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HTTENAMERA MARKETT

Volume XLIV. Number 19

PLANT-BREEDING.

The importance of plant-breeding is signalized by the appearance of the fourth edition of a book of nearly five hundred pages from the standard publishing house of The MacMillan Company, New York. "Plant-Breeding" consists of a series of lectures by Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University. In studying these lectures one becomes impressed with the idea that plantbreeding is only at the beginning, both as a science and an art. The great work is yet to be done. The opportunities are open for the ambitious to enter an almost unexplored field. There some things fairly well settled, however, and these have been formulated in plain language by Professor The most salient practical points are stated in fifteen "Cautions and suggestions." The fifth one of these is here reproduced as an exam-

"5. When selecting seeds, remember that the character of the whole plant is more important than the character of one branch or part of the plant; and the more uniform the plant is in all its parts, the greater is the likelihood that it will transmit its characters. If one is striving for larger flowers, for instance, he will secure better results if he choose seeds from plants which bear large flowers throughout, than he will if he choose them from some one large-flowering branch on a plant which bears indifferent flowers remaining branches, even though this given branch produce much larger flowers than those borne on the large-flowered plant. Small potatoes from productive hills give a better product than large potatoes from un-productive hills. The practice of se-lecting large ears from a bin of corn, or large melons from the grocer's wagon, is much less efficient in producing large products the following season than the practice of going into the fields and selecting the most uniformly large-fruited parents would be. A very poor plant may occasionally produce one or two very superior fruits, but the seeds are more likely to perpetuate the characters of the plant than of the fruits.

ar.

"The following experiences detailed by Henri L. de Vilmorin illustrate my proposition admirably: 'I tried an experiment with seeds of Chrysanthemum carinatum gathered on double, single, and semi-double heads, all growing on one plant, and found no difference whatever in the proportion of single and double-flowered plants. In striped verbenas, an unequal distribution of the color is often noticed; some heads are pure white, some of a self color, and most are marked with colored stripes on white ground. I had seeds taken severally from all and tested alongside one another. The result was the same. All the seeds from one plant, whatever the color of the flower that bore them, gave the same proportion of plain and variegated flowers.

"The second part of my proposition is equally as important as the first the fact that a plant which is uniform all its branches or parts is more likely to transmit its general features than one which varies within itself. It is well known that bean plants often produce beans with various styles of markings on the same plant or even in the same pod, yet these variations rarely ever perpetuate themselves. The same remark may be applied to variations in peas. These illustrations only add emphasis to the fact that intending plant-breeders should give greater heed than they usually do to the entire plant, rather than confine their attention to the particular part or organ which they desire to improve.

"At first thought, it may look as if these facts are directly opposed to the proposition which I emphasized in my first lecture, that every branch of a plant is a potential autonomy, but it is really a confirmation of it. The variation itself shows that the branch is measurably independent, but it is not until the conditions or causes of the variation are powerful enough to affect the entire plant that they are suffi-ciently impressed upon the organization of the plant to make their effects hereditary.

"There is an apparent exception to the law that the character of the entire plant is more important than any one organ or part of it, in the case of the seeds themselves. That is, better results usually follow the sowing of large and heavy seeds than of small or unselected seeds from the same plant. This, however, does not affect the main proposition, for the seed is in a measure independent of the plant-body, and is not so directly influenced by environment as the other organs are. And, again, the seed receives a part of its elements from a second or male parent. The good results which follow the use of large seeds are, chiefly, greater uniformity of crop, increased vigor, often a gain in earliness and sometimes in bulk, and generally a greater capacity for the production of seeds. These results are probably associated less with any innate hereditable tendencies than with the mere vegetative strength and uniformness of the large seeds. The large seeds usually germinate more quickly than the small ones, provided both are equally mature, and they push the plantlet on more vigorously. This initial gain, coming at the most criti-cal time in the life of the new individual, is no doubt responsible for very much of the result which follows. The uniformity of crop is the most important advantage which comes of the use of large seeds, and this is obviously the result of the elimination of all seeds of varying degrees of maturity, of incomplete growth and formation, and of low vitality.

"Another important consideration touching the selection of seeds is the fact that very immature seeds give a feeble but precocious progeny. has long been observed by gardoners, but Sturtevant, Arthur, and Goff have reently made a critical examination of the subject. 'It is not the slightly unripe seeds that give a noticeable increase in earliness,' according to Arthur, 'but very unripe seeds, gathered from fruit [tomatoes] scarcely of full size and still very green. Such seeds do not weigh more than two-thirds as much as those fully ripe. They germi-nate readily, but the plantlets lack constitutional vigor and are more easily affected by retarding or harmful influences. If they can be brought through the early period of growth and become well established, and the foliage or fruit is not attacked by rots or blights, the grower will usually be rewarded by an earlier and more abundant crop of slightly smaller and less firm fruit. These characters will be more strongly emphasized in subsequent years by continuous seed-propagation.' Goff remarks that the increase in earliness in tomatoes, following the use of markedly immature seeds, 'is accompanied by a marked decrease in the vigor of the plant, and in the size, firmness, and keeping quality of the fruit.' results are probably closely associated with the chemical constitution and content of the immature seeds. The organic compounds have probably not yet reached a state of stability, and

they the respond quickly to external stimuli when placed in conditions suitable to germination; and there is little food for the nourishment of the plantlet. The consequent weak-ness of the plantlet results in a loss of vegetative vigor, which is earliness."

It will be well for every farmer, especially every farmer who desires to be up with the times on matters concerning the selection and breeding of plants, to secure a copy of Professor Bailey's book. The price is \$1.25. It may be ordered through THE KANSAS

POISON THE CUT-WORMS.

The season of the festive cut-worm is rapidly approaching, if not already present, with some of the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER. The Oklahoma Experiment Station directs to poison him as well as his company, the frisky grasshopper. This is the way to do it:

"Cut-worms and grasshoppers can be destroyed with poisoned bran, by plac-ing the same in small piles on the infected areas, in the afternoon or evening. These insects not only prefer the bran to vegetation, but are attracted for some distance to it.

"The mash is made as follows: Bran 50 pounds; Paris green 1 pound.

Thoroughly mix dry. "Moisten the above mixture with sweetened water (this may be sweetened with two quarts of cheap mo-lasses) and stir to a moist mash, but do not make it sloppy.

"The mash should be used fresh and not put out when sour.

For cut-worms, the piles should be placed from two to three feet apart each way. For grasshoppers, the piles may be more widely scattered. Usually, it is necessary only to put the poison around the edges, or along one side of the field.

"Do not allow the stock or fowls to get the mash on account of the contained poison."

VACATION OF PROPERTY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- Please answer this for me, and as there are many such cases, the information would be welcome to many.

A sells his farm to B who lives in another State. A gives B contract for deed, reserving use of the land and possession until March 1 next. B is to pay for the place in full on Janu-1, 1907. Does A have to stay on the place until March 1 in order to hold the insurance valid and to take care of the place? A, having bought another place, finds it more convenient to move in the fall or at latest January 1. The contract does not say anything about insurance or staying on the place. A only reserved right to retain possession until March 1. B finds it inconvenient to take possession until March 1. Marion County.

To construe a contract from an abstract statement is rather uncertain husiness

Insurance companies are loth to take or to retain risks on unoccupied prop-They will usually cancel insurance on the vacation of the buildings. Sometimes it is possible to have some one else occupy the property, and thus keep the insurance good.

The fact that A retained the right of possession until March 1 carries with it a probable reciprocal obligation to care for the property until that date, or until such time as the new owner can provide otherwise for care. It is doubtful whether under the above statement of the contract A can be legally compelled to retain possession for the full time of his right of possession, but the Golden Rule, which is the best law ever written, would probably require A to see that the property shall be properly protected during the period contemplated in the contract.

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DENATURED ALCOHOL BILL.

The free alcohol bill which passed the House of Representatives by the overwhelming majority of 224 to 7 and which has the unqualified endorsement of the President is now in a critical condition in the Senate. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, which has the bill in charge, has been driven to declare his position. Though there is no limit to this session of Congress except what it chooses to set, he says it is too late for any action by the Senate 'based upon wise principles," and he finds it "necessary" to have extensive hearings on the bill on account of the "faulty work done in the House."

No person of intelligence can misunderstand the meaning of this position. The House bill is brief and a model of simplicity and directness. It has a sinpurpose and it provides for this with certainty. Everybody under-stands this and knows what it is for, and Senator Aldrich's attitude about "wise principles," "necessary hearings," and "faulty work in the House" means simply that he intends if possible to prevent action at this session.

Why is the Senator opposed to this bill? He is the father-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr., and joint grandpa with the elder, of the famous Rocke-feller baby, and it is freely hinted around Washington that his personal interests make antagonism to free al-cohol a prime necessity. There is noquestion that he will oppose to thelast with all his might any consideration or action of this measure.

The issue is clear cut. There is no mistaking the situation. The question at issue is the liquid-fuel supply of this great country. The American farmer and the Standard Oil monopoly are face to face. The victory must be for one or the other. There can be nocompromise.

Senator Nelson W. Aldrich with all the power of the Standard Oil behind him calmly ignores the well nigh universal public demand for immediate action and is determined to defeat the

Farmers, there is only one thing to do. This great measure which means so much to you will be defeated unless you act at once—immediately. You can not reach Aldrich directly, but you can reach the Senators of your own State. Write to them at once, demanding a public statement of where they stand on this question, and demanding that they either compel action in the finance committee or take it out of committee and act upon it in committee of the

There is no middle ground. Your Senators are with you in this matter or they are with the Standard Oil monopoly, and you must know at once which.

The free-seed graft by which members of Congress seek to buy the favorable consideration of certain of their farmer constituents by sending them at Government expense small of common seeds consignments amounts in the aggregate to an enormous raid on the Treasury. It is demoralizing, both to Congressmen and electors. It is a preversion of the useful original purpose of aiding in the introduction and distribution of new

varieties of cultivated plants. How any honorable man can support its continuance is hard to understand.

The reports indicate progress in consideration of the Interstate Commerce bill in the United States Senate. bill would be passed readily if it could be brought to a vote, for few Senators would dare to go on record against a measure so universally demanded. Rut the opponents of that bill, using their power of delay under the rules of the Senate, are endeavoring to force concessions. Senator Long, of Kansas, is prominent among those who favor an effective and just measure.

The question of late potatoes has been settled to his own satisfaction by Friend W. H. Hinshaw, of Lyon Coun-ty, who showed in THE KANSAS FARMER office last Friday some beautiful specimens of the Sir Walter Raleigh variety. They were firm and sound, and had shown no inclination to sprout. Friend Hinshaw plants them about May 20. They continue to grow until the vines are killed by frost, and may be dug at any time before the ground freezes too hard. They never acquire an earthy taste. The quality is first-class.

The report, just made, on the Standard Oil monopoly and its relations to transportation companies is apparently an able showing of information, carefully and efficiently gathered. Commissioner Garfield has in this in vestigation done much to overcome the bad impression which resulted from the bad blunders committed in the matter of the meat-trust investigations.

The coal-miners' strike in the Pennsylvania region promises to end quick-ly. The settlement is for three years the basis of the recommendations made by the Roosevelt commissioners, on which the former strike was ended. Much suffering, much disorder, and much inconvenience to the public have been averted.

Special attention is directed to the article on "The Production and Care of Pure Milk," by Prof. Oscar Erf, of the dairy husbandry department of the Kansas Agricultural College. This is a timely article upon an important subject and is handled by a man of very wide experience.

Miscellany

Kansas Politics.

The great parties have held their State conventions in Kansas, and have named their candidates and declared their principles. The Democratic Convention was held first. Its nominations were published in last week's KANSAS FARMER. They are printed again in connection with the platform upon which they stand, so that both candidates and platform may be compared with those of the Republicans.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES.

Governor-E. W. Hoch, Marion County.

Lieutenant Governor-W. J. Fitzger-

ald, Ford County. Secretary of State-C. E. Denton,

Harper County.

State Auditor-J. M. Nation, Neosho County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction E. T. Fairchild, Ellsworth County. Attorney General-Fred T. Jackson,

Greenwood County. State Treasurer-Mark Tully, Montgomery County.

Superintendent of Insurance-Chas. Barnes, Osage County.

State Printer-T. A. McNeal, Shaw-

nee County. Railroad Commissioners-C. A. Ryker, Reno County; Geo. W. Kanavel, Harvey County; Frank Ryan, Leavenworth County.

Justices of the Supreme Court (for six-year term)—W. A. Johnston, Ottawa County; R. A. Burch, Saline County. (For four-year term)—Silas Porter, Wyandotte County; C. B. Graves, Lyon County.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Republican party in State convention assembled reaffirms its pride in the history and achievements of the National organization and adherence to its principles. The wisdom of its financial policy so fiercely antagonized is now universally conceded, while its protective policy provokes controversy only between revisionists and stand-

Under the magic of these wise policies, the country has vaulted to the

front rank among the nations in finance, manufactories, material development, and general prosperity, while wage-earners find remuneration twice as great as under any other flag.
The vigorous, able, and wise admin-

istration of President Roosevelt commands our enthusiastic approval as it has won the plaudits of our country-

men, regardless of party.
We indorse the recent State administration and commend its splendid achievements to the favorable consideration of every patriotic citizen of the State.

The great calamity which befell San Francisco and its sister cities on the Pacific coast touched the ligature of sympathy which binds all humanity together, and we are proud that Kan-sas was among the first to respond to this patriotic call upon our common humanity, and that the response has been in harmony with the great heart and abundant resources of this State.

We believe that platform promises are as sacred as business contracts, and should be as faithfully fulfilled, and we point with pardonable pride to the redemption of the numerous promises made in our last State platform. Among the many wise enactments of the last Legislature we call especial attention to the adoption of an improved plan for the management of our State charitable institutions, the selection of a board devoting its whole time to the care of these sacred institutions, with ample headquarters in the State house, a plan which is resulting in an im-proved condition in all these institutions and a large saving of expenses; to the new State printing law, which vithin a year has resulted in the erection of a large three-story, fire-proof printing-house, with modern equipment, the cost of all of which has been saved in two years; to the juvenile-court law which is saving countless boys from prison brands; to the State depository law, from which the State is realizing more than \$1,000 per month upon its State deposits; to the fish and game law, which has placed Kansas beside the most advanced States in the protection of game and in the propagation of

The Republican party enacted the first railroad law in Kansas. It has uniformly stood for consistent and efficient regulation of these public corporations. The last Legislature, without any specific platform-promise previously made, enacted a general railroad law, conceded to be the best in the United In addition it passed twelve States. other bills regulating the various relations of the railroads with their employes, passengers, and shippers, constituting altogether the most complete railway legislation ever enacted at a single session by the Legislature of any State. It pledges itself to such amendments and additions to these laws as experience shall justify and demand, to the end that the Board of Railroad Commissioners may become and be maintained an efficient tribunal for the enforcement of exact justice in matters relating to the transportation of passengers and freight.

The Legislature having conferred upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners full power to regulate freight and passenger rates, we pledge the nominees of this convention upon that board to a speedy and conscientious examination and determination of all these questions and the establishment of such maximum rates for passenger and freight traffic as shall be just to the people and the railroads, and we hereby place ourselves in harmony with the policy of President Roosevelt on railroad questions, which policy we heartily indorse.

We are in favor of the passage by Congress of the Hepburn railroad rate bill as it passed the House of Representatives, without amendment that will in any way impair its efficiency or diminish the powers granted by it to the interstate commerce commission.

We again declare our adherence to the principles of a protective tariff and earnestly favor its continuance by the levying of duties on imports to an amount sufficient to prevent ruinous competition with foreign manufacturers who employ cheap labor, but we do not believe that tariff schedules are sacred and we recognize that they should be readjusted from time to time in order to meet changed conditions.

We again express our undying gratitude to the men who fought to maintain the integrity of our Nation and Union and preserve to the world a Gov-ernment founded upon liberty and equality, as well as to the men who, in later war, carried the flag of liberty to the oppressed of other lands and extended the boundaries of freedom.

We demand strict enforcement of all



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laws giving aid, relief reference to soldiers and sallors re not effective, we demand ar ents that will make them effective. make them effective. orty years having passed since the close of the war for the Union, we demand that, in keeping with the custom established by our Government, surviving soldiers and sailors of that war be now given a full-service pension of not less than

\$12 per month. We endorse the official record of our able and efficient Senator, Chester I. Long, as well as the official conduct of all the members of the Kansas delegation in the Congress of the United

We earnestly indorse the policy of the National Government in the reclamation of the arid and semi-arid land areas of the country by means of irrigation, and request our Representatives in Congres to diligently labor for the extension of this beneficent work as rapidly as possible, to the end that new homes may be provided for mil-lions of people, and the wealth of the Nation vastly increased.

The Legislature, by its fearless policy of legislation in relation to the oil and gas interests of Kansas, and by its wise enact wents, curbed the power of the oil trust, and established competition in the refining and sale of oil so that we now have prosperous independent refineries; and incited that revolt which, spreading over the entire country, bids fair to end the merciless and unscrupulous reign of Standard Oil op-pression. Both oil and gas are the gifts of nature to Kansas, and the development of those industries has added millions of dollars to the taxable property of the State. Their continued prosperity will result in the bringing of many millions more. Under the laws passed by the last Legislature, eight independent oil refineries have been built and eight more are now in process of construction. This unparal-leled development of the refining business would have been impossible under any other circumstances. We point to this record to show that the Republican party can be depended upon at all times to protect and foster the upbuilding of every material interest in the State.

We heartily sympathize with the efforts of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to be admitted into the Union as one State. In all the essentials, popu-(Continued on page 516.)

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Agriculture

Dwarf Milo Maine with African Sumac-Sorghum.

I should be glad to see you demonstrate and report as to the value of an experiment I happened to succeed well with last year and shall repeat again. It consists of planting Dwarf milo maize, one-third mixed in planter with two-thirds African sumac-sorghum. In this way I secured about half a crop of average maize, and just as much sorghum as if no maize had been planted with the cane. The heads of maize were double the average size of maize planted alone and stood up to perfection, while on ad-joining land planted in maize only, the heads were small and stalks went The mixed fodder was down badly. hetter than either alone, and the maize and sorghum did not hybridize in the When the cane was 10 inches high the maize was 20 inches, and went on and matured very fine heads, and then the cane overtook and overtopped the maize and matured not in the least hindered or mixed with its brother maize, nor was there the least bother in harvesting on account of the mixture.

I do not think the mixture would hinder in my way of heading for seed. My plan is to take a low wagon with wagon-box on, place 4 by 6 lengthwise, one end resting on each endgate of bed, then fasten chopping block conveniently to scantling so block can be removed, when worn out by hacking of the proadaxe or chopping axe. When so prepared I drive in and straddle a corn row and a man on either side of the wagon holds the heads of one of these partially cured bundles on the block and I chop them off into the box, and the man carries the headless bundle to the rear of the wagon, and by the help of the second man starts shock, and then hands up another from the ground just where the binder had kicked it off. When the wagon is full the three of us proceed to stack as the condition of the grain would indicate.

G. S. NUTTER. Chaves County, New Mexico.

Your experiment in planting Dwarf milo maize and African sumac-sorghum together is an interesting one. do not understand why you should secure so large a crop both of maize and sorghum when planted together, unless it be due to the fact that the malze stood up better where it was grown with the sorghum. I doubt whether this method of planting could be recommended for general use in this State, where both milo maize and sorghum succeed equally well.

I am pleased to receive your communication, and hope that you may report the results of further trial. A. M. TENEYCK.

Cow-Peas Improve the Soil.

Please advise me which is best to

sow on thin soil to cut for hay, cowpeas or soy-beans? Would it pay to sow either just before the last cultivation of corn, for fertilizing the land? Neosho County. E. A. CRALL.

AN.

Cow-peas are superior to soy-beans as a forage crop, especially on thin land. At this station on upland soil cow-peas make a ranker growth and appear to be hardier than soy-beans. We observe, also, that on land which has not previously been planted to soybeans, the beans do not thrive well the first season or two, while cow-peas usually succeed fairly well at the first planting. This seems to be partly due to the fact that the bacteria which grow on the roots of the cow-peas are present in the soil, while the bacteria required for the soy-beans are apparently usually lacking. Before soybeans succeed well it is necessary to inoculate the soil with the bacteria which grow on their roots.

We have been practicing the method of sowing cow-peas in the corn at the last cultivation during the past three seasons with fairly good success. When the season is dry the cow-peas usually make a thin stand and a dwarf growth, but in a favorably moist season a good crop of cow-peas may be grown in corn, planted as described above. Last fall after the corn was cut up on the plots, in which cow-peas were planted in the corn, the vines stood 12 to 15 inches high and covered the ground, and would have made a good crop of green manure, or the peas would have furnished considerable forage or pasture. We left the crop as a cover crop during the winter and will list to corn this spring. These experiments have not been conducted long enough to give definite results.

There is perhaps a tendency for the cow-peas to cause a little lighter crop of corn the year when the cow-peas are grown in the corn, especially when the season is dry, but there is little question that the soil may be improved by plowing under a green growth of peas, which should show its beneficial effect in the succeeding crops grown on such land.

At this station we prefer to sow cowpeas or some other green manuring crop in the grain stubble immediately after harvest, plowing down in the fall, for planting corn the succeeding season. Planted in wheat or oats stubble, cow-peas usually make a good growth and there can certainly be no injurious effect from growing the crop on the land after the grain crop is removed, while by growing the crop with corn there may be a tendency, as sug-gested above, to decrease the growth of the corn. w-peas planted in wheat stubble year made a good stand and stood about 15 inches high and were just coming into bloom when

they were plowed under September 15. Other crops which succeed well after wheat, making a good growth for green manuring, are rape, sorghum, and Kafir-corn. Cow-peas, however, should be superior to the others as a green manuring crop, since they actually add fertility to the soil above what is removed in the growing of the plants, due to the action of the bac-teria which grow on the roots of the cow-peas, supplying the plants with nitrogen, which the bacteria take from the air. In my judgment there is no better annual crop adapted to Kansas conditions, which may be used in rotation or as a green manuring crop, than cow-peas. The only objection at present is the price of the seed. Every farmer should grow a small patch of cow-peas for seed. The peasamay be grown much cheaper than they can be purchased. The New Era and Whippoorwill varieties are well adapted for growing in Kansas. A. M. TENEYCK.

The Seed-Bed. it.

With viable seed planted in the soil. few simple factors largely determine the strength of germination, the stand and yield of the crop, and the quality of the grain produced. These factors are moisture, heat, and air. farmer knows that a dry seed will not germinate, no matter how favorable other conditions may be. Before the processes are begun, which start or renew life and produce growth, the seed must absorb moisture. Again, every seed requires a favorable degree of heat before it will germinate, and the presence of air is necessary in order to supply the "life-giving" oxygen. A seed placed in a vacuum with the proper degree of heat and moisture will not germinate, and the same results often occur when seeds are placed in a very wet or water-logged soil, because the air is largely excluded from a soil in such conditions.

In order to secure the ideal conditions for seed-germination and plantgrowth a seed-bed for wheat should not be too deep and mellow, rather the soil should be mellow and not too finely pulverized, only about as deep as the seed is planted. Below the depth at which the seed is planted the soil should be firm (not too compact), making a good connection with the sub-soil, so that the soil water may bu drawn up into the surface soil. The firm soil below the seed, well connected with the subsoil, supplies moisture to the seed, while the mellow soil abave the seed allows a sufficient circulation of air to supply oxygen, and favors the warming of the soil, gathering the heat of the sunshine during the day and acting as a blanket to conserve the soil heat, maintaining a more uniform temperature in the soil during the night. Meanwhile, also, the mellow soil conserves the soil ture, acting as a mulch to keep the water from reaching the surface, where it would be rapidly lost by evaporation, and the same condition favors the growth of the young shoot unward into the air and sunshine, where in the presence of oxygen, light, and a favorable degree of heat, the green leaves quickly begin the work of assimilation and the soluble plant-food elements, absorbed by the roots, are rapidly transformed into protoplasm, starch, and the various tissues which build up plant structure, and the young plant grows and is soon firmly established upon its own roots.

With a deep, loose seed-bed the conditions are less favorable for seed germination than in the "ideal" seed-bed described. The mellow soil may be warm enough and well aerated, perhaps too well aerated, causing the soil to dry out, but with the deep, mellow seed-bed, the moisture in the subsoil is not available for the use of the germinating seeds, because the capillary rise of the water is checked at the bottom of the mellow soil. Such a seedbed is almost wholly dependent upon rain for sufficient moisture to germinate the seed and start the young plants, and even if such favorable weather conditions prevail at seeding time so that seeds may germinate and the crop start, yet at almost any time during the growing season if drouth prevails, the crop growing in the deep, loose seed-bed is more apt to be injured because of the rapid drying out of the surface soil. In such a seed-bed the crop is not only apt to "burn out" in summer, but it is also more apt to "freeze out" in winter than a crop grown in the "ideal" seed-bed described

I can not go into a detailed discussion as to methods of preparing a suitable seed-bed. An excellent seed-bed for wheat may be prepared without plowing when wheat follows corn or other cultivated crops, which are re-moved from the field sufficiently early to prepare a seed-bed by disking and harrowing.

When plowing precedes the sowing by a short interval, it is well to follow ...e plow with the subsurface packer and harrow in order to pulverize and pack the soil at the bottom of the furrow and leave a mellow surface. This packing and pulverizing of the furrow slice is especially necessary when the soil is plowed dry or when stubble, trash, or manure is plowed under, because if the furrow slice left loose and unpulverized, the capillary connection of the soil with the subsoil is largely broken off and the water will not rise into the surface soil to supply the germinating seeds and feed the roots of the young plants, hence, the seed fails to germinate well, the stand is often poor, and in such a seed-bed the crop "freezes out" during the winter or "burns out" during the succeeding summer.

