 an average of 50 bushels could be easily made were proper methods of culture observed. Yet for years we have been harping about these same things. Our experiment stations have broadcasted the land with corn bulletins. The subject has been given wide discussions at institutes. Columns of corn lore without end have been printed by the newspapers.

Railway trains have canvassed the length and breadth of the land carrying the gospel of better corn-growing to all the people. Seed-corn specialists have spoken wise words of direction for the selection and care of seed-corn.

In expectation of largely increased yields we have purchased and planted hundreds and thousands of bushels of pure and pedigreed seed. Yet somehow at the end of each season when the returns are all in, we find that we still remain at about the sea-level of previous years. We may make a seeming advance in one year but it is only to fall back the next.

Surely all this educational work is not wholly at fault, nor will it fall always to bear fruit.

It is quite evident that too many corn-growers go along in time-honored ruts, never taking thought that their present methods might be changed to more profitable ones.

And so, while there are thousands of farmers in our land who by adoption of modern methods, grow crops year after year ranging from 50 to 100 bushels per acre, still the great masses continue to plod along in the old way, and the average of our effort remains at about the 30-bushel mark.

Hon. James Wilson, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, said in effect in his recent annual report that while the corn-crop of 1906 was the largest on record, with the highest average yield per acre 30.2 bushels, except in the year 1872, yet

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the average could be increased by 50 per cent in twenty-five years, and even then the limit would not be reached.

MANURE AS A FACTOR IN INCREASED YIELD.

We need not wait twenty-five years or ten years for this result to be reached. Next year even may see a good advance towards this 50 per cent goal if we will only use wisely the means now in hand. While the fields of Kansas have yet ample stores of fertility, we can greatly add to these by making liberal drafts upon those thousands of corrals scattered over the State that contain undisturbed the accumulations of years. Our stables can be cleaned and the manure daily drawn to the fields with but little more effort than to throw outside the door. There is one thing certain, no labor upon the farm pays as well as manure-hauling. In my own case last season an application of 10 loads per acre increased the corn-crop from 40 bushels upon the unmanured part to 60 on the manured.

With a modern manure-spreader the work is greatly lessened and the manure much more evenly distributed and better crop results secured. And then in this connection we may well consider the adoption of a system of crop rotation that will certainly reach a vastly wider area of our corn fields than can any applications of farm manure. The fertility of the soil is the farmer's bank and it honors his drafts just in proportion as deposits have been made. Constant cropping especially with any one crop depletes the account unless return is made in some way. This we can do by the adoption of some system of rotation of crops, by which the soil is given rest and a chance to some extent to renew its fertility.

The clovers are especially valuable in this rotation and alfalfa will undoubtedly find large place, for already there are reports of wondrous crops from alfalfa sod. Pottawatomie County reports two yields of 117 and 120 bushels to the acre, and in my own neighborhood 84 bushels per acre was the turn-out on a like field last season.

It would be one of those singular things of nature if alfalfa should prove as valuable a forerunner to the corn-crop as it is an addition in the feed-yard.

The only drawback to this is that it would take a violent wrench to break a farmer loose from a valuable field of alfalfa, once it was in his possession. He would be inclined to put the thing off for another year.

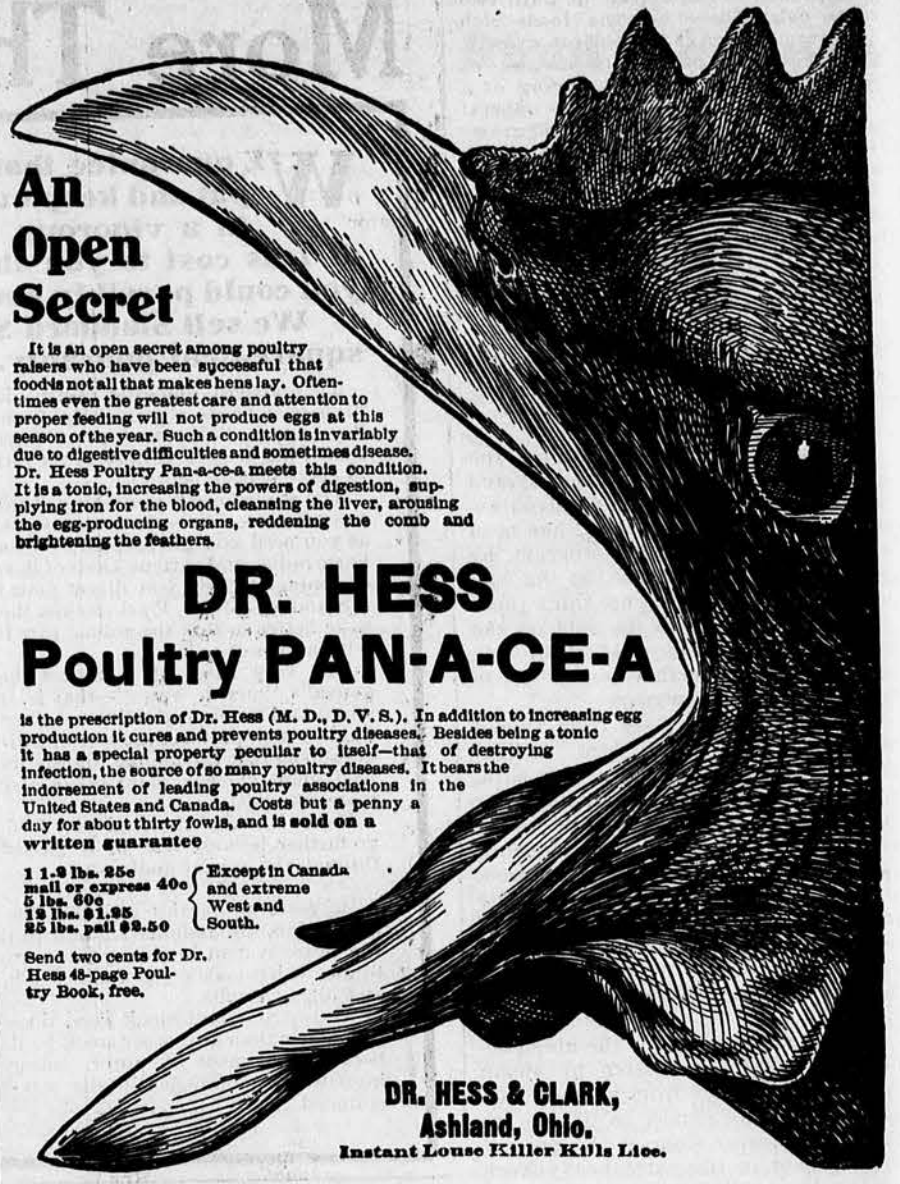
THE VALUE OF PURE-BRED SEED.

Another factor in corn-growing that we hear much about in these days is that greatly increased crops can be grown by the use of pure-bred or pedigreed seed instead of such seed as usually planted. Now this pure or pedigreed seed can be purchased from seed-corn breeders who make a specialty of the work, or the farmer can select some variety that suits him and by special care and culture develop its qualities to greater perfection and so supply himself.

One thing is very true, that too much care can not be given to the selection and care of seed-corn and that picking out from the crib at planting time is far from the best way.

While in recent years there have been great amounts of this pure-bred seed planted, the Government reports do not show that any increase has been made in the crop thereby, yet there is a mass of individual evidence that goes to show that the use of such seed does give largely increased returns. But it is not because we plant too much of poor or scrub corn or do not safeguard the fertility of our soil as we should, that we find the only cause of our low averages. It is because we do not evidently understand and properly manage the water content of the soil and our methods of preparation and culture to this end are faulty in the extreme.

The first departure we make from what should be done is in failure to prepare a suitable seed-bed. We do not fine the soil to the degree that develops its fullest capacity to absorb



An Open Secret

It is an open secret among poultry raisers who have been successful that food is not all that makes hens lay. Oftentimes even the greatest care and attention to proper feeding will not produce eggs at this season of the year. Such a condition is invariably due to digestive difficulties and sometimes disease. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a meets this condition. It is a tonic, increasing the powers of digestion, supplying iron for the blood, cleansing the liver, arousing the egg-producing organs, reddening the comb and brightening the feathers.

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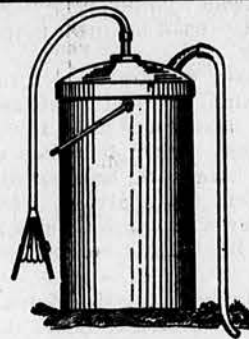
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After receiving and using 5 gal., if not satisfactory, return the balance, with bill of lading, and I will refund full price paid for said oil.

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T. C. Davis, Benedict, Kansas

and retain moisture and to yield freely its food elements for the support of plant life. As ordinarily plowed for surface planting the inverted soil lies coarsely and loosely upon the subsoil, is harrowed once or twice and planted. No thought or provision is made for any supply of moisture except such as may be given us by the clouds. If the lister is used, ordinarily no attempt is made at soil preparation except such as incidentally results from the listing. However, some farmers double list, some plow their lands in the fall or winter preceding, and we believe the practise is extending of disking the fields before putting the lister on.

Now, as practical a way as we know of to properly prepare a seed-bed so that it may be capable of absorbing and holding large amounts of moisture is to double disk the stubble and harrow well before plowing or listing. For fall or winter plowing we should give it the same disk treatment. If the work is done in the spring we should

use a soil-compressor or subsurface packer if we had one; the object is to have the soil firmly pulverized and well packed upon the subsoil.

Now you know the corn-plant can take its food only when such food is in perfect solution and only through the use of great amounts of water, and the plant is peculiar in the respect that its food requirements must be met like a sight draft, on demand. Its growth must be continuous and unchecked if we would realize a full crop. Failure to meet these demands as they are made is followed by failure in growth.

Investigation shows that to grow a crop of 50 bushels of corn to the acre, the plant will use a sheet of water 1 1/2 to 15 inches in depth extending over the entire field, and further, that four-fifths of this water is required between the tasselling and denting periods. The usual rainfall at this time is far from sufficient. It is in July and the first weeks of August that the summer

heats are most intense, and sun and wind alike conspire to rob the soil of all possible moisture by evaporation. So it is that by spring preparation and proper cultivation up to this period that we must have our soil well stocked with moisture. If we have worked aright we have accomplished this by the employment of soil mulches. We have kept the surface well stirred to the depth of two or three inches, have allowed no earth crusts to form, have our subsoil connections well formed so that the capillary forces may be in full play, and we are able to give the plant its full supply of nutriment.

If we have been lax in our efforts to provide for the emergency and the moisture suffered to be dissipated by undue evaporation, the crop is injured. A depth of eight inches of cultivated soil if it be in good physical condition will contain at least four inches of water in itself and by capillary force large supplies can be brought from the sub-soil. So it will be seen that the soil has a great storage capacity for moisture.

One important aid in this work is that the soil have a good content of humus or decayed vegetable matter, as such soil is retentive of large amounts of moisture. Usually at tasselling the corn is too large for double-team work and no further cultivation or attention is given, grasses grow, crusts form after rainfall, capillary connection is reestablished with the surface, evaporation is set up anew, and large amounts of moisture are needlessly lost.

It is now really that the corn is at the most critical stage of its growth and attention and culture instead of ceasing should be doubled. The one-horse cultivator should be brought into service and the earth mulch kept at its best. Should rain-fall come the mulch is to be renewed as soon as the land dries out to a workable condition. In fact this mulch is to be maintained until the corn is in a well glazed condition. Under the common desertion method the plant is simply unable to supply its demands for food and water and so growth is dwarfed and checked. It may be urged that all this work of cultivation requires more time than can be given from the care of other crops. Possibly this may be so, but it does not change the facts of the case and it suggests the thought that possibly fewer acres properly cared for would afford us quite as much or more corn than we gather by present methods.

I am sure that we can so handle the corn-fields of Kansas in the coming year that Secretary Coburn will have the pleasure of using considerable higher numerals to express the returns, and we will but more closely study the hydraulics of the business and to know the real power we possess over the disposition of rainfall although we have no voice in the time and amount of its coming.

Suggestions on Road Drainage.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 24 is an article by W. G. Goit on the subject of road drainage. While I agree with him on the importance of road drainage in general, I wish to enter an emphatic protest against his methods. Now I am not an engineer and do not claim to be an expert, but I have had ten years' experience as road-overseer and believe I can convince your readers that Mr. Goit's method is wrong—first, because it will not make a good road, and second, because of the expense.

Mr. Goit advocates taking the dirt from the side of road in low places and piling the center of the road with this material. In this part of the country the dirt taken from such a place is always a black, sticky mass that will never make a decent road unless combined with other soil or material. It seems preposterous to me that any one should advise building three or four culverts when one would answer the purpose just as well.

The small elevations in a road are nearly always composed of a lighter soil, just the very soil in fact that the low, mucky place needs. In opening the ditch through these elevations and depositing it where it ought to

be, two purposes will be served, a permanent ditch will be constructed, and the heavy soil in the low places will be covered with a soil that will be the same as the soil in the road at these elevations. I do not advocate making a ditch that would be over three or four feet in depth. Before making a deeper ditch, better put in a culvert. In my opinion all ditches over eighteen inches deep should be placed as far back from the line of travel as possible; then there will be no clangor from the upsetting of vehicles and the ditches will not become filled from the action of travel.

Every traveler of a highway will testify to the general nuisance of culverts. Half of the time they are "bumpy," half of the remaining time there are holes in them. At the present prices of road material, I believe in having culverts only where absolutely necessary. W. B. EASTMAN, Reno County.

Ex-Soldier Not Exempt from Poll-Tax.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please tell me through your paper whether or not there is a law exempting an ex-soldier of the Spanish-American war or the Philippine insurrection from paying poll-tax? This refers to one who has been honorably discharged but does not draw a pension. Leavenworth County. H. J. N.

This inquiry was referred to Capt. P. H. Coney, attorney at law and commander Department of Kansas G. A. R., whose answer is: "He is not, between the ages of 21 and 45."

Interesting Veterinary Book Free.

Our editorial department has just received a sixty-four page booklet which is by long odds one of the most complete treatises on animal diseases that has come to our desk. The symptoms, cause, and practical remedy are given in plain, readable English, covering practically every disease to which the horse, cow, hog, sheep, and poultry are heir. The various subjects have been treated exhaustively by authorities at forty different American agricultural colleges. The booklet has been compiled and printed by the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 161 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Mich., and we have arranged with them to furnish a copy free to each and every reader of this publication. You only require to send a postal card giving your detailed address, and the book will be gladly sent you free of all charge and without obligation. Better write immediately, for there is bound to be a tremendous demand for this little booklet of sixty-four pages.

The Bovee Grinder and Furnace Works.

The Bovee Grinder and Furnace Works, Waterloo, Iowa, has sent us a little folder briefly descriptive of some of its more important products. These include the anti-friction four-burr Mogul mills, which grind from 60 to 80 bushels of corn per hour; the Iowa feed mill; the Bovee Western steamer; the Keiser return fuel farm boiler; the Mogul Scoop shovel; Bovee's cut-stone slush cement system of building, which is cheaper than laying up cement blocks already made; and Bovee's compound horizontal radiator furnace for business houses, residences and churches.

The writer has used one of these furnaces in his own residence for two winters, and has used hard and soft coal and natural gas as fuel.

It is a perfect heating machine and saves an immense amount of fuel. The house never was comfortably heated until we got a Bovee furnace, and our fuel bill has been cut almost in half. We would not be without a Bovee furnace.

We are in receipt of a handsome new seed catalogue for 1907 from the well-known Kansas Seed House of the Barteldes Seed Co., at Lawrence, Kansas, which is unusually complete, with a convenient calendar on back of its attractive cover as a permanent feature. This is the Pioneer Seed House of the West, and is one of the largest and most reliable in the United States; and we are sure our readers will receive the best seeds that can be furnished by any house as well as generous and courteous treatment in every way. They have branch houses in Denver, Colo., and in Oklahoma City, Okla., and orders sent to either of those houses will receive equally prompt and fair treatment. The Barteldes Seed Company are extensive growers as well as dealers and importers of everything in the way of field, farm, grass and flower seeds and their beautiful catalogue now ready will be sent to any address on receipt of a postal card containing same. Please note their advertisement in this paper.

We have a big fat man in our office who is always complaining about his suspenders. He has never been able, heretofore, to find any kind of suspenders that would perform their proper office and at the same time afford him personal comfort.

Now he has found the kind he wanted, and he wears a smile that won't come off. When he gleefully told about the Bull-Dog suspenders he had bought, the slim man at once got him a pair and now both are satisfied.

There is now a steady demand for Bull-Dog suspenders from the male members of our force. Read the advertisement of these suspenders in THE KANSAS FARMER and see if they would not fit your case also.

The Evolution of a Four-Tine Manure Fork.

Think of it! Twenty-five expert toolmakers and eighteen assistants are required to manufacture a four-tine Manure Fork that you can buy for about seventy-five cents. Thirty-three intricate machines, forges and devices of special invention, and worth thousands of dollars, are also employed in the making of this fork.

This interesting information is furnished by the American Fork & Hoe Company in its free book, "Tools and Their Uses," in connection with the establishment of its True Temper line of farm and garden hand-tools. This is one of the important steps of the year in the implement world, accounts of which are being widely published.

The evolution of the four-tine Manure Fork is fairly illustrative of the remarkable development of specialization in manufacture, not only in this kind of tools, but in all lines of high-grade products.

In the old days—days not so old, however, that they are beyond the memory of the active generation of today—the individual craftsman did all the work on an article from beginning to completion. He wrought in wood and iron.

With the vastly multiplied demands of the present, and the necessity of turning out a thousand tools to the old artisan's one, more than two score men have come to take his place at forge and bench.

The process of making each individual pattern of tool is necessarily different, but the four-tine Manure Fork gives a good idea of how the best modern tool as exemplified by the True Temper line.

The first operation is that of "blanking." A large power machine operated by two men cuts the form shown by figure 1 from a steel bar which has been heated in a furnace.

The form is then "center headed" as shown in figure 2. This form is the result of heating the preceding form and subjecting it to the operations of another large special machine operated by one man.

The indentation on the underside produces the space between the two center tines, making the head the right size and injects the superfluous metal into the shank part.

In the third step the bar is "shank drawn." The last form is heated and a shank is drawn from the little keystone appendage, and pointed by means of a large machine hammer operated by one man.

The steel bar is then "split and spread." That is, the two ends of the bar are heated, cut and spread so as to form four projections as shown in figure 4. These projections are to provide the tines of the fork.

The tines are then "rolled." The four extending arms of each separately are rolled, and lengthened into the tines. One furnace machine operation is necessary at work is difficult more time and ship than one would judge.

In the next step we see the piece beginning to take the form of a fork. It is now "shaped." The steel is heated again and subjected to the operation of two machines. The hammer and anvil are also brought into use by the expert operator who inspects and trues up the fork at this stage.

The fork is now ready to be "trimmed and pointed." The ends of the tines are cut off evenly and of the proper length by a machine with one operator. Then it passes to a special machine, where one man does nothing but put sharp, smooth points on forks.

The most important stage in the fork's production comes when it goes through the last actual forging shop operations, to be "finished, shaped and tempered." The fork in its unfinished shape up to this stage is completely heated and placed in a machine former, which gives it the proper dish and final accurate shape.

Famous "True Tempering Process." It immediately goes through the famous secret "True Tempering Process," perfected by the American Fork & Hoe Company, after years of experience and obvious reasons, the process is claimed for it, however, that it brings the tool up to the highest degree of toughness, and gives the elastic "spring" so much sought after by toolmakers.

During the final operations, the fork is critically inspected and trued up on the anvil by hand and hammer. The men who do this work are experts, skilled to the highest degree in tool-making, and when they have tempered and passed a fork, it is indeed genuinely TRUE.

Subjected To Severe Tests. Three rigid tests are now applied to the fork to see that it has (1) the proper elasticity of temper, (2) the required toughness of temper, (3) accurate dimensions.

These tests are intended to break or bend the fork in case there are any imperfections in the steel or temper. Only a most excellent fork will stand such severe tests and seldom will any fork receive such hard usage on the farm.

