

NEBRASKA

KANSAS FARMER

OKLAHOMA

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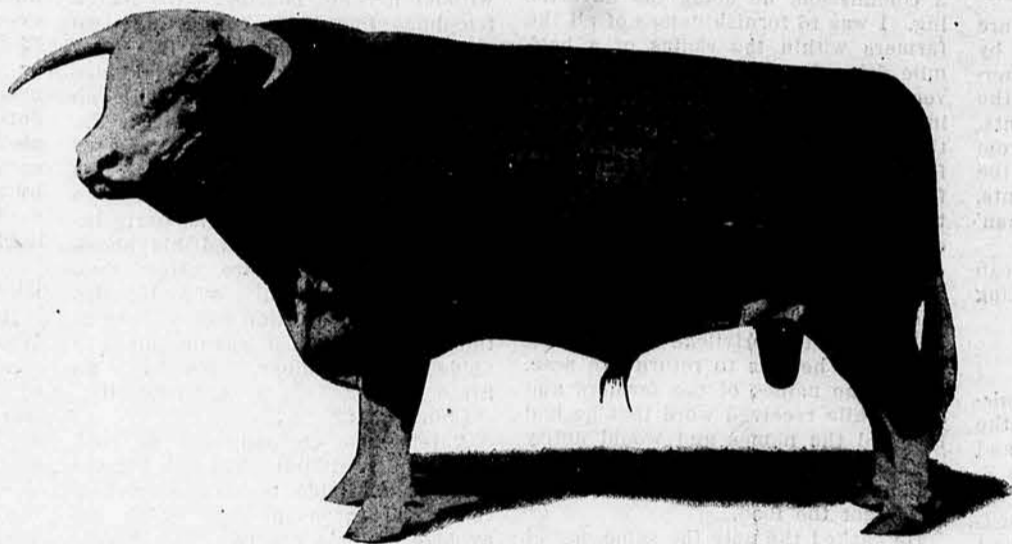
TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 15, 1907

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KANSAS FARMER PORTRAITS OF THE CHAMPIONS.

As the ultimate destination of the beef-bred animal is the block, a description of the perfect animal of one breed will apply, in some degree, to those of other breeds. There will always remain, however, the very important breed characteristics which are vital. Our last portrait showed the perfect Shorthorn, and this week we present the perfect Hereford. A comparison of the two will serve to show the blocky, beefy, rectangular form common to both breeds, but it will also show the difference in breed characteristics. The first thing to attract the notice of the

depth of chest, indicates the vigorous constitution so much valued by breeders and feeders. The hair is thick and long, thus giving protection against bad weather. Herefords are among the largest of the domestic breeds of cattle, and bulls have been known to approximate the extraordinary weight of 3,000 pounds, while cows of 2,000 pounds are not unknown. The early defects of uneven rump and thin thighs have been bred away and are rarely met with now. As Herefords are somewhat less docile than Shorthorns and do not so readily accustom themselves to confined quarters, and as their heavy hair, vigorous constitution, and excellent feeding qualities better adapt them to the open, they have gained a great



Prime Lad 165988. Hereford.

novice is the wonderful uniformity in color markings of Hereford cattle. This is due to the long and careful breeding which has produced the modern Hereford. This color is uniformly red with white face, breast, top of neck, legs from knee and hock down, and perhaps, the belly. The head differs from that of all other beef breeds and is short and broad both in forehead and muzzle, face slightly dished, horns white or waxy yellow with graceful downward curve in the bulls. The neck is very smooth and nicely blended into the shoulder, which is well laid and covered with flesh. Spring and depth of rib is striking, and a wide, long loin, together with the thickness and

popularity on the range and in the vast pastures of the West.

The portrait shown herewith is that of Grand Champion Prime Lad 165988, who was bred by Overton Harris, Harris, Mo.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

The particular inconvenience to which everybody in the United States is just now subjected arises from the strike of the telegraph operatives. Just why this strike was started is little known. That it is entailing loss upon both the telegraph companies and their operatives concerns these two parties to the controversy. But whichever of

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KANSAS FARMER.

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Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.32 per inch per week.
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 Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.
 Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words, per week. Cash with the order.
 Electrotype must have metal base.
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 All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
 Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.
 Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
 Address all communications to

THE KANSAS FARMER CO.,
 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

these parties is wrong, or if both are wrong, the outrage that is suffered by the "innocent third party," the general public, is more important than the inconvenience of both contestants. The government of society is far from perfect when the only way is for the public to say to the contestants, "Fight it out and may the 'best man' win."

Where is the statesman who can provide orderly means of adjusting cases of this kind?

THE GULF RATES CASES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission have considered the case of the Kansas Farmers', Merchants', and Shippers' Club against the A. T. & S. F. and the C. R. I. & P. Railroads, in which the plaintiff asked readjustment of the rates to Gulf ports and other points in Texas. Telegraphic accounts of the decision indicate that notable reductions on rates for export grain via Galveston were ordered. These reductions range from about three cents to a little over four cents per hundredweight from Kansas points.

Since the market for Kansas wheat is regulated by the world's market, and the price received by the Kansas producer is approximately the price at Liverpool, England, less cost of transportation, it follows that every reduction in the cost of transportation is practically an addition to the price received by the Kansas farmer. If this be averaged at 2 cents per bushel, and computed on a crop of 70,000,000 bushels it appears that this reduction in freight is worth about \$1,400,000 to the farmers of this State on this year's wheat crop.

Not all of the Kansas crop will be shipped out, but, since there is the opportunity to ship it, the advance in price will be applied to that sold to millers or otherwise disposed of as fully as to that exported.

Dave Blaine, of Pratt, and the club of which he is president, should have the gratitude of every producer of grain in Kansas.

While the writer is not in their confidence and has had no intimation as to how railroad managers feel about this reduction, it may readily be believed that the Santa Fe and the Rock Island are shaking hands with themselves on account of having been compelled to reduce the rates on export grain to the Gulf. Each of these roads has a

long line to the Gulf. Rates over these lines have been so high on direct traffic that the tonnage was comparatively light. They could get a portion of this business from Kansas City, but here they had to divide it with competitors. They dared not put in lower rates from Kansas territory direct to the Gulf, for the reason that this would displease Kansas City and result in the routing of that city's business over other lines wherever possible. It would also displease other roads carrying export grain from Kansas City to any seaport, and would result in antagonism of all of the powerful interests that could be commanded by these competitors.

But when the heavy hand of the Government is laid upon the Santa Fe and the Rock Island, and they are compelled to make rates which insure them the business, neither Kansas City nor competing roads can charge up the offense against these Kansas roads.

The commission intimate that further reductions may be ordered when wrong conditions which have been brought about by wrong relations of rates shall have been gradually righted.

This looks like the beginning of a movement by which Kansas producers are to have the advantage of accessibility to the Gulf, and Kansas railroads leading to the Gulf are to be allowed to handle the traffic which naturally belongs to them.

NEVER BUY A GOLD BRICK.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A certain man representing the _____ came to me in the field and desired that I handle his stock food on a commission, he doing the advertising. I was to furnish names of all the farmers within the radius of a half-mile drive and he would send the advertising letters, pamphlets, etc. Within about two weeks of the time I gave the order I was to receive the stock food and at my request I was to send for a man to go with me through my territory and show up the food at his expense, introducing him to the farmers. I was to sign a note for the food due in six months. This I did. In case the food did not sell I was to be allowed the privilege of returning same and he was to return the note. I sent the names of the farmers and after while received word that he had received the names and would notify me at time of shipment.

I never wrote to him again and never got the food.

He cashed the note the same day at the bank and went away. The amount of the note was \$130, for 2,000 pounds of food at 6½ cents per pounds.

There was one witness to the transaction, the livery man who brought him out. There was no written contract, but he gave me a copy of the order. He never sent the advertising material and did not comply with one agreement. After several weeks the banker wrote to Bradstreet at Kansas City, and after several days wrote to Dunn at St. Joseph. He received answers from them both intimating that the man's business was crooked. Since that I have done nothing save consulting a lawyer who told me to have him arrested and brought back here.

The only thing I fear should he be pressed would be to send me a ton of stock food, probably worthless stuff. As I don't want to handle the stuff I would like to get my money back and I would be satisfied. Can I do anything with the man and can I get my money back if he is worth anything? I gave the order for the stock food in May. What recourse have I and what do you advise? X. X. X.

County.

Perhaps the cheapest way out of a case like this is to pocket the loss, charge \$130 to education, and be wiser in the future. Possibly an arrest of the swindler might result in a refund of part or all of the money; but there is also the possibility that he would cause the shipment of a ton of something in fulfillment of his contract, and that this shipment, though unreasonably delayed, might be suffi-

ciently near to meeting the conditions to nullify the prosecution.

The outcome of a suit for recovery of the money would be exceedingly uncertain. There is a homely old adage which says "sue a beggar and catch a louse." Most persons who engage in this kind of swindling operation keep themselves "execution proof," so that the result of a lawsuit against such a one is usually expense and final payment of court costs by the person who sues.

The moral is, "Never buy a gold brick." There are excellent stock foods which are manufactured and sold by reputable people. If one does not have reason to believe in the responsibility of these by seeing their advertisements in THE KANSAS FARMER or other reliable farm journals, he can nearly always get the information by inquiring of the local banker, just as was done in this case, but when it was too late. If this method is not available write to the editor of THE KANSAS FARMER before closing the deal. Very likely the sharper who is trying to "do you" will make it appear very unreasonable for you to hesitate. He knows how to make it look like the reasonable plan to close immediately and very ridiculous to suspect him or his intentions. Never mind about that. You have made a living for all these years and can exist for a few days longer without engaging with a party of whom you are not informed.