The general experience of farmers and the results of experiments are much in favor of early plowing for wheat. At the Kansas Fort Hays Branch Station, trials carried on for the last two seasons gave an average yield of 11.6 bushels per acre for early plowing, August 1 to August 15: 5.4 bushels per acre for medium plowing, September 1 to September 30; and only 2.1 bushels per acre for late plowing and late sowing, October 15 to October The experiments at the abovenamed station also greatly favor plowing for wheat rather than disking and sowing in the stubble. As an average for three seasons, land which was plowed, packed, and harrowed gave an average yield of 11.3 bushels per acre, while disked stubble land yielded 6.7 bushels per acre. It pays to prepare a seed-bed well. seed-bed well. A. M. TENEYCE, Professor of Agriculture, Kansas State

Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

Saving and Handling Manure.

There is no more wanton waste on the farm than the too common waste of barnyard manure. The common practice of throwing the manure from the stables out under the eaves of the barn and leaving it for a long interval in the yards exposed to the leaching of rains or to decomposition by drying and heating results in a great loss of plant-food elements. An experiment in determining the loss of manure by exposure was carried on at the Cornell Experiment Station, in 1890, as reported in Roberts' "Fertility of the Land." In this experiment horse manure, in a loose pile, valued at the beginning at \$2.30 per ton, lost 42.6 per cent in val-Cow manure, valued at \$2.29 per ton, lost 30 per cent in value. In another experiment a ton of fresh manure, valued at \$2.30, lost 42 per cent in value by an exposure of in the open yard. In comparison with this, manure which had been kept in a covered yard in 1883-84, being the entire product of the stock for that year, when analyzed was found to be richer in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash than fresh manure, and was valued at \$3.61 per ton. Probably the most economical way

to handle manure when stock is kept in stables is to haul directly from the stables to the field, spreading the manure at once, preferably on grass or alfalfa land, although the manure may be hauled onto any land which is in condition to receive it. It may not be practicable to recommend the use of covered barnyards in the West, but it is practicable to furnish abundant shed room for sheltering stock during the winter-feeding season. It is also essential in order to save the manure. especially the liquid manure, to give a liberal supply of bedding for the stock.



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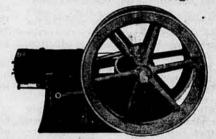
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Do Better

Work

Usually, farmers in the West have plenty of straw and roughage which may be profitably used for bedding in the stables, sheds, and yards. The barnyard should be well drained; however, there is apt to be a great loss of ever, there is apt to be a great loss of the soluble elements of plant-food where the drainage water is allowed to run away through natural drainage channels. If possible, such drainage should be turned over grass meadows or pastures, in order that the most available part of the plant-food in manure may not be entirely lost. It is not possible to haul manure daily from the yards and sheds, but the farmer should have a regular time for hauling out the manure and cleaning up the yards; preferably, this work should be done two or three times during the year in order not to allow too great an accumulation and the waste which is sure to take place by decomposition and leaching.

The advantage of spreading manure with the manure-spreader is that the manure can be more evenly and thinly distributed. It is better to spread ma-nure rather thinly over a large area of land than to spread it thickly over a sman area. By heavy application there will be not only a waste of manure, but when a heavy coat of manure is plowed under it is ape to injure the crop by "burning out" in a dry season. When the manure can be handled daily or can be hauled from the stables as made and spread on meadow or pasture land, it is very handy and almost necessary to use a manure-spreader. The use of the manure-spreader is not so practical, however, when the manure is hauled out only once or twice a year, as is the common practice. It is usual in such a case to turn all hands and teams to the work of hauling manure, thus making it impracticable to use a single spreader, and several manurocould not be profitably spreaders owned and operated except on very large farms. It would be possible, however, for farmers in a neighborhood, by exchanging work, to cooperate in the hauling of manure, when several manure-spreaders might be economically owned and operated in a single neighborhood.—A. M. TenEyck, in The Industrialist.

Pasture Grasses for Wet Land.

Kindly advise me what kind of grass I should sow for hog pasture. I have five acres of wet land of which I wish to make hog pasture. How many hogs would five acres of grass support along with a little other feed?

HENRY L. VERNON.

HENRY L. VERNON.

Jackson County, Arkansas.

In your section of the country on the land which you describe, the following is a good combination of grasses to sow for hog pasture—English blue-grass 12 pounds. timothy 6 pounds, and Alsike clover 3 pounds per acre. If your purpose is to pounds per acre. If your purpose is to continue the land in permanent pasture, a little Kentucky blue-grass and white clover might be included with the above-named grasses and clover. Sow 8 to 10 pounds of good Kentucky blue-grass and a pound of white clover with the amount of seed of each of the grasses named above. 'Kentucky bluegrass and white clover start slowly and will not furnish much pasture for a year or two, but gradually the other grasses will become less productive, and the blue-grass and white clover will spread and take the place of the less permanent grasses. However, if the land may be rotated and planted with other crops, it would be well to break up the pasture every four to six years, planting it for a year or so to corn and then reseeding, since the combination of grasses with Alsike clover will give a greater abundance of pasture than is likely to be secured from Kentucky blue-grass and white clover. With this field well set with grasses and clover, it should furnish pasture for twenty-five to thirty hogs.

It will be advisable for you to write to your State Experiment Station, at Fayetteville, asking for further information along this line.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Millet for Hay.

Kindly advise when to sow millet for the production of hay. Is millet hay good feed for horses? I wish to sow about 5 acres. Is millet hay better than cane for horses? How much millet-seed should be sown per acre?

W. H. B. Franklin County. It is usual to sow millet rather late in the spring. At this station we sow millet soon after planting corn, about the middle to the last of May, although it is practicable to sow earlier or later if it suits the convenience of the farmer. I have observed, however, that the earlier-sown millet does not make so good a growth as that sown later, and

also the early-sown millet is apt to be weedy, and often makes a poor stand. Again, millet sown late in the season when the weather has become hot does not usually make much growth, al-though certain varieties may be sown later than other varieties. I have observed at this station that the common fox-tail millets, such as the Siberian, German, and Hungarian varieties, do best when sown rather early in the season, while the broomcorn or hogmillets usually make a better crop when sown as late as the middle of

Millet hay is not considered a good feed for horses. The hay seems to act unfavorably on the kidneys, causing ill health, and horses fed exclusively on millet become stiffened in the joints, and some animals have died from the effects of eating the hay. For bulletins discussing the feeding of millet hay to horses I refer you to the North Dakota Experiment Station, Fargo, N. Dak. Millet hay is better feed for cattle than for horses. Cane will probably make a better roughage for horses than millet, although I would advise not to feed cane exclusively. Perhaps Kafir-corn fodder is preferable to cane fodder, or a combination of cane and Kafir-corn makes good roughage for horses or other stock.

It is usual to sow about 2 to 3 pecks of millet-seed per acre. If cane or Kafir-corn is sown broadcast, sow about a bushel of each separately or half a bushel of each in combination. A. M. TENEYCK.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO. No young animal is profitable that

is not growing steadily. With horses, comfort in the stable means service in the field.

Get all of the manure hauled before cultivation begins.

While hogs should have plenty of water, it should be pure and fresh. The putting in and culture of the crops has much to do with productive-

The management and care of the stock of the farm will decide to a great extent its profitableness.

Horses need a change in rations, according to the kind and amount of work they are required to do.

The weeds should be just as carefully kept from occupying the ground when the ground is vacant as when oc-

cupied with a crop. Too much time can not well be spent in making improvements on the farm, when the improvements increase the productiveness and value of the land.

In order to obtain the full value for the wool it must be sent to the market in the best conditon possible.

The stability of any industry de-

pends to a great extent on its profitableness, and its profitableness, as a rule, depends on its management.

There is no work required of any horse, let the duty be ever so menial, where intelligence, honesty, and kindness will not be of material value.

Never sell the yearlings and younger stock while there are older animals that can be disposed of with equal advantage and which will not grow into more money.

A kind disposition is a very important quality in a horse, and should be looked after very carefully in selecting one for practical use.

Charcoal given to animals, especially to poultry and swine, acts upon the blood as a purifier, often being found of benefit when there is no definable

The best horse is the one with a kind and tractable disposition, well broken and above all the one that is the most serviceable.

Feeding, location, and judicious selection of parents on both sides are powerful factors in producing good stock of all descriptions.

Always select smooth and growthy animals to feed, even at greater cost, and the profit will certainly be in proportion to the good judgment exercised in making this selection.

With all crops the early cultivation is the most important, and in nearly all cases the sooner the cultivation is commenced after the crop is planted, the better.

It is not wise to attempt to graze too much stock on a given number of acres nor to plow and crop more than can be kept in the highest state of fertility by suitable fertilization.

Keep up with the work as fully as possible. With all crops the best results are possible only when the necessary work is done in given season. Better hire a little extra help than to get behind.

The farmer who is looking for machines that will do his work in less time that will increase his working force one-half by enabling him to do the same work in half the time, cannot afford to overlook the time-saving features and up-to-date improvements embodied in the

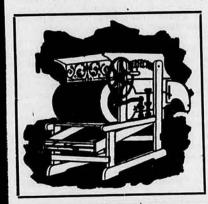
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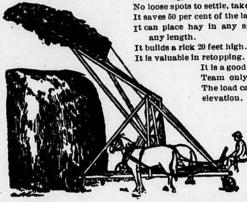
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Stock Interests

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES. Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised are to be advertised in this paper.

or are to be advertised in this paper.

May 17, 1908-Great sale of all beef breeds of cattle at Wichita Kans. D. R. Mills, DesMoines, Iows, Manager.

May 15, 1908-Combination sale of Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Spring-

field, Ill.

May 17, 1906—Combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

May 29-June 1, 1906—Sale of all beef breeds, Kansas City sale pavilion, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

field, Ill.

June 7, 1906—F. M. Marshall, Blackwater, Mo.

June 12-14, 1906—Sale of all beef breeds at Sloux

Falls, S. D., D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.

June 19-20-21, 1906—Dispersion of Tebo Lawn
Shorthorns, E. B. Mitchel, manager, Clinton, Mo.,

at Kansas City.

June 19-20-21, 1905—Dispersion of Tebo lawing Shorthorns, E. B. Mitchel, manager, Clinton, Mo., at Kansas City.

June 26-28, 1906—Sale of all beef breeds at Des Moines, Iowa, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa. October 2-3-4-5, 1906—Glasco Live Stock Association sale of pure-bred stock, Glasco, Kans. October 19, 1906—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo. October 17, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Pruitt, Asherville, Kans. October 18, 1906—Poland-Chinas, W. A. Davidson, Simpson, Kans. October 20, 1908—W. B. Dowling, Norcatur, Kans. Poland-Chinas. October 20, 1908—E. A. Eagle & Sons, Agricola, Kans.

Kans.
October 24, 1906—Poland-Chinas, Frank A. Dawley
Waldo, Kans.
October 25, 1906—D. W. Dingman, Clay Center,
Kans., Poland-Chinas.
November 1, 1906—Frank Zimmerman. Centerville, Kans.
November 6, 7, 8, 1906—Sale of all beef breeds, Kansas City Rale Pavillion, R. A. Ford, Lawson, Mo.,
Manager.

Kans.

November 16, 1908—G. M. Hebberd, Peck, Kans.
November 20-23, 1906—Blue Ribbon sale of all beef breeds, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.
November 27, 1908—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
December 4, 1908—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford,

December 4, 1908—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford, Minnespolis, Kans.
December 11-12, 1906—James A. Funkhouser and Charles W. Armour, sale pavillon, Kansas City, Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt—November 13, 14, 15, 1906, at Arkansas City, Kans., I. E. Knox, Nardin, O. T., manager; Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1906, at Anthony, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager; Dec. 18, 19, 1906, at Wichita, Kans., J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., Manager; Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans., Chas, M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager.

Swine-Feeding Tests.—Armour's Deodorized Meat-Meal and Alfalfa Hay as Supplementary Feeds to Corn.

The animal husbandry department, Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College, reports in Press Bulletin No. 149 as follows:

Numerous questions are being re-ceived at the Kansas Experiment Station as to the value of the various packing-house by-products recommended for swine-feeding in connection with corn, and during the winter of 1905-'06 an experiment was carried on to secure more data on the subject. The value of alfalfa hay as a means of

Lot II, corn-meal five-sixths, and Armour's deodorized meat-meal, one-sixth.

Lot III, corn-meal and all the alfalfa

hay they would consume.

A feed-rack was used for the alfalfa hay similar to a sheep-rack without legs. This method kept alfalfa hay before them at all times without waste.

The hay was fed uncut.

The value received per bushel for corn marketed via the pork route is an excellent method of calculating the profit from feeding. In the case of Lot I, figuring the cost of the pigs at the beginning of the experiment at 4 cents per pound, we have the difference between \$51.60 and \$123.54, or \$71.94, to credit to the 13.73 bushels of corn which each pig consumed, returning a value of 52 cents per bushel for the corn. With Lot II, after deducting from the \$169.72 received for the hogs at the market, the cost at 4 cents, or \$51, and the cost of the meat-meal fed, we have \$87.68 to credit to the 14 bushels of corn which each pig consumed. or a value of 62 1/2 cents per bushel. With lot III we have left \$77.32 to credit to the 14.06 bushels of corn consumed per pig, after deducting \$52.40, the original cost of the ten pigs, and \$5.36, the cost of the hay consumed. This gives a value of 55 cents per bushel for the corn fed. This shows that 20 per cent is added to the value of corn by feeding meat-meal at \$2 per cwt. as a supplementary feed, and 5.8 per cent added to the value of the corn by alfalfa hay at \$8 per ton.

These hogs were shipped direct to the Chas. Wolff packing-house, Topeka, Kans., and slaughter tests were obtained of the different lots. The Government inspector, Dr. De Wolf, pronounced the whole bunch as unusually The lymphatic glands were healthy. large and soft, and only one case of parasitic infection of the liver was found. All had more leaf-lard than the average hog sold on the market. The amounts for the different lots were as follows: Lot I, 90 pounds; lot II, 94 pounds; lot III, 90 pounds. Although lot II seemed much fatter and heavier on foot, the leaf-lard was but slightly The superintendent of the packing-house, J. B. Nicholson, stated that the flesh of lot II seemed firmer than the others in the warm condition. The hogs receiving alfalfa hay showed very fine carcasses

The results of this experiment serve to emphasize the importance of converting the raw material of the farm into a more finished product in order to secuer higher yrices on the market, and also to retain a much higher per cent

TABLE I-WEIGHTS AND GAINS.

No. of Lot.	10	Days fed 112 112 112	Weight Oct. 9, '05 1,290 1,275 1,310	Weight Jan. 29, '06 2,400 3,250 2,630	Total gain lbs 1,110 1,975 1,320	Av. daily gain per head, lbs 0.99 1.76 1.18
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TABLE II-FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

	Weight	Value at beginning 84 per	Wt. on Topeka market	Selling price per	Proceeds on mar- ket	Av. expe of mar- keting	Total cost	Net profit per
Number of Lot I	. 1,275		1bs. 2,320 3,143 2,525	5.32 1/2 5.40 5.35	\$123.54 169.72 135.08	\$3.50 3.50 3.50	per lot \$103.16 134.59 110.48	\$2.04 3.51 2.46

TABLE III-FEED COST AND COST OF GAINS.

		Va	lue of feed	consume	1	Cost of	feed per 100 lbs
No. of lot. I	Kind of feed. Corn-meal Corn-meal	Pounds fed. 7,690 7,848 1,552	Per cwt. \$0.62 \frac{1}{2} .62 \frac{1}{2} 2.00	Total \$48.06 49.05 31.04	}	cwt. \$4.33 4.13 {	of gain
metal .	Corn-meal		.62 ½ .40	\$80.09 \$49.22 5.36		4.05 {	596.5 101.5
Total				\$54.58			

the increasing production was also made the subject of one test in this experiment. Its value for growing swine and breeding stock has been recognized for some time, but its value in the fattening pen is still a subject of inquiry. Thirty strong, thrifty shoats were available for this experiment, and they were divided as equally as possible into three lots of ten pigs each. The pigs were all cross-bred, and in the division an equal number of each particular cross were placed in each of the three lots as follows: Three Berkshire X Yorkshire pigs, three Berkshire X Tamworth pigs, two Poland-China X Berkshire pigs, and two Poland China X Duroc-Jersey pigs. The average weights of these three lots on October 9, 1905, when the experiment began, were as follows:

Lot I, 129 pounds; lot II, 127.5 pounds; and lot III, 131 pounds. The rations were as follows:

Lot I, corn-meal.

value of corn in pork of the fertilizing value of the grain. For this purpose no farm animal is better fitted than the well-bred, thrifty hog when fed and cared for in a ra-R. J. KINZER, tional manner.

Last Call—Herefords at Wichita Sale

Next Thursday, May 17.

Apropos of the great Wichita, Kans., sale of Herefords, next Thursday, May 17, beginning at 10 a. m., at G. O. Morgan's Riverside Barn, West Douglas Ave., the catalogue reveals the fact that in many respects it is the greatest array of this great breed that has been offered at auction the present season, and all interested in really good cattle should address D. R. Mills, manager, Des Moines, Iowa, for catalogue, now ready. Among this array is a magnificent offering from Frank Rockefeller's Belvidere, Kans., ranch, embracing the highest types of the breed, mostly thick-set 2-year-olds of much finish and quality. Of the six bulls in this consignment, lot 31, Soldier Creek Columbus 22d 177362, a November 2-year-old by Columbus 17th 31364, dam by Beau Brummel, second dam by The Grove 2d is a sample of the excellent breeding of this rare of-

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Every barrel guaranteed, and you be the judge. Other oil costs \$5c to 40c per gal.; ours costs \$3.50 per barrel. Freight rate is \$2c per barrel all points within 100 miles of Benedict, Kans. For each additional 25 miles add 2c.

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. We Can Save You Money on Cylinder Oil. Write for Particulars.

T. C. Davis, Benedict, Kansas

\$31,500,000.00 at Risks

30,000 Members

The Farmer's Alliance Insurance Company of McPherson, Kansas

We furnish insurance at cost; 13 years of successful business. Why carry your insurance with others when you can get it in this company at much less cost? Write for full particulars of our plan.

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

Destroy the Gophers

In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using

Saunder's Gopher Exterminator

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

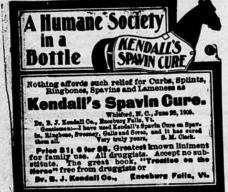
Flint Saunders, Lincoln, Kansas

Mention The Kansas Farmer.

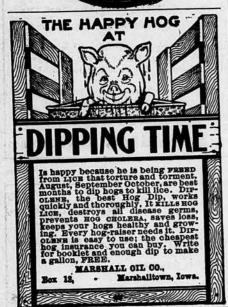


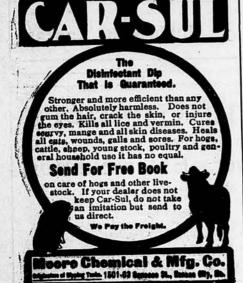
No More Blind Horses For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and oth-r Sore Eyes, BARRY Co., Iowa City, Ia., have a cure











fering, and Mr. Rockefeller writes that that are all very fine individuals. This is the second time Mr. Mills has sold for Mr. Rockefeller, as is also the case with Mr. W. S. Swinney, Boisdarc, Mo., who is sending a car-load of very fancy young bulls and heifers by the famous American Royal first prize winner, Brigadier 109729, a double Anxiety 4th sire, frequently shown, but never defeated, and unquestionably the greatest son of Gudgell & Simpson's Lamplighter, now living. A carload of steers by Brigadier recently topped the Kansas City market, selling for the highest price since Christmas. This fact should prove an incentive for farmers, breeders, and rangemen to take advantage of this opportunity to secure a young Brigadier and go and do likewise. Mr. Swinney's consignment also includes some choice ones by the prize-winning Dale Jr. 157129, the best son of the \$10,000 Champion Dale.

Mr. Swinney writes, "Our consignment will be fully as good or better than the ones we had in your February Kansas City sale," and all who saw them there will remember that they were beautifully conditioned and a most uniform lot. Continuing, Mr. Swinney states that Lot 4, Emanuel, is as good a 2-year-old as the one Mr. Crawford paid \$300 for in your Kansas City sale, and Lot 5, Clover Leaf Beau, is a better one than sold in that sale. We wish to emphasize the fact that few if any better consignments than this one have been seen in any sale this season.

S. L. Standish, Hume, Mo., is also a frequent contributor to Manager Mills' sales, and he never leads an animal in

mate, Countess Victoria 2d, brought \$405, going to Jas. Duffus, Malcom, Ia. The choice of the bulls went to Delmer McCanh, Kennard, Neb. The following is a list of the sales over one hundred dollars with this summary:

24 cows and heiters brought. \$5,040.00 Average. \$1,575.00 Average. \$13.10 Average. \$13.10 Average. \$13.10 Average. \$13.75 Average. \$13.75 Average. 131.00
36 head brought 6,616.00
Average. 183.75
Lady Missis 3d, 1 yr.; Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb 3425
Countess Victoria 2d, 10 mos.;
Jas. Duffus, Malcom, Ia. 405
Sarepta Duke 238508, 3 yrs.; A.
Burton, Bertrand, Neb. 155
Barmpton Lady 2d, Karl Dietsch, Shelby, Neb. 225
Nonparell Lady; C. R. Steele, Ireton, Ia.
Barmpton Duke; J. A. Cavers, South Omaha. 115
Barmpton Duke 2d; Geo. E. Feary, Seward, Neb.
Butterfly Lady 2d; L. C. Recce, Prescott, Ia.
Butterfly Duke 2d; Delmer McCant, Kennard, Neb.
Ensign; Fred Barnes, Albion, Neb. 145
Matchless Lady; John Buckstead, Whitehead, S. D.
Lucky Boy; J. A. Cavers 100
Nonparell Lady 2d; H. H. Hess & Son, Surpise, Neb. 215
Lucky Boy; J. A. Cavers 100
Nonparell Lady 2d; J. M. Duffus. 180
Allen's Sarepta 4th; H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn. 260
Acanthus Duke 252003; J. A. Cavers 130

((e): (v) (3. 0) (0) (c) (d)

WICHITA SALE, MAY 17, A CARLOAD OF BRIGADIERS ARE INCLUDED.

At the great Wichita, Kans., sale next Thursday, May 17, one of the attractions will be a carload of the get of the first-prize double Anxiety 4th Brigadier 109727. This great show and breeding bull was a first prize winner at the Royal, and although frequently shown, has never been defeated. A carload of steers by Brigadier recently topped the Kansas City market, selling for the highest price since Christmas. He is owned by Mr. W. G. Swinney, Bois D'Arc, Mo. Other Hereford consignors are Frank Rockefeller, Swinney, Bois D'Arc, Mo. Other Hereford consignors are Frank Rockefeller, Selvingere, Kans.; S. L. Standish, Hume, Mo., owner of Onward 4th; G. L. Rinehart, Hunnewell, Kans.; H. Monroe, Lyons, Kans.; N. Molzen, Newton, Kans.; Klays Bros., Bendena, Kans.; and others. A grand array of Shorthorns will also be auctioned the same day, and the sale will take place in G. O. Morgan's Riverside Barn, West Douglas Ave. Catalogues ready. Address D. R. Mills, Sale Manager, Des Moines, Iowa.

the ring that is not strictly high-class in every particular. Some of the superb young helfers in his consignment are safe with calf to Onward 4th, champion bull at the Royal and many fairs during 1903-4, for which bull Mr. Standish paid a long price. Other gilt-edged helfers in this consignment are bred to Beau Ideal, who stood so high up in the show-rings of the Royal and other places. Mr. Standish also includes two splendid bulls by Columbus 47th, that are hard to beat.

W. H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans., sends a very select consignment, by his show and breeding bull, Keep On 4th, winner at the International and Royal shows, and many State and county fairs.

Mr. N. Molzen, Newton, Kans.; and Mr. H. Monroe, Lyons, Kans., list a most attractive lot, and one thing sure is the fact that buyers at this great sale will positively not be disappointed in the exceptional quality and breeding of the cattle listed, and there will be no trouble to fill out carlots from the large variety catalogued. A postal card to D. R. Mills, sale manager, Des Moines, Iowa, will bring you an illustrated catalogue, and no admirer of the breed can afford to remain away from this most important event in sale circles. Seventy-five head of both breeds are listed, and the sale will begin at 10 a. m.

A Successful Sale of Scotch Shorthorns.

The sale of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns by Geo. Allen, of Lexington, Neb., at South Omaha, Neb., May I, was a complete success, so far as the cows are concerned, but the prices paid for most of the bulls were unsatisfactory. There was a good attendance of representative breeders, both veteran and beginners, from Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, the Dakotas, and Minnesota, and bidding was very spirited on the females. The yearling heifer, Lady Missie 3d, topped the sale at \$425, and was taken by Uncle Tom Andrews, of Cambridge, Neb., and her roan

SCREW WORMS IN CATTLE.

In most of the Southwestern states screw-worms cause severe losses, as cattlemen well know. Prof. Wilson, of the Arizona Agricultural College, writes us, regarding his experience with Zenoleum and says that they have used it very successfully in combating the screw-worms, also for treating sheep for catarrh, as well as for disinfecting the yards and barns and suggests that the station will never be without a plentiful supply for any emergency. This coal-tar preparation is made by Zenner Disinfectant Company, 61 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich. In small lots, the price is \$1.50 per gallon, express paid, but lower quotations are made on larger quantities.

berger.

Lady Lavender 7th; A. C. Shellenberger. 200

Last Call—Wichita Shorthorn Sale,
Next Thursday, May 17, at Wichita,
Kans., a very high-class lot of Shorthorns will go under the auctioneer's hammer at G. O. Morgan's Riverside Barn, West Douglas Ave., beginning at 10 a. m., and every admirer of the breed should send at once to D. R. Mills, sale manager, Des Moines, Iowa, for catalogue, now ready. The consignors are Henry Stunkel, Peck, Kans.; R. W. Swain and Henry Burline, Caldwell, Kans.; F. H. Foster, Lyons, Kans.; M. D. Crittenden, South Haven, Kans.; D. M. Howard, Rossville, Kans.; Grimes Bros., Montrose, Iowa; D. Donnohue, Appleton City, Mo.; and others. This sale wil present possibly the last and greatest opportunity of the season to secure high-class bulls and herd-headers. Mr. Stunkel writes of the carload of young bulls he is sending, by his richly bred Cruickshank Butterfly sire, Victor Orange 190218, one of the best show and breeding bulls in the United States: "This is the best lot of bulls I ever raised, and in fact it would be difficult to find a better bunch anywhere; they are all of the same uniform, thick, blocky set type, all but one by Victor Orange, this one being Hudson Captain 156300, a son of the pure Scotch Imp. Village Captain 135232." Mr. Stunkel's consignment embraces the most fashionable families of the breed, and he adds, "These bulls are in nice condition, and I am satisfied my stock will sell well if the buyers will turn out to see them."