That is how "True Temper" tools are proved "highest grade by special test." After the tempering and testing, the fork goes to the finishing shop, where it is sub-

jected to the operations of three machines. It comes out with a bright, smooth, metal polish. In the next step, the fork is treated to a special liquid solution, which prevents rusting or corroding. It is then stored away, preparatory to driving on the handle, ferrule-cap and ferrule.

The Making of the Handle. Second-growth ash timber suitable for handles is first selected in the tree. After it is cut and delivered to the mill, it is sawed into planks and then into squares of proper dimensions and lengths for handles. Then the squares are "inspected and sorted" according to their fitness for Hoe, Fork or Rake handles. Every piece of timber is especially selected for a particular kind of tool for which it will make the best handle. The gracefully shaped handle is "turned," or cut down from the rough-sawed square piece of timber, in an automatic machine. The handles are now inspected and sorted again and those of highest grade are selected for True Temper tools. Then the roughness is taken off by passing the handle through a large sanding machine. Next, it is steamed and properly bent. Dried in this bent position, the shape is retained permanently. Great care must be exercised to bend the handles the way of the grain of the wood. The bent end is then machine bored and shaped ready for the steel parts.

The ferrule and cap are next driven on, and the shank of the fork into the handle at one operation. One machine and two men are required. Following this the handled fork is trued up and inspected by an expert with a practised eye. The "hang" must be accurate to a dot, before he passes it as a correctly made tool. At this point, the handle is treated to the operations of a coarse sand polishing machine. Then it is fine sanded, to give it a smooth finish. And to give the handle a still better appearance and protect it against weather, it is subjected to a special waxing machine, which gives it a bright, glossy polish. The fork now goes to the final finishing room, where part of the metal is enameled and bronzed, and the handle is labeled "True Temper."

A dozen forks are carefully hooded with cloth, the handles wrapped in paper, and they are stored ready for shipment. Each operation on a tool is performed by a skilled toolmaker, who is an adept at that one particular kind of work. He is carefully trained to do just that one thing, and to do it perfectly. The finished product is an article far superior to that of the old individual craftsman who did all the work, for the best knowledge of mechanical science is utilized. The expense of manufacture has been greatly increased, but the price has been kept down by the enormous number turned out, and the great amount of business done.

Wouldn't You Like THE "Seaboard Magazine" Devoted to the agricultural and industrial development of the South, will point out the many advantages of a location in our mild climate, where life would be a greater pleasure as well as profit by reason of being able to carry on work throughout the entire year. Why battle against the elements. If you want a stock or grain farm, a fruit farm, truck farm, where lands are fertile and productive, in fact, anything, and want it in Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama or Florida, the Magazine will assist you. Sent FREE on request, together with other handsomely illustrated literature descriptive of the south and its wonderful resources and progress. Special low round-trip rates for home-seekers, prospectors and investors. J. W. WHITE, General Industrial Agent, Portsmouth, Va. Seaboard Air Line Railway, Dept. "X."

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The Grange

"For the good of our Order
our Country and Mankind"

Conducted by O. F. Whitney, Station A, Topeka.
Items of interest are expected from each subordinate Grange.

NATIONAL GRANGE.
Master.....N. J. Bacheider, Concord, N. H.
Lecturer.....Geo. W. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J.
Secretary.....C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe, Ohio

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Steward.....R. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant Steward.....C. T. Minor, Selma
Chaplain.....Alice M. Manger, Manhattan
Treasurer.....Henry Brookes, Gardner
Secretary.....A. L. Hunt, Olathe
Gate Keeper.....J. H. Smith, Lone Elm
Ceres.....Joella Beach, Winfield
Pomona.....Sarah M. Phinney, McLouth
Flora.....Helen Cady, LaCygne
L. A. Steward.....Effie Cline, Larned

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
George Black.....Olathe
A. L. Hunt.....Olathe
E. W. Westgate, chairman.....Manhattan
J. C. Lovitt.....Bucyrus
O. F. Whitney.....Topeka

Farmers' Institutes.

We are to-day sending our boys and girls, our young men and young women, to an agricultural school that stands in the front rank in its class, and the work being done is worthy of such a school. But there are some people who can not attend the Agricultural College, and yet wish to advance in the science of agriculture. To this class the farmers' institute is of great benefit, with its discussions and lectures from the professors of the institute bureau. Every community should have two institutes a year, one in the winter and one during the summer, not one day but three or four days, that several branches of agriculture may be discussed. We hope the present Legislature will make a liberal appropriation for the institute fund, say \$15,000, or less than \$150 for each county. The money can not be put to a better use.

The Grange has always been active in promoting the institute, and it will be well to urge your Representatives to give the farmers a square deal in this matter, for what is for the farmer's good is for the good of all. This is a just and needed measure. Push it along.

Grange Notes.

We now have a charter, one having been issued bearing the date of January 23, 1907. It was not generally known that the Kansas State Grange was doing business without the proper authority to do so, but such was the fact. When the first charter was issued—in 1874—the charter laws were not just as they are now and the time specified for which the charter was to be in force was "forever," which after a time was translated to mean a period of twenty years, so we have been without a charter for twelve years. The one we now have has a lease on life for a period of 150 years.

It must be impressed on the minds of our brothers and sisters that to make this department what it is intended for—a chain binding us together—we must have a report from each subordinate grange in the State, and the secretary of each grange has been appointed by the executive committee of the State Grange to make the report at least once a month. This does not bar any individual from also making a report. Let us hear from you. Address as above.

The distribution of our products is one source of wealth to the producer, but each year we lose thousands and thousands of dollars by some of the following causes—negligence of the common carrier, incompetent and unreliable commissionmen, and by sending our goods out in a poor condition so that they frequently arrive unfit for market. But they are oftentimes so reported when the condition is good. We believe that each and every carrier that accepts this class of freight should have an inspector at destination who with consignee shall report on the condition and immediately report to consigner.

What kind of a grange are you a member of? Is it one that is wide-awake and doing something to advance the common cause? If so, you are all

right, but if you belong to one of those sleepy granges mostly composed of insurance members, and we need even them in our business, you must do something. Invite the grange to meet at your house or give a social to start a fund to build a hall (if you do not already own one) or hold a novelty sale, that is, gather from your neighborhood unused tools, etc., and sell to the highest bidder. Organize a good-roads' club. Hold open meetings and invite everybody to come. Any one of these may help to awaken interest.

There are ten millions of people in this country actively engaged in cultivating the soil. Not another calling, profession, or industry has anywhere near as many members. We are a big army—a multitude—and yet we take our products to market and say, "What will you give us?" How long will this continue to be a fact? All other manufacturers figure what their products cost and say to the buyers, "This is our price, and we must get this or else close our doors, for we are compelled to pay for labor, rent, interest, taxes, and raw material. These items must enter into the cost of every article." How many figure this matter on the same basis as does a factory?

That "Grand Old Man" of the Grange, Aaron Jones, says of our order: "Its one great achievement was in forming the magnificent characters of its men and women; that it stood foremost among the many organizations in the world, and was more powerful and influential for good than any political party in existence, and it stood forth as a body of American citizens seeking to do good for all."

Socialism Explained.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 3, 1907, M. E. Ingalls is quoted in part by your paper under the caption "Multimillionaire—Causes and Remedies," and among his statements is one where he expresses his belief in the income tax as a means to raise taxes, but not to destroy property, as that would be socialistic! I am surprised that a man of Mr. Ingalls's reputed intelligence would make such a statement. It only demonstrates ignorance on the subject.

Now, Mr. Editor, I realize the necessity of brevity, and will not intrude too far. Nine-tenths of all socialists are of the middle class, men, as a rule, who enjoy a measure of education and are not in danger of want. I am an American, fifth in descent, a land-owner, a tax payer, a father, and a good citizen; at least my patriotism leads me to do the best I know how. Does it look reasonable that socialists would desire to institute a system of government which would be destructive to property now and create intolerable conditions for posterity? We do not believe in destruction of property, but do insist that property shall be used in a manner beneficial to all men. Mr. Ingalls attributes the cause which produces millionaires to the tariff, franchises of various kinds, rebates, and other sundries. True, they do; but solely for the reason that they are a means of greater profit. Profit of any nature will eventually create millionaires; and rebates, franchises etc., only accelerate profit-getting.

Mr. Ingalls admits the necessity and the right of the Government to levy an income tax and to interfere in numberless ways, as it does for public good, with private business. This principle in logical conclusion would destroy a private business if thereby the public would be immeasurably benefitted. We agree here. Socialism does not mean divide up, destruction of government and property. If so I would leave it instant. Socialism would change our industrial system, therefore change our method of government but not the Government. Fundamentally we believe that: Man is born without his consent, in conditions which he did not make. These conditions were God-made and man-made. He is born with four natural desires, namely, food, clothing, shelter, and happiness. He is a consumer long before able to produce, and parents, or society, must satisfy his desires until his labor power becomes efficient. Then his labor power must be exercised to be productive. It depends on whether he owns the means which he uses labor power on whether he obtains all the product or not. A country of renters is a poor country and

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the nearer all men can own all means by which they live the greater will be our progress and civilization. The profit system is really the creator of millionaires and you will not stop it, Mr. Editor, as long as men must pay a premium for exercising their God-given right to labor. Socialists believe in government, believe in obedience to law, believe in industry, and frugality, and virtue and true noble manhood and womanhood. As long as men have needs so long will there be farmers, railroad and mining-men, and in fact all useful industries must continue. The idea to destroy the very things we need and that has taken centuries of civilization and experience to perfect, is not sense. Even gross selfishness would forbid it. Space forbids further discussion. However, I suggest to those ignorant of socialism, become informed. And to those like Mr. Ingalls, don't insinuate; be fair and lay aside your prejudice. Conditions which will be intellectually good and physically and industrially better for socialists must also be good for every other laboring man.

And so, like Lincoln, we have faith in the people; and rest assured when they come to know that socialism will give them more food, clothing, shelter, and happiness by diverting a good part of the vast sums pilfered from their toil for their own benefit in the home, they will be socialists too.

L. A. WELD.

Clyde, Okla.

The President's Message.

The message recently issued by President Roosevelt has occasioned probably more discussion than the message of any President for many years back.

It has been praised and blamed generously, depending upon the view-point of the reader, but one paragraph seems to have attained almost, if not absolutely, universal approval. It is as follows:

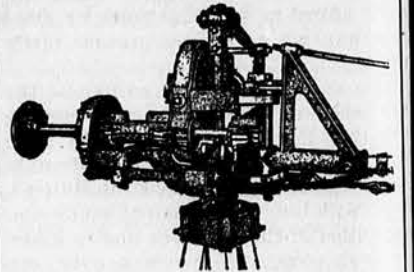
"We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain National target ranges in different parts of the country, and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs throughout all parts of the land. The little republic of Switzerland offers an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery."

All of this is in direct line with the teachings which have been put out for some years back by the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., High Street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., who will be very pleased to send their catalogue without charge to any one who is interested in the subject.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of J. F. Dayton, Nurseryman, of Waukon, Iowa, appearing in this issue. Mr. Dayton is well known to our readers, having been for twenty-seven years engaged in selling nursery stock directly to customers, saving them agent's commissions. Write for his price-list. It's free.

THE BRAINS of the Windmill

That's what the windmill head is to the windmill—"the brains;" and that's why we make it so good. It is compact, strong, down close to the work, and has but few wearing parts. See that outer bearing for wheel shaft, you know that's good. Note the Center lift crank with Double bearings. It's good, too.



The Bearings are interchangeable throughout. They can be easily and quickly changed, too

Large Oil Boxes, Stroke Easy to Change.

and the best of all are the

Roller Rim Gears.

They stop the noise and lessen the wear. Are the best of everything in windmills. And all other parts are as good as the Head.

See nearest agent or write

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Mention Dept. B when you write.

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\$2000 a year. We teach you at home in 3 months of your spare time by illustrated lectures and grant diploma with degree. Particulars from The Detroit Veterinary Dental College, Detroit.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

The Organist's Dream.

'Twas an old man worn and weary,
He was bent with age and care,
And his thoughts were backward roam-
ing,
As he sat there in his chair.

Then slumber came o'er his spirit
And whispered: "Come with me,
We will visit scenes and places
That once were dear to thee."

She took him back to the church-house;
Ah! he was young once more!
He took his seat at the organ
And played the old songs o'er.

About were the youths and maidens
As when their life was new,
For time had loosened her shackles,
And bade them come back too.

And together they raised their voices
In praise to God above;
They sang of His goodness and mercy,
And of His wondrous love.

The organist's soul was enraptured,
He raised his eyes to heaven—
Earthly things were all forgotten,
Immortal sight was given.

And he saw above in glory
His young friends gone before,
And he heard their voices singing
Hymns with the angel choir.

Oh, the rapture of that music,
As it sounded clear and free,
From shores of eternity ringing,
Like a golden jubilee.

O'er his soul there came a longing
To join the choir above,
To sing in their glad, sweet anthem
Songs of his Savior's love.

Slumber spoke to his waking con-
science:
"You have yet some work to do,
Ere you go to the heavenly homeland
And its pearly gates pass through.

'Tis only a few steps onward,
The journey will not be long;
And then with the saints in glory,
You will sing redemption's song."
—Gertrude L. Arnel.

The Beaten Path.

One of the principal streets of Bos-
ton is a very crooked one, and a story
is told that it was originally a path
made through the woods by a little
wobbly calf, which was followed by a
lonely dog that chanced that way;
next a sheep "pursued the trail and
drew a flock behind him, too, as good
well wethers always do." Then horses
traveled the path and it became a
lane. In time it grew to be a road.
Finally a village was planted along
its sides and it reached the dignity of
a street; but now, more than two hun-
dred and fifty years since that little
calf wended its way through the
woods, it is a busy thoroughfare of
this boasted metropolis, and busy
men and women tread it by the thou-
sands. It is so easy to follow a beat-
en path. Humanity is not so far re-
moved from the monkey after all, that
it does not possess much of one of his
prominent characteristics—that of imi-
tating—to do as he sees some one
else does, and so the world plods
along, one after another, winding in
and out rather than take another way,
even though it be a shorter and better
one. It takes an effort to change one's
course, to step out of the crowded
way; therefore, it is not a sign of
strength to follow unquestioningly in
the way already laid out.

We have many independent think-
ers, many who are strong to act, as
well; many who are willing to face
opposition, go against popular senti-
ment and public opinion; who stand
on principle and right as they see
it and the foremost of these is our
President. Such as these are shaping
the Nation, and upon such as these de-
pends its safety and welfare. We
hear words of warning from ev-
ery quarter in regard to our own
land. Fear is expressed that the
present rate at which we are going
will end disastrously. An English-
man, Alfred Mosely, who recently vis-
ited the United States, in speaking of
the prosperity of the country, says:

"I see signs of serious danger in the
prosperity if the ruthless extravagance of
the people is to continue unchecked.
American prosperity is leading to even
more features than extravagance—
namely, inefficiency and corruption.
A bygone years one was impressed
with the thorough way in which every-
thing was done and every detail

brought out, but the same is not true
to-day. On the contrary, there are
signs that everything is becoming slip-
shod. Work is inefficiently performed
and badly finished.

"Everything is overdone and over-
crowded. Above all everybody ap-
pears to be in too great a hurry. So
that in the race for success and wealth
many of the former good characteris-
tics of the country are disappearing."

It is this proneness of humanity to
go with the crowd—to follow in the
beaten path, this lack of strength of
character that leads one to pursue a
course in life consistent with his own
surroundings, and not prosperity, that
is largely to blame for the conditions
as described. God has been bountiful
with His gifts, but man is not always
wise in the use of them. Civilization
is becoming more and more complex.
Each one seems trying to outdo the
other in his mode of living until, as
with the old Romans, even the lux-
uries are becoming insipid. We are
going at such a high rate of speed that
we almost grow dizzy, but we are look-
ing to these strong ones—these brave
ones—by their wisdom and courage to
slacken the speed and turn the course.

There are others who are wielding
an influence for good, who are unseen
by the world. It takes courage for
womanhood to stand alone. Women nat-
urally shrink from being different and
dislikes to be called singular or queer.
But she who dares take a stand for
what her convictions tell her is right
and what her circumstances demand,
regardless of what the crowd does,
wields an influence that will be felt
by all within the radius of her associa-
tion. She need not make a display of
it, nor lecture about it. She needs
only to live it, and the power will go
out and good will result. Many a wo-
man is driven to death—literally—try-
ing to keep pace with her neighbor,
to live as she lives and do as she does.
Some women are apt to measure their
own strength by that of some others
and think if so and so can do this or
that they certainly ought to. The re-
sult is that they surpass their own
strength and unfit themselves for the
duties they know themselves able to
accomplish in a more simple and easy
manner.

Let us remember that we each must
live our own lives, do our own work,
run our own race, and not another's.
Some are differently, and perhaps
more highly, endowed with gifts and
strength and worldly goods than we are.
We must be content to use our own
with our best judgment and ability,
and if we do our best in our own way,
we will advance.

"Ask thy lone soul what laws are plain
to thee,
Thee and no other! Stand and fall by
them.
That is the part for thee."

Home on the Farm.

MRS. SARAH BROADBENT, SUNFLOWER,
KANS.

A home on the farm can be made
one of the most delightful places in
the world, that is if each member will
do his part to make it so. But how
much one cross person can mar the
happiness of the whole household!
The mother ought to see that good
nourishing food is prepared. It is not
necessary to have pies, cakes, or pud-
dings every meal. They are all right
once in a while if prepared right, but
no woman has a right to wear herself
out by spending too much time over
the cooking-stove. We all know that
good food is conducive to health and
happiness.

Husbands and wives should work
and plan together, and when the chil-
dren get old enough, consult with
them. They will take more interest
in the work and home life if they help
plan. Give the children something of
their own, and don't forget that the
money belongs to them when it is sold.
It makes a child sad to have a pig giv-
en him and when it is sold not get

anything for it. While we are on the
subject of giving, the wife ought to
have something of her own from
which to obtain spending money. In
this way she may get something she
has been longing for and thought she
could not afford. She will appreciate
it a great deal more than she would
a present.

There should be no shirks on the
farm. Each one should do his part. I
would not have all work and no play,
because that makes Jack a dull boy,
which fact holds good for the entire
family. Take a day off once in a while
and all go to town or fishing. Let the
children spend an afternoon with some
of their friends, but be sure that their
friends are good and will do them good
and not evil. Always choose good
company for your children. Parents
are older and ought to choose the very
best associates for them. When you
see a happy home and good children,
you may be sure that the parents are
careful about the kind of company
their children keep.

Another thing essential in the home
is obedience. "Children obey your
parents," is just as much a command
to-day as it was when the ten com-
mandments were written.

As people get able they should buy
labor-saving machinery, both outdoors
and in the house. In our neighbor-
hood patent churns are not used as
much as they formerly were. Separat-
ors have taken their place. This
gives more time to the wives for self-
improvement.

Do not forget food for the mind.
Good books, papers, and magazines
are necessities. Children's minds
grow and must be fed, and parents
should see that they have the right
kind of food. I do pity a child that
has no inclination to read. Papers
and books are so cheap that there is
no excuse for a family not taking one
or two good weeklies and a monthly
paper. Every family should make it
a point to get one or two good books
every year. In this way they will soon
have quite a library.

A farm home is not complete with-
out some good breed of chickens,
which are good both for table use and
to sell. It is better to keep a few
good hogs and cattle than a lot of
scrubs. They never pay.

Now let me give you a word of
warning. Never farm so much land
nor have so many chores that you will
have to work on the Sabbath day. The
Lord gave us six days to labor and do
our work, and the seventh we should
rest.

Liberty.

L. A. WELD, CLYDE, KANS.

There has been a constant struggle
for ages between men to attain and
maintain liberty, and to-day the effort
of man is to enlarge the scope of his
individual acts and to be as free as
possible from personal restraint from
others. Liberty is a comprehensive
word. Used in its best sense it ad-
vances the pleasure and happiness of
man by the very restrictions he often
seeks to avoid. It may provide for the
welfare of part of the people and deny
the other part equal opportunity of
effort. Wherever liberty is maintained
and used to the exclusive advantage of
the few, there inevitably the many
must suffer the injustice of oppression.