One hundred and thirty dollars is a good deal to pay for such a lesson, but it may be worth the money.

TELEPHONE QUESTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can a telephone company do business legally without a State charter? We had a telephone line built connecting two centrals with six phones on it. Later we voted to put a commercial wire between the two centrals, with no private phones on it, and we cut the six phones from one central. The six phones have the same use of all the lines they had before, but they have to call their own central. One party being dissatisfied connected his phone to the commercial wire. How shall we proceed to get him off? He also signed the constitution and by-laws of the company when it was organized to abide by the rulings. We have no State charter. J. A. GOODRICH.

Linn County.

A telephone company can do business legally without a charter, but the business is liable to many complications and inconveniences which are avoided under a charter. The dilemma of this company is a good illustration of the disadvantage of the unchartered company.

The partner, or joint owner, who does not abide by the agreement signed by all could be dealt with as a trespasser if the company were chartered, even if he were a stockholder. In that case the individual owner of shares in the company is one person and the chartered company is, in law, another person to the use of whose property otherwise than according to contract he would have no more right than a stranger. As joint owner he can not be considered a trespasser on his own property even though he transgress the agreement which he has signed.

Perhaps the surest way to proceed in this case would be for one or more partners to bring suit for dissolution of the partnership asking the appointment of a receiver to dispose of the business and the property and for division of the proceeds. If all except the one partner desire to continue the business as contemplated under their original agreement, they can incorporate under the laws of the State, subscribe for the stock of the new incorporated company and buy the telephone plant when sold by the receiver under order of the court.

This method is somewhat expensive but it is reasonably certain.

Possibly the recalcitrant partner may be willing to sell his interest. In that case the suit and receivership could be avoided and the owners could incorporate and take over the property and business without much ex-

pense or trouble. Cases have occurred where such a partner has even consented to join in the incorporation taking stock to the amount of his interest. If possible avoid acts likely to create ill feeling in the neighborhood. Get along without a law suit you can.

If the suit must be brought, it will be necessary to employ a lawyer to bring it. If a corporation is formed write to the Secretary of State, Topeka, for blank articles of incorporation and copy of the laws governing such matters.

WHO PAYS FOR THE BRIDGE DAMAGE FROM OBSTRUCTED FLOW.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like some information through the columns of your paper. Who should build bridges on county roads when they come on the railroad right-of-way? Can railroad company build road-beds across low lands without putting openings sufficient to carry flood waters without damming the water? If not what course can one take for damages? L. H. DOUGLAS COUNTY.

If the bridges referred to are on water courses that cross the public road the public must pay for them. The fact that they are on the railroad right-of-way does not obligate the railroad to construct or pay for them.

Replying to the second question it should be observed that the Kansas Supreme Court have decided that common law controls in matters of this kind. Under the common law anyone who obstructs a water course is liable, if such obstruction causes overflow and damage on the lands of another. But if there is no plainly defined water course but only low lands over which the water flows in time of flood an owner may erect buildings or embankments according to his needs without incurring liability for damage that might accrue from the obstruction of the usual means of escape over his lands. It was decided by the Supreme Court in a case similar to this that the railroad was liable.

BUYING LEASED SCHOOL LAND.

Replying to a letter of inquiry from Western Kansas the editor suggests sending to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for a copy of the last edition of the Kansas School law enclosing 5 cents to pay postage. must be confessed however, that these laws, especially those pertaining to the sale of school lands, are very poorly constructed, and it is surprising that a great deal of confusion has resulted from attempts to follow them. The following directions if observed will result in as nearly compliance with the laws as the writer can determine. One can get no advantage from the friendship of the lease occupant of school land other than exact information as to the date of the expiration of this lease. lease expires at midnight of its last day. Thus, if a lease expires December 31, it expires at 12 o'clock midnight, of that date.

Immediately after 12 o'clock on the night of the expiration of lease, the witnesses and go upon the land making settlement. Begin the erection of a house or begin plowing or some other visible improvement. As soon as this start is made look over the quarter to see whether anybody else is also starting improvements and have your witnesses see all that you see. Proceed then after with your improvements and as soon as convenient occupy the land with your family if you have one. Make improvements worth \$100.

Within ten days after the date of settlement apply to the county clerk for a certificate of settlement.

After six months and within twelve months of the date of settlement apply to the county superintendent for blank petition to prove up. To this petition get the signatures of twenty residents if possible. Return the petition to the county superintendent.

You must abide by the appraisal that will be made. Heretofore there has been little cause of complaint

appraisements being too high. The money for the land goes to the State school fund, and the residents of the vicinity are more apt to favor the settler than the State. You must prove up within sixty days after the appraisal. This proof is made before the probate judge. Doubtless the county superintendent will tell you how to proceed when you obtain the petition, and the probate judge, on presentation of the petitions, will give you such further instructions as you may need.

DIVISION OF TELEPHONE COMPANY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask a question in regard to dividing rural telephone lines or companies. The lines run on one set of poles for two miles, then lead off in opposite directions. One line includes twice as many miles as the other, and neither can talk without connecting through the switch-board. There are more on one line than on the other. There are no debts. How would you proceed to divide the company. A SUBSCRIBER.

Butler County.
Consolidation of incorporated companies is of frequent occurrence. Division of such companies is so rare that the writer fails to remember a case.

If some of the stockholders desire to sell their shares, they may do so if purchasers can be found. The portion of the telephone system in which the sellers are interested would remain the property of the company. This company could sell this property.

It would be perfectly competent for the stockholders who had sold out of the old company to form a new company and buy the portion of the old system in which they are interested, provided the two companies could agree upon the transaction, including price, etc.

The writer knows of no way in which a division as desired can be forced by going to law.

COMPENSATION OF ROAD OVERSEER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What is the law of Kansas in regard to wages paid a road overseer? The Board is in the habit of paying only \$1.50 per day. How many days can the overseer work each year? Please let me know the duties of the overseer.

Bush County. A SUBSCRIBER.
The act approved March 7, 1905 provides that the road overseer shall receive a salary of two dollars per day for each day's actual service for as many days each year as the highway commissioners may direct. (Gen. Stat. of 1905, Sec. 6594.)

His duties as far as indicated in this section, are to follow the directions of the highway commissioners. These are the township trustee, treasurer, and clerk. There is considerable confusion in the Kansas road laws on account of several enactments which somewhat overlap and do not entirely agree. The duties of the road overseer as prescribed in former statutes which have not been specifically repealed are varied. Their specification covers more space than can be devoted to their elucidation here. The road overseer will do well to talk over this matter with the county attorney who is the legal adviser of all officers in his county.

A QUESTION OF DESCENTS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Does the law of Kansas allow a man to will all of his property to his wife during her lifetime, and after her death go to his children? The wife has children by her first husband, who had nothing to do with earning the property. Would they be heirs to the property? Republic County. A SUBSCRIBER.

The law does not prevent a man from making a will directing the disposal of his property after his death in any way he may choose, but the law makes it optional with his wife to accept as directed in the will or to take her interest as provided in the statutes. The law gives the wife on the death of her husband a half interest

in all property owned by him. (Gen. Stat. of 1905, Sec. 2528.) She can not be deprived of this by will or by any other means without her consent. (Sec. 8704.)

In the case stated the widow may elect whether she will take under the will giving her a life lease of the entire estate or under the statute giving her absolute ownership of half of the estate. Under the will her children by her first husband would be cut off from inheriting any of this property at her death, while under the statute her children by any husband would inherit this as well as other property she might possess at the time of her death.

HOW MUCH INSURANCE IS DUE?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A barn has \$700 tornado insurance. It is damaged \$500, and the insurance company puts it back in original condition. Within 60 days the barn is blown away. Does proprietor get \$200 or \$700 insurance? I. M. WARR.

Doniphan County.
As insurance policies are usually drawn the insurance company assumes total liability to the amount of the face of the policy and no more. In the case stated, the owner, who has already received \$500 on his \$700 policy can collect only \$200 more on account of his second loss even though this loss amount to \$700 or more, unless there be found in the policy a specific provision out of the usual order.

TEXAS PUBLIC LANDS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know where I can get information regarding the homestead laws of Texas? As I understand, the public lands in that State belong to the State. I do not know where to write for the desired information. J. M. G.

Butler County.
The public lands of Texas belong to the State. In the absence of exact information as to what official has charge of these lands, it will be well to write to the Secretary of State, Austin, Texas.

The twelfth annual convention of the National Anti-Saloon League will be held at Jamestown, Va., September 16-19, 1907. Kansas will be ably represented. C. W. Trickett, who prosecuted to a finish the saloon-keepers of Kansas City, Kans., is booked for an address. He will show how the work was done, where the difficulties were greatest. It is hoped that Secretary Robert Norris, and Attorneys Coddington and Marshall of the State Temperance Union will find it possible to attend. These men who are in the contest all of the time and who are leading and directing the work of banishing the illegal liquor traffic from Kansas are able to help temperance workers from States which have not progressed so far as has Kansas in the contest with the rum power.

Some one subscribing himself "A subscriber for THE KANSAS FARMER" complains because a former inquiry has not been answered in the paper. What reason can this correspondent have for withholding his name from the editor? His inquiry is an entirely proper one and if made in good faith should be signed as an assurance of this fact. The editor does not insist on printing the names of correspondents, but he does like to know them.