Col. Lafe Burger has inspected the cattle consigned by Messrs. Swain, Burline, Crittenden, and Locust Grove Farm, and writes as follows concerning them: "This stuff is first-class, in fact, three of the Shorthorn bulls are 'Cackerjacks.' One of them, Layender Lad, a red of November '04, is a show-bull, and considered the peer of any young bull in Kansas.or Oklahoma, having been shown a number of times and never defeated. He is of the true Scotch

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used: Takes the place of all linaments 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.





ove the bunch without scarring the se—have the part looking just as it did over the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) se a special remedy for soft and semi-solid lemishes — Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, iplint, Curb. Capped Hock, etc. It is neither liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy nilke any other—docen't imitate and can'te imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever falls.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemiahes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
218 Union Stock Yards, Chicage, Ill.



type, and bred in the purple. Another good one, listed by Mr. Swain, is the February yearling by Orange Lad 17270, out of Miss Graceful by Red Royal 12913, a thick-fieshed fellow of much promise. Mr. Foster's dark-red 2-year-old Crulckshank-topped Young Mary, "Sucess," is another attractive offering, by the choicely bred Lovely Gloster 184123, dam by the Bellows bred Scottish King 100743. As space forbids, it is impossible to describe the entire consignment, 75 head of both breeds being listed. Catalogues will be cheerfully forwarded upon application to D. R. Mills, sale manager, Des Moines, Iowa.

Darling Brothers' Shorthorn Sale.

	\$65.00
Three-year-old heifer, August Good	75.00
ker, Narka, Kans	97.50
Two-year-old heifer, August	77.50
Good. Two-year-old heifer, P. O. Green, Mankato, Kans.	75.00
Mankato, Kans. Two-year-old heifer, Dazy Bros., Mankato, Kans.	80.00
Aged cow, Harry Wheeler, Jew- ell County.	117.50
Total	587.50
Average per head	\$83.93 165.00
Two-year-old bull, Dazy Bros	117.50
Two-year-old bull, H. J. Damen-	100.00
Mankato, Kans	100.00
Two-year-old bull, Jno. Kemmer	90.00 87.50
Two-year-old bull, Geo. Meadner, Mankato, Kans Two-year-old bull, Barker Bros.,	662.50
Aurora, Kans	95.00
Total	907.50

Where the Grand Champion Grew.

Where the Grand Champion Grew.
On the little farm of John W. Baker, in the hills northeast of Strong, Kans., the stage is being set for the closing act of a most interesting chapter in Shorthorn history. The man that bought, developed, and first showed the grand champion bull, Master of the Grove, goes out of business May 16, and on that day will hold his first and last public sale—a dispersion. Ill health—the only thing that could separate him from his loved Shorthorns—is the cause.

In this sale, to which Mr. Baker invites his neighbors and his friends, the breeders from everywhere, will be mature cows, heifers with their first calves, heifers unbred, and a few young bulls, some resdy for service and some too young. About half the offerings will be by Master of the Grove. Several of them and some of the calves out of Master of the Grove. Several of the mand some of the calves out of Master of the Grove cows are suitable material for the fall shows. Some of the best very young things are by Lopez 231291, a son of Mr. Babet's famous Lord Mayor, that promises to be as great a sire and show animal as Master of the Grove proved to be. Here is truly a select little herd of cattle, and its dispersion will be one of the most interesting events in Kansas fine-stock history. Remember the date—May 16—and send to Mr. Baker for any particulars desired.—Telegram.

Dipping the Armour Herefords.

Dipping the Armour Herefords.

The annual dipping of the Armour Herefords in Car-Sul Dip is now in progress at the Meadow Park Farm just south of Kansas City. In speaking of the benefits to be derived from the regular dipping of cattle and other live stock, Mr. W. J. Cummings, manager of the Armour herd, recently remarked that he thought the dipping of live stock would continue to increase in popularity because of the benefits to be derived from the use of efficient disinfectant dip such as Carmour Herefords is not done because of mange, or anything of that character, but because Mr. Cummings believes that dipping is beneficial to the general health and condition of the animals. They have made it a practice for several years and use only Car-Sul.—Telegram.

M. C. Vansell, of Muscotah, Kans.

M. C. Vansell, of Muscotah, Kans., makes a change in his advertisement this week and offers his herd-bull for sale. This bull is 3 years old and weighs a little over a ton in good breeding condition. He is not fat. He is not sold for any fault, but because Mr. Vansell must make a change in his herd. The bull is just the right sge, and in just the right condition to do good hard service. Somebody will get a bargain in this bull. Write at once and mention The Kansas Farren.

The Grange

'For the good of our Order, our Country and Mankind."

Conducted by George Black, Olathe, Secretary Kansas State Grange, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed.

News from Kansas Granges is especially solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master E. W. Wesigate, Manhattan
Overseer A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Lecturer Ole Hibner, Olathe
Stewart, Frank Wiswell Ochlitree
Chaplain Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkaneas City
Treasurer Wm. Henry, Olathe
Secretary, George Black, Olathe
Secretary, J. H. Smith, Lone Elm
Ceres. Mrs. M. L. Allison, Lyndon
Pomona Mrs. S. M. Phinney, McLouth
Flora Mrs. S. J. Lovett, Larned
L. A. S. Mrs. Lola Raddliffe, Overbrook
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
O. F. Whitney, Chairman Topeka, Station A

O. F. Whitney, Chairman ... Topeks, Station A. E. W. Westgate ... Banhattan George Black, Secretary ... Olather Henry Rhoades ... Gardner J. C. Lovett ... Bucyrus STATE ORGANIZES.

W.IB. Obryhim......Overbrook

Osage County Pomona Grange.

The Pomona Grange, of Osage County, met in Hurricane Grange hall in Overbrook at 1.30 o'clock, April 7.

The weather was very rainy and the roads extremely bad, so the meeting was not as well attended as usual. There were twenty delegates present, and probably about that many visitors.

Trustees elected for this year were as follows: O. L. Tabor, of Burlingame Grange; A. L. Ovessen, of Highland Grange; and Jos. Bulmer, of Junction Grange.

There was some informal discussion in regard to ways and means of increasing Grange work and influence throughout this county, also concerning Grange property insurance.

The question for discussion, "The Initiative and Referendum," was placed before the meeting, but it was getting so late and was so rainy that some of the members were obliged to leave, so the discussion was cut short. However, our Pomona secretary, Lester Pierce, of Richview Grange, has agreed to prepare an article on the same topic for the next meeting, which will be followed by a discussion in which it is hoped many will take part. The referendum has been endorsed by the State Granges of at least eighteen States, among them being the Kansas State Grange. This is a non-partisan movement for the establishment of the people's sovereignty in place of machine rule, and in some States has made much progress.

The question of Grange life insurance will be brought up at the next meeting, which will be at Melvern, July 28.

At the last meeting of Hurricane Grange, a suggestion was offered by W. T. Dickson that an effort be made to get enough Osage County patrons to fill a car to attend the next meeting of the National Grange, which will be held in November at Denver, Col. This plan will probably be brought up at the next meeting of Pomona Grange.

Remember the date, July 28, Melvern, and come prepared to say or do something to help make an interesting JENNIE E. HEBERLING, meeting. Lecturer, Pomona Grange, Osage Co.

The Grange in basge County.

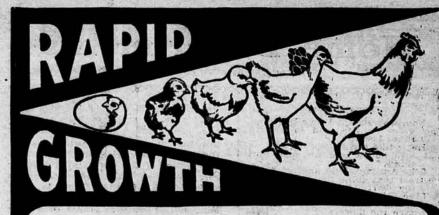
EDITOR GRANGE DEPARTMENT :- Carbondale Grange No. 754 is in a prosperous condition. We have recently received five new members by initiation, and have four new applicants ready for the ceremony at our next meeting. Every one of our members seems to take an active part to make our meetings interesting

We have had under consideration the question of good roads until we have got it in action. Every neighborhood has a King split-log drag, and after each rain the roads are dragged, and in this way we are succeeding in having good roads. We think those neighborhoods that have no drags yet wiff soon fall into line, and we will eventy ually have good roads all over the county.

Osage County Pomona Grange met Overbrook in April, but owing to raid and heavy roads the attendance was small. The nexbt meeting will be held at Olivet on the fourth Saturday July.

Carbondale Grange meets every Wednesday night, and the meetings are interesting and profitable. We extend a cordial invitation to the member of other granges to visit us.

A. P. STRICER, Lecturer.



Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the best aid for growing poultry—a tonic that helps a fowl eat more food and thoroughly digest it, forcing a rapid, healthy growth. It tones the egg-producing organs, so hens lay in all seasons. It quickly builds flesh on market poultry. It cures all poultry disorders—gapes, roup, cholera, indigestion, leg weakness, diarrhœa; makes it possible to keep the whole flock in perfect health all the year round.

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-co-a

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), containing the ingredients recommended by science for increasing digestion and assimilation, also supplying iron for the blood and toning up the entire system. It has special germicidal principles which destroy all minute bacteria to which fowls are so subjected. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the greatest tonic for the young, makes them grow fast, healthy and strong. It bears the indorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee. guarantee.

1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express, 40c; 5 lbs 60c; { Except in Canada and 12 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lb. pail \$2.50. extreme West and South.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio. Makers of Dr. Hess Stock Food.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

A Square Deal Wanted.

Iowa cries for a square deal in the interstate commerce law situation, and the remarks of A. B. Judson, master, are pertinent. They follow:

"Nearly twenty years ago, when the farmers secured the enactment of the interstate commerce law with a commission that was supposed to have power to enforce the law, there was general acquiescence in the result as a moderate exercise of the constitutional powers of the Government. The law went into effect and remained in full force for several years without injury to the railroad corporations and to the general satisfaction of the public. I have wondered why a measure so just and moderate and so thoroughly tested and fortified by experience should evoke so much opposition from certain quarters. All that the people want is a 'square deal,' and that they are going to have, and the quicker the corporations realize that fact and withdraw their opposition to President Roosevelt's plan, the better it will be for them."

More Happiness and Prosperity

Is the result of the work of that great fraternal organization, Grange, says the master of the Iowa State Grange.

"It is the purpose of this great fraternal organization to increase happiness in all our farm-homes and to make agriculture more prosperous in all parts of our glorious country. This organization teaches, among other things, that honesty, integrity, fair dealing, giving value received in all exchanges, industry, frugality, and thrift, and observing the Golden Rule are essential characteristics of good citizenship, setting its seal of condemnation on all forms of fraudulent, practices, extortion, robbery, or whether done under the form of law, combination, monopoly, or trust methods, or by the more vulgar practice of common stealing, thus building up a public sentiment that the man or corporation that amasses millions of dollars in any other way than honorable methods, based on the principle of always giving value received. This organization places its seal of condemnation on all forms of modern graft, whether in high places or low. Let the guilty be punished, whether they are millionaires or paupers, public of-ficials or private citizens."

Indian Creek Grange will hold its regular open meeting on Tuesday evening, May 15. A good program has been prepared for this meeting, which will be followed with strawberries and cake. All are invited to attend.

Gossip About Stock.

Volume 64 of the American Short-horn Herd-Book is just off the press. It contains pedigrees of bulls numbered from 242180 to 247190, and an unusual number of females. Volume 65 is in course of preparation. These volumes may be had of Secretary John W.-Groves, Live Stock Record Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. J. Hinckley, of Milo, Kans., is one of the younger breeders of Poland-China hogs that we believe will make good. He is a young man of good character, who believes in representing his stuff just as it is. He has been buying his foundation stock during the past winter from some of the best preeders in the State and will have some good stuff to offer this fall. Watch for his advertisement in this paper.

Chas, Morrison, owner of the Phillips County herds of Red Polled cattle and Poland-China swine, writes as follows: "The Poland-Chinas are out of sight in the alfalfa. We have a few choice boars ready for service. The Red Polled bulls are all sold that are ready for service. I have some fine young bull calves and heifers bred and open for sale. Cattle are in fine condition. We have 72 head in herd now, with two of the finest herd-bulls that money would buy."

John Black, of Barnard, Kans., has one of the finest crops of Poland-China spring pigs that we have seen this season. Mr. Black raises the big-boned, thrifty, fellows that the farmers like to buy. He will have some fine boars for sale this fall and you can make no mistake in buying from him. His brood sows were sired by Tecumseh Chief 2d 44531, dam, Lady Trott 127938, she by Tecumseh Best by Black Pat out of Lady Queen by Kansas Chief 14667. Mention The Kansas Farmer and write him your wants.

McLaughlin Bros., of Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul, have this to say about their importations of Percheron stallions: "Our regular importations take place each year in July and November. Those are the months in which we expect to receive most of our horses; but our business has been so large, and the demand upon us has been so great during recent years that we have been obliged to make many more frequent importations. Although our stables wer all full and we had an overflow of about 20 stallions on the first of January of this year, yet we have already received one importation of 42 stallions, and we received a cable message this morning from Mr. James McLaughlin, in which he says that he is sending 48 more stallions on the Atlantic Transport Steamship Minnetonka.' Mr. McLaughlin will bring over his largest importation in July, most of which are already bought, to be delivered after the breeding season will be over. The 42 stallions that came last month are nearly all sold. The 48 that are coming will hardly supply the demand until our regular July importation will arrive."

Every Tuesday, balance of the year, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell homeseekers' tickets to Minnesota, North Dakota, and Canadian Northwest at about half rate; to other territory first and third Tuesdays. Write G. W. Lincoln, G. P. A., 7 West Sth., Kansas City, Mo. State humber in party and when going.

Home Departments

has been to so many as the open gate

to Heaven, to a life of hope and love

and purity after they have sunk so low that it seemed almost impossible

Laus Mortis.

Nay, why should I fear Death,
Who gives us life, and in exchange
takes breath?
He is like cordial Spring.
That lifts above the soil each buried
thing;
Like Autumn, kind and brief—
The frost that chills the branches frees
the leaf;
Like Winter's stormy hours
That spread their fleece of snow to
save the flowers;
The lordliest of all things—
Life lends us only feet, Death gives us
wings.
Fearing no covert thrust,
Let me walk onward, armed in valiant
trust—
Dreading no unseen knife,
Across Death's threshold step from life
to life!
Oh, all ye frightened folk,
Whether ye wear a crown or bear a
yoke,
Laid in one equal bed,
When once your coverlet of grass is
spread,
What daybreak need you fear?
The Love will rule you there that
guides you here.
Where Life, the sower, stands,
Scattering the ages from his swinging
hands,
Thou waitest, Reaper, lone,
Until the multitudinous grain hath
grown.
Soythebearer, when thy blade
Harvests my flesh, let me be unafraid.

Scythebearer, when the blade
Harvests my flesh, let me be unafraid.
God's husbandman thou art,
In His unwithering sheaves, oh, bind
my heart!

-Frederic Lawrence Knowles, in "Love Triumphant."

The Resurrection.

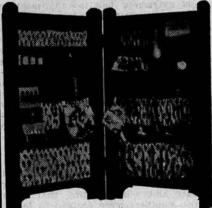
FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG, FAY, KANS. But yesterday all life in bud was hid; But yesterday the grass was gray and

To-day the whole world decks itself anew In all the glorious beauty of the year." To-day our hearts thrill with life and hope, and we have each one our share in the glad new life and beauty —in the springtime resurrection. We want all the world to be good and glad; we went every one to have a part in the sunshine, a chance for each to come to his or her own of life and work and joy. When we look out over the wide stretching fields and notice how each plant, be it large or small, beautiful or not beautiful, has yet its place and room to come to its best of fruit and seed, when we see how nature cares for her own, how "Spring shall plant-and autumn garner to the end of time," and we know nothing shall be lost or fail of its purpose, then turning from nature to man, how it hurts us to think of the "submerged lives," myriads of people who are downtrodden and oppressed and have small chance to know how good and beautiful life can be made. Then we think with joy and gratitude of the brave men and noble women in all parts of the world who have given up their lives, all of their money, time, and strength for the improvement of the lives of others, those who have gone down from life's pleasant places, out of ease and luxury, that they might make a light to shine in the dark places, and so to help the weak and erring, the sin sick and desolate to become strong, true, happy, and useful. We think of beautiful Jane Addams, who John Burns calls "The only saint America has produced," but we know there are others just as earnest and sincere, just as helpful as she is, and would do justice to them while taking nothing from her. We recall how the "little seed thought," from which Hull House and all its beautiful activities, all its helpfulness has grown, fell into the good soil of her there to be guarded and nourished un-til, "in the fullness of time" it bore beneficent fruit to which many, not only of Chicago's poor, but those of other great cities can bear witness. The uplifting, virifying influence of Hull House, and all such houses spreads like the sunshine into the far places out and out we know not where, nor to whom. We only know it is for good wherever it goes, and we thank God and take courage for our kind.

Among the most helpful influences of this kind, where the work done brings a resurrection of life and all that makes it worth living-love, hope, and joy, is the old "Jerry McAuley Mission," in New York. It is inspiring only to read of the work being done there. What must it be to see it, to share in it, and so to know of our own observation of the redeemed lives there? There, under the first span of the great Brooklyn Bridge on Water Street, is the mission house that

they could ever rise again. Once it was a dive of the lowest kind kept by Jerry McAuley, who at that time was styled "the wickedest man in New York." Some earnest young women missionaries entered there one day thirty years ago and asked to be allowed to sing and pray. The permission was given, and despite the jeers and ribald jokes cast upon them, they came again, until in time McAuley felt the stirrings of better impulses within him, and yielding to the good that never wholly dies in any man's soul, because it is of God and can not die, he threw off the yoke of his past life, changed his dive to a mission house, and worked as earnestly to redeem his kind as he had before worked to drag them down. Because he was so thoroughly one of them, because he knew by his own experiences "What strength must be set against a sin," because he had felt all the power of temptation, he knew just how best to meet and help those who came to him. His methods and his work were unique, but it all told mightily for righteousness, and the lowest and the vilest took "heart of hope" and struggled slowly upward and though they fell again and again many times over, as many times did he forgive and forget and sought again to help them. He never let go of one on whom he had "laid hold," as he would say. Only recently I have been reading of Rev. Samuel Hopkins Hadley, who became McAuley's successor and went on with his work after he was called higher. Of a fine family directly descended from Jonathan Edwards, Samuel H. Hadley, wealthy, educated, and honored, yet fell a victim to drink, fell to the lowest depths of degradation. His last penny was gone, but he was too weak and uanerved to drag himself to the river and drown himself, as he had resolved to do when he should reach this point in his downward way. He tells us how while he was sitting in this condition in a miserable saloon he "suddenly became aware of a great presence" with him, and under the influence of that presence he vowed "never to touch another drop of intoxicating liquor," and to make it possible for him to keep this vow he "dragged" himself to a police station and begged to be locked up for the night. He says "All the demons in hell were locked in with me and I fought all night long for my soul," but the power of the good was stronger than the power of the evil, and Hadley kept his vow. Soon after he was induced "by a fellow sinner" to go to the mission house on Water Street. He found it so crowded and packed with those who, like himself, were seeking the better way, that he could hardly, make his way to the front. Men and women of every type of degradation were there. He knelt with a crowd of drunkards. Jerry Mc-Auley's prayer was simple and direct. "Dear Savior," he said, "won't you look down in pity upon these poor souls? They need your help, Lord, they can not get along without it. Blessed Jesus, these poor sinners have got themselves in a bad hole, won't you help them out? Speak to them Lord, do, for Jesus' sake, Amen." Then he told them to "pray for themselves," and "tell the Lord what you want Him to do for you." He put his hand on Hadley's head and said, "Pray, brother." "I can not, you pray for me," was the answer. McAuley showed his wisdom by replying, "All the prayers in the world won't help you unless you pray for yourself," "with a breaking heart," Hadley said, even as a child might say, "Dear Jesus, can you help me?" "Although up to that time," he said in telling of it all afterwards, "my soul had been filled with unutterable gloom. I felt I was a free man, that Christ with all His love power had come into my life. Oh, the precious feeling of safety, of freedom, or resting in Jesus!" So he was saved to himself and to God, saved to become a mighty power for good among these lowly people. He never again wanted whisky, so complete and radical was the change in him. When in time McAuley "slept in death," Mr. Hadley became the head of the mission and gave all he had, all he was to the work there. Being richly gifted by nature, of a family of wealth and culture,

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strong lives? Each one a help and a

power to incite others to greater ef-

fort and more earnest striving for all

that was good and pure? The mission

was, and is, a place where the lowest

could come in the sure hope of help

and encouragement. No matter how

it is elsewhere, though he may be

watched and distrusted everywhere

else, here he is left perfectly free, here

not a breath of suspicion meets him,

here is no watching, no restraint. He

is met as a brother, given food and clothing, warmed and cheered and

cared for as by a band of loving broth-

ers. Here Mr. Hadley said, "If a man

cheats me nineteen times, I shame him

to help him up, and all the atmosphere

was that of love and trust and help-

fulness. Hadley's faith in human na-

ture was boundless and his spirit as

truly the spirit of Jesus as man's ever

was. His methods were so wise and so successful that leaders of religious

thought and sociological workers came

from all parts of the world to learn

of him, and oh, how his people, those

for whom he gave him life, how they

loved him. Truly he made the sinful

to become pure, the weak strong, and

the desolate to rejoice. He lived his

creed and made it easy for men to be-

lieve in a God of infinite love and pa-

tience. The grief at his death is great

and sincere. His going has indeed left

a great void there, and though good

men may be plenty, it will be long ere

a leader be found to take his place and

fill it. It is impossible to measure the

Here, however often he might fall, strong hands were never lacking

rusting

him the twentieth

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The Standard Incubator Co. PONCA, NEBRASKA

good he has done. We can not number the lives of men and women he has helped. As well might we try to compute the good of the sunshine or count the flowers that each day are hearing the call of the springtime and are lifting glad faces to the glad sky. We only know the good work will go on and on, and generations yet unborn will know and love the names of these earnest men and women who have given themselves in love to the work of bettering human lives, of bringing a beautiful resurrection after the winter of sin has past.

There are others of whom I would tell you, but they must wait until another week, as I would not encroach too much upon the space in the dear old FARMER.

The Young Folks

Just Like a Woman.

When pa came home the other night he had a happy smile
And said to ma that we would soon be livin' in great style,
Because a man had been around that day to let him in,
Just as a favor, on a thing that couldn't fail to win.

"He'll let me have the stock," says pa,
"at fifty cents a share
If I'll subscribe to-morrow, for there's little left to spare.

"He'll let us it at fifty cents for every

"He'll let us in at fifty cents for every share we buy."

Says pa, while ma she didn't seem to hardly bat an eye,
"And in six weeks from now if we've a mind to let it go
We'll get ten dollars for each share—that's estimated low—

I've seen his papers and they're straight; there ain't a chance to lose—

Say whet's the trouble with you me? Say, what's the trouble with you, ma? You don't seem to enthuse."

You don't seem to enthuse."

"If it's as good as that," says ma, "I can't quite understand
What makes him want to let it go. Of couse it would be grand
To get the money, but I'd feel as though it wasn't fair
To rob him, as we would if we should take a single share."

"Confound a woman, anyway," says pa, "she always seems
To want to wake a person when he's naving pleasant dreams."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fleetfoot; the Autobiography of a Pony. MARION SEWELL.

CHAPTER IX. -BAD MAN'S LANE. The day after school was out I frisked in the big pasture with the colts, but the following morning Lyall brought me home and turned me loose in the front yard. This gave me a feeling of great importance, for the lawn was a beautiful one, full of flowers and shrubs, and if I was not trusted and esteemed I would not have been put there, because any awkward stumbling or nipping of buds would have proven fatal to the looks of the place.

One time when I was roving happily about quite near the house a prim old lady, who had been spending the afternoon with Mrs. Dearcot, came out of the parlor and seeing me threw up her hands in horror, exclaiming, "Why, you let the horses run in your lovely yard!" Not the horses," smiled Mrs. Dearcot, "only the children's pony. He nips the grass so neatly they sometimes call him their little lawnmower."

The visitor laughed knowingly and shook her head. "It's all right for a while, but you will forget to watch him by and by and all those flowers which you value so much will be swept out of existence."

"How full of despair you are to-day, Mrs. Brahm," pleasantly rejoined Mrs. Dearcot, as she led her friend out among her plants, and picking a few blossoms from every flowering shrub she soon had a mammoth bouquet which she presented to Mrs. Brahm. ed it with many protestations. I began to think that this good woman envied me my place in the midst of so much beauty, and wishing to prove that I bore no ill will, I reached over to smell and admire the bunch of modest violets in her bonnet, but when she felt my warm breath on her neck she gave a smothered scream and walked with agility through the open gate. Then Mrs. Dearcot said, "Why, Pony!" in a reproachful tone, and I turned away and began to graze, being convinced that there were people in this world who could never view things in the right spirit.

Of course, Mrs. Brahm's prejudice had nothing to do with my history; I merely wish to hint that it was a real honor to be allowed several days in the week to roam unfettered and unwatched in the near vicinity of one of the finest dwellings in the neighbor-

When Lyall was bringing me home from the pasture that morning in June

which I have before referred to, he sang blithely all the way. I knew that some treat was in store for him and was hardly surprised when he told me the particulars.