Justice is the means by which each
person shall have access to the man-
dates of liberty. So for ages men
have endeavored to ascertain where
the rights of one person encroached on
those of another and to fix the limits
of personal acts. Human beings must
exercise their physical and intellectual
desires to satisfy human needs. To
do this is right and necessary to our
growth and development as individ-
uals of the human race.

In this conforming to the physical,
intellectual, and spiritual requirements
of our being, we are of service to our
fellow man. We have gained experi-
ence and given it; we have taught in-
dustry, economy, and virtue; we have
made the pathway smoother for those
who are to follow our footsteps, and
have removed some of the thorns and
briers from life's pathway. If we have
accomplished these things while our
brother has enjoyed full opportunity

"First Aid" to the Bowels

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Breath, coated Tongue,
Belching of Stomach, Gas,
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person.

Then he works them (through the
nerves) till they get so strong from that
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help to do their duty.

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sudden exposure to cold or heat and a dozen
other everyday likelihoods tire the Bowel-
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to do likewise, we have utilized the reciprocal functions of liberty. Otherwise we have ushered pain, sorrow, and oppression to the abode of some kinsman.

Liberty is not license. It manifests no favoritism, upholds no wrong, condones no injustice. It exacts no tribute, but awards to man the merits of his own acts. It is well to understand that mighty word which is interwoven in the fabric of human acts and to realize its potency applied between man and man. It is the barrier shielding the weak from the strong—the line upon which man must stand and receive his just portion.

And so liberty restricts and prescribes man's relation with man, but for his own good. It returns more than it demands. Liberty is the bulwark of civilization, the foundation of Christianity, and the servitor of man's progress. Man should be thankful to enjoy its mandates and to live peaceful and secure within the shadow of its presence.

The Young Folks

Young Women's Christian Association.

Any Young Woman who is planning to come to Topeka, will find peculiar advantages at the rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association, 623 Jackson Street. Rest rooms, reading room and lunch room are at the disposal of all women at any time. A boarding house directory is kept at the rooms, and also an employment bureau, free of charge. On each Sunday afternoon, at 4:15, a gospel meeting held to which all women are invited. The first week of October is the time set for the opening of the club work, and the classes in Bible Study, in English, Parliamentary Law, Sewing, Water Color and Travel. The Gymnasium also opens then, with classes in Physical Training under a competent instructor. The printed announcements will be mailed on application to the General Secretary. A cordial invitation is extended to out-of-town women, especially to make use of the rooms.

"Thorns Have Roses."

It isn't so much the way things are
As the way you look at a thing;
There's always the notes of a merry
song
For the voice that is ready to sing.
And "Roses have Thorns!" is a stupid
cry
For though it may all be so,
I think we would better be telling the
world
That Thorns have Roses, you know.
We can not expect to live our lives
From all that is bitter apart,
But each one knows when he's felt a
thorn
From the pain it has left in his heart.
He doesn't need us to tell him it's there
Or murmur a maxim of woe;
We'd better be singing a psalm of hope.
For Thorns have Roses, we know.
—Florence J. Boyce, in Park's Magazine.

Wishing.

Do you wish the world were better?
Let me tell you what to do—
Set a watch upon your actions,
Keep them always straight and true;
Rid your mind of selfish motives.
Let your thoughts be pure and high;
You can make a little Eden
Of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser?
Well, suppose you make a start,
By accumulating wisdom
In the scrapbook of your heart.
Do not waste one page on folly,
Live to learn, and learn to live,
If you want to give men knowledge,
You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy?
Then remember, day by day,
Just to scatter deeds of kindness
As you pass along the way.
For the pleasure of the many
May be oftentimes traced to one,
As the hand that plants the acorn
Shelters armies from the sun.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

The Old Home.

A. S. J.

It was just a plain, square, old-fashioned farmhouse among the trees, but to-night such a loneliness pervaded everything about it that its plaintive voice as it spoke to the old rocking-chair in the corner was sad and harsh.

"If I could only go to some new place, a change of surroundings might help me to forget all of the loved ones that cross my threshold no more."

"I think I remember longer ago than you do," spoke up the old rocking-chair with a superior air, "but I shall try to make new friends in my new home."

"New friends," sneered the voice of the house again. "I should think you would not expect so much. Why your style is that of half a century ago. Didn't you ever feel chagrined when newer and nicer chairs were put in your place? And you are never offered to company to sit on. See me. I look as well as I did thirty years ago, when the master standing out there by that

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is good food—food for brain, food for brawn, food that is strengthening, that gives energy and courage. Without a proper appreciation of this great fundamental truth no nation can rise to greatness.

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big cottonwood-tree, then a mere sapling, called the mistress to him and pronounced me finished. True, I occasionally have a new white coat to keep up appearances."

The old chair was silent for a moment and then spoke reflectively, "Well, I have tried to serve my purpose in the world. Many are the times my mistress used to sit on me and rock the babies while she crooned a soft lullaby."

"What are your earliest recollections?" asked the old house, who was in a mood to appreciate the company of even the old chair to help to forget the loneliness that settled down as darkness closed around the place.

"Well," continued the chair in a cheery voice, "I remember of being the only one of my kind in a quiet home in the far away East. I can't remember the name of the place any more, but as the family grew more prosperous other rocking-chairs were brought into the home. That was so long ago that it seems more like a dream. But the most vivid of my early recollections was when on one autumn morning I was awakened early by the bustle and hurry of the household and I knew at once that something unusual was going on, so I began to listen and watch and soon learned that one of the married daughters with her husband and four little boys, the youngest only a babe, was starting for the far West to make a new home. I took no unusual interest in the matter till the father in the old home suggested that a rocking-chair for Mary to nurse the babe in should be put in the wagon. What was my joy and surprise when it was finally decided that I should go. I bade adieu to old friends and with gladness departed on my long journey, determined to render my best services as an appreciation of being allowed to accompany the travelers. Being in the covered wagon I did not get to see much of the scenery; in fact, I was so much interested in my duties that I hardly thought of the outside world, for the mother was frail and the babe sickly and fretful so that my services were required most of the time as the weeks went by. Finally we arrived on this very slope where you now stand, and I was a faithful servant to my loved ones in the days and years that followed."

"I suppose," spoke the house again, "that it was not long after this that I have my first recollections. I remember how large I looked and how proud I felt when I stood by the little old house that had served as a home."

"I can hardly realize that it has been longer ago than yesterday that the master and mistress first occupied me

and the noise and prattle of the children made life worth living. And then there were school days and merry gatherings of young people. But as the years rolled by I could plainly see that things were growing different, and how I wished that my master and mistress would never grow old and that the children would always be light-hearted boys and girls. Those were happy times and it makes me feel sad when I think they are past and gone forever.

"Then the oldest son was married and soon after the second. Now only four sons and one daughter remained. They all in turn went to college and while they were all away it was very quiet and lonely indeed. My master and mistress would talk often of the absent ones and look forward to vacation.

"Vacation came and with it the children, but it passed away all too soon and we were alone again. Then one by one they were married and no vacation for father and mother to look forward to. We were alone again and I wondered if it would always be so. Then there were grandchildren, and when there were visits to the old home or family reunions their noise and chatter made my old sides ring. I rejoiced that my former wish had not been granted.

"But one day my mistress was not well and very soon she gradually began to fail. The physician was called in, and it was with great sadness I heard him tell my master that it was an incurable though lingering disease that was preying upon her. Time passed on and sad faces and low voices made me think often of what I had heard the physician tell my master.

"Then came a time when the loved ones were all in the old home once more, but it was not much like those old-time vacations. One morning in midsummer, when the trees were in full leaf, the little birds singing as usual in their boughs, and everything so serene and happy outside, I could not enjoy the pleasant surroundings, for I knew the time was near at hand when my mistress would pass from this life to the eternal. I heard sobs and weeping and I knew the end had come. The next day the hearse came and they carried all that was left of my patient and loving mistress over my threshold for the last time.

"The stillness and sadness since then has been almost unendurable. Today, when strangers came and bought at auction the cherished things of the old home, I felt if I like you could have been sold and taken to some new place I would feel less lonely."

"Yes," responded the old chair, "I have been wishing I should be taken

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into some good, comfortable home, for I am getting old and my joints squeak every time I move about."

"Well," said the old house in the same sad voice, "I suppose strangers will soon come here to dwell, and while I hope they will be kind to me, I shall always remember those whom I learned to love so dearly."

And thus the darkness of the night wore away and the morning bright and fair brought new hopes and ambitions, as it ever does in our lives, while the mistakes, discouragements, and heartaches of the yesterdays are forgotten.

The Best Education For a Girl.

During the Teachers' Association which met in Topeka this winter, Miss Carlotta M. Greer, of Pittsburg, read a paper on "The Best Education for a Girl," from which I quote the following:

"The girl needs just the same fundamental education as the boy—parents surely agree with me that it is to be hoped that the day of discussing the desirability of higher education for women is a thing of the past. She needs the same quickness of perception, power of accurate thought, the understanding in man's poor way of the laws of nature, the appreciation of the beautiful pictures made by the hand of God and by the hand of man. She needs, as does the boy, a body glowing with health and strength. She needs to feel her sense of responsibility in this world that she has her share of life's work to do, a purpose for her existence. She needs to attain to a high sense of morality; she needs to be surrounded by such environment as will furnish for her lofty ideals of womanhood; she needs to have so inculcated into her being the power of discrimination between right and wrong and the desire to choose the righteous until we can say of the girls as did a prominent educator of the boys, 'Our boys may go wrong, but we have trained them so that the first start in that direction will be as unnatural as the love of death.'

"To every one there is a charm and fascination in doing a piece of work which is the result of the expression of the mind through the hand. When body and mind work together, when one puts his whole soul, his everything into what he is doing, there is joy and fascination in that piece of work. One can put little enthusiasm into work which is merely mechanical or which is done according to tradition, custom, or order. There is fascination and charm for the work of home-keeping when one knows just why and how a duty should be performed. The direction to scrub a baking-board with cold water and sand soap seems uninteresting and even savors of mystery, unless we know why these materials are better to use than hot water and laundry soap. I sometimes wish there was in every kitchen a great placard with the single word 'Why?'—a little word that would constantly remind her who was preparing the food that even about the most trivial task of the household there is a reason why it should be done in this manner and not in that; that there is a right and a wrong way; that one may find thought for worthy meditation about the most homely duty. Even in the task of washing the roasting-pan, that is considered so abhorrent and distasteful, there may be a saving of one's nervous energy to know that fat and soda make soap. Hence if some washing-soda is put into a roasting-pan along with water, the much-dreaded pan will clean quite easily. It is little wonder that cookery is often regarded as drudgery and uninteresting work, when the meat is tough and tasteless, the potatoes waxy and soggy, and the bread heavy and sour, day after day. But if one in learning the culinary art realizes that it is by no special fortune or by no sleight-of-hand feat that delicious bread can be made; if one realizes that there is no such thing as good luck in making toothsome cream cake, and that for every result there is some cause—if the bread is heavy and sour there is a reason for it, and if it is light and sweet there is a reason for that—she will soon cease to consider the subject uninteresting and distasteful.

"If to overcome the greatest evils of our social life, there could be some great revolution in men's relation one with another; if by legislation or by great force, righteousness could step in and take the place of vice, we might have a Utopia in our America. But such is contrary to hard facts and existing conditions. We are compelled to believe that it is not by one momentary power, but by a combination of

forces that righteousness will finally win. And so it is with the temperance problem. Its solution, it seems to us, will be by the workings of a combination of forces. The general adoption of domestic science in our public schools would be no small factor in the solution of this mighty question. If there is given to the boy and girl from childhood nourishing and satisfying food, food that is palatable as well as digestible, there is no craving for appetizers and stimulating drinks. If the wives and mothers of the men and boys who toil with their hands understand the needs of the wearied bodies and the foods which are going to satisfy those needs; if the wives and mothers of our professional men and students realize that certain kinds and amounts of foods are necessary for the maintenance of their energy, then the saloon will to a great extent go a begging. The man and the woman with their physical needs well supplied have energy, have inclination for other interests. The training of homekeepers in the grammar grades of the public schools, in the grades where the children of all classes meet, would be one of the greatest works of philanthropy.

"The best education for a girl is one that will make her lovely, useful, and intelligent; for it takes 'heartwork, handwork, and brainwork' to make a home. The best education for a girl is one that will make her meet the demands of womanhood, of the womanhood of to-day—of radiating peace and love, of appreciating virtue and intelligence, of inspiring highest and most perfect living, of serving as a useful, efficient member of society. If in our homes there are these best-educated women—sweet, strong sympathetic, capable, intelligent home-keepers, the integrity of the American youth, the strength of our Nation, is secure."

The Little Ones

Reflections of a Boy.

If 'Gusta was a boy like me
And I a little girl,
Would I have to wear an apron,
And a ribbon on my curl?

And if Helen was a little boy,
Do you suppose she'd be
As rough and tumbly as am I,
What do you think, would she?

I s'pose that things are fixed just right,
For girls to be just girls,
With all their cunnin' little ways,
And furbelows and curls.

And I suppose that as boys go,
They're best as little boys,
Because they're noisy, rough, and loud,
And hard on clothes and toys.

—Myra Williams Jarrel.

ANNA DEMING GRAY.
ANNA DEMING GRAY.

"I don't see a speck of sense in it," said Ruth decidedly. "And if that old dog of his doesn't bite, he looks like he was going to. Draws his mouth all up, and sticks out his teeth just like this."

"Our grocery boy says that he don't bite, anyhow," said Gertrude, "and I'm not afraid; I'll take it in, and the rest of you can wait outside the fence. I have twenty-one now, Ruth; how many have you?"

"Nineteen," said that small person promptly.

It was the day before the 14th of February and the two little girls were counting their valentines, and getting them ready for the next day. They sat on the floor, the bright valentines spread out before them. Ruth lived only a few doors away, and she had hurried over to Gertrude's the moment school was out. There were valentines of every kind and description—store valentines, and gay home-made affairs, with water-colored borders and the letters somewhat tilted in effect, but bearing the most ardent verses of an affection as deep and as true as the store valentines offered, in a less pretentious style. For when one can buy valentines—beautiful ones—two for a penny, one can purchase a goodly number by going without "licorice sticks" and "jawbreakers" for a week or two.

"It's this way," said Gertrude, going on with her lettering, "I s'pose every soul in this town almost but him will get a valentine—comic or some kind."

"Mother says that kind are rough," interrupted Ruth.

"Well, anyhow, it means somebody has been thinking about you," went



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on Gertrude. "Captain Campbell has been living in this town for two years most, and nobody goes near him and he don't go anywhere only to get his groceries."

"Looks so cross and scowly that nobody wants to," said Ruth. "Father says that he's been in a disgrace or something to come here and live off by himself, like that."

"He may be just a hermiter," said Gertrude. "I've heard of them, and they always do that way."

"But why did he go paint his house that sky-blue for, and the barn and the fence? Hermiters don't have to do that; and my mother wanted father to see the mayor or the council or something, and get out an interjunction to stop him. But father said that Captain Campbell was a free-born American citizen and could paint his house royal purple if he wanted to. He said that no interjunction could stop him. But it does most spoil the looks of that square."

"Why, I like it, now I've gotten used to it," said Gertrude, earnestly. "At first it made me sort of sick at my stomach, but it doesn't any more. And I've made up the rhyme on my valentine to suit the house—here—this is the one, Ruth; I thought of it all myself. I haven't put the verse on it yet, but I'll read it to you."

She held out a large red heart, cut from heavy paper. In the middle of it was a smaller white heart, and upon this, a still smaller blue one. In the center of the blue was a diminutive pink cupid with extended arms, dressed in an enchanting smile and a rose garland.

"Oh, I never saw such a beautiful one!" said Ruth, warmly. "How did you ever think of it? I wouldn't waste that beauty on old Captain Campbell that you never in your life spoke to! I'd give it to the teacher. Now she would prelate it, and maybe it would help in your geog'phy marks, Gertrude. You know you are better in valentines than in geog'phy."

"Yes—I know it," said Gertrude, cheerfully. "But you see the verse is made up for Captain Campbell, and it wouldn't suit Miss Holland—not a mite. You can mix round with prose, Ruth, if you want to; but you can't with poetry. I made it red, white, and blue 'cause he looks like a soldier and he's a captain of some kind. I thought 'praps he would like it. Listen, Ruth"—and she read impressively:

"Dear Captain Campbell,
I know you are true,
'Cause your house and your barn,
And your fence are so blue;
And blue is the color,
For Hope and for Love,
For the wave of the ocean—
The bright sky above.
And I know that your heart,
Is as big and as true,
So when choosing my Valentine,
I will choose you!"

"Oh, my!" said Ruth with admiration. "That's most as good as Long-fellow—we've been having him in our room this week. Seems to me, Gertrude, if I could write poetry like that, I would stop school and do nothing but write."

"'Praps I would"—said Gertrude, modestly—"only mother would be most sure to think I hadn't better."

"Well, g'won," said Ruth. "We have got to give him the valentine shower now, for it would be most wicked to waste that poetry, and it won't do for anybody but him. Only I thought 'showers' were just for brides, so's they could get dishes and handkerchiefs and sofa pillows enough to go to housekeeping with. I never heard of a 'valentine shower.'"

"I made it up," said Gertrude, "and its all the better 'cause it's something new. When we go out to take around our valentines, if the rest of you are afraid you can wait at the gate, and I'll be the committee to go ring the bell and hand it to him."

The next morning very early, before school, the two little girls started hand in hand to deliver the precious missives. At the corner, by the big blue house, they were joined by seven other little girls, and one baby brother whose big sister had to take him along at the last minute, or leave him weeping. No one questioned Gertrude's right to be the "committee," for no one cared to take the place.

She advanced quite boldly up the walk, though her heart was thumping so loudly that she wondered if the big dog would hear it. He sat just in front of the door.

The man by the window saw the group and scowled. Then he saw the small figure coming so bravely toward the house. Dandy was showing his teeth in an ugly growl and he could see that the child's lips were firmly pressed together, but she kept on advancing. He stepped quickly to the door, before she reached the steps. There was a scowl upon his face, but he said, "Dandy never bites—you need not be afraid: it's only one of his ugly habits to show his teeth that way."

"I'm not afraid," said the child, "not very much. I'm a committee, Mr. Campbell; the others are out by the gate," and she handed him the choice collection of valentines. "Usually, we ring the bell, and then leave them, and run; but because you are a stranger, I thought we had better explain." And the clear eyes looked up into his.

"Oh—I see," said the man, reaching out his hand mechanically for the package. "There seems to be a good many of them."

"Seven—it's a valentine shower," said the child. And then something drew up the corners of the man's mouth, that his good angel knew was a smile, even if no one else would have recognized it.

"I—I—thank you, and he backed into the house, the dog beside him, and closed the door.

And the "committee" went back to the others, to finish distributing her valentines, each telling of her endless love and devotion to about twenty other little girls and boys.

But inside the blue house, the dog curled at his feet, the man sat silently thinking.

The brilliant red, white, and blue valentine was in his hand. A long, long time he sat there motionless, his eyes on the tilting letters of the verse.

Finally he stretched his arms above his head wearily. "Dandy," he said, "we can't stand this sort of thing much longer, can we? Let's go back and face it like a man, old fellow."

And the dog pushed his great body against the man's knees, and wagged his stub of a tail, and his faithful eyes looked into the man's eyes as if he understood.

But this is not all of the story. Captain Campbell disappeared from the town soon after this, as silently as he had come, and the blue house was painted a muddy, ugly drab that everybody approved.

The next Valentine's Day, Gertrude received a valentine the like of which had never before been seen in the town. It was in a big white box, and was made of blue satin and had little cupids chasing all over it amid pink apple-blossoms. And it was such a wonderful valentine, and so altogether beautiful, that she allowed Ruth to keep it in her top drawer half of the time.

The February American Boy.