The twenty-seventh annual session of the Farmers' National Congress of the United States will be held at Oklahoma City, Okla., commencing October 17.

The eighteenth annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress will be held at Muskogee, in the new State of Oklahoma, November 19-22.

Do you want to make a nice bunch of money without interfering with your regular business? If so, it may be that there is an opportunity waiting you as special representative of THE KANSAS FARMER in your locality. We pay cash. Just write us about this matter.

Miscellany

Progress in Green Bug Investigation.

The following statement of the work now being conducted for the study of the green bug in Texas is furnished by Mr. E. S. Tucker, field-assistant in charge of the laboratory near Plano, Collins County, Texas, under direction of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

Progress in the green bug investigation undertaken at the State field laboratory has advanced so far with the breeding up to thirty-one consecutive generations of the bug. The breeding experiments are carried on in a ventilated tent which provides conditions such as could be obtained in constant shade, thereby obviating the effect of direct sun heat. At this time of year, however, the increase of the bugs is less than half the rate during favorable weather conditions of last spring. An adult bug now seldom bears more than 3 or 4 young ones per day, but this rate of reproduction still affords a rapid multiplication considering the fact that when 8 days old every bug begins to give birth to young ones and continues bearing young daily with few omissions for a period of about 20 days, after which time, the adult, then a great grandmother, falls and dies.

Oat seedlings are grown to supply food plants for the bugs. Each newly born bug of a series is carefully removed from its mother and placed on a fresh plant where its development can be watched alone. Records are kept of each bug thus isolated. The young bugs simply cling to the blades of the plant and go right to feeding by inserting their piercing mouth-parts into the tissue, thereby sucking the sap of the plant in the same manner as the old bugs do. Consequently, both young and old bugs take care of themselves as they do in the field. To provide sustenance and protection as well as a convenient arrangement allowing frequent observation of the colonized plants, each seedling is planted in a pot of special construction, which permits water to be introduced from the bottom into the soil held inside, and then a glass globe with a piece of muslin fastened over the upper end is pressed down tightly onto the dirt, completely enclosing the plant with its tenant.

How the green bugs exist under natural conditions from harvest time until the fall plating of wheat or oats has sprouted is a question now requiring close inspection of grasses, weeds and other vegetation in efforts to discover the presence of the bugs on some one or more kinds of wild plant. Following the cutting of the fields of oats, the last of the small grain crops which escaped destruction by the pests, one of the green bug's principal enemies, commonly known as the spotted lady-bug or lady-bird, numbers of which were very noticeable at the time, apparently sought other feeding grounds so that it has since become comparatively scarce in this immediate neighborhood. Live specimens of this enemy are being watched in confinement, and a count is made of the daily supply of green bugs which one of these lady-birds will eat.

Experiments have been made and are still under way for the purpose of determining other enemies and their methods and capacity for destroying green bugs, at the main laboratory of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station.

A Railroad Man's Views.

W. B. Biddle, Vice-President of the Rock Island-Frisco Systems, expresses himself to the Railway Journal as follows:

"Referring to the agitation of railway affairs which has occupied so much of the public's attention during the last two years, would say that I believe that so far as national legislation is concerned, that it is the natural result of the feeling on the part of the public at large that the railroads were pursuing and always had pursued, as

a matter of principle, the policy that was credited with having been advocated a good many years ago by an unfortunate exponent of independence.

"I believe the railroads themselves are largely responsible for this feeling because either through indifference or press of other business, they have never made any attempt to take the public into their confidence or to reply to attacks made upon them through the press or other sources, and have never attempted to explain their conditions and difficulties so that the people generally might know their side of the case.

"So far as any National legislation that has been enacted up to this time is concerned, I believe that, strictly adhered to, it will be of equal advantage to the shipping public and the carriers. I believe it affords a protection to the carriers to which they are entitled and which they have never heretofore had.

"I also believe that it is a protection to the business man who wants to pursue honorable methods in the handling of his business and also affords adequate means for redress in case he feels that he is not receiving fair consideration.

"The legislation that has been enacted in the various States is of an entirely different character and aside from the effect on the revenue of the carriers, which no one is able to measure at this time, but which every one admits to be serious, I fail to see how the railroads are going to be able to handle their traffic affairs satisfactorily and intelligently under the varying conditions that have been established in the different States. I believe that the adoption of the principles of the Interstate Commerce Act as amended by the various States would be far better for all concerned than by conditions under which we are now obliged to operate."

Will Be a Great Irrigation Meet.

The near approach of September 2 does not leave a great deal of time for those who purpose taking an active interest in the National Irrigation Congress meeting in California at Sacramento this year to get into action. So any who contemplate attending the fifteenth session of the congress must be making their plans right away in order that they may be on hand. This congress is going to be, beyond any question, one of the most important sessions yet held of these annual National gatherings, and coming as it does at a time when most of California's fruits are at their best, visitors to Sacramento will have a chance to see what can be grown in the California soil and climate, and to visit the orchards turning out the ripening fruit. The great success that is anticipated for this meeting of the Irrigation Congress is not based on what the management having the congress in charge think, but what others think, as expressed in their interest in the approaching session. The executive committee that is handling this year's meeting finds itself deluged with communications of all sorts expressive of interest in this year's congress.

That irrigation is nothing new in this section of America is well illustrated by the discovery in Arizona of the ruins of irrigating canals which have been unearthed by the geological survey. These are said to have been of prehistoric construction and have been found twenty or more feet below the present surface. It would seem from this that it is about time the present age was awakening to the possibilities in this line, and the yearly increasing enthusiasm and regard for the National Irrigation Congress betokens progress in that awakening.

THE KANSAS FARMER wants more representatives to take care of its rapidly growing subscription. Will pay good money to the right parties. Write us about this now.

It is not what a man gets, but what a man is, that he should think of. He should first think of his character and then of his condition. He that has character need have no fear of his condition. Character will draw condition after it.—H. W. Beacher.

Horticulture

Hardy Catalpa for Profit.

PROF. FRANK G. MILLEZ, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. C. D. Robinson, a prominent merchant at Pawnee City, Nebraska, has recently completed a very interesting experiment in the growing of hardy catalpa. In 1889, he purchased a small tract three miles northeast of Pawnee City, and immediately put plans under way to plant twenty acres of catalpa.

The land is of the rolling prairie type. The soil is a sandy loam with a small admixture of gravel, and underlaid with a clay subsoil. Seven acres were planted in the spring of 1889, on ground which had been carelessly farmed for some years, and was very much run down. The remaining thirteen acres were planted in the spring of 1890. This portion of the tract had been in virgin prairie sod until the spring of 1889, when it was broken out and allowed to stand idle

31,397 3d class posts, at 5c.....	\$1,569.85
17,389 2d class posts, at 10c.....	1,734.90
4,268 1st class posts, at 12 1/2 c.....	533.50
270 1st class posts, at 15c.....	40.50
211 8-ft. posts, at 20c.....	42.20
9 10-ft. posts at 25c.....	2.25
4 10-ft. posts, at 30c.....	1.20
253 10-ft. posts, at 35c.....	90.30
41 12-ft. posts, at 40c.....	16.40
167 14- and 16-ft. poles, at 50c.....	83.50

Total for posts and poles.....\$4,114.60
14 cords of wood, at \$5.25..... 1,123.50

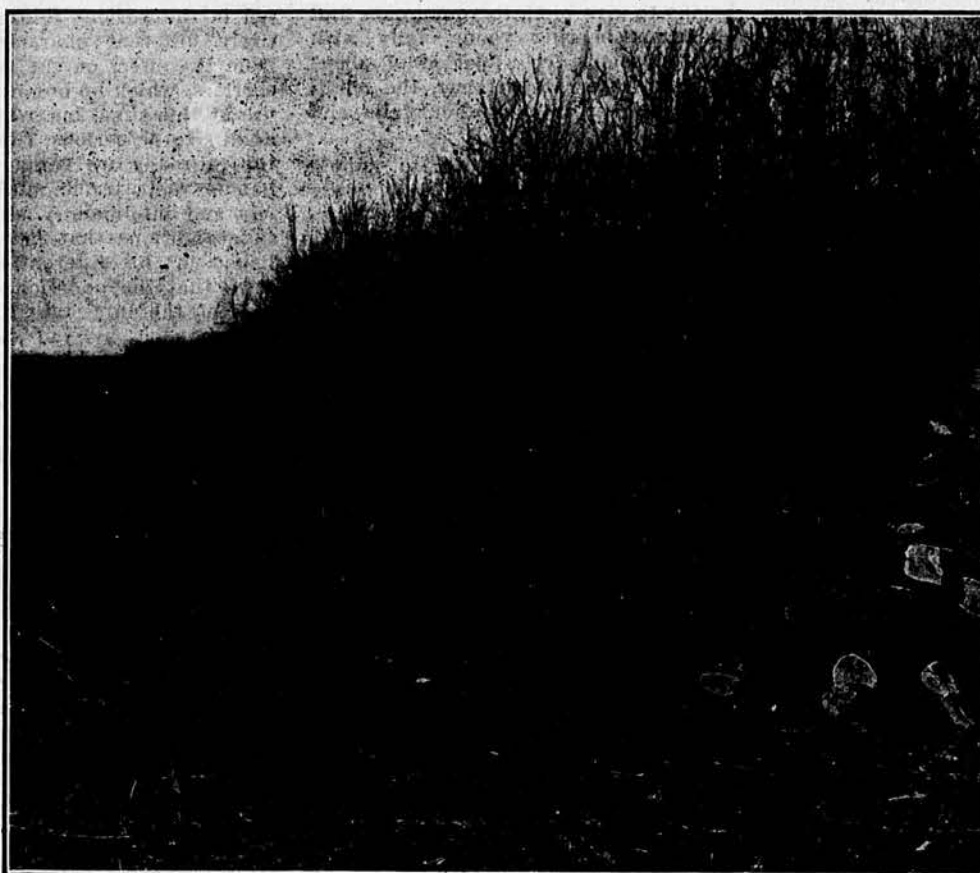
Total income from 20 acres..\$5,238.10

The total of \$5,238.10, as the proceeds from twenty acres, is equal to \$261.90 per acre. If from this the cost of \$109.83 per acre for growing and marketing the crop is deducted, we have \$152.17 as the net proceeds per acre. Allowing 5 per cent compound interest for deferred payment, the \$152.17 as the net income at the end of sixteen and one-third years is equivalent to an annual net income of \$6.24 per acre. In other words, if the land had been rented, it would have had to bring an annual cash rental of \$6.24 per acre for this period to equal the income derived from the plantation. Any one acquainted with the conditions that have prevailed in Eastern Nebraska, and the reverses farming has suffered for the period included