"I do wish you and Marcella might come also," he began in an assumed voice of apology. "But neither of you would enjoy it much I'm afraid. You see I'm off to Grandpa's, and a lot of us fellows are going to fish, boat-ride, and climb trees, and a whole bushel of other things that you could never learn to do." Here he snickered unnecessarily. "So you'd better stay at home and enjoy a quiet life," he added gaily as he stroked my neck. I didn't want to go, and Lyall did not need to get funny because I was left behind, but then the lad was so happy that I suppose he hardly knew what he was saying. After some more talk about Grandpa's shady trees, tender grass, and juicy apples, Master Dearcot pinched my chin and started off to be on hand for his train.

The time passed quickly, and a little while before the regular noon hour Marcella's head appeared above the little blue gate, and I knew from the way she called me that my dinner was ready. I hurried and we both went to the wood-shed where my meal of oats, corn, hay, and apples was awaiting me. A pail of cold water was there also, and while I drank Marcella ate one of my apples.

It must have been one o'clock when Daisy Floyd came. Marcella had been trying to do fancy-work, but I could see that although she held her needle gracefully in her hand, her eyes roved over the hills and far away. Yet who could work on a day like that? I'm sure I could not, and of course Marcella shared my feelings. The sky was too blue, the air too warm, the songs of the birds too piercingly sweet to allow joyous youth to take up a task and finish it. Even the bees with their reputation of always being busy seemed to do nothing but hum, and so leng did they keep it up that I grew drowsy, and all the energy which I possessed deserted me.

Marcella suddenly dropping her work clapped her hands and exclaimed, "Hurrah!" Looking up I saw Daisy Floyd coming into the yard.

"Hurrah yourself," she responded, as she tripped up the steps.

"I was so afraid you wouldn't come," said my little mistress, "and I see you've brought your box."

"I have," returned the small maid, "and where is your box?"

"It's ready. Everything is all fixed but Pony, and I can harness him in a minute." My heart sank. This, then, was my dream of idleness in the shade; but since Marcella wished it I could run the risk of getting overheated.

We started down the road and I was willing to show my best paces, but Marcella encouraged me to take my time and I did. Meanwhile, I could not help overhearing the conversation of the two lassies behind me.

"I am going to have a party before long," announced Daisy triumphantly. "Oh splendid!" cried Marcella, and in her excitement she gave a tweak at

the lines. "It is to be a wild-flower social," continued Daisy. "I thought it out a

long time ago." "Will the invitations be printed?" asked Marcella in an awed tone.

They'll be typewritten. Cousin Gilbert has a typewriter, you know, and he has promised to do my work." Daisy made this statement with such an air of importance that I nearly stepped off an old bridge, so greatly was I amused.

"There's one now!" "Where?"

"Right up against the fence." And girls tumbled out of the buggy, and bringing two small wooden boxes, fell to work digging at the roots of a dyspeptic-looking plant.

In a short time, but not before the botanists were perspiring freely, the roots began to show themselves, and the next moment they were receiving a vigorous shaking to remove all traces of soil.

"Won't Miss Benton be s'prised?" queried Daisy repeatedly, but Marcella seemed to have lost confidence.

"I'm so 'fraid," said she, "that they are not the right kind. Miss Benton showed us some the other day, and they were worlds thicker than these.

These are so thready."
"Pshaw!" exclaimed Daisy. press out the same as those Miss Bengton had. Very likely what we found

"I hope so," returned Marcella, as they again climbed into the buggy.

"Every one that comes to my party

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must be a wild flower," Daisy remarked as if there had been no interruption. "and I'm going to invite the whole school except the Howler They stay at home."

"Oh Daisy! why would you do that?" I could easily imagine Marcella's shocked face as she asked the question.

"A dozen reasons," responded Daisy in an impressive voice that caused me to stumble, being so interested and "They amused. Then she went on: are not very rich, nor very smart, nor in the least pretty, and they have such horrid names, and I'm not going to invite them. So there!"

Marcella unsteadily pulled one line and then the other, and as I did not know where to go I started down a

narrow side lane.
"Daisy Floyd," she said with a quaver in her voice, "I never knew you were so mean. I'm sure, though, your mama will make you invite Hester and Georgie and Prissy. Hester beats you and me in g'ography, and you all to

pieces in 'rithmetic, and that's why you want to slight 'em." For a little while there was no response: then Daisy gave a guilty snick-"Cousin Gilbert would think I was crazy if I asked him to write me an

invitation to Hester Howler," she said. "Oh, it's all right, Miss Floyd," returned my little mistress, and added provokingly, "What does j-e-a-l-o-u-s

A sound of smothered sobs came faintly to my ears. Then a shrill lit-tle voice piped up, "Marcella Dearcot, you have no right to dickstate to me. Mama said I could do as I pleased about the party, and now I'm going to walk all the way back home."

to walk all the way back home.

No sooner had this direful threat
been made than Marcella gave a
frightened scream. "Oh, see!" she
cried, "we've taken the wrong road
and are half-way down 'Bad Man's

"Such a driver!" exclaimed Daisy, in a tone of mingled disgust and fear.

"It's not my fault," declared Marcella, "the bad fairies turned Pony this way because you were so mean about the Howler girls. We'll be murdered to death, for the lane is so narrow we must keep on forever."

When my little mistress started out "It's not my fault," Daisy began to advance a contradiction, but at the mention of fairies, in the existence of which she was a firm believer, she was silenced for awhile and her next remark showed the humble state of

her mind.
"I don't think anybody lives here at all, Marcella. I believe they call it 'Bad Man's Lane' because there are so many stumps and hills and the road is so fearful rough, just like this, bump, bump, bump."

"Maybe that's it," returned Marcella, "but I've heard folks tell how there's a man who lives all by himself at the end of the lane, and he steals and fights and does everything that's awful. They say he hides in the woods sometimes so he won't be caught and punished."

Affected by the stirring tale, I trot ted on briskly over the wretched road, hoping in a blind fashion to outrun possible danger.

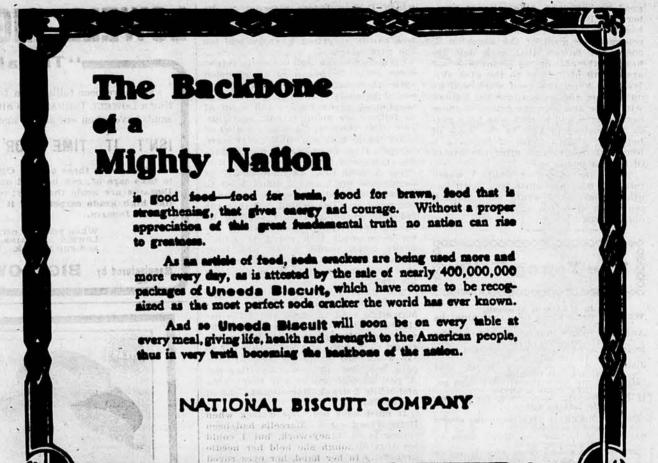
"I wish we could turn," complained Daisy after a period of silence. "Surely the lane will get wider after awhile." Almost as she spoke I was forced to come to a standstill, having suddenly encountered a wide, green bank which stretched across the middle of the road ..

A great many yards above us perched on a hill was a little black house with one tiny window and a sagging door, through which was emerging a wild-looking man, the sight of whom made me catch my breath in His clothes were old and torn, his black hair long and uncombed, and over his eyes and nut his hand peered across the neighboring treetops, I felt that he was planning, or had just completed some horrible crime. A little spotted dog came running out and stood beside. The fact that the dog had neither ears nor tail was a final proof of the man's cruelty.

The sharp eyes of the small terrier spied us almost at once, and with excited yelps came bounding towards us. Half-way down the hill he lost his footing and fell headlong over the steep embankment, at the bottom of which he lay and howled out his fright

and pain. The "bad man," not knowing of our presence nor casting a glance in our direction, hurried to the prostrate dog, and gathering the miserable creature up in his arms began soothing and pitying it with all his might.

"Master will fix it up with salve," he assured it over and over again, and then all at once he saw us. With the dog (now whimpering with pleasure) still in his arms he came toward us.



Marcella and Daisy could stand no more, and neither being willing to await her turn, both jumped out of the buggy at the same time and with quaking voices began to implore mercy. The "bad man" with much surprise pictured in his peculiar countenance, took hold of my bridle and without a great deal of difficulty turned the whole outfit in a homeward direction. Then as the little girls climbed to their seats he delivered himself of the following, in a singsong voice:

"Little daughters do not fear,

I would not harm you in a hundred year.

My life is but"-

I heard no more, for I was now go-ing at my fastest gait, and in a wonderfully short time was clear of the lane and out on the wide, smooth road.

We met some people in a carriage and they semed greatly distressed on our account. "A runaway!" exclaimed a benevolent old lady, and as I dashed past them I heard pitying murmurs about "two poor little children."

The girls did not enter into conversation until I had slowed up some and we were going through the back gate

"I don't think he was so bad, after all," remarked Marcella, reflectively. "Why?" asked Daisy, who was al-

ways on the search for reasons. Because he was so good to his little

dog.' "Yes," assented Daisy, "and he was good to us, too."

The Little Ones

A Grown-Up Girl.

I've grown to be a great big girl, My hair is in a braid, Tho' mama says 'twill take the curl All out, she is afraid.

And nowadays I dress myself And that is lots of fun. And spread my little nightie out And air it in the sun.

I tug and pull my stockings on, And then you ought to see My little 'lastics open wide As if to bite at me.

They stick their little shining teeth
Into the stocking top
And nip it so it can not slip
For all I jump and hop.

My petticoats are pretty hard (They button in the back). Then comes my little morning dress And, when it's cool, a sack.

And so it's plain how big I am
And how it makes me cross
To have my grown-up brother, Sam,
Say, "Here's our little Floss."

Rose Warren Campbell, in Good
Housekeeping.

The Bungler.

MRS. A. D. GRAY.

I was sitting on the steps in the twilight, waiting for Ruth and Helen to come. They had gone for a walk be-

"I think we need a walk to rest us, mother," said Ruth. "Besides, we might meet that bug I told you about. You can't seem to think what it is, and I certainly thought you knew every single bug."
"Well, I'm sorry, my dear; but when

you say that it has six legs and two eyes, and can tell me so little else about it, the description would do for hundreds of other bugs. You must learn to be more observing."

"I said it banged right into my face, and kept on banging around. And, oh, now I remember more-it has heavy wings on top and thin, fine ones under thom."

"You did look closely, only you forgot to tell me all you saw. Go for the walk now, and when you come back I will tell you about it."

Presently they came running, breathless and eager.

"Isn't it funny, mother? When we got most here, this same old bug banged into Helen's face. I shoved him off, and he came again, and then tumbled right onto the ground. I put my handkerchief over him quick, and he's there now! A boy going by said he was a 'June-bug' but it's only May now. Shall I open the handkerchief? Are you 'fraid?"

"Not the least little bit," I said. "He is quite harmless now. But, oh my, he wasn't a few weeks ago."

"Why, what did he do?" asked Helen.
"To begin with," I said, "'June-bug' isn't his real name at all, though most people call him that. He is a May insect, for he comes the last of April or first of May. Don't you remember the beetles I told you about, and how before they became beetles they were white baby grub-worms? There are over sixty varieties of his family, differing a little from each other.'

'Goodness!" said Ruth, "Sixty rela-

"Oh, as for relations," I said, "there are about 70,000 beetles of various kinds-it's a big family. This one belongs to that family that digs down outs off strawberry roots and the green, tender roots of grass. That's when he is a white grub, you know, before his wings and legs grow. hunts the richest earth and is often found when boys are digging fishworms. When he becomes a beetle his name is the 'Bungler' or 'May-beetle.' 'June-bug is only a nickname.

"Under these thick, dark upper wings are two fine gauze wings, folded like a fan. They are a lighter brown. He goes banging around into people's faces, and seems to have no idea of flying, as some insects do."

"Perhaps he's blind like that Mayfly," said Helen. "No, here are his

eyes; he can see, I am sure." "The banging about is only one of his habits, caused not from poor sight, but from a weakness of the wings. which makes it hard for him to alter his course quickly, and causes him to strike any object in his way, instead of avoiding it."

"And so people are making a mistake



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when they say, 'As blind as a beetle,' " said Ruth.

"Yes, that saying and the name 'Bungler' both come from the way he flies." "Oh, mercy me, but I'm getting to know a lot!" said Helen, "and the more I learn, the more there seems to be."

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Our Club Roll.

Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1902).
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).

888). Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County,

Ladies' Crescent Club, Tuny, American (1902).
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).
Chalitoo Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1892).
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Literateur Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County Route 2 (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902). Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County, (1908).

(1908).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1908)
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1899).
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902).
Women's Country Cluo, Anthony, Harper Coun-

Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood

Take Embrodery Chib, Installation, County (1902).
The West Side Study Club, Delphos, (1902).
Prentis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1908).
Cosmos Club, Russel, Kans.
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County

(905).
Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).
Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.
The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kans. (1906).
West Side Study Club, Delphos (1906).
Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee Coun-

bomestic Science Ciub, Berryton, Shawhee Coun-ty (1906).* Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillon, Marshall County (1906). (All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgili, Editor Club Department.)

MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAM. Immigrants to the United States.

Roll call.

I. The arrival and inspection of the immigrants.

II. Their effect on our country. III. The problem of educating the children of the immigrants.

I. The immigrants are pouring into our country by the thousands every On one day a few weeks ago day. eighteen thousand entered the New York harbor. All of these had to be closely examined to see that no insane person, idiot, or pauper, or any one with any contagious disease should come into our country. The immigrants are all examined at one office on Ellis Island which is not adequate for examining more than five thousand a day, and when the number exceeds this the homeseekers have to remain on the ship until the officers can inspect them. Many humorous and pa-thetic stories about these poor homeless people are current, and if the writer of this paper knows any, they will liven up her article.

II. The next subject is one which is being discussed widely and earnestly. A great influx of people, such as come into our harbors daily, can not but have its effect. Many think that as these people have a lower standard of

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living than our working people, and so will work for less wages, the result will be a lowering of the American standard of living. Another fear is that they will undermine the strength of our nation, for they soon acquire as much power by vote as any educated and thoughtful citizen. This topic is a much used but none the less interesting question for debate, and if two or four members would write on it, half taking the negative and half the affirmative, more points would probably be brought out and it would lend variety to the program. ...
III. The problem of educating the

children of these immigrants is a puzzling one. The parents, as a rule, do not wish their children to attend school, but prefer that they should either beg or work, and both parents and children rebel against the truant law. When they are thus forced into the school from families where selfcontrol and honor are seldom taught, they make it hard for the teacher. Having so many different nationalities under one instructor adds to the difficulties. Material for this program is so plentiful in magazines and papers that the writers should have no difficulty in preparing interesting and instructive papers.

Forestry Club's Visit to Manhattan.

The West Side Forestry Club had a very delightful visit on Thursday, April 26, to the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kans. The club has been planning for this trip for some time, and the members who were unable to attend missed one of the most instructive meetings since its organization. About eighteen of the club members

went up on an early morning Union Pacific train. The trip of fifty miles up the Kansas River valley along which the orchards were in full bloom will be long remembered. The visitors were met at the station in Manhattan by a number of the faculty of the college, also by women from the Domestic Science and Tuesday Afternoon Clubs, of Manhattan, who assisted in entertaining them during the day. Carriages were furnished by the Commercial Club, which were at the disposal of the visitors all day. The first point of interest was the Domestic Science building where specimens of the year's work in the sewing department were seen. Later, the visitors were shown the kitchen, where the senior girls were preparing luncheon, most of the cooking being done by electricity. President E. R. Nichols and wife and Prof. E. A. Popence, together with other members of the faculty, entertained them at luncheon, which was daintily served by the girls of the senior class. Many of the guests said they never saw a luncheon more artistically served. This was a compliment to Prof. Henrietta Calvin, the instructress. Several departments were visited. In the forestry classroom Professor Popence, of the forestry department, explained to them about the original plans of the college campus. These plans were the work of Mr. Currew, of St. Louis. It has been the practice of the faculty to carry out the ideas of the original plan, so far as is practicable, in all later improvements and additions. Prof. Albert Dickens, of the horticultural department, then conducted the ladies in a walk through the campus, showing them the different trees and shrubs, explaining their habits, secrets of their culture, etc. The walk continued through the orchard where the trees were in blossom. One of the most beautiful spots on the campus was the long hedges of lilacs, which were in full bloom. The Professor invited the ladies to help themselves, an opportunity which they accepted.

The carriages called for them after their jaunt and they visited the stockbarns, where they saw horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and chickens of the finest breeds. Then they were taken to the large greenhouse where each lady was presented with a carnation. From there they went to the college library and museum, Science fuall, and other buildings. This concluded the afternoon visit to the college. Then the visitors were taken back to Manhattan, where an invitation was extended to them by E. H. Greely, Mrs. J. T. Willard, of the Domestic Science Club, Mr. F. W. McGarrot, and Mrs. O. H. Halstead, of the Tuesday Afternoon Club, to visit the Carnogie Library, where they spent the remaining hour of the day before returning to their homes. The invitation was extended to the West Side Forestry Club by the college faculty, because of its interest in forestry and gardening.

MRS. GEORGE W. TINCHER,

Secretary West Side Forestry Club.



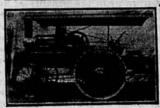
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By W. J. SPILLMAN

Agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture

An intensely practical discussion of the farm grasses of the United States of American is presented in this volume. It is essentially a resume of the experience of American farmers with grasses, and it is safe to say that no other work has covered the ground so thoroughly. No attempt has been made to give a connected account of all the grasses known in this country, but the aim has been rather to give just the information which a farmer wants about all those grasses that have an actual standing on American farms. The whole subject is considered entirely from the standpoint of the farmer. One of the most valuable features of the book is the maps showing, at a glance, the distribution of every important grass in the United States; and the reasons for the peculiarities in this distribution are fully brought out. The principal chapters treat on the grass zrop as a whole and the relation of grass culture to agricultural prosperity, meadows and pastures, the seed and its impurities; the bluegrasses; millets; southern grasses; redtop and orchard grass; brome grasses; grasses for special conditions; haying machinery and implements; insects and fungl injurious to grasses, etc, etc. The methods followed on some pre-eminently successful farms are described in detail, and their application to grass lands throughout the country is discussed. The discussion of each grass is proportional to its importance on American farms.

This book represents the judgment of a farmer of long experience and wide observations regarding the plan in agriculture of every grass of any importance in American farming. In its preparation its use as a text book in schools as well as a manual of reference for the actual farmer has constantly been kept in mind. The book is most conveniently arranged and splendidly indexed, so that the reader may find any subject at a glance.

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KANSAS FARMER COMPANY

TOPEKA.

KANSAS

Kansas Politics.

(Continued from page 506.)

lation, extent of territory, wealth, and intelligent citizenship, these Territories abundantly meet all the requirements of Statehood. Every consideration of justice towards the 1,500,000 people residing within their boundaries demands the immediate admission of the Territories into the Union. We hereby request all our Representatives in the Congress of the United States to use their best efforts to accomplish this much-desired result at the present session of Congress.

The foundation of good Government is the will of the majority, fairly expressed and honestly recorded. To that end the selection of a candidate is as important as his election and the primaries should be as sacred as the polls. We demand that every safeguard that now surrounds the general election shall be established for the primaries where candidates are selected, and such additional provisions as shall preserve to each party control by its own members, freedom of choice, and an hon-est record of the results.

Whereas, the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, and the Supreme Court of the United States have held the antitrust laws of Kansas constitutional, and said laws have been demonstrated to be efficient for the punishment of offenses, we demand that said laws shall be rigorously enforced by the Attorney General and every county attorney of this State, and we demand that the Legislature shall make liberal and sufficient appropriations to conduct investigations and prosecutions against all trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, to the end that such unlawful combination may receive such exposure, prosecution, and punishment as their enormities deserve. The Republican party stands for the supremacy of law and demands of the executive, prosecuting, and police officers the rigid enforcement of all laws, regardless of personal opinions as to their wisdom or expediency."

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

Governor-Wm. A. Harris, Leaven-

worth County. Lieutenant Governor-Hugh P. Farrelly, Neosho County.

Secretary of State-Hugh C. Ahlborn, Smith County. State Auditor-W. F. Bowman, Atchi-

son County. State Treasurer-Patrick Gorman,

Bourbon County.

Attorney General-David Overmyer,

Shawnee County. State Superintendent of Public Instruction—A. B. Carney, Cloud County. Railroad Commissioners—Harry Mc-Millan, Ottawa County; C. A. Cooper, Rice County; Jas. Humphrey, Geary

County. Insurance Commissioner-J. W. Mor-

phy, Russell County. State Printer-W. F. Feder, Barton

Associate Justices (for six-year term)—A. M. Jackson, Cowley County; D. M. Dale, Sedgwick County; (for four-year term)—W. S. Glass, Marshall County; Lorenz Hawn, Leavenworth County.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We indorse and reaffirm the Democratic National platforms of 1896, 1900, and 1904, as presenting in unbroken succession the principles of the Democratic party of the United States.

We adhere to the great Democratic doctrine of equal rights for all and spe-cial privileges for none, and we once more declare that the true end of all good government is the greatest good to the greatest number.

Cherishing the Constitution as the supreme law, we declare that wherever MIXED FARMING Wheat Raising Ranching Three great pursuits have again shown wonderful results on the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS WESTERN GANADA agnificent Climate—Farmers plowing their shirt sleeves in the middle of November.

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Mention this paper.

that immortal document declares or suggests the policy of our Government, we make it our guide. We stand for constitutional money, for constitutional taxation, for constitutional control of interstate and foreign commerce, and for a constitutional foreign policy; at the same time favoring all such changes in the Constitution as may from time to time become necessary for the protection and preservation of the rights of the people.

Time and events have justified every contention and fulfilled every prophecy of the Democratic party.

We congratulate the Democratic party and the country upon the triumphant vindication of the quantitative theory of finance, a Democratic doctrine; and urge upon the benefits of an expanded currency, a Democratic de-

We remind the public of the fact that the late President McKinley was preparing to abandon, if he had not actually abandoned, the extreme doctrine of protection; that the present occupant of the White House has made so much progress in the knowledge of the truth as to declare that "the tariff is not sacred," and that the most intellectual and conscientious elements of the Republican party now agree with the Democracy that the tariff is a shelter for trusts, enabling the tariff barons to collect enormous tribute from the American people, while selling the same wares to foreigners at a much lower rate it gives the lie to the pretense that such protection is necessary, and constitutes a crime against the American people. We, therefore, renew our oft-repeated demand that all tariff legislation be restricted to laying duties for revenue only.

Railways are public highways. Railway companies are common carriers and public servants. They are given franchises and great powers, with the implied agreement on their part that they will serve the public impartially for just compensation. This they should be required by law and compelled by public authority to do.

We declare that we are not enemies, but friends, of the railroad companies. We are proud of their efficiency as mediums of transportation, and rejoice in their mechanical and scientific development, and their improved facilities for the transportation of persons and property; and we pledge ourselves to defend their every right and redress their every wrong. Yet, we can not shut our eyes to plain facts nor submit to the rules of the State and Nation by railroad influence. We, therefore, demand of the Board of Railroad Commissioners an honest and earnest enforcement of all provisions of existing laws against rebates and all manner of discriminations; and of the Legislature, intelligent, fair supplementary legislation to the end that both the railroads and the public may have jus-

Of all the evils of railroad discrimination, none are so insidious, so constant, and so powerful for evil as the free and complimentary pass. It muzzles the press, silences discussion, stifles and perverts legislation, corrupts justice, dominates and directs public conventional opinion, determines business and social success, and, in a great measure, controls public affairs. In principle, it is as unjust as unequal taxation, and in practice, much more unjust; and it is affiliated with every other economic evil of the age. It is estimated that more than one-third of the passenger mileage upon railroads in Kansas is now free, so that at the rate of 3 cents per mile the railroads now realize upon their total mileage less than 2 cents per mile. We, therefore, demand the immediate abolition of the free pass, and all other like deces, and the establishment of a passenger rate of 2 cents per mile for adults, with proportionate reductions for children, as now.

The subject of the trusts has become stale, but these criminal combinations are not only still with us, but they rule the markets as with a rod of iron. The price of every staple is arbitrarily fixed in utter defiance of the law of the land. And this will go on until the prisons that are yawning for the high-grown scoundrels, who manage the trusts, are filled with them and they are arrayed in the branded garb

To every honorably discharged sailor and soldier of the Republic we owe a debt of gratitude which we can never repay. They, especially the survivors of the great Civil War, were promised honors and offices, lands, bounties, and pensions; and it behooves a patriotic and honorable people to faithfully perform the pledges made. And as the remorseless reaper thins their ranks and their influence in affairs is dimina

ished, the obligation resting upon us is increased. We pledge the candidates on the Democratic ticket a rigid enforcement of the old soldier preference law.

Prohibiton in Kansas has reached the stage of chronic malady. For years the Republican politicians have dealt deceitfully with the people respecting this question. The party, being hopelessly divided along the line that divides wet from dry, and realizing that the votes of both factions are necessary to constitute a partisan majority, they have deliberately attempted to fool, and have generally succeeded in fooling both; putting wet candidates on dry platforms, assuring the drys that the law would be vigorously enforced, while whispering and winking at the wets, supplying and plying them with free liquors on the eve of elections, and wholly ceasing to prosecute on the near approach of elections, making spasmodic spurts of prosecution between elections, and at all times extending immunity to favorites in the liquor trade, thus playing fast and loose and blowing hot and cold; each faction being made to believe that it was getting the best of the other in this game of duplicity, hypocrisy, falsehood, and deception, and each joining hands with the other until the political union for base partisan purposes of the wet with the dry, of the saint with the sinner, of the temperance-howler with the liquorseller, of "the puritan" with the blackleg, has become a fixed condition against which it is impossible for honest men longer to contend.