In the pages of the February American Boy there is everything to please and delight its readers. The serials by Tomlinson, Shute, Sprague, Stratmeyer, and Alger continue with added interest. February being the birth month of many great men, there are timely articles on: "The Longfellow Centennial, 1807-1907," by J. L. Harbour, and "Why Lincoln Became President," by Frank H. Sweet. Of the short stories calculated to stir their readers are: "Broken Shoes," the story of a boy whose determination to succeed increased with obstacles; "Sugartooth," a humorous story of a bear and a fat boy; "John Russel's Ride," a story of pluck and daring of a boy of the Revolution; "How I Found the Nest of the Condor," the story of a hunt for the great California vulture. The boys who love doys will be delighted with "Dog Heroes of St. Bernard" and "Training Bloodhounds." The athletic boy will learn much from the article on "How to Become Strong" and "The Pushmobile Club." "Chinese Boy Students in America" will be of interest as showing the high regard of foreigners for an American education. The interview with Mr. Jacob A. Riis, President Roosevelt's friend, will appeal to every boy who wants to make something of himself. The practical boy will be sure to find matter to please him in the many articles devoted to school, travel, electricity, mechanics, amateur journalism, stamps, coins, and curios, tangles, poultry-keeping, and other hobbies of boys. It is certainly a number which it would be hard to beat. In addition to the handsome colored cover-page illustration, there are over seventy-two pictures. \$1.00 a year. The Sprague Publishing Co., Detroit, Mich.

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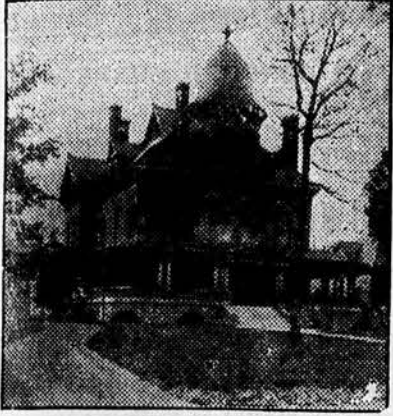
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Million Women Use It.
More than a million women have used Mrs. Miller's remedy, and no matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women. Despite the fact that Mrs. Miller's business is very extensive, she is always willing to give aid and advice to every suffering woman who writes to her. She is a generous, good woman and has decided to give away to women who have never used her medicine \$10,000.00 worth absolutely FREE.

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Remember this offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send your name and address to Mrs. Miller for the book and medicine before the \$10,000.00 worth is all gone.

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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).
- Chalitto Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).
- Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
- Literateur Club, Ford, Ford County (1902).
- Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
- West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County (1902).
- Route 8 (1902).
- Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1902).
- Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1902).
- Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
- The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
- Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.
- Richardson Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).
- Frentis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1902).
- Cosmos Club, Russell, Kansas.
- The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1902).
- Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).
- Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.
- The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kansas (1904).
- West Side Study Club, Delphos (1902).
- Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1902).
- Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1902).
- Centralia Reading Circle, Nemaha County.

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

Program.

Roll-call—Quotations from Longfellow.

- I. Patriotism.
- II. H. W. Longfellow.
- III. Reading—A selection from Longfellow.

I. In a time like this, of peace and plenty, we need something to keep alive in our hearts the feeling of patriotism—the love of our country and loyalty to our flag. It is well to think on these things, and patriotism is a good subject for a club meeting.

II. February, though such a short month, is noted for containing the birthdays of several great men—Lincoln, Washington, Whittier, and Longfellow. A sketch of Longfellow's life will be interesting and instructive.

For the Lincoln Park Club House.

Mrs. C. W. Smith, of Stockton, who was the guest of Mrs. W. A. Johnston, of Topeka, for the Woman's Kansas Day Club meeting, was a guest of the West Side Forestry Club while in the city and gave a short talk on the movement to erect a club-house in Lincoln Park, Cawker City, for use during the summer chautauqua. The club women of Kansas have been asked to contribute one-third of the cost of the building, and if this is done the building will be given to the State Federation and of course be used by all club women who attend the chautauqua. Mrs. May Belleville Brown, State president, is manager of the women's council of the Lincoln Park Chautauqua and occupies the same position in the Ottawa Assembly. Five hundred dollars was raised towards the building during the chautauqua last summer. The building is to be erected at a cost of \$1,200, and \$700 has already been raised. Mrs. Brown started the movement, and at the Forestry Club meeting a free will offering was made towards the building fund.

Woman's Kansas Day Club.

The Woman's Kansas Day Club held a very successful and entertaining session in Topeka on January 29 and 30, at which were present many bright women of Kansas, who told of the greatness and glories of our wonderful State. Mrs. James Humphrey, of Junction City, was elected president; Mrs. D. W. Wilder, of Hiawatha, vice-president; Mrs. Mabel Ranney Wheeler, of Pittsburg, secretary; Mrs. A. H. Horton, of Topeka, treasurer; and Miss Lucy Kingman, of Topeka, auditor.

The new district vice-presidents are: Mrs. W. A. Johnston, of Topeka, first; Mrs. Frank Bartlett, of Kansas City, second; Mrs. Florence Cowley, of Col-

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umbus, third; Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia, fourth; Mrs. N. I. McDowell, of Salina, fifth; Mrs. C. W. Smith, of Stockton, sixth; Mrs. J. S. Simmons, of Dighton, seventh; Mrs. Elizabeth Prentiss Mack, of Newton, eighth.

The ladies who were entertained at Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson's home in Courtland at the time of the Pike celebration, presented her with a beautiful gold pin. The design is that of an eagle with wings outspread over the Pike monument. At opposite sides of the monument hang the Spanish and American flags, and beside them the Indian peace pipe. Inscribed beneath is, "1806—Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson—1906."

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

Last half of school year beings February 19, 1907. There are two full quarters of twelve weeks each yet in this school year. New classes will be organized in all Preparatory, Normal and College work, also in all departments of Engineering, Pharmacy, Music, Oratory, Commercial, Short-hand, Pen Art and Telegraphic

Courses. Students can enter at this time quite as well as at the beginning of the school year.

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All the best novelties and standard sorts of Garden and Farm seeds. Send for handsome, illustrated catalogue of Seeds, Plants, Poultry Supplies, Nursery Stock, etc., and special Bargain List of Vegetable and Flower seeds. Mailed at 2 cents per packet and upwards. **FREE** to you, if you mention this paper.
IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

50 BULBS 25 CENTS
Will grow in the house or out of doors.
Tulips, Pansies, Crocuses, Fuchsias, Oxalis, Jonquils, Daffodils, Dewey Lily, Tuberoses, Gladioli, Chinese Lily, Begonia, Gloriosa, Lilies of the Valley—all postpaid, 25c. in stamps or coin. As a premium with these Bulbs we will send **FREE** a giant collection of flower seeds—over 200 varieties.
NATIONAL NURSERY, Dept. E, Boston, Mass.

LET US FURNISH YOU
our very low prices on grafted apple, budded peach, plum and cherry in all sizes; also evergreens, roses and ornamentals of all kinds. Catalogue free.
Gage County Nurseries, Box A, Beatrice, Neb.

5 UP All vigorous, healthy, true-to-name. No culls, extra choice for the grade. Thousands are ready to ship at wholesale prices. No poor, brush-heap stuff. High-grade stock only. Save 40 per cent commission. Catalog and premium offer free.
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SEED We can supply your seed corn wants with seed particularly adapted to the southwest—varieties that we have improved and perfected for this locality. We can also furnish your farm and garden seed needs with our tested seeds. Write for seed book and ask for our free Alfalfa Booklet. A postal will bring them.
ROSS BROS. SEED HOUSE, 314 E. Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan.

50 KINDS FLOWER SEEDS FOR 10c
And Collection Flowering BULBS FREE
FREE SEEDS
Aster, Balsam, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Pink, Cosmos, Verbena, Nasturtium, Cypress, Vine, Heliotrope, Mimosa, and 50 other kinds.
DIRECTIONS—Write name and address plainly, enclose 10c. coin or stamps, for postage, etc., and you will receive at once 50 varieties best flower seeds and a collection of Flowering Bulbs **FREE**. Sent postpaid.
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The World's Fair Prize Winning Corn
Just WON FIRST PREMIUM at the Corn Breeders' State Show at Manhattan. Heaviest yield 113 1-16 bu. per acre. A grand lot of the 4 best corn's grown to-day. Sample and Catalog tells how to raise corn every year **FREE**.
JOHN D. MILLER, Hiawatha, Kans. HE RAISES CORN.

FIELD'S SEED CORN
Sold ear or shelled. All graded, tested, proven—then guaranteed. No better at any price. Test it in your sprouting box. If you don't like it—fire it back. You'll get your money back double quick. "Guaranteed-pure" Clover seed. Garden seeds that will really grow. Catalogue and samples free.
HENRY FIELD, SEEDSMAN, BOX 55, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Horticulture

Pecans and Other Nuts.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having received letters asking for more particulars about pecan culture, I think perhaps I wasn't explicit enough in my recent brief article upon this subject, and with your consent will contribute another brief article upon this topic.

If to be grown from seed, the pecans must be procured fresh in the fall and buried in damp sand outdoors, where they may freeze. A little drying is fatal to germination of any nut.

Early in the spring, as soon as well sprouted, they should be planted where they are intended to grow. Seedling nut-bearing trees are difficult to transplant successfully because of the great tap-root all have. Nursery-grown nut-bearing trees are different, as they have the tap-root cut in the nursery row and are given a year or two to throw out laterals before being sold to customers.

I secured a good stand of trees from nuts planted, but the first winter, before I was aware of it, rabbits cut every one off close to the ground. They had made growths of only six or eight inches. I supposed the plantation was ruined, but they all sprouted up in the spring and grew well, apparently unharmed by the cutting back.

As I previously stated, the rows are 32 feet apart. Becoming impatient at their slow growth, I planted peach-trees between the rows upon which I have grown several fine crops. This winter I am cutting them out, as from now on the pecans will need and occupy the whole ground.

The trees are now from ten to twenty feet high, and the largest about four inches in diameter at the ground. Many more are two inches or less. I shall thin out the smaller ones in the spring.

Being planted on upland, they have made a much smaller growth than if planted on bottom-land, which is their natural habitat.

I procured the nuts from T. V. Munson, nurseryman, of Dallas, Texas. They were selected nuts and better than any I have ever seen in market. The few nuts the trees bore this year were not so large as the originals, but I expect better results from now on. The trees seem to be entirely hardy. Neither severe winters nor drouths of summer seem to have affected them.

The pecan is said to be difficult to propagate by grafting or budding, and of course such trees are necessarily expensive. I shall send for a few this spring if I can get some of my neighbors to send with me.

As I said in a previous article, I have waited fourteen years to see these trees begin to bear—a long time to wait, but I have enjoyed cultivating them and knowing I had something out of the ordinary routine of farm-production. I feel paid for my labor whether I ever get much pecuniary reward out of the venture or not. I deprecate the prevailing spirit of commercialism, which measures everything by the dollar standard. I want to make a small part of the earth better for my life and labor. Some day, in the dim and distant future, this grove will be a stately nut-bearing forest, and it is a constant comfort to think that generations yet unborn will bless my memory for having been the author of its existence.

I have growing on my farm hickory nuts, black walnuts, chestnuts, pecans, Japanese walnuts, and one lone butternut, all bearing or beginning to bear, and I have named my place "Nutwood Farm." I believe every one should name his farm as a matter of pride in his place and respect for his calling. It is an old English custom that is worthy of perpetuation. Some years ago several families of English immigrants moved temporarily into the same house. They at once named it "Bedlam Place," and had their mail thus addressed. Surroundings or circumstances will usually suggest an appropriate name, and if it does not at the time seem particularly appropriate, events may make it so.

A prominent farmer and writer for the agricultural press, who lives in the northern part of this county, several years ago named his place "Hopeful Farm," and the very next year his family was increased by a pair of twins. It is still "Hopeful Farm," and its proprietor one of the model farmers of the county, an honor to the profession and an exemplification of good citizenship.

Excuse this digression from the subject of this article. I couldn't help it. Jefferson County. EDWIN SNYDER.

Falling Apples.

Will some reader of THE KANSAS FARMER please tell me through the columns of the paper what to do for my apple-trees? I have thirty Winter Russet trees that bear a good crop of apples each year, but the fruit does not stay on till maturity. The apples fall off one by one and are all gone before time of ripening. Do the trees need spraying, and with what kind of a mixture should the spraying be done? When is the best time to spray? Neosho County. MRS. N. A. M.

We believe the trouble to be inherent in the variety when grown in this climate. The Baldwin has the same habit here. While both varieties are favorites in some of the apple-growing districts, we have never known them to be recommended for our State by experienced growers. It is probable that spraying would not help the difficulty.

Care of Orchard in Winter.
E. F. STEPHENS, CRETE, NEB.

PRUNING.

Owing to the scarcity of labor, the average farmer has more work than he can possibly handle in early spring and summer. For this reason it is quite important that the orchard should be carefully and intelligently pruned any time between the middle of

October to the middle of March. We have eighty acres in our home orchards. We have, so far, had three men pruning in the orchard the greater portion of the time since they finished pruning and covering the vineyard about the first of December.

Theoretically, it is considered better to trim a tree when the wood is not frozen. Practically, we pay no attention to this, but prune whenever the weather is such that our workmen can endure that class of work. It will probably take at least four weeks longer to finish the work.

With young trees we aim to remove such shoots or branches as would, in their future growth, make the tree too dense in head. While we have to be careful not to expose the main limbs to the sunlight, yet a comparatively open head gives the fruit a larger size and better color and enables the orchardist to spray more effectively. We must not, in Nebraska, trim to the quite open form used in New England, since that would expose the main limbs to sunscald. A very dense head helps to guard against the harm of hail. Between these two extremes lies the medium course in pruning.

Our older orchards have been planted twenty to thirty-five years. In these orchards we aim to remove the water-sprouts and occasional dead limbs. Where the tree has attained an age of thirty years or more, and some of the wood has weakened, we oftentimes select a few of the stronger water-shoots and with the help of these form new heads.

A portion of our orchards were planted 14 by 28, and some of the trees as near as 12½ by 25, with the intention of cutting out alternate trees later when there was lack of sufficient room. In pursuance of this plan, where all of the trees are of nearly equal vigor, we trim alternate trees to fan form and thus prolong by three or four years their period of usefulness. By fan form is meant the narrowing of the tree to six to eight feet, thus giving the permanent trees more room to develop in proper form. Where trees are of unequal vigor or value, we often find it advantageous to cut out the weaker trees.

RABBITS.
Rabbits are very destructive to young orchards and oftentimes girdle

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are just as good Seeds as money can buy.
You will be interested in the many novelties, beautiful, odd flowers, rare, delicious fruits and uncommon vegetables, all easily grown in your own garden. Flowers, vegetables or grains—all are equally good. The prices are the lowest at which reliable seed can be sold. You cannot afford to buy Seed until you have fully investigated ours.
Great Seed Offer
Low prices and high quality our specialty. Liberal packages of free seed with every order. Special prices to purchasers of large quantities.
None better at any price. Get our **FREE Catalogue—WRITE TODAY.**
Great Northern Seed Co., Dept. 10, Rockford, Ill.

2c CONCORD GRAPE VINES
All healthy, vigorous, true to name.
25 Budded Peach Trees \$1.00 250 due-bill and catalog free. Freight paid on \$10.00 orders.
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box L, Fairbury, Neb.

Flower Garden Seeds
Selected list. Varieties especially suited for attractive yard gardens and cut flowers. Good seeds. Popular prices. Price list free.
S. C. Figgott, Dept. D, Quincy, Ill.

SEED CORN
Ear or Shelled at Farmers' Prices. Selected, Butted, Graded, Tested.
GRAIN, GRASS, VEGETABLE SEEDS
J. B. Armstrong & Son, Originators of the Seed Corn Business. Catalog Free. Shenandoah, Iowa.

ONE MAN
Can sow more grain with a Cahoon hand broadcast seed sower than six men can sow by hand. 5 acres per hour is a fair average for the Cahoon, and the seed is distributed evenly, with a great saving of time.
The Cahoon Hand Seed Sower
is a practical machine for any size farm. It increases the farmers profit both ways—in better crops raised, and time and seed saved. Write for new book "Sowing for Results" and 50th anniversary Souvenir.
Goodell Co. 89 Main St., Antrim, N.H.

A Tuber FREE
We offer to our customers without charge a potato which recently sold in England for \$1.246 a single tuber.
OUR CATALOG
Our catalog (FREE) contains many varieties of vegetables which we were first to introduce. Of these we endeavor to keep a pure stock. All our seed is tested. Plain instructions are given for cultivation.
J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, MARLBHEAD, MASS.

A BIG GARDEN
The year of 1906 was one of prodigal plenty on our seed farms. Never before did vegetable and farm seeds return such enormous yields.
Now we wish to gain 200,000 new customers this year and hence offer for 12c postpaid:
1 pkg. Garden City Beet . . . 10c
1 " Earliest Ripe Cabbage . . . 10c
1 " Earliest Emerald Cucumber 15c
1 " La Crosse Market Lettuce . . . 10c
1 " 13 Day Radish . . . 10c
1 " Blue Blood Tomato . . . 15c
1 " July Turnip . . . 15c
1000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seeds . . . 15c
Total \$1.00
All for 12c postpaid in order to introduce our warranted seeds, and if you will send 10c we will add one package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower, together with our mammoth plant, nursery stock, vegetable and farm seed and tool catalog.
This catalog is mailed free to all intending purchasers. Write to-day.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

GOLDEN YELLOW CALLA LILY, 5 Bulbs. 50 KINDS FLOWER SEEDS 10c
Aster, Balsam, Carnation, Calliopais, Nasturtium, Morning Glory, Pansy, Larkspur, Globes Tears, Poppy, Golden Glow, Snapdragon, Cosmos, Pink, Zinnia, Verbena, Monkey Plant, Sweet Rocket, Primrose, Ice Plant, Petunia, Castor Oil Beans, Portulaca, Candytut, Sweet Peas.
5 CHAMPION BULBS.
The Summer Hyacinth, Golden Lily, Humming Bird, Gladiolus, Giant Tuberoses, Baby Breath Oxalis, all this beautiful collection of seeds and bulbs only 10c. In silver or 5c. stamps to pay the cost for packing and postage. Order quick and be sure of this grand offer—only 10 cents.
NEW ENGLAND NURSERY, E1 BOSTON, MASS.

SEED CORN.

THAT BEATS THEM ALL.

Pure Bred—Thoroughly matured and well dried; hand picked, sorted and selected; tested and best quality; yields 20 to 40 bu. more per acre than ordinary sorts, and has often made 100 bushels per acre.

SEED OATS

Try some of our new improved varieties this year. They are bright, clean and pure stock; are harder, more vigorous and yield better; strictly Iowa grown new crop, at low prices. Our big annual illustrated descriptive catalog of all Farm and Garden seeds mailed FREE if you mention this paper.

RATEKINS' SEED HOUSE, - SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

YIELD COUNTS

The Famous Hildreth Yellow Seed Corn, winner of first premium and sweepstakes at Hutchinson State Fair, and Corn-Breeders' Contest at Manhattan. Our corn won second in yield (103 bushels per acre) and the acre measured was not given any special treatment whatever. We have a large amount of good seed for sale. Write early for price. The Deming Ranch, J. G. Haney, Mgr., Oswego, Kans.



FOR 10 Cts.

Five pkts. of our new Early Flowering Carnations, Scarlet, White, Pink, Maroon, Yellow. Bloom in 90 days from seed, large, double, fragrant and fine colors. All 5 pkts with cultural directions and big catalogue for 10c. postpaid. Will make 5 lovely beds of flowers for your garden, and many pots of lovely blossoms for your windows in winter.

Catalogue for 1907—Greatest Book of New Cities—Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs, Fruits, 150 pages, 500 cuts, many plates—will be mailed Free to all who ask for it.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.

Oats

Largest Growers of Oats, Farm and Vegetable Seeds in America.

FREE

Our mammoth 148-page Plant and Tool Catalogue is mailed free to all intending buyers, or send 6c. in stamps and receive free samples of new Two Foot Long Oats and other cereals and Big Seed Catalogue Free.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
La Crosse, Wis.

SEEDS Mo. Valley Seed Co.

Established 1870.

The kind that produce results. Reliable northern grown, thoroughly tested and true to name. Field, Flower and Garden. Our specialties, Alfalfa, Clover and Timothy. Write for prices. Special Chick feed, Incubators, Poultry Supplies, all kinds. Write for big catalog free.