Mr. Robinson, writing in regard to his grove, says: "I am well pleased with the result. It has been a source of a great deal of pleasure and very little bother or worry. Yes, I did worry some last fall for fear I might not find a market for my stuff, but now I worry because I cannot supply the demand for my posts. I could sell 60,000 more this spring if I had them."

"If I had it to do over I could realize quite a little more from the same timber. I should have had fifteen cents for the posts which I sold for twelve and one-half cents. They were fine posts, and would have sold readily at fifteen cents. I also found a good sale for ten foot posts for stables and sheds, and could have sold several thousand fourteen and sixteen foot poles for sheds and cross country telephone poles."

In establishing, maintaining, and harvesting this grove Mr. Robinson has hired everything done and paid good wages. A farmer could have done most of the work himself at odd times and could have easily saved one-half the expense. Nevertheless, the enterprise has been a profitable one, and is a splendid object lesson in show-



Harvesting the Crop from Mr. Robinson's Hardy Catalpa Plantation.

until the following year. The ground in both cases was put in a thorough state of cultivation immediately before the trees were planted. The trees, which were one year old when set out, were spaced four by four feet, thus requiring twenty-seven hundred and twenty-two trees per acre. The plantations were cultivated the same as corn the first two years. After that no further care was given them, except that a few acres were pruned several years later. The plantation was always protected against fire and live stock.

The entire plantation was harvested in January and February, 1906. Since seven acres were planted in the spring of 1889 and thirteen acres in the spring of 1890, the average age of the grove was approximately sixteen and one-third years. The owner has kept a strict account of all expenses incurred in establishing, maintaining, and harvesting this plantation, as well as of all proceeds, and the figures following are taken from his records:

EXPENDITURES PER ACRE.	
Plants, 2,722 at \$1.15 per thousand	\$3.13
Preparation of the ground, planting, cultivation, and pruning.	18.46
Total.....	\$21.59
Interest on \$21.59 for 16 1/3 years at 5 per cent compounded.....	\$26.34
Cutting and marketing.....	61.90
Total expense for growing and harvesting the plantation, per acre.....	\$109.83
RECEIPTS FOR THE TWENTY ACRES.	
The actual material sold and receipts from the same are as follows:	

in the life of this plantation, knows that this would be a splendid showing for any sort of crop. It should be remembered that one-third of this grove was on poor land, and because of the impoverished condition of the soil, the trees were only just reaching post size when they were cut. This portion of the plantation would have been much more profitable had it been allowed to stand a few years longer.

Based upon careful measurements, made by the United States Forest Service, in this plantation, a year or so before it was harvested, it is estimated that had the thirteen acres on virgin prairie soil been harvested and marketed alone, the net annual returns for this portion would have been \$9.00 per acre, after allowing 5 per cent compound interest for deferred payments.

The old stumps have sent up a vigorous growth of sprouts the past summer, and the owner expects to harvest a second crop in ten years. During the summer the sprouts were thinned out to the one or in a few cases to the two, most promising sprouts at each stump. These have made a growth of from four to nine feet the past summer.

The cordwood sold readily at home and is giving splendid satisfaction. There was a good sale for the fence posts among the farmers of the vicinity, though most of them sold in carload lots to farmers and ranchmen in the western part of the State.

ing what can be done in forest planting when rightly handled.

Secretary Wilson in the West.

After various ineffectual endeavors to make the trip, ever since the control of the 140 odd million acres of National forests came under his department, Secretary Wilson is now in the West on a tour of inspection of these vast reserves. Striking up into Montana and thence west through Washington and Oregon, the trip will include California and several other western commonwealths wherever there are large government forest reservations. The strenuous contention of the Department of Agriculture is that the National forests are for the use of the people where they are located. The title to the forest land is retained by Uncle Sam, but wood cutting is allowed, under proper regulations, both for the use of the farmer and for merchantable timber; also grazing is allowed in the reserves but this too is under such restrictions as will not injure the productive capacity of the land. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the propriety of the general government reserving the National forests. Some western interests on the one hand claim that the withdrawal of forest lands into federal reserves simply takes that much territory out of the State. The President, Secretary Wilson, and Forester Pinchot, however, assert with vigor that the forests are for use and

Your Tongue is Coated! Watch for Symptoms!

LOOK in your pocket-mirror!
Or inside the lid of your watch-case!
Fur coat on your tongue? Bad business.

What you been Eating?
What were you drinking?
What kind of Lazy Chair did you take exercise in?

Now don't think it doesn't matter!
Because, it's your Bowels that talk now, every time you open your Mouth.

That doesn't help your Popularity, nor your Earning capacity.

Besides, a person with bad Bowels is in a bad way.

Go and take a Ten Mile Walk, for Exercise!

Haven't time? Too Lazy?
Well, there is another Way.

Take Artificial Exercise for your Bowels. That's—CASCARETS.

They rouse the Bowel Muscles, just as a Cold Bath freshens Athletic Muscles.

Waken them up, Strengthen them so they Contract and Expand the Bowels and Intestines in a healthy, active manner.

That's how these muscles work the Food along, through your thirty feet of Intestines, to its Finish.

That's how they squeeze Gastric Juice into the food, to Digest it.

That's how they make the millions of little Suckers in the Intestines draw the Nutrition out of Food, and transform it into Blood, Brawn, Brain and Bone.

One tablet taken whenever you suspect you need it will insure you against 90 per cent of all other ills likely to attack you.

Cascarets don't purge, don't weaken, don't irritate, nor upset your stomach.

Ten Cents, at all Druggists. Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

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We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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Topeka, Kansas.

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Help the Horse

No article is more useful about the stable than Mica Axle Grease. Put a little on the spindles before you "hook up"—it will help the horse, and bring the load home quicker.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Tests will better than any other grease. Coats the axle with a hard, smooth surface of powdered mica which reduces friction. Ask the dealer for Mica Axle Grease.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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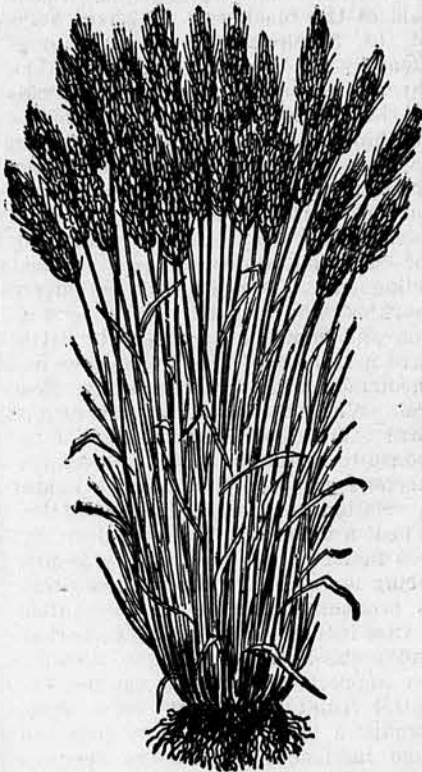
only ones made containing a complete set of guaranteed tools, all under the same name and trademark. You are sure that an expert tool-buyer could not collect a better set piece by piece, and you run no risk, because if any tool should prove unsatisfactory, it will be replaced or your money refunded.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are oak cases, nicely finished and polished. They are fitted with racks and hooks for the tools, so that each has a place of its own where it can not come in contact with the others. The drawers contain helps and necessities that are apt to be overlooked until the occasion for their use arises—sandpaper, glue, nails, screws, tacks, wire, clamps, oil and oil-can, oilstone, etc.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets come in different sizes at prices from \$3.50 to \$85, according to the assortment of tools. The smallest contains just the tools that are absolutely indispensable, and the largest a complete set, sufficient for any kind of work. If not at your dealer's, write to Simmons Hardware Company, Inc., St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

A Great Yielder.

The record for yield made by the Kharkov wheat is phenomenal. Every wheat-grower who has not seen the wheat in the field will be interested in the illustration furnished by the A. A. Berry Seed Co., of Clarinda, Iowa.



Grown from One Grain of Kharkov.

Readers of Professor TenEyck's writings in THE KANSAS FARMER are well informed of the great value of this wheat and will be glad to know that it is for sale by several reliable seedsmen who advertise in this paper.

New Advertisers.