It was in the year 1883 and under the first Democratic administration this State has ever had, that of Hon. George W. Glick, that the law was enacted reducing passenger fares on railroads to a maximum of 3 cents per mile, and the first railroad commission was then created by law, and we pledge our candidates for Railroad Commissioners to take such action as may be warranted by existing conditions. In these days of corporate encroachment and of evasion and defiance of the law by the laws' corporate creations, we deem it wise to make plain the attitude of democracy towards this situation by de-claring that we are, as our party has always been, in favor of the enforcement of all laws, particularly those enactments passed to circumscribe and control the exercise of corporate power, and for such new legislation as may be necessary to make such the supremacy of the people's law over all its subjects, both natural and artificial.

We make no war upon material prosperity nor the beneficiaries thereof, so long as they recognize the dominion of the people's Government, but we do declare for the rigid, rigorous, faithful, and efficient exercise of Governmental powers to the end that the dominion of the mighty over the many shall cease, and that the feeble as well as the forceful, the poor as well as the powerful, shall be equal before the law.

We declare in favor of the initiative and referendum to the end that local self-government may be realized and the Government brought close to the people in all matters of importance.

Wherever there is a gross disparity between the assessed taxable valuations of railroad, telephone, and telegraph properties and private properties, we specifically insist upon the property of railroads, telephones, and telegraph corporations in Kansas pay ing its fair proportion of the burden of public expenses.

We insist that it is not only the duty of the individual, but of the official as well to obey the law. We demand the enforcement of all laws, not only those prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, but the law making it a felony to commit larceny from the State Treasury and all other laws on the State statute books, and we demand that the law requiring the Governor to inspect and count the funds in the State Treasury, and report its condition, be complied with.

At the State Agricultural College.

Professor Eyer, of the electrical engineering department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is making a test of gasoline engines to determine their availability for electric lighting as well as various mechanical purposes of the farm or business establishments. In a recent test a two-horsepower engine ran eighteen electric lights for ten hours without any attention.

Over twenty varieties of corn are being planted at the Hays Branch Experiment Station this year with a view to finding the varieties best adapted for Western Kansas. It is felt that with more care in selecting for seed, and with better cultivation, it will be possible to greatly improve the corn crops in the western part of the State, not

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This fact partly accounts for the phenomenal growth of our business in the last few years, as the system we are using is given a great deal of thought. Professor Dodd, who is known throughout the entire country, gives his entire attention to the scientific part of our Lightning Rod business. He gives each of our salesmen instructions in properly rodding buildings. These salesmen in turn instruct our local dealers, so that in buying a Lightning Rod of one of our authorized agents you run absolutely no risk, as each man is schooled in the business and is thoroughly competent to put on Lightning Rods before we allow him to issue our guarantee.

By this guarantee we mean that when he rods your buildings our agent furnishes you a written agreement whereby we say that if you ever have a dollar's worth of damage to your buildings while our rods are on them that we will refund you the money paid for the rods or make good the damage.

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meeting the yields of Eastern Kansas, but getting enough to make it profitable to have a small acreage of earlymaturing corn.

Only thirty-six Kansas counties have not had farmers' institutes this year. The Agricultural College will be glad to aid in reducing this number. Requests have come from many of these counties, but it has not been possible to reach them all this year. .The counties in which institutes have not been held this year are: Geary, Wabaunsee, Wyandotte, Woodson, Neosho, Mont-gomery, Wilson, Chautauqua, Sedg-wick, Barber, Pratt, Stafford, Barton, Kiowa, Comanche, Pawnee, Hodgeman, Ford, Clark, Meade, Gray, Lane, Finney, Haskell, Seward, Stevens, Grant, Kearny, Hamilton, Stanton, Morton, Rawlins, Cheyenne, Thomas, and Sher-

Prof. E. A. Popence has begun to plan an energetic campaign against the San Jose scale, found recently on many fruit-trees in and around Dodge City. The Agricultural College and Experiment Station Council has authorized Professor Popence to give great attention to the trees about Dodge City, and also to visit many other localities in the State to see if this most dangerous pest is at work elsewhere. He will go to Dodge City next week with spraying machinery and materials to see if comparatively mild remedies will succeed in killing the young scale now appearing, without injuring the trees. More drastic remedies will have to be applied next winter when the leaves are off. When trees are badly infested he recommends cutting the trees down and burning them, root and branch.

The Kansas Agricultural College and Summer Picnics.

The college believes in summer picnics, and has for many years been responding favorably to most calls made upon it for speakers for picnics, summer institutes, old settlers' meetings, etc. Much of the service contributed by the college has been helpful to the cause of agriculture, but for the most part it has had little value because the educational and the amusement features were not kept distinct and separate, the amusements taking the whole time and rendering public speaking almost impossible and valueless because not heard. When institutes are held in the fall or winter, there is not much need of combining the institute and picnic unless special effort be made to reach the young people.

This year, therefore, the college will he disposed to decline invitations to send speakers to summer meetings unless the educational and amusement features be treated exactly alike. It does not tend to raise the dignity of agriculture in the minds of young people to let the merry-go-round and striking-machine and the lemonadesellers work in oppositon to a lecture on agriculture. Don't cut out the amusement feature by any means. The college believes in picnics for the young people with lots of fun, but it also believes that the young people ought to hear lectures on scientific agriculture. Give each its own share of time, and make contracts with all who furnish amusements and refreshments with a definite understanding as to their share of the time.

Let these features begin as early as the managers desire, but have them stop absolutely from 10.30 to 11.30 a. m. for the educational program. they should have all the time from to 2.30, when they should stop again for one hour. The young people, and the old folks too, are thus given ample time for the social side of the day, and all should be urged to attend lectures. Then the speakers, whether from the college or elsewhere, should prepare lectures that would interest the young people in life on the farm. The managers of these picnics usually fail to have enough seats for the crowd. They say, "The people won't sit down to listen to a lecture." Then don't have a lecture. But if you do have a lecture, prepare enough seats and make it possible for the lecturer to be heard, and assume that all your Deople want to hear and then insist on good order. Then be prompt. Treat the amusement managers and the young people fairly, and begin the educational part of your program exactly on time, giving five minutes' warning by proclamation. Dismiss this part of the program on time even if you have to ask the field-marshall to arrest the speaker and take him off the platform.

The college is willing to help, but the picnic people should give the cause of agriculture its proper place and a square deal." Correspondence relative to all summer meetings is now in order. J. H. MILLER, Field Sec., Kansas State Agricultural College.

Manhattan, Kans., April 30, 1906. The Agricultural College Y. M. C. A.

Building Fund. The following letter was received by General Secretary McLean recently:

"Mr. W. W. McLean, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A.,

Manhattan, Kans. "Dear Mr. McLean:—Your favor re-ferring to the Y. M. C. A. at the Agricultural College duly received. I take pleasure in handing you, herewith, my personal check for \$100 on this account. I regard the Y. M. C. A. as one of .the greatest and most valuable institutions that has ever been organized in the interests of the young men of our State and Nation. It improves the mental, moral, spiritual, and physical condition of men, and reaches all classes. I have never been associated in any way with any work which was se interesting and attractive to me as the Y. M. C. A. Yours very respect-

Tully,	W. R. STUE	B8."
The following	contributions	have
been made:		0.00
Previously acknow	wledged \$22	985.0
F. A. Prague, Clar	flin, Kans	5.0
Niels Peterson, Qu	ienemo, Kas.	1.00
C. D. Hickok, Uly	78868	2.5
Perry Edwards, F	Emporia	2.0
F. P. Dickinson, C	Ottawa	1.0
Chas. Black, Ash	Valley	1.0
Z. Moorman, Burr	Oak	2.0
Mrs. A. A. Swanso	on, Axtell	1.0
Riley Hardware C	Co., Soldier	2.5
C. A. Kocher, Cos	ats	1.0
		100

If you raise any kind of small grain you are probably interested in having it protected from hail by some good company. The Grain Growers' Hail Insurance Company, with headquarters in Topeka, Kans., is offering a strong mutual policy again this year at its very reasonable rates. Every policy is guaranteed by a deposit of the legal reserve in some bank or banks, designated by the State of Kansas. The rates are based upon what it has actually cost the company to carry the risks in each county for the last five years. This and other new features, "The Grain Growers" strongest company writing this class of business in the State. If you want the best hail insurance at the lowest possible rate that will carry the business, write The Grain Growers' Hail Insurance Company, of Topeka, Kans.

Gopher Exterminator Put to a Successful Test.

The Lincoln Republican has this to say about a new and much-needed invention which is now advertised in THE KANSAS FARMER:

Flint Saunders, as previously announced, was in town last Saturday afternoon, and in the presence of about fifty men, demonstrated that his exterminator is all that he claims for it. Armed with an exterminator apparatus, spade, a piece of plate glass, and a gunny sack containing a cat, he went out to a gopher-infested field in the east part of town, where by the use of the endgate rod to a lumber wagon, he located a runway of the gophers at two points about fifty feet apart. At one of these points he dug a hole large enough to contain the cat, which he placed in the hole and covered with the glass; at the other end he applied the exterminator.

"At the end of one minute, the cat had become so thoroughly infected with the poisonous matter, that those witnessing the test were satisfied that it would die even if removed from the pit to air. It, however, was allowed to remain four minutes longer under the glass, when it was practically dead. The cat was then removed and a lighted match applied to the open end of the gopher runway. An explosion immediately followed, throwing dirt from the place where the apparatus had been applied, also from points some thirty feet more remote where the operator had been trying to locate the runway, showing that the gas had thoroughly circulated through the connecting gopher passages in the vicinity where the apparatus had been used.

"The test was a very successful one. The farmers who saw it and have gopher-infested fields of their own were greatly pleased with the result and will not be slow in making use of the invertion to save their meadows. And as for Mr. Saunders, if he uses only ordinary energy in pushing the thing, he has a fortune within his grasp."



There is no gas engine as simple as Olds—compare it with others and this statement is proved. The repairs cost practically nothing. Every adjustment is very simple to make. Exact duplicate of any part can be furnished at once, perfectly machined and ready to put on. This is important in case of accident.

The Most Economical Engine

For threshing, sawing wood, churning, feed grinding, pumping, running cream-separator, etc. The reason why is interestingly told in our catalogue mailed on request. Tell us your requiremnts and we will help you figure out what you need. Send for our catalogue showing Type A (2-8 h. p.), Type G (8-50 h. p.), Types K and N (12-1200 h. p. used with our Gas Producer it will reduce fuel cost 75 per cent.)

Celebrated Picture Free For 4c in stamps to pay cost of mailing we will also send you Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," the most celebrated animal picture in the world, size 16 x 20, beautifully colored, suitable for framing.

OLDS GAS POWER WORKS, Lansing, Mich. (formerly OLDS GASOLINE ENGINE WORKS)
20 Chestnut Street

California Opportunities.

California Opportunities.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As 1 am hearing and seeing daily accounts which are being printed throughout your country by sensational newspapers of disasters which they intimate occurred throughout the State of California, I think it may be well to inform you that the city of Fresno, in common with by far the greater portion of the State, is absolutely unaffected by the disaster which befell San Francisco and, to a limited extent, the smaller cities near the Bay.

There has been absolutely no damage done here by the earthquake, in fact, the damage done in San Francisco by the earthquake was small compared with the result of the terrible conflagration, which was of course directly treaceable to the earthquake's breaking the mains and the electric light wires.

The writer had the pleasure of being in San Francisco, in charge of the first relief train to reach that city, and found a marvelous condition of affairs existing; great order prevailed and suffering and destitution were relieved in an incredibly short time.

In Golden Gate Park, where 125,000 refugees were camped the night after the fire, relief conditions were so well in hand that one week after the calamity only 6,000 remained in the emergency camps, 119,000 having been shipped to nearby towns or distant homes. A similar condition existed in other refugee camps.

The future of California was never highter than at present.

ity only 6,000 remained in the emergency camps, 119,000 having been shipped to nearby towns or distant homes. A similar condition existed in other refugee camps.

The future of California was never brighter than at present. While business was practically suspended for a week because of the necessity of sending immediate relief and assistance to San Francisco, the normal peace and health of the city was more than maintained. In the majority of cases the modern structures were undamaged by the earthquake, and San Francisco has already begun to restore to their original conditional nearly all of the steel frame buildings which were burned out. San Francisco, aside from the loss of life, which is much smaller than the papers have stated, being less than 300, will be greatly benefited, and not only that city but the entire State. Plans are practically matured for reconstruction of San Francisco on a broader and more artistic scale, and the old wooden buildings of pioneer days will be replaced by new and modern structures, which will make San Francisco the greatest city of our country. The sturdy manhood of California, descendants from those pioneers who crossed the plains in 1850, is asserting itself in a manner to command the admiration of the world, by battling with this greatest disaster of modern times and taking hold of the reconstruction of the city in such a manner as to insure prosperity for all.

The action of the banks and insurance companies is making available large amounts of money for the reconstruction of San Francisco. There will be over \$200,000,000 spent in reconstruction work. This money will go to the artisans and skilled mechanics, who in turn will want food, clothing, garden truck, and hay for their teams. This will cause a great demand upon the farmers, and therefore all farm products will find a ready cash market.

The future of California is brighter than ever before. No national calamity or stringency of the money market can affect it as it will take at least ten years to rebuild San Franci

\$15 to St. Paul and Minneapolis and

Return.
From Kansas City via Chicago Great
Western Railway. Tickets en sale June
1 to September 30. Final return limit
October 31. Equally low rates to other points in Minnesota, North Dakota,

A Home For Half the Money

In the Pacific Northwest. handsomely illustrated 88-page book,

"OREGON WASHINGTON IDAHO AND THEIR RESOURCES"

Telling about the three States, and contains a good map of the section. Write for it today, send four cents in postage. :: :: :: ::

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

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A Great Fountain Pen Offer

Our Best \$1 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both pre-\$1.50 Farmer one year, both pre-\$1.50 paid our best \$1.50 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both \$2.00 prepaid our best \$3 Fountain Pen and the Kansas Farmer one year, both \$3.00 prepaid fitted with solid gold pens, will last 18 years. All pens guaranteed our stock is the largest west of Chicago. We reier you to any bank in Topeka or the Kansas Farmer

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

PURE BRED White Wyandotte eggs for sale,

Wisconsin, and Lower Michigan. For surther information apply to Geo. W. Lincoln, T. P. A., 7 West 5th St., Kan-sas City, Mc.

Dairy Interests

The Production and Care of Pure Milk. OSCAR ERF, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY HUSBAND-BY, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COL-LEGE.

Milk is probably more universally used by people of all ages and classes the world over than any other human food. it is also true that no other food of such large consumption is handled so extensively under unsanitary conditions. Milk is a pure product when it comes from the milk gland or follicle of a healthy cow, but there are many chances for it to become contaminated before it is used.

There are certain fundamentals which should be observed in producing pure milk that are almost entirely overlooked on most of the farms where milk is produced. While these fundamentals are known in some cases, it is, however, true that there is a lack of appreciation of the importance of these principles. The dangers that are accompanied with the slovenly way of producing milk are not fully realized until the individual comes in direct contact with some experience.

DEFINITION OF PURE MILK.

The meaning of "pure milk" is simply milk having a normal chemical composition, free from all unnecessary contamination. In order to comply with this requirement, certain factors must be taken into consideration. Any person suffering from any contagious disease or any person who has been exposed to a contagious disease should stay away from the cows and from the milk. Diseases are very readily transmitted from one person to another by means of direct milk-consumption. For instance, a man goes to see his neighbor who is affected with tuberculosis or consumption. Upon leaving the consumptive person his clothes may be more or less infected and the germs may be conveyed to the cows during the time of feeding or milking. It has been reported that consumptives feeding and tending cows have infected whole herds of cows with tuberculosis.

The health of the cow is another very essential thing to consider. In order to produce pure milk a cow must be free from tuberculosis or any other disease that will contaminate milk. A herd should be examined and tested at least twice a year by a skilled veter-inarian, and if there is any animal that is suspected of being in bad health she should be promptly removed from the herd and the milk rejected.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Much has been said within recent years in regard to the infectious qualities of bovine tuberculosis on the human being. While a great many experiments have been carried on to decide this matter, it has been quite positively demonstrated that bovine tuberculosis can be transmitted to the human being by the use of milk from tuberculous animals. Although this does not occur directly, it has been and is accomplished indirectly.

Theoretically, these germs, it seems, must first adapt themselves to the conditions in which they exist, and it requires several generations for them to grow and thrive well. Since germ life changes so rapidly, the passing of a few generations will not require more than 24 to 48 hours. It can be readily seen that germs can adapt themselves ultimately to the human body and transmit tuberculosis. Therefore, it is a safeguard to the consumer to have his cows tested frequently to prevent any spread of these diseases.

HOW TO DETECT TUBERCULOSIS.

The proper way to detect tuberculosis in cattle is by means of the tuberculin test, which is considered reliable if applied by one who has a thorough knowledge of cattle. This is very important for the reason that animals in the last stages of tuberculosis do not always respond to the test. While they may still be in good flesh, they are at the same time in a condition to

spread the disease through the entire

Causes.—Tuberculosis in cattle is chiefly caused by poor feed, impure water, bad ventilation, improper drainage, and lack of sunlight. Infection, abortion, detention of the afterbirth, and catarrh of discharge from the generative organs all tend to reduce the vitality of the animal, which brings on

the proper condition for infection.

Remedies.—Since tuberculosis is an infectious disease, the only thing left for the dairyman and stock-raiser to do is to guard against it. This can be done by keeping every cow beifer be done by keeping every cow, helfer, bull, and calf in the best of condition. If any cow should begin to ail or should lose her calf, she should receive proper treatment, and the stable should be properly disinfected with a good germ-destroying agent. A cow that has retained an afterbirth should receive such aid as will enable her to discharge the afterbirth, and the generative organs should be washed out by an antiseptic which will prevent infection. The average dairyman should be anxious to rid his herd of infectious diseases of every nature, not only for his own personal benefit, but for the benefit of his patrons.

STABLES.

One of the great essentials is the proper kind of a stable. Such a stable need not be of an elaborate type, nor need it be expensive. The stable should comply with the following conditions: It should have a room where the dairy-cattle can be kept by themselves. It should be well ventilated and well drained. If the stable is con-structed with stalls, the floors should If the be tight and the walls plain. stable is of the covered-yard type, it should be well bedded at least once a day, and preferably twice a day. Bedding material should not be musty or dirty.

It is of great advantage to use land plaster in the manure-gutters of stables or over the manure in the covered yard. Once or twice a year the stable should be whitewashed.

FEEDS.

Feed good, clean feed. The central part of the United States is especially blessed with good dairy feeds. Nothing has proven so cheap and so effective for milk-production with the average cow as alfalfa hay and corn. Righteen pounds of alfalfa hay and eight pounds of corn has proven to be a good ration for an average dairycow of 1,000 pounds live weight. Depending upon the individual animal, it is advisable to feed some bran at times. If the cow is an exceptionally large producer, she must be fed a greater quantity of feed. The above amount must vary according to the milk-pro-

duction of the animal. Alfalfa Hay. There is a great variation in the kind of alfalfa hay. Alfalfa hay s ould be, when fed to cows, bright in color, free from dust, and should contain many leaves. It is important to have a great percentage of leaves on alfalfa hay, for it is this part of the plant which contains the greatest amount of protein (which is the milk-producing constituent). Experiments have proven that it takes a little less than a pound of alfalfa leaves to equal a pound of bran, while it requires one and three-fourths pounds of stemmy hay to equal the feeding value of a pound of bran. It is erefore necessary to harvest the hay in such a manner as to fully recover all the leaves. We recommend harvesting the alfalfa hay as green possible. For instance, mow the hay in the morning and rake it up and haul it into a curing room in the af-This curing room can be constructed in the same manner as a hay or in a long crib-like style, boarded up on the side to prevent the rain from wetting the hay. In this case the hay is cured in the barn. Not more than four feet of green hay must be placed in this mow for one cutting, depending somewhat upon the climatic conditions and upon the dryness of the hay at the time it is put into the mow. Five feet is permissible, but great care should be taken that the hay should not be put in to a great depth for it is apt to spoil or be damaged by heating.

SOME "DON'TS" ABOUT CREAM SEPARATORS

We "don't" ask you to buy a DE LAVAL machine simply because the supply can is so "low down" that the rest of the construction is entirely impractical.

We "don't" ask you to buy a DE LAVAL machine simply because it has a new "ball" top-bearing which as soon as the balls begin to wear a little must prove a source of endless trouble to you.

We "don't" ask you to pay \$34.85 for a mere combination of tin, cast iron and blue paint that will waste butter-fat every time you put milk through it and the best thing about which is that it can't last very long, and which will probably be worth \$1.85 for "scrap" when you are done with it.

DE LAVAL machines are sold upon a more serious and substantial basis. They skim clean; have big'capacity; have the reserve efficiency to meet hard conditions; make the best butter; run with least strain on the operator; are simplest to handle and clean, and last three to ten times longer than any other.

We made a "low down" supply can twenty years ago. We used and abandoned the "ball" top-bearing fifteen years ago. Our supply cans today are at just the right height in proportion to the proper construction of a separator, while our "radical spring" top-bearings are not used in imitating machines simply because they cost much more than the various poorer

And above all else DE LAVAL machines not only COST LEAST in proportion to actual capacity and actual life but what is very much more important they SAVE MOST, while if any buyer is unable to take advantage of the cash discount he can buy one on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself out of its own savings.

A DE LAVAL catalogue that explains all of these things is to be had for the asking.

The De Laval Separator Co.

RAN DOLPH & CANAL STS., CHICAGO.

General Offices:

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14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG.

A large acreage of alfalfa would re quire considerable expense on the part of the average farmer to build such a curing barn. For this reason we suggest a shed 28 feet long by 16 feet wide, built with a portable roof so as to allow the roof to rest upon the hay and shed the water while it is curing. the water while it is curing.

WATER.

Provide water in abundance, easy of access, and always pure, fresh, and not too cold. Water pumped directly from the well in winter as well as in summer will give the best result. This can easily be done by means of a gasoline engine or a bull-tread power. not advisable to use large storagetanks or large, open water-tanks or troughs. Salt should be accessible at all times.

FEEDING.

Dry hay or fodder should never be fed while milking, or even in the same room while milking. If necessary, sprinkle the feed before it is fed. For all practical conditions it is advisable to have a separate milking stable in which the concentrates are fed, but no dry feed. This milking stable can be cleaned easily and thoroughly aired before milking, and in hot weather the floor can be sprinkled to prevent the raising of dust.

It is not advisable to suddenly

change the feed for dairy-cows, for there is always a tendency to produce milk of a great variation in the per cent of solids by so doing. Feed liberally, but in no case should decomposed or moldy material be fed.

COVERED YARD FOR STABLING COWS.

For the average farm-dairy we advocate the covered-yard system, with a milking stable attached. This stable complies with al lthe conditions necessary to produce pure milk, and is within the reach of every farmer to build.

Economy in various ways is only possible with the best arrangements in the stabling of cows. Cows must necessarily be stabled in a well-managed dairy for a greater part of the time in winter, and unless an easy and com-fortable position is provided for, there will be a vast amount of fretting, which has its results in the diminution of the production of milk, and also in the loss of food. The good effect of the food of an animal is greatly inter-





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Cleveland Cream Separator.

You get a fair, square deal on the only high grade machine made that is sold at a reasonable price. No Money in advance.

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Because:
The Cleveland is the only all ball-bearing
The Cleveland is the only all ball-bearing The Cleveland is the only all ball-bearing machine made. Do you need to have us preto to you that the ball-bearing is the easiest running bearing ever made! Every owner separator manufacturer would use them is the could. We can. We do. The aluminus kitmming device and the fact that the cleveland has the fewest parts of any separator made, make it the easiest to clean and helongest-lived. The fewer the parts the less wear, the less repairs. The Cleveland it won't cost you anything. The new free catalog tells you how. Write forits. Address The Cleveland Cram Separator Co. The Cleveland Cream Separator Co., Dept. C, 34 Michigan Ave., N. W. Cleveland, Ohio

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415 Kansas Avenue. KANSAS Special attention given to stock-breeders a Reference furnished on application.

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

TUBULARS WRING GOLD FROM MILK

Tubular butter brings 25 to 35 cents. Cream is worth only one cent for stock food. Yet many farmers have no separator—only half skim their milk by setting—lose 24 cents on cream fed to stock—and wonder why dairying don't pay. Tubulars stop this loss. Tubulars get the last drop of cream out of the milk—make big profits. Tubulars are the only modern separators. Notice the low can and enclosed gears. Write for catalog 8 165

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR GO., WEST CHESTER, PA. TORONTO, GAM. CHIGAGO, ILL.



fered with by every discomfort to which it is subjected. There certainly should be room enough to avoid cramping cows. With this in view we consider the covered-yard plan the best scheme. The floor should be covered every evening with a heavy coat of clean, dry straw in which the animal may recline without chafing the skin over the prominent bones, thus making rest easy and pleasant. Another advantage with this method of stabling lies in the fact that the manure can be hauled directly from the stable to the field at such times as is permissible to drive into the field. With a heavy coating of straw it is unnecessary to remove the manure from the stance daily, as is the case with the stall plan, but only requires litter in abun-

The entire body of the cow should be cleaned occasionally, but she should be cleaned daily in the region of the udder. If the hair is too long, clip this part of the body, for it makes it easier to clean the udder. The milker should be clean and neat. He should wear a clean outer garment, which is only used while milking and kept in a clean place at other times. He should wash and dry his hands just before milking. Wipe the udder with a clean, damp sponge and proceed to milk, which should be done in such a way as not to inconvenience or discomfort the cow. It should be done quickly, cleanly, and thoroughly. No unnecessary noise or unnecessary delay should be allowed. Commence milking at the same hour every morning and evening, and milk the cows in the same order. The urst few streams of milk from each teat should not be milked into the pail, for this milk is very watery, is of little value, and is invariably contaminated, which will injure the rest of the milk. Milk with dry hands. Never allow the milker to moisten the hand and teat with milk. If the teats are chafed, use a small amount of vaseline. Be sure and notice that the milk is normal, not bloody or stringy or unnatural in appearance. If this is the case be sure and reject the whole

SELECTING COWS.