HORTICULTURAL SUPPLIES—We are the largest Horticultural Supply House in the west. Target Brand Arsenate of Lead and Disparane, a guaranteed exterminator of all leaf eating insects.

Target Brand Quick Bordeaux, Target Brand Scale Destroyer, Meyers Celebrated Spray Pumps, Empire King Spray Pumps, Chemicals, all kinds for spraying. Write for free catalog telling how and when to spray.

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BEST EVER GROWN

A wonderful big catalog FREE Full of engravings of every variety, with prices lower than other dealers'. Oldest reliable seed grower in America. No old seed. All fresh. They will grow or will refund money. Big Lot Extra Packages Free with Every Order. Send yours and your neighbor's address. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

5 MILLION PACKAGES OF SEEDS

Martha Washington Collection

40 KINDS ONLY 10c.

of Aster, Balsam, Pansy, Sweet Pea, Pink, Salvia, Phlox, Myosotis, Cosmos, Verbena, Petunia, Nasturtium, Cypress Vine, Heliotrope, Mignonette, with the following Bulbs FREE: One Dewey Lily (as above), 1 Begonia, 1 Freesia, 1 Tuberosa, 1 Gladiolus.

All of the above sent, postpaid, for 10 cents in coin or stamps. Order early. Avoid the rush.

VICTOR NURSERY, El BOSTON, MASS.

trees four to five inches in diameter. In our Western commercial orchards we have used white arsenic mixed with an equal portion of flour. Cut apples into quarters; dip the cut surfaces of the apples into water and then in the poison. The flour will cause the arsenic to adhere to the apple a longer time. Distribute these poisoned quarters of apples once in two weeks.

Here is another remedy. Purchase tobacco stems from the cigarmaker and steep a strong solution of tobacco. When this is cool, add a pail of blood from the slaughter house and a small amount of flour to make it slightly adhesive. This is applied to the trunk of the tree with a swab. It is more comfortable in cold weather if you apply this while yet warm. If not convenient to obtain the blood, then soap, crude carbolic acid, or red pepper may be used in place of blood.

A Home Vineyard for \$2.48.

The Iowa Nursery Company is a live hustling organization. They are up-to-date in nursery management and grow first-class stock. Not only that, but they are in touch with the modern spirit of progress and advance in business methods. Some time ago they conceived the idea that a nursery man should not only furnish his customers good stock, but that he should give them the benefit of his experience and special knowledge in the selection of varieties. The best plan it seemed to them, was to make up special collections of the most approved kinds, those that they knew were reliable and would give the most satisfaction to the planter. They have offered through our columns a number of these collections and their sales have been phenomenal.

In this issue they present the matter of a home vineyard—75 vines, the best varieties to plant. You do not need to look through the catalogues or to waste time consulting authorities as to the best sorts. If you want a good vineyard for your home, send them \$2.48 and you have it. It will come to you in due season, carefully packed and all charges paid. While this will seem a reasonable price to our readers, the Nursery Company gives away a valuable collection of premiums, a full list of which can be seen in their advertisement in another column.

One of the leaders in the West in the movement for better seed-corn is John D. Ziller, of Hiawatha, Kan. Mr. Ziller's reputation as a careful breeder of seed-corn is shown by the fact that last year he shipped seed-corn to Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri Nebraska, Washington, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Old Mexico, and many points in Kansas. During the ordering season he averaged 50 letters each day. The highest day's receipts in small orders totaled \$296. He was compelled to return \$1,800 in checks because he did not have a sufficient supply to fill all orders. He should be able this season to fill all orders, as he has a much larger supply. He doubtless has seed of better quality than ever before. He was greatly pleased at the way his corn behaved this year. One day he walked down one row 90 rods long and found only one barren stalk. Mr. Ziller's methods are most careful at every stage. After the corn is gathered it is selected and sorted, the ends shelled off, and the corn then stored in vermin-proof houses, where it is also protected from extremes of temperature. You can order now for future delivery. This is a good plan on account of the great demand. When Mr. Ziller's supply is exhausted he is through selling seed, as he sells only what he himself raises. He is planning a contest this year, offering a prize for the best yield from one acre of ground. The particulars of this contest will be found in his catalogue. Send for a free copy. Mr. and Mrs. Ziller also raise Barred Plymouth Rock fowls, and good ones, too. In writing tell Mr. Ziller where you saw his advertisement.

Stannard's Great Remedy.

C. A. Stannard, Emporia, writes: "As Spring approaches, the effect of lice and mange on your live stock will become more apparent and you will appreciate the detrimental effect these parasites are having on your stock. It is absolutely unnecessary to be troubled with either of these pests. If you will dip your live stock in good season they can be free from lice and mange. I would like to have you try a barrel of my Processed Crude Oil. It is a combination of lime, sulfur, and carbon with pure crude oil as a base, and I say to you from actual, practical experience that there is no preparation on the market as effectual. The following letter is a sample of many that I received:

Corder, Mo., Jan. 21, 1907.

Mr. C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans. Dear Sir:—Please send me a barrel of your Processed Crude Oil. I think it is the best dip on the market.

Very truly yours, W. F. CORBIN.

"Mr. Corbin is one among the best breeders of Berkshire hogs in Missouri. He has used my Processed Crude Oil for more than a year. Testimonials of this kind that come without solicitation and with repeated orders are the best evidences that I can give you of the satisfaction this preparation is giving. See advertisement on page 177 of this issue."

Manure-Spreader.

When you buy a manure-spreader, see that the main frame is made of oak or hard-wood, as all the machinery is carried on the main frame, and if it twists out of shape it causes cramping and binding, hard draught, and breakage. The machine should have an oak, ash or hickory pole the same as a farm wagon. The Great Western spreader is made of the best of material. It will pay you to investigate it.

ALFALFA SEED

less. Write for prices. McBETH & KINNISON, Kansas grown. Highest award at St. Louis for best alfalfa seed in world. Crop of 1906. Also Cane and Millet. Macaroni Wheat and other Field Seeds in carload lots or Garden City, Kans.

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.

SEED CORN

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

SEEDS

Field, Garden, Flower. Fresh and reliable. Do not disappoint. Have you tried them? If not, try them now. My catalog tells about them. WRITE FOR IT, and secure SEEDS that BRING SUCCESS. High Grade Clover, Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet, Cane, Seed Oats, Seed Corn. Tell me your wants. I can fill them and please you. T. LEE ADAMS, 417 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo

SHAWNEE NURSERY CO., TOPEKA, KANS.

Fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, small fruits, hedge plants, roses, bulbs, herbaceous plants, etc. We employ no agents. We sell direct to the planter at reduced prices. Send for catalogue and price list.

Western Seeds for Western Planters

The Barteldes Seed Company

Lawrence, Kans.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Denver, Colo.

Complete Stocks of GARDEN, FIELD and GRASS SEEDS, Clipper Mills, Garden Implements, Fertilizers, etc. Write now for Free 1907 Garden Seed Catalogue.

BEST FOR THE WEST

Plant the seed best adapted to your soil. The Missouri Seed Co. have made a study of the kind of seed best adapted to the old and new sections of the West and Southwest, and handle no other. Be sure to get our large seed book. No better seed grown for irrigated ground. Address SEEDS MISSOURI SEED CO., 1434-26 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

TESTED SEEDS

Are the kind that grow—that can be depended upon to produce bountifully

OUR SEEDS ARE TESTED

And that is why they give such perfect satisfaction. Our big catalogue tells all about them. Its Free. You'll find it different from others: It contains no "windy" stories, no misrepresentations. It's a good, honest book and you'll like it; you'll like our way of doing business and you'll like our seed. If you want thoroughly tested seed—seed that will grow, send for our Catalogue. Do it now.

ZIMMERMAN SEED CO., 625 Quincy, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

110 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Missouri Strawberry Plants that Pay to Plant are Kind We Grow

Our acreage this year is very large and we have a large quantity of first-class plants. Our fields were all under mulch early and we are sure we can furnish our customers with the very best plants possible. We also grow large quantities of other small fruit plants. Our new catalog is different from any catalog you have ever read. It contains valuable information to the fruit grower. It will pay every fruit grower to have a copy. It is free.

Address F. W. DIXON, Holton, Kans.

FERRY'S Seeds

prove their worth at harvest time. After over fifty years of success, they are pronounced the best and surest by careful planters everywhere. Your dealer sells them. 1907 Seed Annual free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

LIGHTNING GASOLINE ENGINE

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE, 3 TO 25 H.P. NEW PLAN FOR COOLING CYLINDER

Reduces Water Tank to a Few Gallons Send for Catalog.—Special Farm-Engines

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

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 "Brether 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 _____

Dairy Interests

The Dairy-Cow.

W. W. MARPLE, CHICAGO, BEFORE THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

I did not come here over 500 miles in response to a call from your secretary and leave duties at home of the most urgent and important character, having in mind that I could entertain you or give you any information that you did not already possess. I have come to discharge an obligation and liquidate an indebtedness I owe your untiring zealous worker in the interest of Kansas and Kansas people, who I understand has charge of this special feature of your program, the associate editor of THE KANSAS FARMER, I. D. Graham. I come to show an appreciation for myself and for the people of my own country for what you have taught us, and I come for the exhilarating influence of such air as is only found in your ideal and delightful climate and to get inspiration and enthusiasm that always come to me at a Kansas meeting and when I am with Kansas people. The only apology I have to offer for this attempt is the character and importance of the subject I am here to discuss, and if I succeed in uttering one single word that would cause any one of you to hold the Kansas dairy-cow in higher esteem; that would induce you to surround her with environments that would extend her field of usefulness; that would convince you that the discussion of her business and her product should always be entertained in your most important deliberations; and that would increase your zeal and your love of home sufficient to assure your assistance in placing Kansas as near the top of dairy States as it is of corn, wheat, and alfalfa States, then I will have accomplished something and the reward will be more than commensurate with the effort.

An old colored preacher in a good-sized town in Arkansas appeared before a colored congregation to preach for the first time. He said: "Brethren, I have a one-dollar sermon, a two-dollar sermon, and a five-dollar sermon. If the deacons will pass the hat, I can determine which one to give."

I'm not so fortunate as the old darkey; I wish I was. I wouldn't wait for any collection, neither would I hesitate a minute in my decision. I would give you the five-dollar sermon.

From my point of view, the client I am appointed to represent is worthy of the most able defense, and as one of her chaperons on this, the occasion of her debut into a select circle of Kansas society, I regret my inability to give her a more distinguished and a more impressive introduction. She is worthy of a place in the most exclusive and select circle. There is no assemblage in which she is a guest that is not made more attractive and more popular by her presence, no matter how distinguished the gathering. Notwithstanding this animal's fame and distinction and unnumbered meritorious qualities, there is probably no more prominent characteristic in her composition than modesty, and it is because of this admirable quality, so apparent to everybody, that I am relieved to some extent of the most painful embarrassment in my effort to present her claims and extol her virtues and talk to you of her wonderful work.

THE ENTRANCE OF THE DAIRY-COW.

The dairy-cow needs no introduction to Kansas, neither does Kansas need any introduction to the dairy-cow. Each has done much for the other. The most intimate relationship exists. The most cordial and pronounced friendship is apparent. When she entered this vast domain, on her first invasion of these broad acres, she passed through the gateway of opportunity, and sometimes it would seem that she realized the situation and appreciated the conditions. She was recognized as a potent factor in the substantial progress of agriculture and commerce in Kansas, and as she started on her noble mission, she was received with

open arms and grateful hearts in some localities. Her efforts were appreciated by many. Her cause was championed by a few good, strong, influential, brainy men in Kansas who had no peers in all the domain of agriculture throughout the world. Under this regime she prospered and grew in favor and popularity, until little by little she worked herself into good society and finally through the assistance of her Kansas friends, prominent among whom are I. D. Graham, Secretary Coburn, and Prof. Oscar Erf, she became the belle.

For the recognition given her in this meeting, I come to you with the grateful acknowledgements of not only the Kansas dairymen and of those whose interests in Kansas are closely allied through social, commercial, and industrial channels, but of over 20 millions of people who are engaged in dairying and whose revenue comes from the same source.

DIFFERENT IMPRESSIONS OF DIFFERENT PEOPLE.

There is a great deal of truth in the statement that we each make our own dictionary. This may not be true in its broadest sense, but in matters of detail it is literally true. Did you ever go into a blacksmith shop, pick up a piece of iron, and drop it without being told? If the blacksmith asks you what's the matter, you say it's hot. He picks it up and holds it without any inconvenience or annoyance and says it isn't. Your definition of hot is not the same.

Did you ever offer to help your wife wash the dishes? After she has gotten everything ready, you stick your hand into the water, jerk it out and "holler." You say something you wouldn't like your children to hear and your wife gives you a shove and says, "Oh, go away, baby; that water isn't hot," and she puts her hands in and washes them without any inconvenience and lets you wipe them. Your definition of hot was not the same.

If I were to ask each man in this audience for his definition of a beautiful woman, one would have her a blonde, one a brunette, one tall, another short, one large, another small. If you are a married man, your idea of a beautiful woman would be in harmony with the type of woman your wife is. If you are not married, your sweetheart would be your ideal.

If I were to ask 100 women for the definition of a handsome man, I apprehend I would have 100 varieties. Some would have black hair, some light, some gray, and some red. Some would have a full beard, some a mustache, some a goatee, some sideburns, and some smooth-faced. They would be tall, short, light, heavy, and a varied assortment.

There are a thousand opinions about a beautiful hat, a pretty dress, a handsome suit, etc. Each opinion is a personal definition of the article referred to.

All horses are flesh and blood. They all have legs and tails and ears and eyes and hair, etc., and yet in thinking of a horse we associate ideas that are at wide variance. One man thinks of him as a heavy built draft-horse, another of a driving-horse, another of a race-horse, and each wonders what in the world the others can see in their favorite horses. It is those animals that portray fully their definition of a horse that are the least attractive. In fact, over where I was raised in Missouri there are a great many people that could never see any beauty in a horse because of his short ears.

The hog-fancier and breeder, as well as the feeder, associate with the word hog just such an animal as he has chosen for his breed, or such an animal as he has been impressed with through some other person's experience. One man's hog is black, one spotted, one white, one red, etc. The shape and form of these hogs differ as well as their color. I am told that in Georgia the only hog that is attractive is one that is built for speed, so that he can keep out of the way of a dog and a negro.

This same principle might be illustrated by a similar reference to everything, and among the many animals

**CREAM SEPARATOR
ADVISE WORTH NOTING**

(Copy)

Dayton, Ohio, January 1, 1907.

At the close of our first year's work operating under the "Hand Separator" plan we find that our success has been fully up to expectations.

One of the main points of doubt with us was the ability to produce a high grade butter from cream so gathered, but the year's demand for our butter and the many high scores we have received has proved that the "Hand Separator" plan is the best both for creamery and patron.

When we decided to enter upon this system we naturally desired to place the best separator with the farmer and our previous experience with power machines and with such hand separators as were in our territory had demonstrated to us that the De Laval was the most satisfactory. While the first cost to the patron may be a little more and our margin of profit is less than on many others, our year's experience has demonstrated to us that our choice was wisely made.

We are now receiving cream from about fifteen hundred hand separators, 90 per cent of which are De Laval machines, and we believe we can truthfully say that in each instance they are highly satisfactory.

We have renewed our contract another year for the De Laval agency and our prospects are very bright for even a better year than the one just passed.

THE CONOVER CREAMERY CO.,
By Victor A. Conover, Gen'l Mgr.

The Conover Co. are the biggest "Farm Separator cream-gatherers east of Illinois, having built up their immense business through patrons who are almost exclusively DE LAVAL users. At the 1906 Ohio State Fair their butter scored 98 and highest of all exhibits. If you would profit by their experience send for a DE LAVAL catalogue and the name of our nearest local agent. Write to-day before your cows begin to freshen.

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interesting. It's the cream separator that will double your dairy profits while cutting your work in two. You can buy it direct from their money saving factory at

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Saving you at least twenty to fifty per cent, and it's guaranteed to be made of the best materials and by the best mechanics. We guarantee high quality and lowest prices owing to our new selling plan direct from the factory at wholesale prices. You can't afford to be without a cream separator when high grade machines are offered at such low prices.

The Davis has all up-to-date improvements, low down supply tank, enclosed gearing. A bowl made perfect from the start, making it unnecessary to balance it with soft metal as is the case with all others. The Davis bowl is never out of balance, skims heavy or thin cream and is guaranteed to always get the last drop.

To those who appreciate the money making and saving possibilities of the Davis—to those who wish the best at lowest prices, we will gladly send our Money Saving Catalogue No. 125 upon request. Cut out this ad, write your name on the margin or send a postal request right now, this minute, before you forget, as this ad may not appear again. The catalogue will come to you at once FREE.

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GETS BIGGEST PROFITS FROM MILK

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Holds World's Record for Cleanest Skimming.

It's the bowl that skims the cream. Inside the U. S. bowl are only two, simple, easy-to-clean, strong parts, but it gets all the cream—the World's Record guarantees it. Our free, new book shows four pictures of the bowl, explains why it skims cleanest and how it made the World's Record.

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BY HIS WIFE

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that are the subjects of discussion at this convention, there is probably none that presents so many types in accordance with the different ideals as the cow. I admit that to the cattleman and to the casual observer the dairy-cow is the least attractive, and yet to the man in Milwaukee whose cow produced last year 1,060 pounds of butter in 365 successive days I apprehend that his Guernsey cow, with her long, thin neck, large paunch, large udder extending well forward, long, high rump, dish face, broad loins, lean shoulders, deep chest, and full, bright eyes, is the most beautiful animal in the world.

The man in Holland whose Holstein cow produced over 1,100 pounds of butter in one year has the most intense admiration for her, notwithstanding her type. From these observations we are forced to conclude that the definition of beauty itself is an uncertain and a varied one. You ask a man about the most beautiful horse he ever saw and he will say it was a black horse; another man says he don't understand how he can call a black horse pretty. His idea is a sorrel; another a bay, and so on. We have an old bay horse at our house that my wife drives nearly every day in the summer. He has none of the marks of a carriage horse, and yet when she takes the children and drives along the Lake Shore, where she meets thousands of teams, she compares old Tom with every one of them and there has never yet been an instance that Tom didn't take first premium for actual beauty.

It has been said of Bostonians that if every house in Boston was swept away by a cyclone and there was not a building left anywhere, to them Boston would still be there and the reason given is that Boston is a State of mind. We are forced to believe that beauty is strictly a state of mind.

While to many of us the dairy type is the most beautiful, I am not unmindful of the fact that very naturally a large number of this association are in a state of mind that would render it unwise to introduce this noble animal (with all of her excellent traits of character and her acknowledged usefulness) on the basis of beauty. While I will reserve the right to exhibit her in the sweepstakes ring, for the present I will enter her in a different class, and in this class I am sure she will appeal to the beefman and the horseman and the hogman and the sheepman and the muleman and every man as being meritorious in the highest degree.

THE PRIMA DONNA OF THE PRAIRIES.

I can imagine your standing and looking at this, the most useful of all animals in all ages, and as you have concluded she is homely, I ask you tonight to remember the most beautiful song that Kansas ever heard, as she came at eventide from across the distant prairies swinging her head with the proud air of a prima donna and chanting in low, solemn tones an anthem of hope to Kansas mothers and Kansas children, keeping time to the music of silver dollars at a ratio of 16 to 1 as they dropped into the banks of Kansas to be drawn on as necessary to supply the wants of a people over whose destinies she seemed to have such wonderful control

Ben Butler was a prominent factor in American politics and American history, and yet I think you will agree with me that he would have had no chance to capture the prize at a beauty show.

Abraham Lincoln was a statesman whose equal has never been known. He was a general such as the world never knew before. The whole Nation knew him to love him, and yet he could doubtless have emptied a house or dismissed an audience of his most loyal admirers in three minutes had he attempted to sing a solo.