A. P. Chacey, Scotch colles.
J. S. Garrick, The Farm Queen.
C. M. Albright, Polled Durham cattle.
J. M. Pollom, auctioneer.
A. S. Quisenberry, farms.
L. H. Hastings, S. C. B. Leghorns.
T. J. Congdon, Berkshires.
Brown's Business College, Students.
Douglass County Agricultural Society, fair.
Barteldes Seed Co., seed wheat.
Grain Grading Commission, rules.
A. G. Dorr, Duroc-Jerseys.
Kansas State Exposition Company, Annual races.
DeHuy Balmoline Mfg Co., Balmoline.
John R. Triggs, Poland-Chinas.
W. L. Vick, Duroc-Jerseys.
John Perrenoud, dairy business.
W. E. Hunter, dispersion sale.
Barton County Fair Assn., Fair.
D. J. Dawdy, Scotch colles.
L. K. Dann, farm to rent.
Lee Adams wanted alfalfa seed.
The William Galloway Co., Manure Spreader.
Girard Mfg. Co., Eureka Renovator.
Snyder Brothers, Poland-China Sale.
R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.
O. L. Chuse, the Paint Man.
Harry H. Miller, Auctioneer.
Lawrence Business College, Students.
Southeast Realty Co., Farm Bargains.
S. A. Hands, Duroc Jerseys.
A. K. Sell, Poland-Chinas.
Hartford Western Land Co., New Homes.
F. M. White, Crown Clothes Line.
Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Fencing.
Dr. Joseph Haas, Hog Remedy.
American Scale Co., Farm Scales.
Enterprise Manufacturing Co., Meat and Food Chopper.
Ford Skeen, Duroc Jerseys.
E. E. Greenough, Wanted Position.
Salem Board of Trade, Oregon Farms.
Inventor Co., Sure Pop.

County Fair in August.

The following county fairs will be held during the month of August, 1907:

COLORADO.		
Location.	Date.	Secretary.
Julesburg.....	Aug. 29-31.....	
Lamar.....	Aug. 27-30.....	Charles Maxwell
KANSAS.		
Chanute.....	Aug. 20-23.....	A. E. Timpane
Coffeyville.....	Aug. 13-16.....	A. B. Holloway
El Dorado.....	Aug. 26-31.....	W. F. Benson
Eureka.....	Aug. 20-23.....	C. H. Welser
Harper.....	Aug. 14-17.....	J. C. Kille
Iola.....	Aug. 27-30.....	Frank E. Smith
Kingman.....	Aug. 20-23.....	H. C. Leach

Kansas Fairs in 1907**Kansas State Exposition****ANNUAL RACING EVENT**

-AT THE-

**STATE FAIR GROUNDS
TOPEKA, KANSAS,**

September 10, 11, 12, 13, 1907

Eighteen Events.

The Largest of its Kind in the West.

\$11,000 in Stakes and Purses.

Splendid Attractions. Grand Music.

Western Association Base Ball Games

M. A. LOW, Pres.

R. T. KREIPE, Sec'y

IRA BROUGH, Pres.

W. P. FEDER, Sec'y

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF

THE BARTON COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION

GREAT BEND, KANS.

Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 1907

One Week ahead of the Hutchinson State Fair.

\$4,500 in the Speed Ring.

\$6,000 in Premiums.

The banner wheat county of the State offers Pure Bred Stockmen the best it has, and a first-class place to show their herds.

Write for Premium Lists or any information you want to the Secretary.

Manhattan.....Aug. 27-30.....J. Q. A. Sheldon
Newton.....Aug. 24-27.....M. F. Mack
Norton.....Aug. 27-30.....M. F. Garrity
Riley.....Aug. 20-23.....W. B. Craig
Smith Center.....Aug. 20-23.....H. C. Smith
St. John.....Aug. 28-30.....G. W. Gandy

MISSOURI.

Brookfield.....Aug. 27-30.....L. W. Rummell
Bunceton.....Aug. 28-30.....N. A. Stone
Carthage.....Aug. 27-30.....Emma R. Knell
Columbia.....Aug. 20-23.....B. E. Pool
Columbia.....Aug. 22-23.....B. E. Hatton
Dexter.....Aug. 6-10.....S. P. Jeffers
Hermann.....Aug. 30-31.....A. Beggemann, Jr.
Hermitage.....Aug. 20-24.....E. T. Lindsay
Holden.....Aug. 27-30.....O. G. Bolsian
Jacksonville.....Aug. 27-30.....J. E. Kennedy
Kahoka.....Aug. 27-30.....G. W. Miller
Memphis.....Aug. 20-23.....J. C. Kinney
Mexico.....Aug. 27-30.....E. H. Carter
Marshall.....Aug. 6-9.....
Milan.....Aug. 20-23.....R. B. Ash
Plymra.....Aug. 28-31.....G. B. Thompson

Douglass County Fair & Agricultural Society

SEPTEMBER 17 to 21

R. B. WAGSTAFF, Sec'y, Lawrence, Kans.

Platte City.....Aug. 27-30.....Will Forman
Rock Port.....Aug. 6-9.....J. W. Young
Shelbina.....Aug. 20-23.....C. B. Ford
Troy.....Aug. 27-30.....James Linahan
NEBRASKA.
Aurora.....Aug. 27-30.....D. L. Machamer
Battle Creek.....Aug. 28-30.....T. M. Morris
Lincoln.....Aug. 30-Sep. 6.....W. R. Mellor
Neligh.....Aug. 21-23.....W. Cole
Norfolk.....July 31-Aug. 2.....P. M. Barrett
O'Neill.....Aug. 14-16.....D. Stannard
Tecumseh.....Aug. 27-30.....C. M. Wilson
Tilden.....Aug. 7-9.....E. B. Hansen
York.....July 22-26.....T. E. Bennett
OKLAHOMA.
Thomas.....Aug. 22-24.....N. A. Nichols

Miscellany**Twentieth Century Homes.**

THE KANSAS FARMER has purchased a limited supply of the above-named book, which contains the designs of 35 modern homes, giving illustrations of each building and floor plans. These plans cover a range of attractive homes that can be built for \$300 to \$3,000. This book will prove a great help in selecting a plan for a home that will always remain a source of comfort and enjoyment.

Particular attention has been given to the rooms, so that no space shall be left that does not have its distinctive use. The arrangement will lessen the work of the house-wife and make as easy as possible her manifold duties.

Until the supply is exhausted we will supply these books to KANSAS FARMER readers for only 25 cents in stamps.

Address: KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, Topeka, Kans.

How to Buy a Home Kit.

Why are the tools in the home outfit so often unsatisfactory? There are two reasons.

One reason is that the tools are bought one at a time—whenever certain work requires them. They are purchased in a hurry without regard to quality or maker—anything that will answer the purpose for that particular job. Another reason is that the ordinary home tools are not properly cared for. Nothing will spoil good tools more quickly than contact with each other. If they are thrown together in a box or drawer they will become nicked and battered and lose their adjustments in a very short time.

To simplify the buying of tools—to make the purchase of satisfactory tools a certainty—and to provide a proper place to keep them, the Keen Cutter Tool Cabinets were designed in styles, sizes, and assortments of tools to suit all requirements. Every tool in these cabinets belongs to the famous Keen Cutter brand, known for nearly 40 years as the standard tools of America—tools that are backed by the guarantee of the makers.

Keen Cutter Tool Cabinets are the

WOMAN'S DANGER PERIODS

Zoa-Phora Brings Relief and Permanent Benefit to Pains and Backache—It is a Certain Regulator and Safe Remedy in the Danger Periods of Woman's Life.

In the three danger periods in woman's life, the young girl's period, motherhood, and change of life, Zoa-Phora is the remedy that has brought prompt relief and prevented serious troubles later. In the attendant misery of suppressed menses, falling or displacements, in leucorrhea, flooding, or the grave danger to a delicate woman in pregnancy or change of life, or for the young girl just coming into womanhood, Zoa-Phora relieves pain and distress almost instantly, builds up and strengthens rapidly and surely every time.

The best medical authorities speak in the highest terms of the medicines contained in Zoa-Phora. Multitudes of women in every State in the Union praise Zoa-Phora for the great good it has done. So wide has become the fame of this great medicine, that nearly all reliable druggists now have it on sale. You need make no explanation to the druggist. Just ask for Zoa-Phora and receive the medicine already prepared, compounded in just the right proportions, and put up in sealed, sterilized, one dollar bottles. Full instructions will be found in each package, also a copy of "Dr. Pengelly's Advice to Women," containing interesting and instructive information for women, which will enable you to treat yourself in the privacy of your own home and you need not tell your troubles to any one.

Barn Plans and Outbuildings

New, revised and greatly enlarged edition,
Modernized and brought up-to-date

EDITED BY EDWIN C. POWELL

A reliable guide to those intending to build new barns or to remodel old farm buildings for any and all purposes.

The proper and economical erection of barns and outbuildings requires far more forethought and planning than was ordinarily given to their construction. But with modern ideas, proper appreciation of sanitary conditions, and the use of labor-saving implements, a barn that twenty-five years ago was considered perfect would not meet present requirements.

Outline of Contents:

After an introductory chapter on the general rules to be observed in barn building, special chapters give detailed information and illustrations on

GENERAL FARM BARN
CATTLE BARN AND STABLES
DAIRY BARN
CATTLE SHEDS
SHEEP BARN AND SHEDS
PIGGERIES
POULTRY HOUSES
CARRIAGE HOUSES AND HORSE BARN
CORN HOUSES AND CRIBS
ICE HOUSES

ICE HOUSES AND COOL CHAMBERS
DAIRY HOUSES
CRAMERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES
SPRING HOUSES
GRANARIES
SMOKE HOUSES
DOG KENNELS
SILOS
ROOT CELLARS AND ROOT HOUSES
BUILDINGS OF VARIOUS KINDS, ETC., ETC.