From a business standpoint it is always wise to weigh and record the milk from each individual cow by recording and weighing a sample of the night's and morning's milk for seven consecutive days each seven weeks, and at the same time taking a sample to be tested for butter-fat. During this time it is wise to weigh the feed and estimate its value in order to see whether the class of cows that you have is making a profit or not.

TREATMENT OF MILK.

After milking remove the milk into a clean, dry milk-room, where the air is pure and sweet, and here strain the milk through a metal-sterilized gauze and a sterilized flannel cloth or a layer of cotton. (Never use flannel or cotton twice for straining.) Then aerate and cool as soon as it is strained. Milk should be cooled to 50° F. for city delivery. This will preserve the milk for several days, if handled properly. After it is cooled it should be placed in clean, sterilized milk-bottles. Theso bottles should be placed in a case and should be surrounded with crushed ice, after which it is ready to deliver. If milk is to be stored in cans, it should be placed in a clean, dry, cold room in tanks surrounded by cold water. As soon as it is desired to remove the cream, it should be stirred occasionally with a stirrer to prevent the cream forming a thick layer.

If the evening's and morning's milk is to be delivered at the same time, it is advisable never to mix the warm morning's milk with the cool evening's milk. However, there is no danger in mixing the two providing the morning's milk is equally low in temperature to the evening's milk. All utensils coming directly in contact with the milk should be thoroughly washed, rinsed, and sterilized with steam. If steam is not available, they should be rinsed with a solution of hot water and boracic acid and set up to dry. (See Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 131.)

KEEPING QUALITY OF MILK.

When all of these steps are taken, the milk will be absolutely pure and Will keep under ordinary conditions two and one-half to three days from the time it is milked. At this time, if kept at a temperature of 50° to 60° after delivery, milk should sour. If milk does not sour, it indicates abnormal milk, or perhaps some chemical or pre-servative has been added which has destroyed the bacterial life and has pre-Vented souring. Frequently, milk pro-

SAS

duced under filthy conditions, which ordinarily would not remain sweet more than 18 to 24 hours, is preserved by means of preservatives. These preservatives are in a certain measure poisons which are injurious to the health and illegal to use, and some States serve a heavy penalty on the party that uses them. The only preservatives that should be taken into consideration in the production of pure milk are cleanliness and a moderately low temperature. All steps during the whole milking operation must be clean, and if one step is neglected the whole mess of milk is affected. The old saying that "A chain is no stronger than, its weakest link," holds true in the production of clean milk. For instance, one can adopt all the steps herein given with exception of putting milk into filthy bottles. with this operation all the work has been undone that was attempted by the first step.

The cities of Kansas are gradually acreasing in population. There is increasing in population. coming to be a greater demand for good milk, and Kansas dairymen ought to be able to supply the market.

Blue-Grass Pasture for Cows.

Does a cow on good blue-grass and white-clover pasture need any grainration while in full flow of milk?

Shawnee County. C. F. KINKEAD. Good blue-grass pasture has no superior for milk-production. Even with the best of winter-feeding, cows will promptly increase their milk-flow when turned out on pasture of this kind.

Of the clovers, there is none better relished as a pasture crop than the small white clover. With a good bluegrass and white-clover pasture, cows will produce milk more cheaply than with any other ration which might be fed, and there is probably no need of feeding any grain unless in exceptional cases to very heavy-producing cows. The worst fault of the blue-grass is that it stops its growth during the hot, dry weather of the summer and must be supplemented by green Toragecrops and grain-feeding.
G. C. Wheeler,

Advice for the Creameries.

R. M. WASHBURN, MISSOURI STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

The summer season with its flood of cream is near at hand. This year there will be more difficulty in disposing of poor butter than ever before, and also more difficulty in getting good cream, unless we go at the proposition straight and with vigor. More butter than ever before is going to be made in this Western country this coming year, and it is up to the managers of the several creameries to produce the quality. There is absolutely no use in slamming the farmer for sending in poor cream so long as the poor and the good bring the same price. He will not give that extra work and care to make a good cream when there is no more money in it. Would you? Cream must be graded and graded this coming season or our market will be badly injured for many years to come.

SUGGESTED STANDARD.

First Grade Cream-Test 30 per cent or over and be smooth and free from rancid or stale flavors. It may be slightly sour, if clean.

Second Grade Cream—Everything else. Then make a difference of at least 4 cents per pound fat between first and second. Pay a good price for good stuff, then if your competitor wishes to pick up the old stuff at your top price he will be the loser, not you.

We must all combine thus far to agree to live up to the grading proposition. If the cream is shipped direct from the farm the matter will be easy; where it is received and shipped in bulk, get 4-ounce gla tight screw-cap upon which a number is stamped, fill this with the cream to be tested and graded and drop it into the can of cream.

This Custom Is Now General.

This Custom Is Now General.

It has now become a general and also a safe rule to demand brands of goods that are well known and have a reputation for quality and reliability. Nowadays the manufacturers of good goods inform consumers of this fact and point out that safety lies in buying the brands that bear their names and trade-marks.

In this respect the Mayer brands of shoes are deserving of special mention. Our readers have no doubt become familiar with these shoes and know of their excellent wearing quality by actual use. The Mayer factory turns out shoes suitable for every member of the family and for all uses, Sunday shoes and every day shoes, and they are known throughout the broad expanse of our land as the shoes of style and quality.

The "Honorbilt" are very popular fine shoes for men and "Western Lady" shoes embody the fit and style demanded by well-dressed ladies. Please bear this in mind when next buying shoes.

A Reward

FOR THE

Man Who Milks

The man who ships his cream direct is rewarded for quality. He stands alone. He doesn't have to bear the burdens and suffer for the mistakes and carelessness of his neighbors. If your cream is clean and not too sour and good flavor, you get the highest grade and the best price. If your facilities for handling your cream are better than your neighhor's and you can keep it longer you need not ship so often. Consequently you economize on time.—"Time is money."

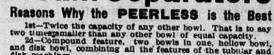
Everything favors the individual shipper. Our system takes care of him. Our factory is his natural home. Send us your cream and we'll send you the money.

Respectfully,

BLUE VALLEY CREAMERY CO.,

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Reasons Why the PEERLESS is the Best 1st—Twice the capacity of any other bowl. That is to say two times;amalier than any other bowl of equal capacity. 2d—Compound feature, two bowls in one, hollow bowl, and disk bowl, combining all the features of the tubular and disk machines.

3rd—Enclosed frame. Free from dust. Injury resulting from machine impossible.

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5th—Heavy enough and strong enough to lift a box car, which insures durability.

6th—The bushings made of phosphor bronze—the most serviceable material for the purpose. Fitted and guaranteed to be accurate to ½ of 1-1000 of an inch.

7th—Every journal bushed with brass or phosphor bronze. This fact together with the fine adjustment discribed above, accounts for the light draft of the Peerless machine. Each bushing is made in duplicate and interchangable and if at any time they show wear they can be replaced at small cost. 8th—At normal tempature the skimmed milk will always show less than 5-100 of 1 per cent of butter-fat and generally less than 1-100 of 1 per bent butter fat. PEERLESS CREAM SEPERATORS are guaranteed to anybody—everybody, anywhere—everywhere.

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Great American Desert Seeds are best for general use, are grown in the very heart of the region once known as the Great American Desert, at an altitude of over two thousand feet above sea level and without irrigation. They are time tried and drouth tested and have proved producers of profitable crops of both grain and forage. Write for list of specialities and prices.

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ALFALFA SEED Pure Kansas Grown Seed. Crop of 1906. Also Cane and Millet. Macaroni Wheat and other Field Seeds in carload lots or less. Write for prices GARDEN CITY, KANSAS

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speciosa. We have it. We also offer fruit trees, shade tres, small fruits, grape vines, flowering shrubs, etc. Tell us what you want. We will make the price right. PETERS & SKINNER, No. Topoka, Kans.

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THE UNCLE SAM OIL-GAS BURNER Asphalt Residiam for good roads and streets; crude oil for fuel, lubricating, or painting; gas, fuel-oil and water erosene of high-grade. All anti-trust independent products by barrel or carload.

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THREE FACTS

For Sick Women To Consider

First.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as backache, irregular and painful periods, displacements of the female organs, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

SECOND.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing backache, nervousness, kidney troubles, inflammation of the female organs, weakness and displacements, regulating the periods perfectly and overcoming their pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing women for childbirth and the change of life.

THRD.—The great volume of unsolicited and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women.—Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened. read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Mrs. Pinkham is daughterin-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Tired Nervous

When you feel languid, tired, nervous and irritable, your vitality is low—your supply of nerve energy exhausted, and your system running down for lack of power.

lack of power,

The organs of the body are working poorly, or not at all, and you are not getting the nourishment needed. This soon impoverishes the blood and instead of throwing off the impurities, distributes it all through the body. This brings disease and misery.

Feed the nerves with Dr. Miles' Nervine, a nerve food, a nerve medicine, that nourishes and strengthens the nerves, and see how quickly you will get strong and vigorous.

strong and vigorous.

"My wife suffered with nervousness previous to a recent attack of typhold fever, but after her recovery from the fever, she was much worse, and could hardly control herself being exceedingly nervous when the least excited. She was very restless at night, and never had a good night's rest. She also suffered much from nervous headache. Dr. Miles' Nervine was recommended by a friend. After the first three doses she had a good night's rest, and at the end of the first week's treatment she was wonderfully improved. Continued use of Nervine has completed her entire cure."

1021 Cherry St., Evansville, Ind. Dr., Miles' Nervine is seld by your

Dr. Miles' Nervine is seld by your drugsist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it falls, he will refund your mensy.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

The Poultry Yard

Conducted by Thomas Owen.

Egg-Eating.

Egg-eating by hens is not a natural habit. They first learn it in confined runs and coops by the breaking of eggs or an occasional soft-shelled egg being dropped from the roost at night. Hens display unwonted eagerness to devour a broken egg at night, and the inference is when they attack the egg in the nest, that their systems demand something an egg furnishes and which they can not obtain otherwise. A reasonable supply of fine meat, ground bone, green feed, and lime in some form usually operates as a preventive for this almost incurable habit. After a hen once gets a taste of an egg it is almost impossible to break her of the habit, and, unless a very valuable fowl, she should be killed. The best remedy we know of is to furnish them with very dark nests, or provide them with a nest-box, the bottom of which should be cushioned and padded, having a hole in the center large enough for the egg to roll down out of sight underneath. A preventive is to feed lots of animal food and to salt their soft feed quite liberally.

Color of Eggs.

A correspondent, having purchased a sitting of Barred Plymouth Rock eggs and the color of same being diversified, asks if such is not a sign of impurity. We answer that it is not, because the eggs of Plymouth Rocks, both barred and white, vary in color from a pure white to a dark brown. None of the American classes of fowls lay a uniformly colored egg, while the Mediterraneans, on the other hand, invariably lay white eggs. Brahmas and Cochins lay dark-brown eggs. It seems to be the rule that the older the breed, the more uniform is the color of the egg. If all breeders of Plymouth Rocks could agree on the color of the egg, they probably could breed to that color and get it uniform in time. But as long as there is a diversity of opinion as to which is the proper color, so long will the egg continue to come in all colors. The writer has a preference for a dark-brown egg, but his neighbor may have a preference for a clear-white egg. The Boston market calls for brown eggs, while the Philadelphia market will have none but white eggs, and so it goes. As long as our market does not call for any particular color in eggs we do not see that the color question amounts to much, only don't judge of the purity or impurity of the breed by the color of eggs that it lays.

Small Pens.

A failure results from the experiment of keeping fowls in small pens, in many cases, on account of the lack of exercise. They may be fed regularly with the proper variety of food, watered often, have all the grit and animal food they need, yet, if they have no exercise, they will not thrive. Fowls in a state of domestication lose the use of their wings in a great measure, and can not take exercise by flight. They must, therefore, depend on running, walking, or scatching. The hen is a scatching creature, and those poultry-keepers living in villages, having only small space for their flocks, should not omit furnishing the inducements to this exercise. one knows with what pertinacity fowls will dig in a flower garden when they get a chance. With a spade in hand the small yard may be rendered attractive to biddy by digging it up and sow. ing lots of millet seed therein, and she will scratch till every seed, bug, and worm is secured, as contentedly as she would in the flower garden, and thereby obtain her needed exercise. It is not absolutely necessary that fowls should have unlimited range to do well and be profitable, for they seldom go beyond reach unless forced to seek for their living. However, ample space is needed for walking and scatching, and if they get this, and the place be kept clean, pure, and fresh they will do well. Inactivity is the bane of all fowls, for it engenders disease, morbid and unnatural desires such as feather-pulling and egg-eating. Hence, it is advisable te give fowls all the exercise they can take, for it stirs up the blood, keeps down internal fatness, promotes fertil-

ity, digestion, and assimilation, consequently health, contentment, and profit are sure to follow.

The Breeding of Geese.

That the growing of geese for market is a decidedly profitable branch of poultry work is less well-known than it should be. Geese are easy to raise when rightly managed, and as they pretty much take care of and feed themselves in summer, when the farmer is engrossed with other labor, the growing of geese especially commends itself for those, who are so busily engaged they feel they can not give the time to poultry work.

The essential thing for them is a grass range. With that accessible they pretty much take care of themselves. In a very dry time, when fresh grass is not at hand, they require some grainfood, but as they give the preference to brooksides and low, swale land, which is practically certain to have green grass growing even when the upland is brown and dry, it is easy to see that the times when they require grainfood in summer are few and far between

In winter it is necessary that they have grain-food once a day, and when laying time comes they should be given a ration of meat-meal or beef scraps mixed up with some cooked vegetables and meals. At the breeding season they should be well fed in order that they may produce a good many eggs · that shall yield strong, vigorous offspring. Nor do they need expensive houses and runs. An open front shed, facing the south, is the best quarters for them. It is better that this shed be a little distance from the other farm-buildings, so that the laying and sitting geese be as little disturbed as possible during the laying and breeding seasons.

The most popular varieties of geese are the African, Embden, Toulouse, and Brown and White Chinese, of which the two varieties of Chinese are the smallest. Of the larger varieties the Toulouse and African are gray, the Embden white. As the feathers may be made a considerable source of profit, and as white feathers command the highest prices, it may be well for a beginner to choose a white variety at the outset.—Gem State Rural.

Build Now for the Future.

Producing winter eggs is the most profitable end of the poultry business with the larger number of poultry-

The obtaining of a liberal supply of eggs with any degree of certainty during the winter months is the result of thorough care and preparation. While hens can frequently be induced to finish molting before winter really sets in, still ,it is to the pullets that we must look for our principal source of supply. Now any old hen or pullet we pick up will not do this trick. They must be in the proper condition to lay. We can not expect a hen that is not through molting to lay many eggs, as a general thing. Neither can we expect an immature pullet to lay. In other words, if one is after a liberal supply of winter eggs, the time to make one's preparations is the spring before, and get the chicks out early enough so that the pullets will get their growth and mature before the cold weather sets in. If these pullets begin laying freely before November 15, the battle is more than half won, providing they have reasonable care and feeding. It is a generally recognized fact that the average hen produces fewer eggs each succeeding year after the first laying season. And it has also been my experience that the ordinary hen will also molt a little later each year. So it is obvious that for the winter-egg business all 3-year-old hens should be discarded and preference given to pullets, if possible. With the American breeds I consider the last two weeks of March and the first two of April the most satisfactory time to hatch winter layers, and with the Mediterranean breeds from the middle of April to the latter part of May. It is not advisable to hatch too early, as such pullets will often lay a small litter and molt, in which case they are not much better than old hens. It is necessary to get god results to keep the pullets growing with as few setbacks as possible, as anything that will retard their growth is pretty certain to affect the winter egg supply. If winter catches a pullet in an immature condition, she can generally be depended on not to lay before the price of eggs is on the

To keep the laying stock in condition during the winter when nothing is

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE—Choice Light Brahma eggs, \$1 for 15; \$1.75 for 30. Wm. Plummer, Barclay, Kans.

ROTE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15 for \$1, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs.John Holzhey, Bendena, Kans.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—From one of the best laying strains of S. C. Leghorns in the West, at \$1 per 15 eggs, both brown and white. Special prices on larger lots. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS and Silver Penciled Wyandottes. Having hatched all the chicks I wish, will sell eggs from my high scoring pens at \$1.25 per 15; utility eggs at 5 cents each. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eurokea, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Cockerels \$1 each. Eggs, sitting \$1.50, for incubators, \$5 for 100. Address Ben Warren, Maple Hill, Kans.

FOR SALE—Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs; farm raised, \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. Cumberland raspberry plants, \$6 per 1000. Frank Rice, Wathena, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS— From first cockerel at the State show. \$2.50 per 15. Other pens \$1 per 15. Mrs. Siler Seal, Meriden, Kans.

R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE. Stock from best laying strains 41 for 15; \$5 for 100, best selected and fresh eggs. Mrs. Bertha Evans, Route 4, Box 82, Lyons, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Cockerels \$1. Eggs. sitting \$1.50; for incubators \$5 per 100. Address Ben Warren, Maple Hill, Kans.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING from large high-scoring M. B. turkeys, \$2 per 9; S. C. and R. C. Brown and S. C. White Leghorns. S. Spangled Hamburgs, S. C. Black Minorcas. Prize-winners in every pen. Eggs, \$1 per 15. Vira Balley, Kinsley, Kans.

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

IN ALL THEIR BRILLIANCY—Rhode Island Reds. Rose-Comb and Single-Comb. Write for circular describing origin, prices of eggs, etc.; it is free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kansas.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS — Reventeen years breeder of exhibition birds scoring 94% to 98%. Eggs. \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Chris. Bearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

STAY WHITE - S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Winners at State Fairs. Eggs. \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for sale at \$1.25 per 15 eggs. or \$2 per 30 eggs. Mrs. G. F. Kellerman, "Vinewood Farm," Mound City, Kans.

FOR SALE — Throughbred Gold-laced Wyandottes. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. H. A. Montgomery, 310 Parallel St., Atchison, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Bradley strain, prize winners; won 'ist on ckl. last three years at Harvey county poultry show. Eggs from pen \$2, yard \$1 per 15. R. Harmston, R. R. 6, Newton, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS—From main flock, 15 for \$1.00: 100 for \$5.00: from pen. \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Route 1, Solomon, Kansas.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK exclusively—bred direct from a pen of U. R. Fishel's birds. Fags for hatching from pen No. 1 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS for sale. Inuire of Mrs. T. M. Fleming, Fontana, Kansas.

WHITE PI.YMOUTH ROCK EGGS from highscoring show birds. \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 80. Incubator eggs. \$5.00 per 100. M. B. turkey eggs. \$3.00 per 11. J. C. Bostwick, Route 2, Hoyt, Kansas.

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

EGGS, EGGS— All kinds of fancy pigeons, also Toulouse geese eggs at \$1 per sitting. Pekin and Rouen duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Muscovy duck eggs, 10 for \$1. Turkeys, Peacocks, Barred, Rocks, Buff Cochins, Houdans, S. S. Hamburgs, Rhode Island Reds, Orphretons, White, Buff and brown Lexhorns, White, Buff and Silver-Laced Wyandottes, Games, Golden Sea-bright Bantams, Pearl and White guineas, hunting doxs. Poultry eggs 15 for \$1. Write D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BARRED PLY MOUTH ROCK CHICKENS \$1.50 per 15. A. D Wyncoop, Bendena, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Hens scoring 93 and upward—nea ded by 2d and 4th prise cockerels from Kansas City 1905 show. Eggs, 22 for 15; 33.50 for thirty; special price by hundred. Can fill orders at once. Mrs. C. S. Cross, Fair Acres Farm, Emporia. Kansas.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rocks, exclusively. Fresh eggs from mature stock, carefully packed, \$1 per 15. Mrs. T. B. Shulsky, Denton, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—43. for 9 from choice hens and 34 pound young tom. Also a few Fox Terrier pupples. Safe delivery of eggs guaranteed. Mrs. A. E. Harness, Route No. 1, Speed, Mo.

B. P. ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS-Eight grand matings. Send for price list on eggs and Collie pups. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs for sitting, \$1.50 for 15. Jay S. Buck, Oskaloosa, Kansas,

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS for hatching from choice birds; farm raised. White Rock eggs, 15 for \$1: 30 for \$1.85; 45 for \$2.85. Barred Rock eggs, 15 for 75 cents; 30 for \$1.45; 45 for \$2.10. D.S. Thompson, Welda, Kansas.

Thompson, Welda, Kansas.

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

Dighton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Golden Wyandotte eggs, from the best-pen; \$1.50 per 15. E. Davis, 910 Madison, St., Topeka, Kans.

Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—After May 1, best Barred Rock eggs in State for \$1 for 15; \$5 for 100. A. U. Rait, Junction City, Kans.

tion City, Kans.

BROWN CHINA GEESE, Indian Runner Ducks, also Barred Rock cockerels. Prize winners at State

also Barred Rock cockerels. Prize winners at Sar-Poultry Show.

O. C. Sechrist, Meriden, Kanss.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—Extra fine. Cockerels from prize-winners; good markings; \$1 per I7; \$5 per 100. Mrs. D. M. Evans, Edgerton, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyan

Edgs FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Emdottes genes. Zuc each. W. African guiness, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Houte 2. Maple Hill, Kansas.

FOR SALE - Exhibition S. C. Black Minores cookersis, 52. I guarantee them. Address George Kern, 517 Osage street, Leavenworth, Kans. POULTRY BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

FOR SALE—White Wyandottes, one pen high scoring; also eggs \$1 per 15. A. R. Gage, Minneapo-lls, Kans,

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—From high scoring prize-winning stock, \$1.25 per 15; \$5 per 100. Stock for sale. A. R. Gage, Minneapolis, Kans.

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

WHITE LILY POULTRY YARDS—One dollar buys 15 eggs, from pure bred White Langshans and Sliver Spangled Hamburgs. Mrs. John Cooke, Greeley, Kaus.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs 43 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First street, Newton, Kansas.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS AND BUFF ROCKS—Winners at State Fairs. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, (Stay White), \$1 to \$5 each. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. S.W. Artz, Larned, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—the lay all winter kind. Bred to high score, large egg record cockerels. Dus-tin strain. Eggs 5 cents each. \$4 per 100. J.L. Moore Eureka, Kahs.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels \$1 each; two or more, 30 cents each. Fine white, pure, thoroughbred birds. Also a few Barred Plymouth Bocks, barred to the skim—fine, pure and vigorous; hens, cocks and pullets, \$1 each; two or more, 30 cents each. All of our customers are very well pleased. We will make reductions on large lots. Meadow Poultry Farm, Coulterville, Illinois

SILVER LACED AND WHITE WYANDOTTES \$1 per shting of 15. Eggs guaranteed. Circular free. R. C. Macaulay, Route 1, Frederick, Kans.

Pure Single Comb Brown Leghorn Eggs-30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kans,

Cornish Indian Game Eggs. Write L. C. Horst, Newton, Kansas.

Buff Leghorns B. C. Eggs, 80 for \$1.25, Route 8, Wakefield, Ks.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY Silver Wyandotte, and White Plymouth Rock Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 15. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

Eggs for Hatching M. B. turkeys, \$3 per 10. Golden Wyandottes, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. A. B. Grapt, Emporia, Kansas.

FOR SALE Light Brahma eggs. I am up to, will cut prices one-half for immediate orders, if for 16; 85 per 100. From premium stock. Also a few settings of Buff Cochin Bantams, at \$1. Mrs. J. R. KENWORTHY, Wichita, Kans.



W. P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs for hatching 15 for 75 cents;

MRS. ALICE PERKINS,

BUFF ROCK EGGS

Here they are. Good ones. Fifteen for \$1:45 for \$2.50; 100 for \$5. Orders filled in rotation as received. Eggs ready now. H. M. Stephens, Munden, Republic County, Kans.

Barred Plymouth Rocks

Exclusively—"Superior Winter Laying Strain" noted for size and quality. Seventeen years of careful breeding. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 30 for \$1,50.

E. J. Evans, Route 4, Fort Scott, Kansas.

Imported S. C. Black Minoras The world's greatest laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Send 5 cents for circular. Address

George Kern, 817 Osage St., Levenworth, Kans.

SILVER WYANDOTTES exclu-Blue ribbon winners at the State Fair and State Blue ribbon winners at the State Fair and State Poultry Show. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, express-age prepaid. A few good cockerels for sale. W. R. Comstock, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, MAMMOTH, PEKIN DUCKS AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. \$1 per setting for any of the above, fresh eggs carefully packed and safe arrival guaranteed. A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kans,

White Plymouth Rocks Eggs from selected pen, \$1.50 per 15. Eggs for inculators; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Ida Meier, Route 2, Lincoln, Kansas.



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15 BREEDS. Pure-bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese and Turkeys. Largest poultry farm in southern Minnesota. Choice stock and eggs for sale. Cata-logue free.

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

PRIZE-WINNING S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS Exclusively. (Short's strain.) Farm stock eggs from pen scoring 196, \$2 per 15; \$1 per 15 as they run. Incubator eggs a specialty.

MRS. W. O. MAGATAGEN, BEATTIE, KANS. Mention KANSAS FARMER when writing.

Neosho Poultry Yards

Rose Comb R. I. Reds. One pen of bright red hens and pullets, weighing from 6 to 7% pounds, headed by a fine red, 1-year-old, 10 pounds in weight. Cock bred for show purposes. Eggs from this yard, \$2 per 15. Other yards headed by cockerels scoring from 91% to 94%. Eggs from this yard; \$1.50 per 16.