Henry Grady, of Atlanta, electrified and held spellbound his hearers when he made that memorable speech at the banquet in Boston, the influence of which hastened the reuniting of a divided people and made us a unit with one Government and one flag, and yet had he prepared with his own hands that banquet, I doubt not he would have been in no condition to talk and

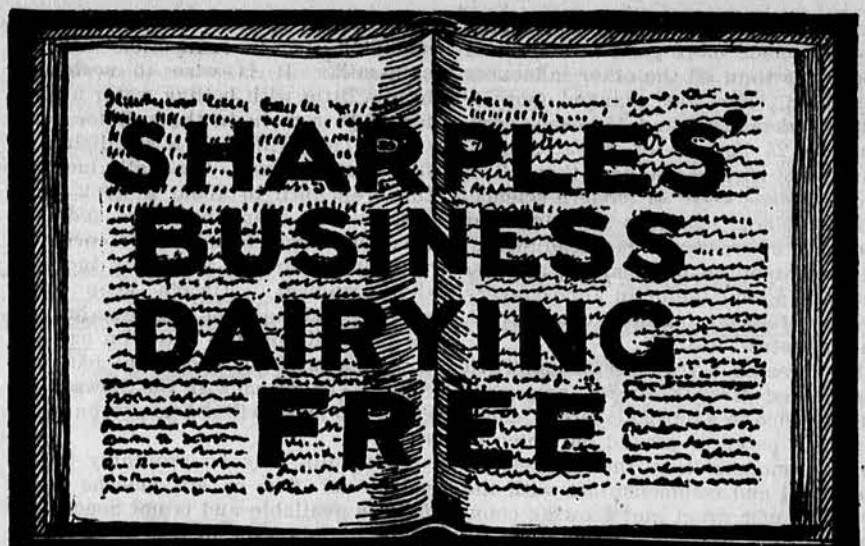
the rest would have been too sick to hear.

Henry Ward Beecher in one of his lectures compared the world to a piano. The people were the keys and God was the performer. Like the combination of noises produced by the sounding-board through the touch of different keys in the aggregate of which the most pleasing music was made, so was the most perfect harmony produced in the world through our Creator's manipulation of the keys. It's a sublime thought beautifully expressed. The high soprano keys of a piano are necessary, but absolutely useless by themselves. The low, deep bass keys are just as necessary and just as useless by themselves. When associated together through the manipulation of a Padarewski, the effect is harmony and the result is soothing and inspiring to the person who would have listened to either one by itself with disgust. If the bass and soprano parts of a piano are constructed by different persons, there can be no cause for jealousy. They were each benefactors; they are each directly responsible for what the other accomplishes. The result of each is due to the assistance of the other. So honors are easy. The most beautiful part of a piano is the case and the keys, and yet in the discussion of pianos, either for entertainment or instruction, there would be an assembling of every part from the most obscure minute little screw to the great big handsomely carved mahogany legs. You could not help but admire the shape of the instrument, its design, its plan, possibly its color. It appeals to you as being symmetrical and proportioned and this comes to you at a glance, but when you have explained to you carefully the office performed by each thing, although at first that part which comes to your view when it is all opened up may be repulsive, you become interested and you examine the wires and the pegs and the felt and the screws and the sounding-board, and it grows more and more attractive until finally you are almost convinced that the instrument would look better if it was all left open and you actually feel that it's a shame to keep hid from view that part that is so prominent in making the enrapturing music.

This is an important lesson. We can not learn it too well, and I want to suggest that the very same principle applies to all animate creation, both human and brute, as to inanimate objects.

Jenny Lind electrified the people of two continents with her wonderful voice, and I would not forget that she got her inspiration from the vast audiences that greeted her everywhere and people who couldn't sing a bit.

We think of George Washington, of Lincoln, of McKinley, of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Lee, of Patrick Henry, and Webster and Blackstone and Blaine and Ingalls, of Beecher and Talmage and Moody and Sam Jones, of Booth and Barrett and Denman Thompson and Joe Jefferson and Mary Anderson and Lottie and Sarah Bernhardt and Lillie Langtry, of Madame Calve and Melba and Patti and Jennie Lind, of Child and Carnegie and Astor and Tilden, of Hill and Harriman and Gould and Vanderbilt and Rockefeller, of Roosevelt and Hughes and Folk and Bryan and thousands of others in the industrial, political, social, religious, and commercial world, and after we have enumerated all of the historians, educators, lawyers, merchants, philanthropists, railroad magnates, Congressmen, Senators, and representatives of every walk of life, I want to say in all seriousness that there is not a single one of them that is more important or more necessary in harmonizing the interests of this world than the retiring, modest, pure, Christian mother who raised a family of children in a sod house in Western Kansas, or the good, true, indulgent, loyal husband and father who, in the obscurity of his surroundings, protected that family, provided for their comfort, and assisted in making that home, though ever so humble, the most sacred place on earth and a monument to the highest type of civilization, a true American home.



Contains all the money-making points of dairying. Among the subjects treated you will find How to Feed, What to Feed, When to Feed, What Foods Produce Most Milk, How to Take Care of Milk-Producing Foods, How to Feed Silage, the Care of the Milch Cow, and many other profitable and practical suggestions that help swell the profits of the dairyman. With the book we will send additional information telling you how and why you can get the most out of you milk by using the

Sharples Tubular Cream Separator

We guarantee that with a Tubular you can get 50 per cent more cream over the old pan method of skimming, and 6 per cent over any other cream separator made. Sharples Separators get all the cream and the Tubular is the easiest running, easiest cared for, and easiest kept clean. There is just one tiny piece in the bowl, the milk can is low and handy, the bearings are self oiling. Write for the "Business Dairying" at once stating number of cows you keep. Ask for booklet D. 165



Mr. S. L. Boyer, Venetia, Pa., says "The Tubular makes me \$255.00 yearly."

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It is a very happy assurance that we are each of some importance and that without us there would be a discord, and we have learned our lesson well when we have become thoroughly convinced that we are not the whole thing. I would rather be the smallest piece of wire in a piano and know that I was indispensable than to be the entire case and only be an ornament. I would rather be the smallest hair spring in the cheapest watch and realize I was indispensable than to be the most elaborately carved case and simply for show.

DIFFERENT MEANINGS OF THE WORD WELCOME.

The word welcome is a very popular and appropriate sign over the entrance to a business house. So we find over the entrance to stairs and offices and factories all over the country the word welcome. Sometimes in the sacred precincts of the home you find on the wall the word welcome. This is attractive to everybody. It's very suggestive and yet that doesn't mean everybody. At the end of the bridge across the river at Saginaw, Mich., there is a small saloon and written in great big letters are these words, "Welcome to All Nations Except Carrie." It is not often the exceptions are named and sometimes it is difficult to tell who they are.

The man of large mercantile interests goes to his office early and shuts himself in and commences the daily routine. In a short time the office boy brings him a card from a traveling man who wants to see him. The merchant says, tell him I don't want anything, I'm busy, can't see him. After while Mr. Baker comes in and asks for the boss. The boy goes and tells him Mr. Baker wants to see him. He sends word he's busy, come in some other day. Mr. Baker never buys much and when he does, he wants credit. After while Mr. Jones comes in. His trade amounts to about one hundred dollars a day. He tells the office boy to show Mr. Jones in. When he goes in, the merchant jumps up and grasps his hand and says, "Why, hello Jones, I was just thinking about you." Mr. Jones says, "Now I see you're busy. I don't want to bother you. I'll drop in again, nothing important. The mer-

chant says, "Sit still. I wasn't doing anything special, just looking a little matter over; don't go away," etc.

Some one goes to Washington to see the Congressman from his district, and when he sends his card into a private room where the Congressman is playing poker, he is recognized as some weak brother who wants to be postmaster, and the word goes back to him that the Congressman is very busy working on a matter that will probably take two or three days and he can't be interrupted. The next caller, he finds on investigation, is chairman of the Republican central committee in his district, and he oversets the table trying to get out in a hurry. He spends two or three days with him showing him where they keep the best whisky and introducing him to a lot of hack-drivers and poker-players and hotel-runners and public guides and a few Government clerks in the pension office, all to leave the impression that he has a large acquaintance and is exceedingly popular. I have no doubt that any of you who control even three or four legislative votes could have any one of the many candidates for Senator from Kansas at the present time meet you most any time and most any place. The man who can open the Governor's door and walk in unannounced without any fear of ruffling his feelings would be designated as having a pull.

THE CLAIM OF THE DAIRY-COW.

Now in discussing the claim of the dairy-cow, let us decide whether she has any pull or not. Some of you may say, who is she? What claim has she on our time? What influence has she? What good can she do us? Listen. Are you a politician? She controls more votes than any other factor represented in this convention. Are you a banker? She deposited more money in the banks of our country last year than came from any other one source. Are you a merchant? She bought and paid cash for more merchandise last year than any other item of agriculture. Are you a stock-raiser? She is stock. Hon. F. D. Coburn says she is the steer's mama. She is the steer's sister. Her product is the foundation of a good hog. Are you a farmer? Ex-

clusive of stock-raising as a specialty, she has made more good farms out of poor ones than all the other influences combined. She has changed more 6-bushel wheat-land and 15-bushel corn-land to 25 bushels of wheat and 75 bushels of corn to the acre than all of the combined effort of modern science.

It is seldom she does anything that seems to be worthy of big headlines in our metropolitan newspapers, and yet she is a potent factor in almost every avenue of social, political, commercial, and industrial life.

She created a little sensation when she kicked Mrs. O'Leary's lamp over and set fire to Chicago, thereby clearing off a patch of ground on which to build a modern city, the greatest in the world and commensurate with the demands of a great and growing country, making herself a benefactor instead of the instigator of a calamity.

She recently succeeded in getting her picture in one of our magazines because of a successful campaign conducted by her personally in favor of Peter Porter, of Niagara Falls, for Congress against the old-time and popular politician, James Wadsworth.

A merchant of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, makes this somewhat startling and convincing statement in evidence of the merchant's financial interest in dairying: "Four years ago my trade was \$10 to \$35 a day and nearly all on credit; now my sales average nearly \$200 a day. I keep track of cash and credit sales, and on what I think was an average Saturday I made 411 sales, 365 of them cash and 46 on credit. On an ordinary or average week day, I find out of 205 sales, 193 are cash and 12 credit. This change is all due to an increased interest in dairying."

As evidence of a community interest, I get this report from Harrison County, Missouri. Five years ago there was one separator in the county, which was a fair criterion to judge of the interest taken in this line. To-day there are from 800 to 1,000, and the income in that county for cream is probably nearly \$20,000 a month. Do you think the dairy-cow has any influence in that county?

I don't want to weary you until you are in the state of mind the congregation was that listening to a long-winded sermon of an old darkey who had taken for his text the prophets of the first and second magnitude. After preaching for something over two hours, he paused and said: "We will now take up the prophets of second magnitude. Now there is Hezekiah. What will we do with him? I say what are we going to do with Hezekiah." One of the brothers in the back part of the house who thought he had enough jumped up and said, "He can have my seat; I am going out."

Now, gentlemen, in conclusion I again thank you for the honor you have done me and in the name of the dairy-cow and dairy interests, for your recognition of her and her work, in the interest of Kansas and Kansas prosperity and progress, in the interest of Kansas homes and Kansas people, I urge you at this time to continue to give her representatives a seat in your council and the business a place in your hearts. Help to dignify the business and extend its field of usefulness.

To Raise Calves by Hand.

I am interested in young calves. I would like to know how to raise them by hand. HOMER OWEN. Smithville, Mo.

Calves should be allowed to suckle the cow until they are three days old, and if the milk of the cow is still of a viscous nature, they might be allowed to suckle for from four to five days. Whenever the milk becomes normal, the calf should be weaned. It should then be given warm, sweet milk immediately after it is milked, in a clean galvanized or tin bucket.

We prefer to allow the calf to learn to drink by letting it suck the fingers, holding its head down in the pail at the same time. After it has become accustomed to drink, which generally takes about four to five days, a little skim-milk should be added to the whole milk. Increase the proportion of skim-milk until at the end of a week the skim-milk has replaced the

whole milk. At this time a little bran should be fed in connection with the skim-milk. It is wise to scald the bran a little with boiling water and allow it to remain in the pail for some time. This will have a sterilizing effect upon the pail. Gradually increase the bran until in about a week three handfuls of bran should be fed. At this time begin to mix some cornmeal with the bran and gradually increase the cornmeal. Always keep some roughage like alfalfa or clover hay before the calf, or turn it out on pasture. A teaspoonful of blood-meal fed once a week or oftener if the bowels become too loose will act to prevent diarrhea.

Skim-milk may be profitably fed to calves for five or six months when milk is available and is not needed for other purposes, or in fact even longer than that. The weaning may be done either gradually or at once at this period, and from the experiments that we have carried on there are indications that there is no difference in the results. O. ERF.

Who Can Break a Self-Sucking Cow?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—I purchased a good Shorthorn cow some six months ago. She is a splendid milk-cow and gives plenty of milk, but I find she sucks herself. Will you please send me some information as to how I can break her of the habit? She is a very valuable cow and I do not wish to sell her. B. P. FOSTER. Ralston, Oklahoma.

Coloring Matter for Butter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to have the law which is in force now in regard to butter. I have been coloring mine in case green wheat or grass failed to give it the right color. Have served my customers for ten or fifteen years and I do not want to hurt them now. Please give me the best advice possible. CONRAD KRUGER. Ellis County. It is lawful to color butter with vegetable coloring matter.

HURT, BRUISE OR SPRAIN
ST. JACOBS OIL

THE OLD-MONK-CURE RELIEVES FROM PAIN

Price 25c and 50c

Lessons in Farm Bookkeeping.

NO. II.

BY H. G. PHELPS, BOZEMAN, MONT.

In last month's lesson, I gave the principles which govern the debiting and crediting of all accounts in the ledger. This month application has been made of those principles in making the entry to open the ledger accounts, also the subsequent entries which would occur in the daily routine of business transactions.

The accompanying journal and ledger forms will give you an idea of how those two books should appear written up. While a journal is very convenient for recording the transactions as they occur, and from which the transactions are transferred, or posted, to the ledger later, the journal may be dispensed with entirely and the transactions entered directly in the accounts to which they belong, from bills, notes, checks, or other memoranda. At this point it might be well to say that every farmer should carry a pocket memoranda book, in which to record whatever transactions occur daily. It is also suggested that every farmer would find it of very much advantage to have a bank account and pay all bills by check, even if he found it necessary to borrow the money from the bank for that purpose. A check is absolute proof of payment of money while any

FARMERS ACCOUNT BOOK

A scientific Account Book for farm bookkeeping. Specially prepared and adapted for all farm accounts. Contains 200 pages 10 to 13 inches with headings printed in for all farm and live stock accounts. Each account is accompanied by instructions as to what to charge or credit in that account—really an Automatic account book, use this book and know what your expenses are and what you are making on each department of your business. Price \$2.00 prepaid to any part of the United States. Money back if you want it. Descriptive circular mailed on request. Ten cents in stamps will bring you a 50-page INSTRUCTOR in Business Writing and Lettering, regular price \$1.00. Address

H. G. PHELPS & CO.,
Bozeman, Mont.

other form of voucher is only presumptive evidence; and, too, it is much easier to keep the cash account correctly when checks are used.

Now, to the lesson presented. The ledger accounts have been arranged as related to the proprietor's account: The loss and gain account follows the proprietor's account because all losses and gains will be transferred into this account and the net gain or net loss

Journal		Page	
L.P.	Date	Debit	Credit
	Jan 2, 1907		
5	Cash	800	
4	Live Stock	700	
1	To John Wylie Investment on this date		1500
4	Live Stock	300	
5	To Cash		300
	Bought 15 2-year old steers for cash		
5	Cash	600	
4	To Live Stock		600
	Sold 20 head of steers to J. West		
3	Farm Expense	75	
5	To Cash		75
	Blacksmithing \$20		
	Grocery bill 25		
	Labor 30		
4	Live Stock	200	
5	To Cash		200
	Bought 50 tons clover hay for feeding at \$4.00		
5	Cash	800	
4	To Live Stock		800
	Sold 20 head of steers to J. Moore for cash		
		3475	3675

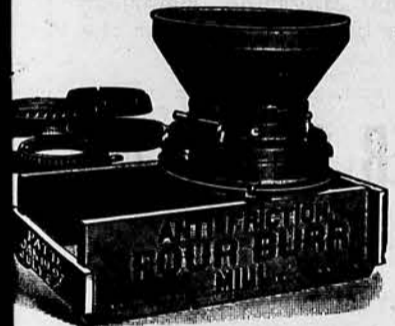
John Wylie (Proprietor)				Page	
Date	Explanation	Debit	Credit	Explanation	Credit
				Jan 2	1500
Loss & Gain					
Losses			Gains		
Farm Expense					
1907 Cost					
Jan 5		75			
Live Stock					
1907 Cost			1907 Sales		
Jan 2		700	Jan 4		600
" 3		300	" 15		600
" 10		200			
Cash					
1907 Received			1907 Paid out		
Jan 2		800	Jan 3		300
" 4		600	" 5		75
" 15		800	" 10		200

...ll be transferred from it into his account at the end of the year. Farm expense and the live stock accounts are the only loss and gain accounts presented in this lesson.

Taking the opening entry in the journal, it will be noticed that the proprietor, John Wylie, invested only cash and live stock, and that his account is credited for the sum of the two resources invested. He might have had other resources, as suggested in the first lesson, also liabilities, but the limited space allotted to these lessons would not permit of a greater variety of items for the opening entry. At these will be sufficient for illustration. All subsequent entries are such as would occur in daily routine.

Take a good look at the journal. It has two columns debit and credit; then look across at the ledger. It has two columns, also debit and credit, only a little farther apart. Now, in posting from the journal to the ledger, every amount in the debit column of the journal is transferred to the debit column of some account in the ledger indicated by the name opposite the journal amount. Then if every item in the debit column of the journal is posted to the debit column of the ledger and every credit item to the credit column, the debit and credit columns of the ledger would each add up as does the journal columns. Thus, it will be seen that if the journal balances and is properly posted to the ledger, the ledger itself must be in balance, and we have what is termed double-entry bookkeeping—the only method of any value as regards results.

Next month I will show this same journal properly closed. The mechanical part of closing a ledger is just as important as any other, and is not usually well done.



Practical Test on Grinding Feed.

The persons whose names are given below are the owners of the Anti-Friction Four-Burr Mogul Mills No. 1 and No. 2, manufactured by the Bovee Roller & Furnace Works, Waterloo, Ia. And in reply to an inquiry as to the amount of grain they could grind their respective mills, sent in the following amounts that each ground in half hour:

F. Rehman, Frederick, Ill.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 22½ bu. ear corn.

O. Mechem, Clarion, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 44½ bu. ear corn.

H. Maldon, Marysville, Kans.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 29½ bushels shelled corn.

M. Nicholson, Hill City, Kans.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 49½ bushels shelled corn.

James Smith, Little River, Kans.—Ground in 30 min. on Mogul No. 1 74 bu. shelled corn.

Polph Just, Funk, Neb.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 44 bu. shelled corn.

W. G. Gible, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 47 bu. ear corn.

H. Scherr, Trempealeau, Wis.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 28 bu. ear corn.

J. Barron, Ward, S. D.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 38 bu. ear corn.

D. Johnson, Palmer, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 78½ bu. ear corn.

W. T. VanDusen, Westmoreland, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 35½ bu. shelled corn.

G. Amos, Indianola, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 32 bu. in 30 min.

B. Brandt, Council Bluffs, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 41½ bushels-cob-meal.

E. McCoy, Morrison, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 96 half-bushels.

J. Lindstrom, Bishop Hill, Ill.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 20 bu. ear corn in 30 min.

Henry L. Kroeger, Davenport, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 28½ bushels shelled corn.

Harry T. Wilson, Little River, Kans.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 38 bushels shelled corn.

Walter H. Patton, Savanna, Ill.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 30 bushels shelled corn.

Turnbull, Jr., Spur, Ill.—Ground on Mogul No. 1, 1,035 lbs. shelled corn in 30 min.

A. Nycum, Nickerson, Kans.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 26 bushels shelled corn.

W. Kugel, Luana, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 32 bu. ear corn.

Harry Mastaller, Mansfield, S. D.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 26 bushels shelled corn.