All descriptions and directions contained in this volume are given in so plain and clear a manner as to be readily understood by anyone. Every professional builder, and every person, be he farmer or otherwise, who intends to erect a farm building of any kind, can, in this book, secure a wealth of designs and plans for a very small sum.

With 375 illustrations, 5 x 7 inches, 404 pages.

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PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Oct. 10—J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
Oct. 22—A. C. Shallenberger and Thos. Andrews, Alma, Neb.
Nov. 5—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
November 6 and 7—Purdy Bros., Kansas City.
Nov. 6—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.; sale at Kansas City, Mo.
Feb. 19—J. F. Stodder and others, Burden, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.

Herefords.

Feb. 20—A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 25, 26, 27—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Ka.
February 25—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.

Poland-Chinas.

September 19—J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans.
Sept. 21—W. J. Bowman, Smith Center, Kans.
October 2—M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.
October 8—Homer Gruner, Spring Hill, Kans.
Oct. 10—Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Reidley, Miltonvale, Kans.
Oct. 11—J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
October 12—D. C. Stoyton, Independence, Mo.
October 12—Sam Rice, Independence, Mo.
October 14—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
Oct. 15—John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.
October 15—Barnham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.
Oct. 16—Thos. Collins, Lincoln, Kansas; sale at Salina, Kans.
Oct. 16—Geo. Hull, Burdard, Neb.
October 17—Charlie W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans.

October 17—J. T. Ellerbeck, Beatrice, Neb.
October 18—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
October 19—G. Falk, Richmond, Mo.
October 21—F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.
October 22—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
October 22—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kas.
October 22—Jas. Malone, Okaloosa, Kans.
October 22—John M. Coats, Liberty, Mo.
October 23—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
Oct. 24—Geo. W. Crooks, Clay Center, Kans.
October 24—G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans.
October 24—J. R. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.
October 25—W. J. Honneyman, Madison, Kans.
Oct. 25—H. G. Chapman, Dubois, Neb.
October 25—Martin Lenz, Atherton, Mo.
October 25—A. B. Hoffman, Reese, Kans.
Oct. 26—L. J. Boner, Lenora, Kans.
October 26—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
October 26—Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
October 26—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.
October 30—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
October 30—The Big 3, Centerville, Kans.
October 31—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
November 1—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.
November 2—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
November 2—Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

Nov. 4—Charles Plicher, Glasco, Kans.
November 4—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
November 5—Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
November 5—E. L. Calvin, Bolcourt, Kans.
November 5—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
November 7—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 8—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
November 8—U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.
November 8—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
November 11—Adams & Loran, Moline, Kans.
November 12—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.

November 12—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.
November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Nov. 13—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
November 14—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas.
November 15—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
November 15—J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.
November 15—A. & P. Schmitts, Alma, Kans.
November 15—O. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
November 20—Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans.
November 20—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
November 21—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
November 21—Evert Hays, Hiawatha, Kans.
November 22—C. E. Hedger, Garden City, Mo.
November 22—F. F. Oreley, Oregon, Mo.
December 4—Geo. Null, Odessa, Mo.
January 10—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
January 23—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
January 23—Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Reickley, Miltonvale, Kans.
February 5—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
February 6—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
February 8—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 13—Charles Plicher, Glasco, Kans.
Feb. 25—J. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.
Feb. 26—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
Mar 12—W. C. Topf, Esbon, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Oct. 1—Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans.
Oct. 1—W. H. Halth, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 2—W. M. Putnam, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 3—Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 4—B. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 5—F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.
Oct. 15—Jno. W. Jones, Concordia, Kans.
October 16, 1907—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebraska
Oct. 16—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
October 22—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
Oct. 30—Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Oct. 31—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Nov. 1—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.
November 2—Jos. Lynch, Independence, Mo.
Nov. 5—J. C. Logan, Ha. ven, Mo.
November 15—U. S. Byrne, Agency, Mo.
November 26—G. E. Hannon, Olathe, Kans.
November 26—Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.
January 21—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 22—E. H. Erickson, Osburg, Kans.
Jan. 23—Samuelson Bros., Bala, Kans.; bred sow sale.
Jan. 28—Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans.
February 4—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.
February 6—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans.
February 6—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.
February 7—Joseph Reust, Frankfort, Kans.
Feb. 8—Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.; bred sows.
Feb. 18—John W. Jones, Concordia, Kans.
Feb. 19—T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.
Feb. 20—E. E. Axline and Knapp Bros., Independence, Mo.
Feb. 27—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 28—Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 29—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.

O. I. C.

October 17—Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo.
Percherons.
Feb. 22—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans.
Feb. 18—J. W. and J. O. Robison, Towanda, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 23—R. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
March 12—R. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 3—Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets, L. M. Monson & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Combination Sales.

September 8—Kentucky Jacks, Jennets, horses, mares and mules, W. W. Scott, Baxter Springs, Kans.

Uncle Ben.

Uncle Ben, I met him early in my pastoral pursuits, Typical Vermonter, standing straight, and six feet out of boots. I was thirty, he was eighty, but this single sign appeared Of time's wasting work, the whiteness of his locks and flowing beard. At the close of my first sermon, with a friendly hand and smile, By the altar rails he met me, led me down the middle aisle, Introduced me to the people, praised the pastors gone before. Told me how and where to find him as we parted at the door: "Go up to the village school-house, take the first road to your right, Keep on till you pass three houses, two are brown and one is white. When you reach the signboard standing just beyond the water box, Turn sharp to your left hand leaving on your right a ledge of rocks; Go straight down the hill and follow, still your left, a shady lane. Leave a clearing on your right hand, there, I guess I've made it plain! Keep on through a sugar orchard, not the best of roads and then Right before you stands a farmhouse; I live there, I'm Uncle Ben."

Going out I met my partner, half-way through the shady lane, Leading at his side a Morgan with his hand thrust through her mane. "Handsomed horse she's been," I ventured, after greeting, to remark, And his clear blue eyes responded in a moment with a spark Of electric fire, and smiling, he said, "Parson, walk with me To the pasture just beyond us, then go home and stop to tea." I assented. Then he gossiped. "This old creature's name is Fan. Morgan horses come the nearest in intelligence to man. I must tell you something, parson, since you kind of like the mare. What occurred one fall as I was driving out to our State fair. Fan was trotting gently onward, I was taking in the scene; Nature never looked so lovely, never seemed so sweet and clean. Round the hills a purple splendor like an ocean seemed to float, And the maple groves stood wearing Joseph's many-colored coat. Presently a team o'ertook us, and I heard a driver cry In a rude, sarcastic manner, 'Now, old man, let us go by!' Looking back, I saw two duds, pert young fellows, with a black, High-stepping, stylish, showy creature; they could hardly hold him back. I was just about to give them all they wanted on the way. When, 'Old fossil,' said the other, 'we can't take your dust to-day. 'Maybe not,' I said. He answered, 'We don't ride behind the heels Of your old Green Mountain creepers; turn out, or off come your wheels!'

"I looked back at those two dandies and said meekly, 'Is that so?' Turned to Fan, took up the ribbons, uttered one short message, 'Go!' As the tiger bounds, elated, in the forest on the prey, As the floods rush through the meadows when the milldam breaks away. So this Morgan, bless her, straightened at one bound and struck a pace That had heaps of business in it; and we settled down to race. Road was full of teams and people, but they heard the noise and drew Up against the wayside fences, making room to let us through. I could hear their voices shouting, 'Let her out!' 'Go, Uncle Ben!' And I went, Fan understood it; took the bit right in her teeth, While the trees and fences round us and the firm ground underneath Flew behind us. Dogs were barking, geese ran cackling, fowls flew High above the barnyard fences, dust in clouds behind us blew. That was traveling, parson, traveling; every buckle, girth, and strap Seemed alive. Fan's neck extended and her tail laid in my lap. Over hilltops, down through hollows, crossing bridges with a bound, And the wheels went so like lightning that they hardly touched the ground.

"Well, I'm most ashamed to tell it, but Fan went at such a rate That I thought it best to head her for the course straight through the gate, And so calm her down and cool her, get her sobered, well in hand; But the horses were just starting as I reached the judge's stand, And the folks that tend the races had the biggest kind of show, For the instant that the starter shouted out the message, 'Go!' Fan was in it; couldn't stop her; and the jockeys in their gigs With their whips adorned with ribbon, in their regular racing rigs, Whipped and shouted, but no matter, I was leading with a mare That had never struck a hoof upon a race-course at a fair. Don't believe in races, parson; never did, but this was one Of the purest of surprises, and the people had the fun. There I was; old-fashioned buggy, old straw hat, without a whip, Leading round the whole procession at a clean two-twenty clip. How the people cheered and shouted, 'Go in, hayseed,' 'You'll win,' And I went in; couldn't help it; Fan was going then like sin, With that old Green Mountain Morgan little cyclone sort of pace, Its superlative abandon and its fascinating grace,

"But the jockeys entered protest for they saw that they were beat. I was not a regular entry and could go no other heat. I was glad at the conclusion and proceeded to explain, But the crowd broke into cheering, and the band struck up a strain, So we left the course with honor, Fan and I, but, parson, just Beyond the gate, those dandies with a

horse all foam and dust Limped beside us, so I raised my hat and asked in my cool way, 'How is business, boys, progressing, taking wheels off this fine day?' But they didn't seem to hear me; their attention had been led To some interesting object; they were looking straight ahead. When they pass Green Mountain Morgans with our sort of hills to climb, They must get up pretty early and be busy all the time. Here's the pasture, parson; kindly let the bars down, two or three; Thanks. Go, Fan! Just see her parson, Come, go home and stay to tea."