J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds
At the State Poultry Show, Topeka, Kansas, January, 1908, won first and second prizes on cock, cockerel, hems, pen; fourth on hen and pullet. Occkerels all sold. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per 16. Egg circular free, NO STOCK FOR SALE. A.D. WILLEMS, Inman, Kans.

available, they must be supplied with all the elements necessary to egg-production. Grit and shells should be kept before them at all times, and the fowls should be made to scratch in litter for their whole grain to keep in a contented, vigorous, and healthy condition. Hens like a variety of food, and it has generally been my method to feed wheat, corn, oats, and barley as a scratching food, generally separately rather than mixed, and by far the largest share of wheat. I give a light feed in deep litter just to keep them busy at noon. Then just before dark give a liberal feed of whole grain which I mean to vary, and rather more than they can eat well mixed in litter, the idea being to have the fowls go on to the roosts with full crops, and leave a surplus to keep them scratching an hour or so in the morning, when I feed a mash of bran, corn-meal, beefscraps, and boiled potatoes or steamed clover fed warm and crumbly, just what they will eat up clean. This method of feeding, with fresh water with the chill taken off morning and night, with a few cabbage or beets from day to day will generally produce a good crop of winter eggs, providing the fowls are housed in snug, dry quarters free from moisture. A low building is generally preferable, and ventilation enough allowed to prevent things from becoming wet and sticky. The main thing is to keep the fowls hustling and vigorous.-Successful Poultry Journal.

\$300,000,000 in Eggs.

#390,000,000 in Eggs.

The busiest spot on the face of the earth is Uncle Sam's farm, and the busiest thing on the whole busy ranch is the Great American Hen. Biddy's joyful cackle begins on the New England coast at sunrise—follows the morning light across the prairies of the Middle West, and ends only at the 'jumping off'' place—the Golden Gateway to the Pacific. Every five years Biddy doubles her business. Think of that—twice as many eggs, chicks, fowls, in 1905 as in 1900, and this year will probably show a total credit to Biddy's industry of about \$300,000,000.

What is the rest of Uncle Sam's barnyard doing to compare with that showing? There's no mistaking a patent fact—Biddy "cuts the loc," and the American farmer and his hustling wife are getting "wise" to the fact. Everywhere the land is dotted with chicken-coops and hen-yards. The man with a farm, the man with—thave all gone into poultry, and those who put brains in too, are getting dollars out. This kind of people—hundreds of thousands of them—keep fowls in a healthy and prolific condition the year 'round by feeding Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, which gives the fowl in confinement, by perfect digestion and assimilation the same elements she would find for herself if at liberty.

Careful study and experiment under just the conditions that the average poultryman finds in his own yard, led Dr. Hess to the gradual perfecting of his Pan-a-ce-a. It is not a stimulant, and should not be confounded with preparations of that class. It does not excite unnatural production only to leave the hen exhausted and unprofitable. Rather, it makes a hen natural under unnatural conditions, by supplying iron for the blood and nitrates to help nature in throwing off poisonous matter, so that "tone" and vigor are given the whole system, and disease aliminated. It is easy to see from this how important Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is to the hen man. Dr. Hess and Clark, of Ashland, Ohio, are so sure of its positive merit that they cheerfully site of the profits of the provided in the pr

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.



Subscription, 25 Cents a Year.

OUT THERE IN KANSAS"

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

Topeka, Kansas.



Rose and Single Comb White Leg-horns and White Wyandottes IN ALL THEIR PURITY Uusurpassed in every respect for beauty, utility as winter lay-ers. At State show, the largest in the U. S., just held at Topeka Kansas, 28 prizes were awarded me. Write for my catalog, giv-ing prices on stock and eggs. W. S. YOUNG, McPherson, Kansas When writing mention this paper.

success in poultry culture will be large. It costs but a penny a day to feed it to 30 fowls.

The Farm Telephone.

The Farm Telephone.

The telephone is one of the greatest blessings to the farmer that has ever been invented. It has become a necessity, has no equal as a time-saver, and time is money. After once being used, you can't keep house without it. In time of sickness, its value can not be estimated. You can step to the little box on the wall and have a doctor on the way before you could get a horse ready to go after one, and then he can tell you a great many times what to do to relieve the suffering of your loved ones. You can call a veterinary for your stock when they are sick and many times save your valuable animals. Many a farmer has said, "There is a time once every year that my telephone is worth every dollar both it and the line has cost me for only three-minutes' use of it."

The telephone is so useful in so many ways. It takes the lonesomeness away from the farm and makes farm life one of the most independent lives there is to-day, but like all other good things, it has its drawbacks. Lightning is the worst enemy of the telephone industry to-day. It is dangerous when it follows the telephone-line wire into your home, as it often endangers the lives of your family and property, and how annoying to have a telephone burned out in the busy season when you need it so very badly, and that is just when we have the hard electrical storms which puts your telephones out of business, but you can save all this worry, annoyance, and danger if you will write the W. E. Ashby Telephone Cut-Out Company, 111 Square St., Chariton, Iowa. They have a device that they guarantee to keep all of the lightning out of your telephones. See their advertisement on another page. Write for their booklet—how to get one of these devices free.

Minerva's Wisdom.

Minerva's Wisdom.

The following anecdote is being told of Miss Helen Gould: Miss Gould, who is noted for her wit, recently enter-tained at luncheon a party of little girls from some charitable institution. Afterwards, Miss Gould showed the children about her house, pointing out some of its interesting contents.

"This," she said, stopping before a bronze in the hall, "is a statue of Mi-

nerva."
"Was she married," asked a little girl.

"Oh, no, my dear," replied Miss Gould; "you know Minerva was Goddess of Wisdom."-Harper's Weekly.



The above is a out of the Kansas Safety Incubator, manufactured by W. C. Smith, of Osborne, Kans. It is a practical machine; one that will hatch chicks and one that can be depended upon to do its work at all times. See his advertisement in this paper.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

LIGHT BRAHMAS
zes than any breeder in the state; 10 firsts More prizes than any breeder in the state; 10 firsts this season. Eggs, \$150. Cockerels, \$2 to \$4.

T. F. Wenver. - Blue Mound, Kansas

Johnnie Chase, Glasco, Kas.

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

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

EXCLUSIVELY
Farm raised. Eggs, per sitting of 15, \$1. Incubator users write for special prices in 100 lots.
P. H. MAHON, Route 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS AT READ-Pure stock. 15 eggs \$1.00; 50, \$2.75; 75, \$4.00; 100, \$5.00. Main flock farm range. Have pen to fur-nish eggs no relation to stock or eggs sold last year. These are for my last year's customers. MRS. IDA STANDIFERD, "Up-To-Date"Farm.

Sixteen for \$1.50 Eggs from pure-bred stock, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and S. C. B. Leghorns. Ten years in the poultry business. Address Mrs. E. L. Lindner, Clay Center, Kans.

Kansas Chick Feed For baby chicks, a balanced ration which makes the little fellows grow; 100 pound sack, \$2.50. Kan-sas Lice Killer, the strongest made; a concentrate liquid compound. Each package equals one gallon; 5 packages prepaid, \$2. W. & SMITH, maker of Kansas Safety Incubators, Osborne, Kans.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

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

CHAS. E. MOHR,

Glendale Park,

Hutchinson, Kans.

S. L. Wyandottes

Indian Runner ducks. Our Wyandottes have been line bred for 20 years and never fall in any company. Our yards are headed by Silver Prince, the 1st cock at the Kansas State Show, and three of his cockerels. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 per sitting. Incubator eggs, \$5 per hundred. Duck eggs, \$1.50 per sitting.

M. B. CALDWELL, Broughton, Kansas

CHICK FEED

The cleanest, purest feed for baby chicks on the market. Every day egg producer on alfalfa mash, starts the hens to laying and keeps them laying. Wholesale poultry supplies. Send for circular.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.

Wichita.

Eggs for Hatching

A. H. DUFF. : : : :

Larned,

Kansas

I am coming to stay with you. If you hatch me in a Kansas Safety Incubator. Raise me in a Kansas Safety Brooder and feed me Kansas Chick Feed. Keep the place tice Killer. These are all made and warranted by

W. E. Smith, Osborne, Ks.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs, Good to Eat and Good to look at Good for Eggs, Good to Eat and Good to sook at W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 250 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 54 to 96½, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 16; \$5 per 46, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College Address THOMAS OWEN, Sts. B, Topeka, Kans.

BUFF LANGSHANS 14.00 per



White \$2, Black \$2, \$1 and \$5 per 100; Buff Leghorns, Ochins, S. & D. C. B. and White Leghorns, Ochins, S. & D. C. B. and White Leghorns, B. and W. Rocks, W. and S. L. Wyandottes, W. and S. L. Wyandottes, W. and S. L. Wyandottes, D. Brahmas, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 15. Toulouse Geese eggs 20c each. M. B. turkeys, \$1.50 and \$2 per 9 in our yards. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing, America's Central Poultry Plant, J. A Lovette Mullinville, Kans.

BEE SUPPLIES



We can furnish you bee and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies cheaper than you can get 'elsewhere, and save you freight. Send for our catalogue with discount sheet for early orders.

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THE FAMOUS **OLD TRUSTY**

More than your money's worth in incubators during the summer. We have them all best; 40, 600 r9 days to prove it. 5 year Guarantee.

New is the time to write to M. JOHNSON, The incubator Man., Clay Center, Neb.

Horticulture

Cultivation of the Orchard. JOE A. BURTON, ORLEANS, IND., BEFORE THE

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. In the evolution of improved methods in agriculture from the crude ways of our fathers, the teachers themselves had to learn. With no one to call them down, they frequently went to extremes. Because more culture than our fathers gave proved beneficial, they jumped at the conclusion that the more culture the better. Also, if intensivo culture was best for the pumpkin, it was also best for the plum; if best for the plum, also for the apple. They failed to observe that yard-grass does hest only where the ground is tramped hardest. Careful observation will show us that some things grow well only by much culture; other things do well with little or no culture. Just how much culture the apple orchards require for best results has not yet been fully determined. It will be found somewhere between the clean culture taught by our agricultural colleges and the noculture practiced by many farmers.

I have a small orchard planted about twenty years ago in blue-grass sod, and has been so kept ever since. The only cultivation has been a mulching of straw around the trees when we had the straw and time to apply it. This has been about once in two years. On account of the heavy yield of summer varieties, we have found it necessary to apply stable manure to them freely. This year the fruit from two Yellow Transparents sold for \$20; from one Trenton, \$11; two Benoni, \$26.

But I am not here as an advocate for a blue-grass orchard. I am only trying to point out the fact that the culture necessary for a good grain-crop is not always necessary for a good apple-crop. To be plain, I don't believe clean culture is best for the ap-The amount of culture for best results depends on the fertility of the soil. On very rich soil, apples do best with no culture, save mowing the weeds or grass. Too much, and especially too late, cultivation prevents the proper coloring of the fruit. Whatever detracts from color detracts from quality.

Our apple lands in Southern Indiana are a heavy clay, rich in potash and a goodly amount of phosphoric acid, both largely in unavailable form. Nitrogen is in very moderate quantities. The land is hilly, and clean culture means the washing away of the soil. I don't believe the All-Wise One made this, the best of all apple soils, and then, for the best results, requires the operator to do something that will ruin the soil. True, we may plow the orchard in the spring, cultivate during the summer, and grow a cover crop for winter that will prevent washing during winter, but there is no protection during the summer.

To make the potash and phosphoric available, it is necessary to incorporate humus with the soil. This is done more readily by keeping the vegetable matter on top, or near the surface, than by turning under. With a cover crop on the land, whatever it be, instead of plowing under, we grind it up with the surface soil by use of the rolling harrow. We use two harrows, one throws in, the other out. One follows the other, thus always keeping the land level. We go both ways. If we have one inch of cover crop, and mix it with two inches of soil, we have a mulch of four to five inches. This will effectually prevent any washing and will remain a mulch till we grow anther cover crop. It is, in fact, a kind of sponge that will drink up a two-inch or three-inch rain, before there is any surplus water to run off. This harrowing can be done as often as desired, or as the health of the land requires. Our orchard is fairly rich, and we never harrow more than twice, and never later than June 15. For a cover crop. we grow crab-grass, and think it ideal. It is cheap for seed, being already sown, makes a nice carpet to work on, retains moisture, never giving up its dew till in the afternoon. If the land were poor, we would grow some nitro-

genous crop. Now, a word about labor. The hired man loves to ride. This mode of cul-ture pleases him, and he keeps in a good humor. ' But put him to plowing in the orchard, and it is just the re-Is there any other work so disagreeable? He must lift and throw his plow twice every thirty-three feet, and at the same time he must keep the horses and the single-tree of the trees.

He is sure to bark some trees. he will get mad and abuse the horses, when they are not to blame at all. They will get mad, and in the excitement skin lots of trees. Then you must keep the children away, lest they hear something not in the Sunday-School lesson. The poor hired man! Will St. Peter charge these ugly words up against him? I rather think not, many of them, but will put a goodly number in the bill of the easily duped orchardist, but by far the larger part will have to be settled for by the professor who taught that such culture was

That fine apples can be grown by my method is evidenced by my awards at Paris and St. Louis; a silver medal at Paris, a gold medal at St. Louis; and this season's crop. The product of 110 Grimes this season sold for \$1,700, or \$15.50 per tree. I don't claim these results are due to the method of cultivation alone, but it has much to do with it. It is certainly the easiest method of successful cultivation.

The Apiary

The Beginning of the Honey Senson.

The watchword with the beekeeper now is the strength of colonies. Every possible means should be used to increase the number of bees in each A good honey-crop depends solely on strong colonies, and all such that are strong at the beginning of the honey harvest, can be depended upon to store a valuable crop of honey.

To work a colony up in strength, it must be constantly gathering honey, or fed. Feeding produces as good results as gathering honey, if fed regularly, in producing young brood, and as large a force of bees will be the result. It is not necessary to feed if the bees are gathering honey from flowers, but if they are not securing enough honey to keep brood-rearing going on, or do not have a surplus in the hive to draw on, it is best to feed them.

It is an important thing to know just how and when to feed bees. Feeding should be done at night, and not during the daytime. Small wooden feeders holding a pint or half a pint may be set at the entrance of the hive after dark each evening, but to be absolutely safe with this manner of feeding, be sure that the bees find the syrup immediately after placing it there. At first they may be slow of finding it, but when once acquainted with it they will promptly attend to it. In the morning early before the bees begin to stir take away all the feeders, and put them securely away some where, so the bees will not find them during the day. Feeders may be placed in an upper story to the hive, and the bees thus fed more safely, but it is inconvenient to thus have to remove the upper story and feeders when we wish to examine the colony, and at this season of year we want to go through them very frequently. Feed only the best of white sugar at all times, as bees often refuse to take the cheap dark grades of sugar. Make a good syrup that has some body to it, and not merely sweetened water.

Get a full equipment of supplies and plenty of them. A lack of even one hive fully equipped, when needed, would cost you almost as much as would pay for all your supplies. All needed hives, surplus honey boxes, and comb foundation are indispensable, and many other things might be added to this list. If you have many bees get an extractor, and even if you have but a half dozen colonies it will pay for itself in one season. We do not keep supplies for sale, but they may be found by looking up the advertisements in THE KAN-SAS FARMER.

Taking the country over, June is perhans the best honey month in the year. but in many localities a good surplus may be obtained in May, and also in August. One who has kept bees in any one locality for a number of years can nearly tell just when to look for every important flow of honey, when such and such flowers open, and thus he can be prepared to take advantage in each case.

The secrets of success are first, strong colonies; second, abundance of storage room properly applied. Many small beekeepers underestimate the storage capacity of a strong colony of bees, and do not give them enough surplus room. This is the most fatal mistake we can make. It matters not how well we have managed up to this point, if we fail in this, we fail in all. Usually, at the beginning of the honey

30 Years & Satisfaction. BLACK DIAMOND Ready Roofing BLACK DIAMOND is not an experiment. For over 30 years it has been used all over the mtry with satisfaction. Millions of rolls are being sold every year.

Black Diamond is not sold on a promise of what it will do, but on a record of what it has done. No other ready roofing can equal its record. It is made of wool felt and pitch, the best waterproofing ma-On ten years and still in good condition. terials known. Anyone can lay it— Samples and booklet showing buildings all over the country that are covered with Black Diamond, mailed free on request. BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Kanasa City, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Allegheny, Covered with 15,000ft. of Black Diamond Roofing.

season, we place a 24-pound section crate on the hive to begin with, and if the flow of nectar continues steadily, it is but a very short time until we need to place a second crate of sections on the hive, by lifting the first, and placing the second under it next to the hive. When the bees have worked the first lot of boxes to the extent of being half filled or even less, they are ready for the second, and if they occupy the boxes at once after being placed on, it will be a little less than a week when they are ready for the second. In about two weeks after this, if they are doing well, most of the boxes are ready to take off, being completed. Then take all unfinished sections, make up a crate of them, and a crate of new ones equipped with foundation, of course, placing the crate containing the honey above as before, and the empty ones next to the hive, and proceed as before. At this stage of proceedings we have nothing to fear except swarming, and if we have been very careful to keep the bees busy with plenty of storage room, they are not likely to give us any trouble in swarming, but we have exceptions sometimes, especially with old queens. Old queens are worse about swarming than young ones, and one would scarcely think it, yet it is so nevertheless, and this is one reason why we should supersede all old queens with young ones, but not the principal reason. Old queens are not so prolific as young ones, and oftentimes it is impossible to get a colony bred up strong, that contains an old queen.

If you think of using an extractor, omit the section boxes, of course, and place a set of brood-combs on the hive instead of in an upper story, the same as the lower story or brood-chamber. When the combs are full and the bees begin to seal over the honey, extract. If some of the combs are sealed over, shave the cappings off with a sharp knife. You can control swarming better with the extractor than by the comb-honey method, and you will get a greater number of pounds of honey. You need not be alarmed if you find some brood in the surplus combs above, for the queen often goes above and deposits eggs, and to prevent this some use queen-excluders, but I would not be bothered with them. You can extract honey from a comb that contains breed, with no injury to the same, if you do not turn the extractor too fast. A. H. D.

Pawnee County

According to a Cherryvale despatch the Uncle Sam Oil Company has just closed a deal of great importance to the people of the State as well as to the entire West. It has secured the right for the United States and Canada to manufacture and sell the "Uncle Sam" oil-burner and will at once build a large plant for the manufacture of the burners. This is the burner patented by R. D. March and Judge W. F. Rightmire, of Topeka. It is the purpose of the Uncle Sam Company to manufacture the burners with the oil to burn, but the means of burning it as well. The factory will cover the State with burners in the hands of demonstrators. It is claimed that \$3 worth of crude oil will equal \$5.40 worth of coal, producing as much heat as that amount of soft coal. If this be true, then the fuel question is solved. The people of the State will watch with interest this latest effort of the Uncle Sam Company in its fight for a "square feel." If its hopes are realized in this matter, then it means millions of dolants in the pockets of the people, as

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"The Wonder City"

Eldorado Springs

Hidden away in the foothills of the Northern Ozark' slopes, in the midst of green forests, lies Eldorado Springs, Mo., an ideal health and pleasure resort. Since the discovery of its now famous Springs, thousands have received benefits from the healing waters, and have gone away elequent testimonials of their curative properties.

During the summer season, excursion tickets will be sold to Eldorado Springs at

Exceptionally Low Rates

To those seeking a quiet, ideal place in which to spend a summer vacation at a minimum expense, Eldorado Springs offers many attractions.

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W. S. ST. GEORGE Gen'l Passenger Agent, M. K. & T. R'y St. Louis, Missouri



well as a big thing for the stockholders of the company.

Biennial Meeting General Federation of Women's Clubs at St. Paul, May 30—June 7.

The Chicago Great Western Railway will on May 28 to 31 inclusive, sail tickets to St. Paul at one fare plus \$2 good to return June 8, with the externion privileges. For further information apply to any Great Western agent of J. P. Elmer, G. P. A., St. Paul, Mass.

MAY 10, 1906.							THE KANS
**************************************	808	28080	9090	808080	908080	COCCO	and generally warm. Good local showers fell
Weath	er	E	Bul	llet	in.	8	Jefferson.—There were only two clear days during the week. Maximum temperatures ranged in the sixtles the first of the week and in the seventies and eighties the latter
08080808080808080808	908	28080	8080	808080	808080	0000000	part. The rainfall was only 0.25 of an inch. Johnson.—The week has been ideal. The highest temperature was 81° on the lat. Min- inum temperatures were generally in the for- ties and fifties. 0.32 of an inch of rain fell
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	180 H.	51			L45003 951		highest temperature was 81° on the 1st, Min- in um temperatures were generally in the for-
Following is bulletin for the	K	ans	as	Wea	ther	Ser-	ties and fifties. 0.32 of an inch of rain fell on the last two days.
vice; for the we	E	3, J	eni	nings	, st	ation	Linn.—One day was clear and the rest were
director:			700	, m	T EN TH	THE PARTY	partly cloudy. Showers fell on the last five days, the total for the week being 0.76 of
CLIMATOLOGICA		mpe				tation	an inch. Lyon.—The highest temperature was 78° on
	-	шре					the 1st, 3d, and 4th, and the minimum was 46° on the 5th., Traces of rain fell on three
	B	i		28		Departure from norm'	days.
	ximum	Cinfmum		Departure from norm'		문음	Marshall.—One day was cloudy, four partly cloudy, and two were clear. 0.15 of an inch of rain fell on Monday and a trace on Saturday. The temperature was about the average for the season. Montagness.—The week was warm and
	1	i	50	SE SE	Total	20	of rain fell on Monday and a trace on Satur-
	×	10.00	×	AA	F	A#	for the season.
Cimarron. Colby. Coolidge.	.80	36	58 58	MON.	0.50		Montgomery.—The week was warm and showery with an excess of cloudiness. The highest temperature was 90° on the 4th and
Colby	.81	36	58	:::	1.41	1111	highest temperature was 90° on the 4th and the lowest 51° on the 5th. The rainfall for
Dodge City	.81	40	58		0.30	25	the week was one inch.
Englewood	.86	36	63		0.52	:::::	Osage.—The days were warm and the nights wer ecool, the maximum temperatures rang-
Coolinge. Dodge City. Englewood. Farnsworth. Hoxie. Hugoton. Jetmore.	.82	36	58 58		0.92		ing in the seventies and eighties, th minimum
Jetmore	.85	39	58	***	0.34	:::::	ing in the seventies and eighties, th minimum for th week being only 44°. Showers fell on three days, making a total of 0.38 of an
Norton	.85	. 36	56		1.31		inch of rain.
Wallace,	.78	34	58		0.86		Shawnee.—It was a dry week with 0.20 of an inch of rain on one day the 5th. The temperature was above normal on four days
Burr Oak	LAR	DI	A TOI		0.70		and below on three, the mean for the week
Mar . Chutan	84	40	58	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.31	*****	being about the seasonal average. Three days were clear, three partly cloudy, and one
Concordis	.87	43	61	1.	0.60	28	was cloudy.
Hays.	.83	42	60	7.	0.21	*****	Wilson.—The first three days were partly cloudy with rain on Monday, Tuesday, and
			58 62		0.48		cloudy with rain on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Friday afternoon there was a
Medicine Lodge. Republic.	.81	41	58		0.91	41.11	heavy rain, 1.44 inches, and some hall. Woodson.—Light rains occurred the first of
			57 58		0.34		the week with rather low temperatures. There were some severe local hailstorms damaging
Salina	.85	48	64	_ji	0.21	64	fruit and gardens to some extent.
Wichita. EASTI	CRN .80	46	62	ION.	0.41		Wyandotte.—Showers occurred every day during the week, but, excepting Saturday, the weather was warm and generally pleas-
		45	66		0.39		the weather was warm and generally pleas- ant. A thunderstorm and some hall occurred
Columbus	78	50 46	63	2111	3.14 T		Friday afternoon.
Pall River,			68		1.10		MIDDLE DIVISION. Barber.—It was good growing weather with
Independence,	.90	61	70		1.00		the days warm and pleasant and the nights
Kansas City	.82	49	64	+4	0.15	83	cool. Rain fell the first two days, making a total of 0.91 of an inch. There was a thun-
Olathe	81	46	64	- 7	0.32 1.35		derstorm on the 29th. Barton.—The highest temperature was 83°
Pittsburg. Topeka. GENER.	80	48	63	+2	0.20	-::ši	on the 3d and the lowest was 42° on the 1st.
Excepting Satur	AL	COL	IDI	TION	S. the	week	There were thunderstorms on the 29th, 30th, and 2d. Two days were clear, three partly cloudy and two cloudy. Showers fall on four
	1000	TURES A CO	THE W		T. (1)	STORY STORES	aloudy and two cloudy Showers fall on four

Excepting Saturday and Sunday the week was warm. In the western division the temperature averaged about normal, and in the middle and eastern divisions slightly above normal. The maximum temperatures generally occurred on Thursday but failed to rise as high as those of the preceding week. The minimum temperatures generally occurred on Tuesday and, in general, were lower than those of the preceding week. The precipita-

ant. A thunderstorm and some hall occurred Friday afternoon.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

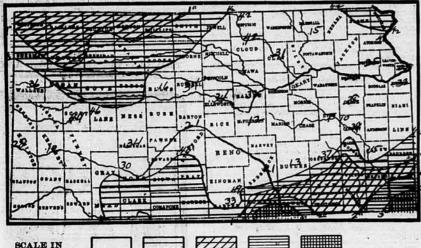
Barber.—It was good growing weather with the days warm and pleasant and the nights cool. Rain fell the first two days, making a total of 0.91 of an inch. There was a thunderstorm on the 29th.

Barton.—The highest temperature was 83° on the 3d and the lowest was 42° on the 1st. There were thunderstorms on the 29th, 30th, and 2d. Two days were clear, three partly cloudy and two cloudy. Showers fell on four days.

Butler.—The highest temperature was 88° on the 4th and the lowest was 44° on the 2d. 0.13 of an inch of rain fell.

Clay.—The week opened cloudy, the middle part was clear and the last two days were partly cloudy. Showers fell on Monday and Saturday, making a total of 0.31 of an inch.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 5, 1906.



SCALE IN INCHES:







1 to 2.





Over 3. T, trace.

Less than %. % to 7. 1 to

tion for the week was above normal in the
extreme northwestern and southeastern counties while light to fair showers occurred over
the rest of the State. Thunderstorms occurred
in the central and southern counties and
halistorms in the southeastern counties. The
week has given good growing weather.

CONDITIONS IN DETAIL.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Anderson.—The week has been cloudy and
showery with rain on the last five days. Hall
was destructive in parts of the county. An
exceptionally heavy rain occurred northeast
of Garnett on the 4th.