E. Loupee, Laurel, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 25½ bu. shelled corn.

F. W. Bues, Kewanee, Ill.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 22 bu. ear corn.

Louise Clouse, Galva, Ill.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 25½ bu. ear corn and 31 bu. shelled corn.

E. Delfs, Vinton, Ia.—Ground on Mogul Mill in 30 min. 36 bu. ear corn.

Y. Wildman, Skiddeo, Okla.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 22½ bu. ear corn.

Warren Edlow, Fedora, S. D.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 34 bu. shelled corn.

Ira Hempy, Lisbon, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 30 bu. shelled corn.

Ira W. McClure, Edgerton, Minn.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 34 bu. shelled corn.

John Klahn, Sunbury, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 31½ bu. ear corn.

G. W. Toeter, Toeterville, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 34 bu. ear corn.

Ihnke Harms, Le Mars, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 27 bu. and 25 lbs. shelled corn.

C. W. DeWald, Armour, S. D.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 34 bu. ear corn.

James Shufflin, Anamosa, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 25 bu.

Frank Leupold, Estherville, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 63 half bushels corn-and-cob-meal.

Jerry Lebeda, Caldwell, Kans.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 24½ bu. ear corn, 34½ bu. shelled corn.

Henry Lenz, Wessington, S. D.—Ground on Mogul Mill No. 2 in 30 min. 23 bu. shelled corn.

H. H. Goertzen, Hillsboro, Kans.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 27 bu. shelled corn.

M. Wilsey, Center Point, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 31 bu. cob and corn meal.

Mr. Stava, Linwood, Neb.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 23½ bu. shelled corn.

J. S. Hoover, Detroit, Kans.—Ground on Mogul Mill in 30 min. 44 bu. shelled corn, 30½ bu. ear corn.

J. W. Brogan, Vail, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 1 in 30 min. 102 half bushels of ear corn.

W. S. Ruhl, Rosendale, Mo.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 28 bu. shelled corn.

S. Schrantz, Stonington, Ill.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 30½ bu. ear corn.

S. A. Reed, Oakland, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 22½ bu. ear corn.

R. M. Scotten, Sedalia, Mo.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 28½ bu. ear corn.

Joe. E. Krasonn, Atlanta, Neb.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 24½ bu. shelled corn.

M. M. Griffin, Coon Rapids, Ia.—Ground on Mogul No. 2 in 30 min. 21½ bu. ear corn.

A Great Well-Drilling Machine.

In this issue is illustrated one of the American Well Works' light well-drilling and prospecting machines, suitable for 3 inch and 2 inch work to a depth of 500 feet, or 4½ inch and 3 inch work to a depth of 300 feet. Their own gasoline engine is shown mounted on the machine, making it a self-contained machine. A folding derrick is used on this style of machine, and the operator can have same ready for work within one hour or less from time of arrival at proposed site of well. This is a hollow-rod, or self-cleaning, machine as some term it. Special hollow rods made especially for drill rod purposes are used for the drill rods.

To this machine can be attached a rotary or coring attachment to enable the operator to remove a core from solid formation, or to make a hole more quickly in sand formation than can be made with the drop drill.

They make some fifty other odd sizes and styles of machines suitable for work up to a diameter of 22 inches and as deep as 3,500 feet. These can be operated by steam power—which is the best—or gasoline power, or electric motor.

This machine is amply heavy enough for the work proposed; is an old style of a machine in principle; has been on the market so long that there is no experimenting after machinery is ready for work. All parts have been tried out and found suited to the work in question.

Interested parties should write for free catalogue to American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.

Unqualified Endorsement.

Readers who want to improve their present flocks or wish to start in with a very high-class breed, should not fail to take advantage of the offer of W. F. Chamberlain, Kirkwood, Mo., to get a start with his famous strains. This advertiser is very widely known as the originator of "Dry Chick Feed" and "Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed" is now the standard everywhere. The following letter, from a high authority, is remarkably convincing:

Waterville, N. Y.
W. F. Chamberlain, Kirkwood, Mo.
Dear Sir:—We are having excellent reports from several students using "Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed", and do not hesitate to recommend it.
Very truly yours,
Columbia School of Poultry Culture.
A. A. BRIGHAM, Director.

Sample Cream-Separator Free.

To introduce their People's Automatic Cream-Separator in each locality where they have no agent, the People's Supply Co., Dept. B, Kansas City, Mo., is offering to give away absolutely free, without price, note, or deposit, one complete machine, including an imported dairy thermometer. The People's Cream-Separator is meeting with great success wherever introduced. Over 100,000 are in use. It is operated by an automatic process that requires no ice, chemicals, or extra labor and machinery.

The manufacturers are unusually liberal in their offer, and are willing to send one separator in each community to the first person who writes for their generous advertising offer. They have adopted this method of quickly introducing their cream-separator in every home where cows are kept.

INVESTIGATE ADVANCE FENCE

It's different from all others—in construction. We don't cut the wires into short pieces in order to enable us to make fences a little faster. We have stuck to the good old way in which we made fence seventeen years ago and while it's not the fastest way it's absolutely the best way. Our stay wire is continuous—not cut at the top or bottom or anywhere else. That makes our fence twice as strong as cut stay fences.

Sold on approval. We offer to ship you all the fence etc. you need on approval. After examining it carefully and comparing it with others, if you don't want it return it at our expense and get your money back. Isn't that a fair offer? We prepay freight and guarantee safe delivery. Get our Fence Book and prices.



ADVANCE FENCE CO., 37 OLD ST., PEORIA, ILL.

Farmer's Account Book and Five Year Diary of Events An Indispensable Book

Providing for a record of exact information about every item of transaction or event on the farm for five 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, buggies, 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, and delivered to your express office, including a year's subscription to THE KANSAS FARMER AND THE HELPFUL HEN, \$2.50.

The Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.
Gentlemen:—Herewith find \$2.50 for which please send me, prepaid, The Farmers' Account Book bound in Leather and Cloth; THE KANSAS FARMER and THE HELPFUL HEN, each for one year.

Signed.....
Postoffice.....
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Rural Route No.

Barn Plans and Outbuildings

New, revised and greatly enlarged edition, Modernized and brought up-to-date.....
EDITED BY EDWIN C. POWELL

A reliable guide to those intending to build new barns or to remodel old farm buildings for any and all purposes. The proper and economical erection of barns and outbuildings requires far more forethought and planning than was ordinarily given to their construction. But with modern ideas, proper appreciation of sanitary conditions, and the use of labor-saving implements, a barn that twenty-five years ago was considered perfect would not meet present requirements.

Outline of Contents:

After an introductory chapter on the general rules to be observed in barn building, special chapters give detailed information and illustrations on

GENERAL FARM BARN	ICE HOUSES AND COOL CHAMBERS
CATTLE BARN AND STABLES	DAIRY HOUSES
DAIRY BARN	CHEESEMAKING AND CHEESE FACTORIES
CATTLE SHEDS	SPRING HOUSES
SHEEP BARN AND SHEDS	GRAINERS
PIGGERIES	SMOKE HOUSES
POULTRY HOUSES	DOG KENNELS
CARRIAGE HOUSES AND HORSE BARN	SILOS
CORN HOUSES AND CRIBS	ROOT CELLARS AND ROOT HOUSES
ICE HOUSES	BUILDINGS OF VARIOUS KINDS, ETC., ETC.

All descriptions and directions contained in this volume are given in so plain and clear a manner as to be readily understood by anyone. Every professional builder, and every person, be he farmer or otherwise, who intends to erect a farm building of any kind, can, in this book, secure a wealth of designs and plans for a very small sum.

With 375 illustrations, 5x7 inches, 404 pages.

Cloth, price, postpaid, \$1.00

THE KANSAS FARMER CO.
TOPEKA, KANSAS

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 animal, 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, Kansas, or to Dr. C. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. 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."

Enlarged Stifle—I have a 3-year-old horse mule that has a bunch on his stifle almost as large as a man's hand. It is just on front of stifle and rather to the inside of joint and has been there a couple of months. I thought when I first noticed it that it was caused by his being kicked by other mules with which he runs and that it would get well of its own accord, but it seems to be growing worse. He shows very little lameness, but is getting a habit of standing on the other hind foot and holding that leg with toe just touching the ground and a little out to the side. I don't think the patella is out of place, for when I attempt to examine him he can kick freely with that foot and seems to be able to use it in any position.
Nortonville, Kans. T. B.

Answer—I would advise you to use a fly blister on your animal's stifle that has an enlargement. Be sure and tie your animal so it can not reach the blistered part. Thirty-six hours after putting on the fly blister, wash off and grease.

For the worms better give them each 3 ounces of turpentine as 3 doses 6 hours apart. Give the turpentine in ½ pint of raw linseed-oil. 6 hours after the last dose, give 1½ pints of raw linseed-oil. Before giving the turpentine the animal should be put on a very small diet of bran and no hay.

Thorough-pin—Please let me know as soon as possible what is the best treatment for a thorough-pin on a mule or horse. I have a coming 5-year-old mule that has had a thorough-pin for about 15 months. He has never been lame from it that I know of, but it is getting larger all the time. I worked him some last spring, but it didn't seem to hurt him any. I have blistered it a time or two, but have done nothing to it for several months. A. P. W.
Wyaconda, Mo.

Answer—I have been the most successful by using a compress in the form of a clamp which I think you can secure from Haussman and Dunn, of Chicago. I generally leave this clamp on for 24 hours or possibly during the daytime and take it off at night, and have had extremely good results.

Sore Ear—Nervous Mare—My pony mare has a running sore on cord of left ear, something like a tumor. Have a mare that sweats badly on shoulder and neck when driven. Has bad knee that swells when she stands in stall.
Argus, Ind. J. F.

Answer—The pony's symptoms indicate an ear-tooth, which should be removed by a competent veterinarian. For the horse that sweats easily, if you are using a blind bridle it might be well to break the animal to an open bridle. This may have the tendency to quiet her somewhat. If you will give me more of the history and symptoms of the enlarged joint, I will give treatment in next issue.

Enlarged Hock—Point and cannon is hard and bony; has had scratches; has been swelled more or less for two months; swelling goes down some when working.
Arcadia, Kans. A. S.

Answer—A stimulating liniment composed of the following ingredients will be beneficial: Tincture of cantharides, 4 ounces; tincture of capsicum, 2 ounces; tincture of iodine, 4 ounces; and oil of turpentine 4 ounces. Mix and apply with considerable friction over the affected part once daily until sore then withhold the medicine for two or three days and begin again.

Swelling on Heifer's Jaw—My 3-year-old heifer has a swelling the size of teacup on the under side of the jaw. I first noticed it yesterday morning, when it was about the size of an egg. She has been fresh about a month and is in good condition. I am feeding alfalfa-hay, corn-fodder, and corn.
Wakarusa, Kans. D. H.

Answer—Use a stimulating liniment on the swelling, such as the following: Two ounces of oil of turpentine; 2 ounces of tincture of cantharides; 2

ounces of tincture of capsicum, and a pint of compound soap liniment.

Nail Puncture—My 12-year-old iron-gray mare stepped on a nail two months ago. We put turpentine in the wound, and about a week after it began to swell above the hoof. It then broke and left a running sore. We wash it with carbolic acid water. She is a little lame. Please advise me what to do.
Bucklin, Kans. G. M.

Answer—Use peroxide of hydrogen, full strength, in the opening in your horse's foot. Continue using this until the discharge has ceased.

Bunch at Hock Joint—My 3-year-old colt, weight 1,200 pounds, has a soft bunch at hock point, the size of a walnut; it is on the outside and can be passed through in front. Is there anything I can do for him? He has been worked some, but has never been lame.
McCune, Kans. N. J. G.

Answer—A liniment containing considerable tincture of iodine rubbed thoroughly into the enlargement will be beneficial in removing it; such as 4 ounces of tincture of iodine, 2 ounces of capsicum tincture, and arnica tincture 2 ounces. Mix and apply to affected part daily.

Diseased Tooth—My 4-year-old sorrel mare has had a yellow, offensive smelling discharge from left nostril for the last eight or ten days. She eats well and seems all right otherwise. There is no swelling about the head. I thought it might be from a diseased molar, but from the way she eats hard corn it can hardly be that. She had several attacks of distemper last summer, and an abscess may have formed. No treatment has been given. What can I do for her?
Stafford, Kans. H. L. M.

Answer—From the nature of the discharge I would judge that it came from a diseased tooth and would recommend having a competent veterinarian examine the animal and locate the affected tooth, as the pus has probably collected in one of the cavities in the head and then discharged into the nose.

Poll Evil and Fistulous Withers—I am a reader and subscriber of THE KANSAS FARMER and look upon it as a very valuable and useful paper. I have been reading the veterinary column with much interest. Will you kindly send me the press bulletins on poll evil and fistulous withers?
Withrow, W. Va. J. B. R.

Answer—We are sending you our press bulletin on poll evil and fistulous withers as per your request and trust that you will receive the necessary information therein to successfully treat your animal.

Mare Sore in Hind Legs—I have a bay mare, 14 years old, weight 1,100 pounds, that raised a colt last year. Since weaning colt she seems stiff in her hind parts, especially in her hips. She favors her left front foot. Lies down a great deal. Has been this way for two weeks. She is thin in flesh, but has a good appetite. Will bite herself on right hip but I can't see anything wrong.
Springfield, Kans. V. K. M.

Answer—I would advise you to use a stimulating liniment over the affected parts of your mare, that seem to be troubling her.

Bunch on Colt's Stifle—I am a subscriber to the "Old Reliable" and desire information concerning a swelling on my colt that will be a year old in April. He has a bunch beginning in front of the stifle joint and extending two-thirds of the way to the foreleg and is six or eight inches wide. I have done nothing for it, thinking perhaps it would disappear. It has been there but a few days.
Burden, Kans. G. H. R.

Answer—I would suggest that you use a stimulating liniment on your animal that has the enlargement. You can get this liniment at your drug store.

Mare Out of Condition—Bay mare, 14 years old, is out of condition. Had colt last May. Seemed all right until September when she and colt began to get poor. Colt died 6 weeks ago. Mare eats heartily and digests her food. She came from Oklahoma about one year ago. Some think it the change of climate.
Cokvill, Mo. S. A. A.

Answer—I would suggest that you feed your mare considerable oil-meal and oats. Give a handful of buchu leaves in the feed and I believe she will come around all right. Kindly write me if you do not get the desired results.
C. L. BARNES.

"Some people are mighty gentle; so gentle that the devil has nothing to fear from them."

SPECIAL OFFERS

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 1.

The Greatest Magazine Bargain of the year. A saving of 40 per cent on the best you can buy.

Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00
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A splendid household magazine of special interest to the ladies is The American Queen.

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The Kansas Farmer one year and any one of the following dailies for the price of the daily alone:

Topeka Daily Capital.....	\$4.00
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Topeka Daily Herald.....	3.65
Kansas City Daily Journal.....	4.00
Kansas City Daily Star and Times..	7.00
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The Kansas Farmer one year and any one of the following weeklies for the price named below:

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Inter-Ocean.....	1.00
New York Tribune & Farmer.....	1.00
Western Swine Breeder.....	1.00
American Swine Herd.....	1.00
The Helpful Hen.....	1.00

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

The Kansas Farmer has just bought a number of The Busy Man's Friend for its subscribers. This is a book of 250 pages of things that every one should know. It is a compendium of Legal and Business Forms. A Fund of Practical Information for Every-day Life. It contains the Busy Man's Code; The Hows of Business; Points of Law and Legal Forms; Digest of Laws; Practical Information for Busy Men; The Busy Man's Digest of Facts; Computations at Sight. The book is illustrated and bound in cloth. Any old subscriber who will send us \$1 for two new subscriptions will receive this book, postpaid, as a present. This offer is good as long as the books last. Order early and get "The Busy Man's Friend" absolutely free.

—ADDRESS—

The Kansas Farmer Co.,
TOPEKA, KANS.

BUY HILLSBORO CONSOLIDATED NOW

Just Think Of It!!!

Smelter Returns are the Only Reliable and Acceptable Evidence of a Mine's Productiveness, Earning Power and Stability.

ASSAYS from \$50 00 per ton to \$2 839.00 per ton	SMELTER RETURNS on over 70,000 tons shipped, average \$83.65 per ton
---	--

10 CENTS PER SHARE

Don't Delay, Write for Prospectus To-day

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER IN GREAT ABUNDANCE The Celebrated Hillsboro Consolidated Mines

Be sure to read every word in this advertisement. It may mean a fortune to you.

The Hillsboro Consolidated Mines is incorporated under the laws of Arizona for \$3,000,000, divided in 3,000,000 shares at a par value of \$1 each. The stock is absolutely non-assessable.

THE COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

The company's property consists of eight claims situated right in the heart of the very richest mining district in Sierra County, New Mexico. These eight claims cover over 135 acres. Situated on the foregoing claims are the following buildings, all in magnificent condition and as good as when built, namely: Four complete mine buildings, with steam hoists and all necessary machinery; one 50-ton mill building, fully equipped; one pumping plant, fully equipped (cost \$15,000); three bunk houses, capacity 150 men, fully equipped; one hotel, 30 rooms; one general store building, 75 by 200 feet long; superintendent's house; water tanks; pipe lines; tracks; assay offices; blacksmith shop, fully equipped; machine shop, fully equipped; and laboratory; in fact, every attribute of a fully developed, thoroughly equipped and up-to-date mining property. The cost of these improvements was over \$300,000.

DEVELOPMENT.

On the foregoing claims there are over 6,000 feet of underground workings, consisting of shafts, drifts, cross-cuts, stopes, winzes, and upraises. Over a mile of underground workings.

ORE BODIES UNCOVERED.

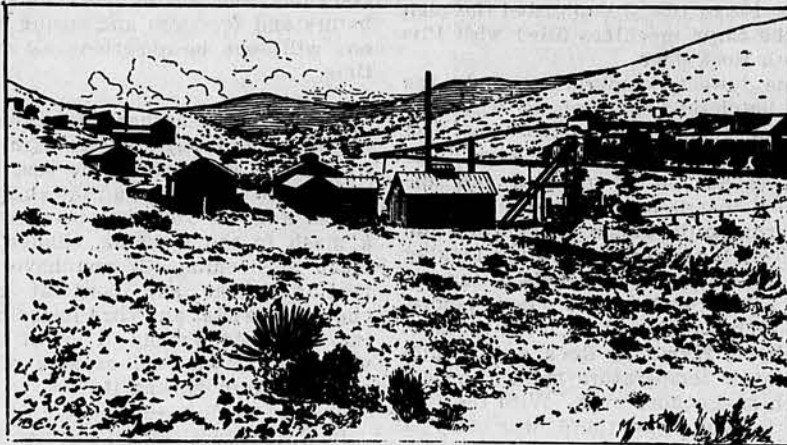
These drifts and tunnels cross-cut seven distinct true fissure veins averaging in width from 3 1/4 to 7 1/2 feet. Smelter returns from over 70,000 tons of ore already shipped show an average value of \$83.65 per ton. We have now lying on the dumps and blocked out over 270,000 tons of this ore. Bear in mind always when purchasing mining stock that the only absolute true and reliable proof of a mine's productiveness and earning power are the smelter returns. A mine that can not show smelter returns is still a prospect, no matter how many assays you may have of its supposed ore bodies.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A limited issue of this stock is to be sold to increase its milling capacity to 200 tons daily; also to erect a cyanide plant of 200 tons daily, to install an aerial tramway, electric hoists in the place of the steam hoists now being used, to purchase eight additional very rich claims adjacent to our present property on which we now have option, and to install such other improvements as are necessary to mill and ship 250 tons of ore per day. There is absolutely no indebtedness or incumbrance on the company's holdings.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW

Every Building Shown in This Cut is the Property of the Hillsboro Consolidated Mines.



Over \$300,000 Already Expended on These Surface Improvements.

You can buy stock in a famous producing, equipped, well developed mining property, with over \$300,000 already expended on surface improvements, and over a mile of underground workings. \$7,000,000 in ore actually in sight, blocked out and lying on the dumps. An unprecedented offer. I will say, right here, that no company offering its stocks to the public ever made such a bona fide offer as this.

This stock will advance in price shortly.

The Price of Stock.