—A. J. Hough, in Burlington, Vt., Free Press.

As to the Cattle Shortage.

The question of prices, especially prospective prices of beef stock is coming rapidly to the front. The outlook for a big corn crop makes this question more important with every days favorable progress of the great cereal. The following discussion of the situation from the Breeder's Gazette will be read with interest:

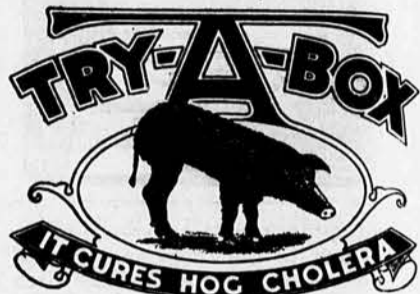
Cattle shortage reports come out of Texas with the same frequency and facility that mark reappearance of the tale of the black rust in wheat fields of the Northwest or a new engagement by the ever voracious green bug in response to necessity in bull circles in the Chicago wheat pit. Texas is perennially short on cattle and long on grass if some not oververacious chroniclers are to be given credence, but when the season comes around Texas is invariably heard clamoring for cars and protesting over railroad delinquency. Certain self-styled authorities who expand Texas production and contract its output of cattle have a fashion of ignoring figures not uncommon with forecasters in general. When cattle values took an upward turn two months ago in response to fortuitous circumstances the shortage cry promptly went up again. In relation to increased consumption of beef a deficiency may exist, but figures indicate that the country is producing more cattle than ever and that its productive capacity is susceptible of vast increase within a short period. Unlike the boom of 1902 the midsummer appreciation of 1907 was not the logical result of a short corn crop. Perhaps a prospective short crop had some influence in depleting feedlots earlier than would have otherwise been the case, but prediction of a semi-famine is wholly unwarranted. There is a gratifying increase in consumption, however, that is far more encouraging to the grower than had prices been marked up on a short crop. It is the one feature of the situation that affords warrant for investment in cattle, as it does not imply merely a temporary shortage due to abnormal conditions.

There is a difference between an abnormal condition and a fortuitous circumstance. The latter exerted an influence when packers elected to abstain from buying cows and heifers, save on their own terms, for several weeks this summer, putting an artificial value on light steers. This put the market off its stride temporarily, but results in the shape of a sharp decline in values indicate that there was no shortage and probably there will be none while the present generation is on earth. It is an axiom in market circles that a high market sends many a cow to the bull that would otherwise have gone to the can and when ever stock yard values look attractive an incentive is afforded the breeder. Subsequent to the 1902 boom a new crop of scrub steers was propagated that has decorated pen and alley with their hideous coloring ever since and the temptation to repeat the mistake is strong at this juncture. There has been a conspicuous countryward movement of breeding cattle from the stock yards for several weeks past, indicating that to some at least the shortage theory is not regarded as a chimera, but any man cherishing an idea that there will ever be a paucity of ill-bred, leggy steers paraded before the butcher ought in justice to himself revise his views.

Approximately there has been an increase of 250,000 cattle in marketing at the five principal western points since January 1, compared with last year, but this does not represent the total

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In 30 days you will send us \$2 for the tonic, or return the empty bag if it is not satisfactory, and there is no charge. We are sending out thousands of bags on this basis and practically every one is paid for. It shows the merit of the goods and the honesty of the farmers. Cut out this ad to-day and send it to us.

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in, as producers west of the Missouri River have sent more beef to the Pacific Coast than ever before and it is a fact not open to dispute that there has been a decided increase in the number of local slaughter-houses in operation. At a conservative estimate the increase is 350,000 head and probably more. Indianapolis, which does not figure in the returns, has received 5,000 more cattle than in 1906 and the only markets actually showing decreases are St. Louis, St. Paul, and Fort Worth. Chicago shows a small gain, Kansas City an increase of 40,000, while St. Joseph has increased 90,000, Omaha 90,000, and Sioux City 5,000, these figures being merely approximations, but substantially correct. An increase of about a quarter of a million cattle at four Missouri river markets suggests that if in the process of transition from pasture to farm Texas is curtailing its output temporarily, the Missouri Valley is more than making good the deficiency. Feeding operations in Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and South Dakota are naturally determined by the corn crop, but the cuticle of possibility in the matter of development in beef production in that region has not even been scratched.

Judge O. H. Nelson, Amarillo, Texas, a veteran cattleman and close observer of conditions, does not contradict the assertion that Texas herds are numerically smaller than in the past, but cites Kansas and Oklahoma as illustrations of what must undoubtedly happen in the Lone Star State. "Kansas was once a pasture; now it is a feedlot," he said. "In Oklahoma a similar transition is under way and three pounds of beef are being sent to the butcher from land that formerly produced one. In the Texas Panhandle this spring we detected a renewal of demand for three-year-old steers to go to the Northwest where transition is also in progress, but it did not emanate from the large outfits as of old, but from dealers who had orders for small lots from settlers. They all wanted good cattle. The stuff big outfits took five or ten years ago is not acceptable to our new customers. What has happened in Kansas and Oklahoma will be repeated in the western parts of the Dakotas, in Montana and in Texas."

The present would seem to be a time for caution rather than conservatism. Each succeeding year will find an increasing demand for beef, but that demand will constantly grow more exacting. That quality is at a premium is indicated by a spread of practically \$3.50 between low grade steers and choice finished cattle and the four-center is becoming harder to sell, while buyers scramble more actively after the cracker-jack. Finish has much to do with determining price, but finishing a steer not designed by nature for that process is a discouraging task, as many a feeder can testify, from an expert standpoint. There is but one shortage in sight and that concerns the kind most feeders desire to fill their feedlots with—a class of cattle that are more difficult



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of detection in the bovine rabble at the stock yards as time wears along.

Marketing Hogs.

This subject naturally divides itself into three heads: What to market? When to market? Where to market?

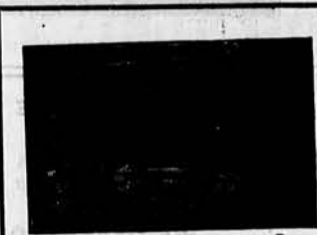
Actual observation and personal experience are worth more in deciding this matter than any set code of rules. As a general thing, the most profitable time to market hogs is when they are in prime condition and will weigh about 200 to 250 pounds. A heavier hog may command a few cents per hundred pounds more than one of the weight named, but the additional cost to obtain this additional gain will in most cases exceed the proceeds. The most profitable gain in a hog is from 100 pounds to 150 pounds, then the cost gradually increases, and when 300 pounds or 350 pounds is attained you will find the cost of the last 50 pounds or 100 pounds very much exceeded the same weight that just preceded it. I doubt if gain can be put on at all profitably after 350 pounds shall have been attained except under very favorable circumstances.

I would first select from the herd those I admired for brood sows, then I would cut out all under five months of age and then crowd the others, whether barrows, sows, or stags, whether five months of age or two years of age. Six to eight months of age will be found the most profitable age to market hogs, and at this age, if properly handled from piggery, they should weigh from 200 to 350 pounds. There is nothing gained in permitting hogs just to exist—they become stunted, they attain age but not weight, the thing sought. When you permit age to creep upon your herd without a corresponding increase in gain, conditions are almost sure to prevail that make the gain unprofitable. Push your hogs from the beginning and greater weights than those named above may be attained.

A good plan is to take two or three good, reliable agricultural and stock papers; keep abreast of the times; keep figures in your mind; observe the supply and demand; notice crop conditions, as feed supply frequently affects the price of pork. Unless there exist pretty sure signs of advances in the market, the time to market is when your hogs are ready. A farmer or feeder can ill afford to speculate on the market when he is holding a bunch that have no mercy on him at feeding time, whether feed is high or



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low. After the age and weight set out in the beginning of this paper are attained, unless you are sure you can read the future, sell them.

As a general proposition, if a reliable and honest local buyer exists in your community, sell to him in lots less than carloads. Keep your eye on the market of the world; know what certain hogs are; do not imagine yours are tops, but if you really have tops be able to know it. Demand your rights. Allow your local buyer one reasonable profit over all cost and stand pat. Let him know that if he does not give you value for them, you will get up a car yourself, and do it if necessary. Where carloads can be offered at one time, perhaps the most profitable plan is to sell direct to the packing houses. First learn how to grade hogs; be able to tell correctly what you have; then when you are ready to sell, when all conditions are ripe, call your packer to the phone and tell him in a business-like manner what you have; if his offer is satisfactory, in line with the markets of the country, sell. Make a clean-cut transaction. Have a thorough understanding with him as to charges, etc. Perhaps the best way is to sell f. o. b. your station, thus avoiding a multiplicity of charges. If you tell the packer the truth and if he deals fairly with you, your hogs will command from ¼c to ½c more than when sold in the usual manner.

The present practise of marketing hogs is not to the best interest of the hog industry. There is too much red tape. The confidence does not exist between the commission man and the shipper as it should. The shipper too often thinks he has been hogged, and perhaps he has. It appears to me that hogs could and should be marketed on the plans outlined above without intervention of the middleman at all. There are multitudes of commission men and they all seem to be doing a thriving business.