Atchison.—The week began and ended with
cloudy days, but the rest of it was clear and
warm rain fell on two days. The total rainfall was 0.41 of an inch.

Allen.—It was a mild, cloudy week with
cool nights and light rains almost every day.
Brown.—It was a cool week with the maximum temperature ranging in the sixties and
seventies, and cool nights. Light showers fell
the fore part and latter part of the week.

Bourbon.—The weather was mild and partly cloudy. Showers fell on five days but
were generally very light. The highest temperature was 55° on the 1st.

Chase.—The temperature has been about
normal. The maximum rose above 80° on
two days and the minimum fell to 43° on
two days. There were three clear days and
three days with light showers.

Chautauqua.—The week was cloudy and
rainy and only one day was entirely clear.

A number of thunderstorms occurred during
the week and quite a halistorm was experienced on Friday night. Saturday morning
was rather cool with a minimum temperature of 52°. The highest temperature was
87° on Saturday.

Cherokee.—The temperature was a little
higher than the average for the season. It
rained on five days, the total for the week
being 3.14 inches. There was a severe thunderstorm and some hall on the 4th, but it
did little damage.

Coffey.—Two days were clear and five party cloudy. Light showers fell on four days.

It was rather warmer than the seasonal average till the end of the week when it turned
cool

Crawford.—The days were generally warm with westerly winds. The temperature did not so very high nor very low. There was a heavy rain on the first of the month and showers on three other days.

Elk.—There was a very heavy, local rain and a destructive hallstorm on Monday, but some parts of the county are needing rain. Wednesday and Esturday were cool days but it was warm the rest of the week with temperature below 50° on only one day.

Greenwood.—The week was partly cloudy

The temperature was a little lower than the

seasonal average.

Cloud.—The first two days and the last day were cloudy but the middle of the week was clear. The temperature was a little above normal the first two days, bu below the rest of the week. Showers fell on four days, making a total of 0.42 of an inch of precipitation.

making a total of 0.42 of an inch of precipitation.

Cowley.—A heavy rain of 3.05 inches fell on the 30th and 0.40 of an inch fell on the 2d. The weather was warm.

Ellis.—The first two days were cool and showery, the middle of the week was clear and fine, and Saturday was cloudy, cold and damp. Light showers fell on three days. The mean temperature for the week was rather low.

Ellisworth.—Light showers fell on three days making altogether 0.34 of an inch of rain. The highest temperature was 85° on the 3d and the lowest 38° on the same day.

Harper.—The rainfall for the week was 0.33 of an inch on the 30th.

Earvey.—The week was moderately warm with no rain. Saturday was quite cool with a northeasterly wind.

Jewell.—Showers fell on four days, the only measurable amount being 0.70 of an inch on

with no rain. Saturday was quite cool with a northeasterly wind.

Jewell.—Showers fell on four days, the only measurable amount being 0.70 of an inch on the 30th. The maximum temperature failed to reach 70° on four days and the minimum ranged in the forties on five days.

Kingman.—The first two days and the last day of the week were partly cloudy and the middle part was clear. Wednesday and Saturday were quite cool but the other days were about the seasonal average. 0.60 of an inch of rain fell.

McPherson.—There was pleasant weather during the week but it became rather cool towards the close. 0.12 of an inch of rain fell on the 3d.

Pratt.—Excepting the first two days, which were showery, the week was warm and pleasant. The highest temperature was 87° on the 1st and the lowest 44° on the 3d.

Republic.—Maximum temperatures ranged in the sixties on four days and minimum temperatures in the forties on five days, but two of the days were warm. Showers fell on three days.

Russell.—Monday and Thursday were quite cool but the other days were pleasant. Moderate showers fell on two days making a total of 0.34 of an inch of rain.

Saline.—The weather was rather cool, the temperature falling below 50° on every night but one and rising to 80° on but one day. A trace of rain fell on the 2d and 0.32 of an inch on the 5th.

Sedgwick.—The week was a dry one with temperature is lightly above normal.

trace of rain lell on the control on the 5th.

Sedgwick.—The week was a dry one with temperature slightly above normal. Three days were clear, three cloudy and one partly cloudy. Showers fell on five days.

"LAST CALL"

Wichita, Kansas, May 17, 1906

At G. D. Morgan's Barn, West Douglas Ave.

HEREFORDS AND SHORTHORNS



75 CHOICE CATTLE ARE LISTED

.A carload by the great prize-winning Anxiety 4th sire, Brigadier 109729, from W. G. Swinney's Clover Leaf Farm, Boisdarc, Mo. Also a notable consignment from S. L. Stadish, Hume, Mo. The owner of the great Onward 4th, W. H. Rhodes, Tampa, Kans.; H. Monroe, Lyons, Kans.; N. Molzen, Newton, Kans.; Frank Rockefeller, Belvidere, Kans.; G. L. Rinehart, Hunnewell, Kans.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kans.;

and others. SHORTHORNS Scotch and Scotch-topped Young Marys.
Rose of Sharons, Belinas, Rubys, Carolines, etc. From the herds of Henry Stunkel , Peck, Kans.; F. H. Foster, Lyons, Kans.; Locust Grove Farm; R. W. Swain; Henry Berline; M. D. Crittenden; D. M. Howard, Rossville, Kans.; and others.

A superb lot of both breeds bred in the purple and splendidly conditioned. Also high class females. Additional entries, \$15 per head. Send pedigrees at once. 'Catalogues ready. Address

D. R. Mills, Manager, Des Moines, Iowa Mention Kansas Farmer.

WALNUT GROVE

...FOR SALE... Upon the advice of several specialists I am going to New Mexico for my health. On this account I must dispose of all my Kansas property, including the famous Walnut Grove farm, the most complete and profitable stock farm in Kansas. This includes 130 acres of the best land in Kansas, two miles from Emporia. Over 200 good O. I. C. hogs. All our Barred Plymouth Rocks, 36 Collies, 44 head of cows, 8 head of horses, the best farm house in the State. Also one small farm house, 2 large barns, 2 large cattle-sheds, one 300-foot hen house, one 250-foot broiler house, 20 brooder houses, capacity of plant, 4000. The best hog house in the West, double-deck cement floors; many small hog houses. This is not an experiment, but a successful stock farm. Price, \$20,000 cash. H. D. NUTTING, Emporia, Kans.

Smith.—It was a pleasant week with only two cloudy days and a good shower on the 29th. The highest temperature was 80° on the 3d and the lowest was 34° on the 1st.

Stafford.—The highest temperature was 83° on the 1st and the lowest was 45° on the same day. The minimum temperatures fell below 50° every night but one. 0.48 of an inch of rain fell on the 30th.

Sumner.—On Sunday, the 30th, 2.92 inches of rain fell in less than three hours, and on Monday afternoon 0.35 of an inch fell in a half of an hour. The highest temperature was 37° on the 4th.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—The week was warm and pleasant with four clear days and rain on two days. The highest temperature was 86° on the 4th and the lowest was 47° on the 3d and 4th.

Ford.—The week began and ended cool but five days were about normal. Four days were clear, two cloudy and one partly cloudy. Traces of rain fell on the 30th and 5th and 0.30 of an inch fell on the 29th.

Gray.—The first day of the week was showery with 0.50 of an inch of precipitation. The other days were fair and generally warm, although the temperature fell to 36° on the morning of the 1st.

Hamilton.—All the days, except the last one, were warm but the nights were rather cool with a minimum of 32° the morning of the 30th. Showers fell on three days making a total of 0.23 of an inch for the week.

Hodgman.—It was a very pleasant week and fine growing weather. 0.34 of an inch of rain fell on the 29th.

Lane.—Good showers fell on the 29th and 30th, the rest of the week was cloudy and cool but the rest was clear and warm.

0.12 of an inch of rain fell on the 29th and 30th, the rest of the week was warm and clear with but little wind. The highest temperature was 82° on the 3d and the lowest was 36° on the 1st.

Norton.—The temperature was very even this week with no high winds. The first of the week was cloudy and showery with a very heavy rain on Monday morning. The middle of the week was cloudy and showery with a very heavy rain on Monday morning. The middle of the week was clear and t

Stevens.—The highest temperature was 66° n the 1st, and the lowest 56° on the same

on the let, and the lowest 58° on the same day.

Thomas.—Monday and Saturday were very cold for the season but the other days were warm. It rained on four days making the total for the week 1.41 inches.

Trego.—The highest temperature was 83° on the 3d and the lowest 33° on the 1st and 2d. Monday and Saturday were very cool days. Rain fell on the 29th, 30th, and 5th, the total for the week being 0.78 of an inch.

Wallace.—Two days were clear, two cloudy, and three partly cloudy. 0.38 of an inch of rain fell on the 29th and 30th and a trace on the 5th. The highest temperature was 78° on the 3d and the lowest was 24° on the 1st.

The following testimonials from experts who know whereof they speak tell of the sure results following the use of a great remedy:
DRS. FLOWERS, VETERINARIANS.
Dallas, Tex., March 23, 1906.
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Gentlemen:—During the latter part of 1905 we received five gallons of Kreso Dip through local house, Greiner-Kelley & Co., Druggists of this city, and referring to the merits of same, beg to say that we have tested this product thoroughly on swine of all ages for parasitic troubles and are very pleased to report that the same has been effectual in exterminating and eradicating parasitic diseases common to this family.

We find that this product makes a

to this family.

We find that this product makes a very nice emulsion, and it is easily applied and causes but little irritation and uneasiness to the animals; therefore, we recommend its use in general to farmers that are in need of such a product.

Yours very truly,

DRS. FLOWERS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Benjamin, Tex., March 20, 1906.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen:—I have used your Black-legolds with great success this winter. For the past two winters I have lost about 20 per cent of my calves, but up to this date have not lost anything from blackleg. I think you have a complete remedy for blackleg.

Yours respectfully,

G. B. STEWART,

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

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

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run
of the paper, \$1.52 per inch per week.

Special reading notices, 30 cents per line.

Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.

Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.

Special want Column advertisements, 10 cents per
tine of seven words per week. Cash with the order.

Electros must have metal base.

Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the
case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,
cend cash with the order; however, monthly or quarteriy payments may be arranged by partise who are
well known to the publishers, or when acceptable
references are given.

All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than
Monday.

Change of copy for regular advertisment should

All new advertising of this office not later than Monday.

Change of copy for regular advertisment should reach this office not later than Schurday previous to publication.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,

116 West Sixth Ave., • Topeka, Kans.

Special Mant Column

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

CATTLE

CHOICE D.S. POLLED DURHAM BULLS-5 to 8 months old. C. M. Albright, Route 2, Over-rook, Kans.

HOLSTEINS—One yearling bull, extra choice, H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—At the sale pavilion, Ottawa, Kans., Saturday, May 12, 1 p. m., by the breeders of Franklin County, 45 registered Shorthorn cattle, 20 bulls and 25 females. Farmers wanting a good young bull or females would do well to attend this sale. We do not expect fancy prices, as the cattle have had no special fitting. C. F. Wolf, Manager.

A BUTTER-BRED Holstein bull calf—The best purchase for grade dairy herd. See report Santa Fe Dairy Educational Special. Start right in your breeding. Sixty-flye head to choose from. Geo. C. Mosher, Hillorest Farm, Greenwood, Neb.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS and Jerseys of best milk and butter familes. Youngsters at reasonable prices. Burton & Burton, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Some good young Shorthorn bulls just a year old by the 2300 pound Marshall Abbotsburn 3rd 188305. Cheap, breeding and individual mert considered. D. Ballantyne & Son, Herrington, Kans.

FOR Red Polled bulls or heifers write to Otto Young, Utics, Kans.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Fieslan buil calves. Ad-iress Hughes & Jones, Route 2, Topeka, Kans.

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

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Garret Hurst, breeder, Peck, Sedgwick County, Kans.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Ransas City Live-Stock Market.

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

May 7, 1996.

The liberal run of 38,000 cattle last week is followed to-day by 10,000 head. Trade was most healthy last week, considering the heavy proportion of beef steers included, and prices generally advanced 10@20c. Outside markets have moderate runs to-day, so that some Chicago orders were filled here, and the market on killing cattle was 5@15c higher. Bulk of the beef steers coming are plain, short-fed kinds, the scarcity of good to choice ones still continuing. Top was \$5.65 last week, although the limit on prime steers is around \$6. A few droves were hands, but they generally lost money, only one or two bunches showing a profit by going on. Top to-day is \$5.75, bulk of the plain to good steers sell at \$4.50 @5.30, some choice heifers and yearlings mixed at \$4.90 @5.30, frequent sales of good heifers at \$4.75, cows \$3.25@4.50, canners and stock cows and heifers \$2.25@3.40, bulls \$3.25@4.50, veals \$4.50@6. Immense numbers of dairy calves are going on the Eastern markets now, a very weakening feature. Stockers and feeders sold higher most of last week, but closed up with the advance lost, and 1,000 more on hand than close of previous week. Dealers look for somewhat lower prices. Stockers sell at \$3.35@4.75, feeders \$4.25@5, a few cattle either way.

Hog supply is enlarging, 61,000 last week, and prices are weakening ac-

er prices. Stockers seil at \$3.30 hickers feeders \$4.25@5, a few cattle either way.

Hog supply is enlarging, 61,000 last week, and prices are weakening accordingly. Demand is extra strong, however, and the decline is gradual. Run to-day is \$,000 head, market steady to strong, top \$6.32 ½, bulk of sales \$6.15 @6.27 ½, weights below 200 pounds \$6.10 @6.25, pigs \$5@6. Net loss last week was 21c, whereas same week a year ago the price advanced 25c, easily understood when it is considered that the run same week last year was only 38,000 head.

More than 44,000 sheep and lambs arrived last week, but the bulk of them sold a quarter higher than preceding week. An extra large percentage of the supply coming is lambs, bulk of the wooled lambs selling at \$7.25.5, a big string to feeders at \$6.50, clipped lambs \$6.10 @6.25, clipped wethers \$4.7.25.50, wooled ewes \$5.90, yearlings \$6.50. A few lots of Texas muttons sold last week at \$5.05.25. Run is 5,000 head to-day, market strong. Smaller runs are expected.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 7, 1906.

Local arrivals of cattle were about the same as a week ago, but the total for five leading points showed a decrease of about 11,000. It was clearly evident at the close of business last week that another run such as was recorded at the leading points one week ago, would prove to the disadvantage of the sellers; however, with the falling off reported the trade at once took on a more promising color. The demand proved active, and local prices were fully steady to strong, for the entire supply of medium to good dressed-beef styles of steers. There were no strictly choice beeves on offer, the best here being an uneven but long-fed and well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 pounds that sold at \$5.30. The bulk of fairly fleshed to good fat and light medium-fed steers sold at \$4.75 \omega. 15, light weights of the cheaper-priced kinds sold actively and strong as the feeder trade was alively competitor for anything that would do to go back to the country. Cows and heifers continue in very small supply and the market was steady and fairly active with some sales indicating a little strength. Stockers and feeders were actively wanted and the trade could use largely increased receipts in this line on the basis of \$3.75 \omega. 4.50 for fair to choice yearlings and feeders.

As with cattle, the aggregate supply of hogs in sight showed a sharp falling off compared with Monday of the previous week. The market was sone established on a steady to strong basis as compared with Monday of the previous week. The market was sone sis as compared with Monday of the previous week. The market was sone is as compared with Monday of the previous week. The market was sone is as compared with Monday of the previous week. The market was sone is as compared with the close of last week, and gained some strength as the forenoon advanced. The falling off in receipts is taken to indicate that the country is in position to resist breaks like that of last week and will to a cert

The receipts of live muttons were of very moderate volume all around. Locally a little less than 3,500 was made up entirely of lambs with the exception of one deck of ewes. The market was in strong, active demand for clipped stuff with lambs selling at \$6.15@6.25, top prices for the season for this class of stuff. Wooled lambs sold at \$7.25 and a few clipped ewes at \$5. The outlook is considered fair for the market of the WARRICK.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Wheat.—No 2 hard, 1 car 80c, 2 cars 78½c, 8 cars 79c, 5 cars 78½c; No. 3 hard, nominally 74½ @78½c; No. 4 hard, nominally 66@67½c, 3 cars 73c, 1 car 72½c; No. 2 hard, nominally 66@67½c, 3 cars 73c, 1 car 72½c, 6 cars 72c, 2 cars 71c, 2 cars 70c, 1 car 69c, 1 car 68c; Rejected hard, 1 car 69c, 1 car 63½c, 3 cars 63c, 1 car 62½c, 1 car 62c. No. 2 red, nominally 88@90c, 1 car 88½c; No. 3 red, nominally 85@88c, 1 car 88c; No. 4 red, nominally 85@88c, 1 car 88c; No. 4 red, nominally 85@88c, 1 car 88c; No. 4 red, nominally 85@86c, 1 car 86c, 1 car 73c; No. 3 spring, 1 car 76c.

Corn.—No. 2 mixed, 11 cars 47c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 45½c; No. 2 yellow, 4 cars 47½c, 5 cars 47½c, 1 car 47c; No. 3 yellow, 2 cars 47½c, 1 car 47c; No. 3 yellow, 2 cars 47½c, 1 car 47c; No. 3 yellow, 2 cars 47½c, No. 3 white, 4 cars 47c; No. 4 white, 1 car 45½c.

Oats.—No. 2 mixed, nominally 32@3½c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 32@3½c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 32@3½c; No. 3 mixed, nominally 32@3½c; No. 3 white, nominally 33½c; No. 2 white, nominally 33½c; No. 3 white, nominally 33½c; No. 3 white, nominally 34½c; No. 3 white, nominally 34½c; No. 3 white, nominally 34½c; No. 3 white, nominally 31½c. Rye.—By sample on track here at

or 32½c; No. 1 walls ©32c. Rye.—By sample on track here at

FOR SALE—Registered Galloways. Bulls, cows and helfers, singly or in car lots. Dean Bartlett, St. Marys, Kans.

PEDIGITEED SHORTHORN BULL 3 years old; sire Magenta, who cost \$1,000 at 8 months. Cheap. S. J. Rentz, Leavenworth, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—The pure Cruickshank bull, Violet Prince No. 145647. Has been at the head of our herd as long as we could use him. An extra animal. H. W. McAte, Topeka, Kans. 2 miles west of Kansas Ave. on Sixth street road.

FOR SALE—Registered Jersey cattle. Two yearling bulls. Sires—A son of Bessle Lewis, 32 lbs. butter 7 days, and "Financial Count" (Imported);
granddam held Island butter record 3 years. Sire's
dam holds public milk record of 58 pounds daily, and
his dam and Island winner in class for two years.
Her four dams 22 to 28-quart cows, and all winners.
Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kansas.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie pupples. Dr. J. W. | Perkins, 422 Altman Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE Five pure-bred yearling Short-in name of buyer; sired by Teddy Rocsevelt 196274. Good, useful bulls at living prices. Henry Haub, Whiting, Kans.

Kansas City: No. 2, 55@57c; No. 3, 53@64c.
Barley.—No. 3, 1 car 42½c; 1 car 42c.
Flour.—Steady, but dull. Following are the quotations: Hard winter patents, \$385@4.10; straights, \$3.70@3.85; clear, \$3.35@3.50; soft winter patents, \$4.30@4.60; straight, \$3.85@3.95; clears, \$3.10@3.35.

\$4.30@4.60; straight, \$3.85@3.95; clears, \$3.10@3.35.

Corn-meal.—Dull, but steady. Country, \$1.03 per cwt., sacked.

Corn-crop.—Still draggy. Country, 92c per cwt., sacked.

Bran.—Slow sale and lower. The quotations: Mixed feed, 90@91c; straight bran, 82@90c per cwt.; shorts, 98c@\$1 per cwt.

Flaxseed.—Receipts, none; same time last year, none. Unchanged at \$1 per bushel, upon the basis of pure; in carlots, to arrive, \$1.

Cottonseed-meal.—At all points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$27.75 per ton in carlots.

Castor Beans.—In carlots, \$1.35 per bushel.

Ground Oli-cake.—Carlots. \$27.50:

bushel.
Ground Oil-cake.—Carlots, \$27.50;
2,000-pound lots, \$28; 1,000-pound lots,
\$15; 100-pound lots, \$1.
Seed.—Timothy, \$2.25@2.50 per cwt.;

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—A good black heavy-boned jack. Price, \$250 if sold soon. Do not write but come and see him. I also have others for sale cheap. Address Joseph Pisinger, Box 14, Olmitz, Kans.

ILLINOIS HORSE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia., can supply 60 Imported and American Bred Pedigreed draft stallions and 20 coach stallions, 40 jacks at one-half the regular price. Time given, will take part trade. Write for bargains.

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

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY Jack Farm, 10 head of Jacks and Jennets for sale. Corson Brothers, Potter, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered French draft and Per-cheron stallions, mares and colts; bays, browns and blacks. One gray stallion, 18 years old, sound and sure. Jake Howald, Hoyt, Kans.

LOST OR STRAYED—Brown mare, weight 1,100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on side, somewhat swaybacked. Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 836 Highland Ave., Topeka,

SWINE.

CHOICE BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR SALE—of the best breeding and from 125 to 240 pounds in weight. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.

FOR SALE—20 good strong spring and yearling Berkshire boars that are just what the farmers want. Prices right. Address E. W. Melville, Eudora, Kansas.

AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Gentleman or lady with good reference, to travel by rail or with a rig, for a firm of \$250,000 capital. Salary \$1,072 per pear and expenses; salary pald weekly and expenses advanced. Address with stamp, Jos. A. Alexander, Topeka, Kans.

HELP WANTED.

FARM and ranch hands furnished free. Western Employ Agency, 704 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

NICE RE-CLEANED ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE. Guaranteed pure; \$8 per bushel, H. L. Heaton, Oberlin, Kans.

ONE DOLLAR will buy enough of McCauley's white seed corn to plant seven acres if you send to A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

SEED CORN-Finch's pure-bred Silver King; white. \$1.25 per bushel, ear or shelled. Address J. H. Glotfelter, Emporia, Kans.

PLANTS FOR SALE — Cabbage, Henderson's Early Summer, Succession, 30 cents per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000. Tomatoes, Early Dwarf Champion, Beauty, Stone, Matchless, 30 cents per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000. Sweet Potatoes, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansemond, 20 cents per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000. Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish Southern Queen, Vineless 25 cents per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000 F. P. Rude & Son, Box 671, North Topeka, Kans. Ind. Phone 4008.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VALUABLE Receipts for removing Freckles, Smallpox Pits; also Liquor Cure. All three, 25c. WARD ECKLER CO., Box 271, Davison, Mich.

NOTICE—My application for a permit to sell intoxicating liquors, according to law at 115 E. 5th St., in the 2d ward of the City of Topeka, is now on file in the office of the Probate Judge of Shawnee Co., Kausas. The hearing of the same is set for May 28, 1906, at 9 o'clock a. m. C. R. Hoyt.

DOGS AND BIRDS—For sale dogs, hogs pigeons, ferrets, Belgium-hares, all kinds; 8c 40-page illustrated catalogue. C. G. Lloydt, Sayre, Pa.

PRIVATE DEMONSTRATORS—Men and women for every county in Kansas. Same route each year. Salary and bonus. Address J. C. Messinger Co., Bethlehem, Pa.

WANTED—A good second-hand grain separator. Dr. Barker, Chanute, Kansas.

Dr. Barker, Chanute, Kansas.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING OFFER—Send your photo, any style, bust, or full figure, alone or in group, with 70 cente in stamps or money order and receive fifteen dainty miniature cabinet photos mounted on pretty, new style folder cards, size about 3½x5 inches, copied seperately in bust form from your picture. Original photo retured and copies guaranteed perfect reproductions. Don't miss this special offer. Hit of the season. If more than 16 wanted add 4 cents for each additional print Cash must accompany order. Address E. R. Gregg, Gregg's Studio, Emporia, Kans.

WANTED—At once sound young men for fire-men and brakemen on railways; high wages; pro-motion; experience unnecessary; instructions by mail at your home; hundreds of good positions no wo open. Write National Railway Training Associa-tion, 620 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.

EARN FROM \$87.50 to as high as \$155.50 per month. Wanted —400 young men and sound men of good habits to become brakemen and firemen. Big demand in Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Missouri. Instructions sent by mail; stamp for reply. Northern Railway Correspondence School, Room 202 Skyes Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

LADIES — To do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from \$7 to \$12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to Royal Co., Desk 49, 125 State St., Chicago Ill.

red clover, \$9@12 per cwt.; alfalfa, \$10@13 per cwt.; cane, 68@70c per cwt.; Kafir-corn, 80@82c per cwt.; millet, German, 80@90c per cwt.; common, 75@80c per cwt.; buckwheat, \$1.25@1.40 per cwt.

Broomcorn.—Quotations: Choice green, self-working, \$85; good green, self-working, \$80; slightly tipped, self-working, 75; red tipped, self-working, \$65.

working, 75; red tipped, self-working, \$65.

Hay.—Choice prairie, \$10.50@11; No.

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Stray List

Week Ending May 3.

Greenwood County—W. H. Bonnett, Clerk:
HOGS—Taken up by Chas. M. Mote, in Eureka
tp.. April 3, 1906, one large 2-year-old black, hog,
white face and feet; valued at \$15, also one large 18
month old black hog, white face and feet, valued
at \$10.

Week Ending May 10.

Stafford County—W. W. Hall, Clerk.
HORSES—Taken up by T. S. Maupin, in Ohio
tp., (P. O. St. John), April 17, 1908, one dark brown
gelding, 15 hands high, weight 1000 pounds; blaze
in face, three white feet, about 8 years old; valued
at \$100; one coming 2-year-old gelding, light bay,
13 hands high, weight 650 pounds, blaze in face,
roached mane, and bob tall; valued at \$20.

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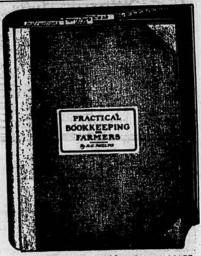
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