In order to accomplish the foregoing, the Hillsboro Consolidated Mines will place upon the market a small allotment of its stock at 10c per share. Orders for this stock are coming in so rapidly that unless your order is sent now, you will probably have to pay 15 or 20 cents for this stock, to which price it will advance in a few days.

EARNINGS.

This company most confidently expects to pay a dividend of at least 40 per cent before January, 1908. It is very probable that this dividend will be double the foregoing amount.

OFFICERS.

Attention of prospective investors is particularly called to the very high character of the men at the head of the Hillsboro Consolidated Mines, and these gentlemen urge your most searching investigation. Their high character, business ability, and integrity can not be excelled. They are as follows:

- President J. N. A. Connor, mining engineer and cyanide expert, graduate of the Columbia School of Mines of New York City, and for fifteen years at the head of some of the largest and most successful mining enterprises in the United States and Mexico.
- Vice President, Milford Wortham, formerly confidential officer of the Isabella Lucy steel furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company.
- Secretary, H. J. Gorin, capitalist, for many years a confidential employee of the National Bank of Commerce and Fidelity Trust Company, of Kansas City, Mo.
- Treasurer, E. M. Jordon, successful operator of mines in Alaska.

REFERENCES.

We refer you by permission to the following banks: Union National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., and Sierra County Bank of Hillsboro, New Mex. NOTICE.—This Company reserves the right to advance the price of stock without further notice.

Address and make all remittances to
F. C. VINCENT, Fiscal Agent Hillsboro Consolidated Mines,
451 Gibraltar Building, KANSAS CITY, MO.

If You Purchase Hillsboro Consolidated Now You Permanently Increase Your Income. Bear in mind that this is a developed, producing industry and not in any respect a prospect. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO INQUIRE. CUT OUT ONE OF THESE COUPONS. MAIL TO-DAY.

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This Company will positively repurchase from any stockholder any stock purchased by him (from the Fiscal Agent of this Company) in the Hillsboro Consolidated Mines at any time after one year from date of purchase of said stock, and will pay said purchasers 10 per cent over and above the price paid by said purchaser for said stock. This protects your investment. This guarantee is backed by over \$400,000 assets.

NOTICE.

WELL-KNOWN DIVIDEND-EARNING MINES WITHIN A STONE'S THROW OF HILLSBORO CONSOLIDATED.

- Sierra Consolidated shares cost last July 50 cents; now \$2.50 per share; none for sale.
- Bonanza shares cost last July 50 cents per share; now \$2.00; none for sale.
- Tri-Bullion, last July 50 cents; now \$3.50; none for sale.
- Victoria Chief; last July 35 cents; now \$1.50.
- Comanche Mining & Smelting Company, last July \$1.00 per share; now \$5.00 per share and none for sale.

PRICE OF STOCK ON MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN.

- \$10.00 buys 100 shares, \$2.00 down, \$2.00 per month.
 - \$20.00 buys 200 shares, \$4.00 down, \$4.00 per month.
 - \$30.00 buys 300 shares, \$6.00 down, \$6.00 per month.
 - \$40.00 buys 400 shares, \$8.00 down, \$8.00 per month.
 - \$50.00 buys 500 shares, \$10.00 down, \$10.00 per month.
 - \$100.00 buys 1,000 shares, \$20.00 down, \$20.00 per month.
 - \$200.00 buys 2,000 shares, \$40.00 down, \$40.00 per month.
 - \$300.00 buys 3,000 shares, \$60.00 down, \$60.00 per month.
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F. C. VINCENT, Fiscal Agent Hillsboro Consolidated Mines, 451 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Please send me all information and High Art Prospectus of the Hillsboro Consolidated Mines.

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Address.....
K. F.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Vigorous, farm-raised; bred for size and laying qualities; eggs \$5 per 100, \$3 per 50, \$1 per 15. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Box 408, Ellingham, Kans.

INCUBATOR EGGS from prize-winning White Rocks and White Wyandottes at \$5 per 100. W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—40 White Plymouth Rock cockerels, also one M. B. gobbler. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kans.

175 CHOICE BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS Hawkins and Bradley strains. Cockerels \$2 up, pullets \$1 up; eggs \$2 for 15, \$5 for 45. Chris Bearman, Route 9, Ottawa, Kans.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Bradley strain. Few exhibition. Also breeding cockerels and pullets. Write for prices. Mrs. W. A. Scheeler, Argonia, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS my specialty; a fine lot of cockerels from prize winners for sale reasonable. Peter Reber, Neosho Rapids, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Largest and whitest in the west. Line bred for heavy egg production; Kansas State Show '07 I won 1st cockerel, 2d pen, 3d, 4th hen; Anthony, '06 1st cockerel, 1st pen, 1st hen, 1st pullet. Write for egg prices. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kans.

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Winners at State Poultry Show 1907; also slate turkeys. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. J. O. Beeman, Sherman, Kans.

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Also Nine Other Leading Varieties. If you want to win at the poultry shows, or make a success of poultry on the farm, we can supply you with stock. Circulars free. Write your wants. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

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Will surely please you. High scoring prize-winners. Pens mated now. Send your orders early. No eggs after May 15. From pens \$2 per 15, from stock \$3 per 100. Send for circular. Long distance phone Walton. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kans.

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EXCLUSIVELY—
EGGS \$3 per 15 Get the Best
\$5 per 30 Start Right
S. T. Divinia, R. 2, St. Joseph, Mo.

ANOTHER CLEAN SWEEP.

Steel Blue Barred Rocks again lead the Barred Rocks, two years in succession carrying off the prize of all prizes, First Grand Pen at the Kansas State Show held at Topeka 19-6, Wichita 1907. Write me for other winnings; this is simply a gentle reminder of where the good birds may be found. Prices reasonable. Orders booked for eggs now; try them. Satisfaction guaranteed on all orders. JOE B. MOORE, originator and breeder of the renowned Steel Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mexico, Mo.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs, Good to Eat and Good to look at. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

WYANDOTTES.

BROWN'S White Wyandottes; ahead of everything; stock for sale; eggs in season. I also have the English Fox Terrier dogs. Write me for prices and particulars. J. H. Brown, Clay Center, Kans.

Hammer's White Wyandottes

35 cockerels for sale at \$1.50. These are high scoring birds. My strain is noted for eggs. Lewis A. Hammer, Clearwater, Kans.

POULTRY BARGAINS.

White Wyandotte cockerels \$1 each. White African Guinea \$2 pair. Indian Runner Ducks \$2.50 pair. Choice farm-raised stock. Some prize winners. L. D. Arnold, B. F. D., Enterprise, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

If you need the highest quality for breeders or show birds at reasonable prices write me. Cockerels now ready for shipment. Illustrated catalogue free. Address G. A. Wiebe, Box A, Beatrice, Neb.

WYANDOTTES—Pure white. Young stock at \$1 each. L. E. Brown, Norton, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Show birds or choice breeders at \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.

Silver Laced Wyandottes

We pay all express charges. Eggs from stock scoring from 90 to 93 points by Rhodes; \$2 for sitting of fifteen; choice farm range \$5 per hundred. Good hatch guaranteed or eggs replaced.

A. E. Kroth, Soldier, Kans.

BRAHMAS.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma cockerels, price \$1 A. J. Hewly, Lebo, Kans.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Prize winners—two firsts, two seconds at State Poultry Show 1907. Cockerels \$2, eggs \$1.50. John Lichte, Route 1, Oatville, Kans.

Light Brahma Chickens

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

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The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Hatching Leghorn Eggs.

M. M. JOHNSON, CLAY CENTER, NEBR.

I made a number of incubator hatching tests one time that demonstrated some points in artificial incubation that I have never seen in print, namely, that Leghorn eggs will make a good hatch at a lower temperature than it takes to hatch Plymouth Rock or Brahma eggs. I know exactly what I am talking about in this instance. My tests proved it beyond my expectations. My expectations were gathered from the nature of the fowls and the difference in the size of eggs, also from little points gathered through observing the results in making hatches on mixed eggs.

My test was made with 600-egg incubators. They are made exactly alike and all run alike in the same room and under exactly the same conditions. Before starting, I tested the thermometers to make sure there were no fractions in differences. I set three machines with Brown Leghorn eggs and three with Barred Plymouth Rock eggs. I set each machine three times. The test was made in the months of May, June, and July. I ran the temperature on the Leghorn eggs in one machine between 101 and 103 degrees, on another at 102 and 104, and on the other 103 to 105. I duplicated the plan on the three machines filled with Plymouth Rock eggs.

The lowest temperature made the best hatch on Leghorn eggs, while the highest temperature made the best hatch on Plymouth Rock eggs. For the second test I reversed the machines; that is I took the one that had been run on the higher temperature and run it on the lower temperature, making this reverse with both sets of incubators. The results came out as before. The higher temperature made the best hatch on Plymouth Rock eggs, while the lower temperature made the best hatch on Leghorn eggs. With the Plymouth Rock eggs there was only a small per cent in favor of the highest temperature over the middle temperature, but with the Leghorn eggs the lowest temperature made a greater gain over the middle temperature.

The third trial emphasized the results. This is the first time I have spoken of these particular experiments. I made the experiments to test an idea formed while watching incubator results on different kinds of eggs and through studying the nature of the sitting and non-sitting varieties of poultry. I am thoroughly convinced that there is fully one degree difference between the right temperature for Leghorn eggs and the right temperature for Plymouth Rock or Brahma eggs. My convictions are that two degrees difference between Leghorn eggs and Brahma eggs is about correct.

It is the experience of all incubator operators that Leghorn eggs hatch a day earlier than Plymouth Rock eggs in the same incubator. The same thing invariably happens in a hen's nest, yet a Leghorn that will set on her own eggs will hatch in 21 days and the same is true of the Plymouth Rock. On first thought the difference in temperature seems queer, but if we extend the thinking and reasoning, it is not so queer after all.

It is a fever that makes hens broody. The larger varieties are more inclined to broodiness, for the fever is higher. With the larger body, the heat is greater in proportion to the feathers. It is a hard matter to find opportunities to take the temperature under a sitting Leghorn. Only once have I ever been able to do so, on account of the wilder nature and the sensitiveness in having things other than eggs under her, but in the one good test the temperature showed 102° on the eighth day. On the other hand, I have known the thermometer to show as high as 106° on the twelfth day under a Plymouth Rock hen. In dozens of tests the thermometer has shown 104° after a week's incubation under the larger varieties. Let me further say

that, as a general rule, the best results are obtained with incubators with a degree higher temperature in a cold room than in a warm room. This difference is due to the bottom of machine being cooler in a cold room. Remember I write for the good of incubator operators, instead of to boost particular incubators.

Poultry Notes.

The Topeka Poultry-Breeders' Association has decided to hold a poultry show in Topeka on February 25 to March 2. Judge C. H. Rhodes will handle the birds. Though a number of the breeders sent their birds to the State show at Wichita, it was found that there were many who had not done so, and desired to have their birds scored by some competent judge, hence the show. It will be held in a store-room, probably on Kansas Avenue. A number of valuable special premiums will be offered, though regular prizes will be dispensed with. It will be run on the cooperative plan. After all expenses are paid, the remainder will be divided pro rata among the exhibitors. Poultry-breeders in the vicinity of Topeka are invited to send their birds and get them scored, for a score-card by Judge Rhodes will be a valuable asset to the owner.

A touch of severe winter weather the past week has put the thoughts we had the week before of spring chickens into the background for the time being, but this weather will not last long and sitting hens and incubators and brooders and spring chickens will soon be absorbing all of our time.

If your chickens have not been laying any eggs lately and you wish them to start up right away, the best thing you can do is to make a radical change in the feed. If you have been feeding a mash in the morning, change to a mash at evening. If you have been feeding wheat and corn at night, change to wheat and corn in the morning and feed among a lot of litter where the fowls will be sure of lots of exercise in getting it.

In the composition of an egg, there is a large percentage of water. We often think that hens in winter are not provided with enough pure water. Without water, they can no more furnish eggs than without corn or wheat. It behooves then to see that the fowls are provided with plenty of fine water and that it not in a congealed form, for it is very hard if not impossible for a fowl to partake of it when in a solid form.

One of the best mashes you can feed to laying hens is alfalfa-leaves or alfalfa-meal, mixed with bran and corn chop. Over this pour a soup that you have made from fresh green bones obtained at the butcher's. Mix it up to a crumbly mass, having salted it to a palatable taste. If this won't start your hens to laying, try

TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS for sale. Three for \$1, or 35 cents each. From choice stock; yearling tom weighs 40 pounds. Mrs. A. D. Watts, Route 2, Hallowell, Kans.

FOR SALE—White Holland toms \$3.50, White Wyandotte eggs \$1 per sitting, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. Inquire of H. A. Sandborn, Detroit, Kans.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—\$1.50 per net, \$4.50 per thirty. Inquiries promptly answered. T. J. Sweeney, St. Marys, Kans.

FOR SALE—Bronze turkeys; July hatch; all by a fine Kentucky tom. Price \$5. Address Mrs. Fred Cowley, Hallowell, Kans.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS

Some choice birds for sale; superb color, large size and prize-winners in the hottest competition at Topeka, St. Louis, Missouri State Fair and others. Write me your wants.

MISS LILLIAN SHAAL,
Lexington, Missouri

The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Strain of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galesburg, Moline, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron, Kansas State Poultry Show of Nebraska, and they will win for you. 500 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; 1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.
W. R. TALBOTT, Prop. Hebron, Neb.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Stock and eggs for sale. Eggs \$1 per 15. Prize winning egg stock. Leghorn egg man. W. C. Watt, Walton, Kans.

CHOICE PURE-BRED R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels and pullets at \$1 each. Eggs \$1 per 15. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs \$1 per 15. Reduced price on large orders. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wray, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels. Write for prices. Fredrick P. Johnson, St. Marys, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Best laying strain in the world. Eggs \$1 per sitting, 10 sittings \$2.50, \$5 per 100. Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Mo.

FOR SALE—S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels, pens bred from high scoring stock. Have raised Leghorns exclusively for 20 years. Single birds \$1; satisfaction guaranteed; order soon. Thos. D. Marshall, Medora, Kans.

CHOICE PURE-BRED R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels and pullets at \$1 each. Eggs \$1 per 15. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs \$1 per 15. Reduced price on large orders. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wray, Kans.

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Wyckoff laying strain. Price, 75 cents each. \$1. Henry Martin, Newton, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EGGS, 100 \$1.50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holshey, Medora, Kans.

STANDARD-BRED SINGLE-COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Bred by first prize pen Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen Newton 1904. Eggs \$2 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 First street, Newton, Kans.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each; two or more 80 cents each. Fine pure, thoroughbred birds. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rock, 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 pleased. We will make reductions on large lots. Meadow Poultry Farm, Centerville, Illinois.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 15. Golden geese, 20 each. W. African guinea, \$1 per pair. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Boone, Mo. Maple Hill, Kans.

FOR SALE—Exhibition S. C. Black Minor cockerels, \$2. I guarantee them. Address Geo. Kerr, 517 Osage Street, Leavenworth, Kans.

Oberndorf's S. C. W. Leghorns

Won 15 prizes and silver cup at Kansas City, Mo. Poultry Show 1907. Birds and eggs for sale. B. P. Rock eggs, best strains. Send your orders to Eleanora Fruit and Poultry Farm, Centralia, Kas. A. Oberndorf Proprietor.

Galva Poultry Yards

R. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes 30 prizes in three shows. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1 and \$2. J. Ditch, Galva, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. R. I. Reds—Pure-bred cockerels for sale each. A. L. Scott, Route 1, Larned, Kans.

GOLDEN RULE POULTRY and STOCK FARM
R. C. Rhode Island Reds Won fourteen prizes our Reds at the two great Kansas State Poultry Shows January 1906-7. A few good cockerels for sale for hatching. Egg circular free. A. D. Wilcox, Minneola, Kans., (formerly of Inman, Kans.)

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red hens. High grade Red Polled bull calves. J. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels, S. C. B. Reds from prize winners. Red to the skin. Egg season. Good Hope Fruit & Poultry Farm, Troy, Mo.

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. Nichols, Manhattan, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS

My birds are prize-winners. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale; eggs \$1.50 and \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. M. Tipton, Route 5, Wellington, Kans.

PURE-BRED WHITE LANGSHANS for sale. Hens \$1.25, pullets \$1 each; also a few Silver Spangled Hamburg cockerels. Mrs. John Cooke, Greeley, Colo.

Examine any fowl before you buy it at the express office. If not satisfied return it and get your money. Less than elsewhere. Press charges one way. Fowls are strictly top quality. Black and White Langshans, five varieties of shans, and many other breeds to select from. busy or your choice will be gone. J. A. LOVETTE, Prop., MULLINVILLE, Mo.

BLACK LANGSHANS

which will please you at prices that will satisfy. Bred from stock from such breeders as Mrs. M. Smith, Ben S. Myers, Ashe, Hettich, King. Write for prices and descriptions.

MRS. E. S. MYERS,

Box 174. Chanute, Kans.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS and BUFF LEGHORNS—Won first pen State Show; catalog free. Maxwell, 1924 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

CHOICE Buff Orpington and B. P. Rock cockerels, Collier pup and bred hatches. Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Nebr.

BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY from prize-winners \$2 a sitting. Mrs. A. W. Davis, Douglass, Kans.

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cutting up some liver and hearts and lungs of hogs or cows for them; or if you have a bone-cutter get fresh bones from the butcher and grind them up. If this won't make them lay, there is something the matter with your hens or they are all roosters.

If you have a boy that you want to keep out of mischief this spring and summer, get him a pen of pure-bred chickens and let him have them for his own and use what he can make out of them for his own benefit. If he doesn't like ordinary fowls, get him some bantams, anything that takes his fancy and that will keep him busy. There are more ways of killing a cat than one, and more ways of reforming a boy than hanging him.

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April, 1906.

In October last I bought of you a 100-egg Hatching Wonder and Brooder, and now give you the results of three hatchings: No. 1, 104 eggs, 9 out on test, 95 chicks; No. 2, 107 eggs, 12 out on test, 95 chicks; No. 3, 103 eggs, 7 out on test, 96 chicks; total 286 chicks.

I do not know what you may think of that, but I think it can't be beat, and the chicks are as lively as little crickets. The machine is truly a wonder.

WM. TRUMP,
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If you want one machine or several. It will be to your interest to write Ertel before you buy. They can give you most for your money, because they have carefully studied the science of incubation and have worked out their machines to accomplish the results. They build to last, and in every way aim to give the purchaser most for his money. One cent for a postal card will bring you the Victor Book, with its eighty pages of valuable information. Just address George Ertel Co., Quincy, Illinois.

Royal Incubator at \$12.75.

These are days of low prices among incubator people, but a machine that seems to go just a little beyond anything else in the way of a bargain is this 230 Egg No. 3 Royal at \$12.75. It is a double-walled, self-regulating machine with all the appliances and devices. Its weight is 140 pounds, and we have the word of the manufacturing company that they consider they are offering "the best incubator proposition that has ever been made by any incubator company in existence." The Royal has been one of the most popular incubators before the public for years. It enjoys the enviable reputation among poultrymen of being the one really high-class incubator that has always sold at a popular price. The figure named above is just about a third less than it has ever been sold for before. If you want an incubator bargain, get in touch at once with the Royal Incubator Company, Drawer 66, Des Moines, Ia. They will send you their catalogue free. Enclose 10 cents and they will send you their valuable little book on "Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks, and Turkeys."

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Eggs from a fine flock of large grey geese at \$2 per sitting of 10 eggs. Mrs. E. M. Cooper, Route 3, Neodesha, Kans.

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Cockerels for sale from 20 different varieties at farmer's prices. Also Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks and M. B. turkeys. Write for catalogue.

Walter Hosue, Fairfield, Neb.

AGENTS—to sell and advertise our Poultry Compound; \$5 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

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Of thirty-two of the leading varieties, being farm raised, no two on the same farm. To make room for winter quarters. Leghorns three for \$5, all other varieties in proportion. Address **W. F. Holcomb, Mgr., Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.**

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and Almanac for 1907 contains 230 pages, with many fine colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators and how to operate them. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's really an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Price only 15c. **G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 1283 FREEPORT, ILL.**

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