The yardage charge is unjust. A packing house that will not furnish ground on which to unload hogs and cattle for the purpose of feed and inspection by packer should not be patronized. The feed item is at least 50 per cent too high. This item should also be furnished by the packeries at actual cost. The commission men say that the yardage and feed items are as low as can be obtained. For sure, under the present management and agreement. Perhaps when our attorney general gets through with the suits now pending, the commission men and packeries



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The Blossom House

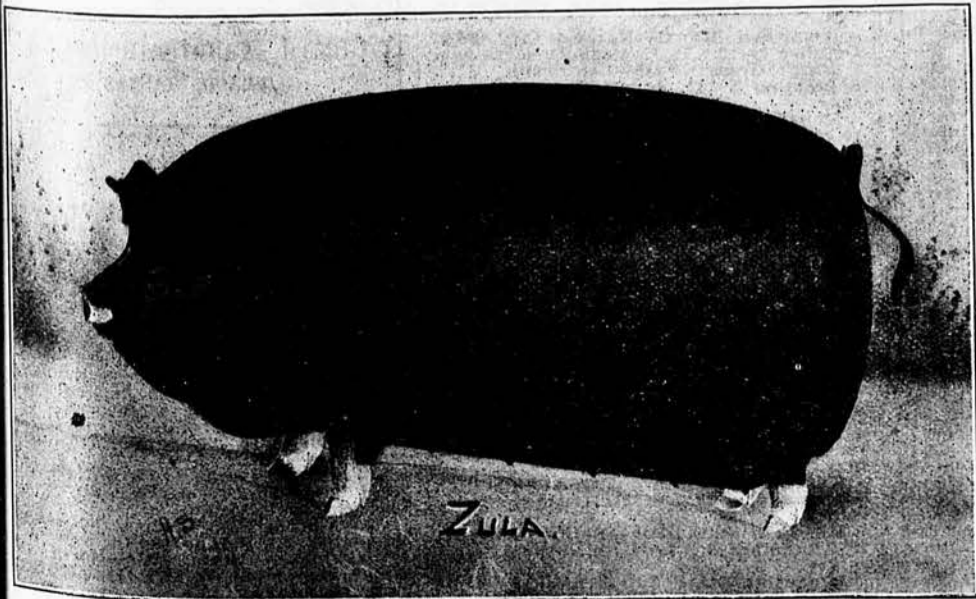
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Zula by Frank Dawley's E. L. 2d 89249 and out of Lady Gwendoline (90039) a producer of State Fair Winners of National reputation, owned by Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kan.

will change their minds about many things pertaining to live stock.

A car of hogs may be shipped to a commission firm by an honest farmer, hoping he will get all his stuff is worth, but when he sees the long string of expenses attached to the check, which is disappointingly too small, he is astounded with pure amazement. He asks "why his hogs did not sell up to the quoted price," "why the yardage is so high," "why the commission charge is so high," etc. The stereotyped answer always comes back that "the best was done that was possible," that the charges were just, that they could not be evaded, etc. Of course not, under present arrangements. If you follow your stuff in person, your reception by the packers' agents is so cold you prefer to be fleeced and give up the personal effort to sell your own stuff as a bad proposition. You prefer to submit to a gross injustice rather than accept the freezing reception meted out to you. In a sense, you are deprived of selling your own stuff to the very man to whom and with whom it is divided within a very few minutes after the sale is made.

As farmers, as feeders, and as breeders, we must demand our rights. If we demand them and withhold our shipments until we get them, we will then be recognized.—R. H. Crawford in Texas Stockman and Farmer.

The Greatest Poland-China Sale in History.

The public sale of Poland-Chinas at the Goodrich Stock Farm at Eldon, Mo., Tuesday, August 6, was a record breaking event and made a new epoch in Poland-China history.

Probably the largest gathering of breeders from all over the corn belt ever assembled at one sale were present to do honor to Corrector 2d and lay an elegant trophy at the feet of Cute Keep On. And they did not come out of idle curiosity but to buy hogs, as is shown by the fact that all previous records were torn into a thousand shreds and thrown at the feet of this offering. Much credit is due Allen M. Oviatt, the manager of the Goodrich Stock Farm, for the success of this sale. He spent time and energy in getting ready an offering that would make new history to the breed.

No. 2, Ten Strike, topped the sale at \$5,125, being purchased by T. M. Chambers, Oswego, Kans.; No. 1, Storm Center, was bought by Wm. Wingate of Trenton, Mo., for \$4,250. The six pigs of the Cute Keep On litter sold for something over \$1,300, and the 43 head sold for \$25,160, or an average of \$585 per head.

Kansas was represented by a larger number of breeders than any other State and many of the plums of the sale came here. In addition to the worlds record price for any hog of any breed paid by Mr. Chambers, John M. Blair, Elmo, Kans., secured Iron Clad; Dr. B. F. Smith, Longford, got Babe Adams, the choice of the Beauty Perfection litter by Corrector 2d; Deitrich & Spaulding, Richmond, got Convent Belle; L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, took Cyrene; J. J. Ward, Belleville, Inez; G. W. Lorraine, Elk Falls, Jeanne; C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Passion Flower; Frank Zimmerman, Slickaway. Jos. M. Baier, Dr. B. F. Smith, J. J. Ward, C. W. Dingman, Frank Zimmerman and L. D. Arnold, each secured more than one head.

The Fredonia Fair.

The annual fair at Fredonia, Kans., held last week, was one of the most successful in point of attendance that has been held by that association for a number of years. The management have been unfortunate in not realizing the necessity of providing ample quarters for the exhibit of live stock, the result being that a number of exhibitors of animals were not present this year. Like a good many other fairs, the directors have given too much time and attention to horse races and have been too economical in the expenditure of money to make the exhibitors of live stock comfortable. This is always a mistake and it is our opinion that when this is done that the farmers, who are main source of subsistence, lose interest and the result is that the county fair soon has to disband.

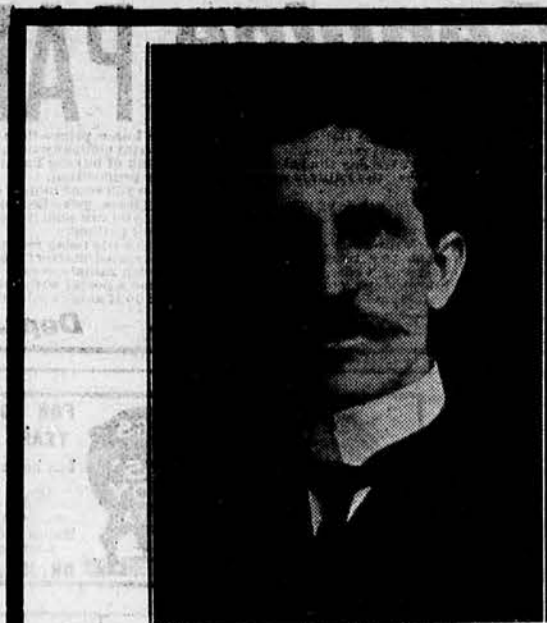
Among the exhibitors at Fredonia were Samuel Dryhead, of Elk Falls, who has a well-known herd of Herefords; T. I. Woodhall of Fall River, who also has a herd of pure-bred white faces; A. K. Sell of Fredonia, who breeds the show yard type of Poland Chinas; S. A. Hands of Thayer, and C. I. Gibson of Morehead, Kans., who breed Durocs. Taken as a whole, the Fredonia Fair was a good one, and her exhibitors of pure-bred stock are among the best breeders in the State.

Foster & Son's Red Polls.

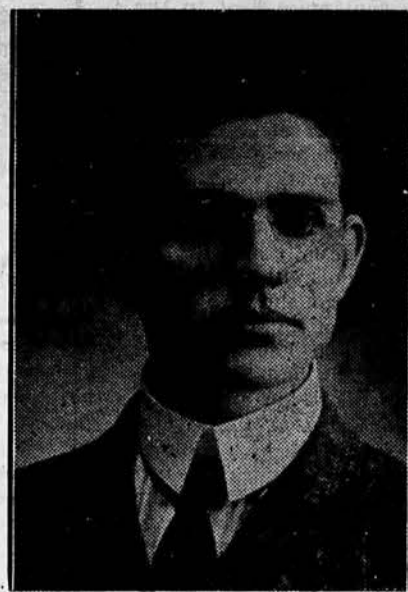
One of the choice herds of Red Poll cattle in the State is that of Chas. Foster & Son of El Dorado, Kans.

Their herd at the present time numbers over 40 head, 30 of these are females of breeding age, the remainder being young things of both sexes. The herd is headed by Dandy S., 9147; he combines both substance and quality, and weighs in ordinary breeding condition 2,400 pounds. He has great length and depth, plenty of bone, and a beautiful head.

He is making a record as a sire, a large part of the young stuff being his set. He is assisted by Majolini, 15,000, a



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E. S. WEATHERBY, Vice-Pres.

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fine young bull, got by Linwood Lad, 9492. The cows are a fine even lot, noted for their size, and milking qualities; they are all sure breeders and there are a number of show animals among them. The young stuff are remarkable for their development and their early maturing qualities. Foster & Son are fitting a show herd of a dozen head for the fairs this fall that are good enough to win in the best company. Their exhibit will consist of the two herd bulls, 2 matrons, 2 two-year-old heifers, 2 yearling heifers, 2 bull calves, and 2 heifer calves; these must all be seen to be appreciated. This breed of cattle are attracting much attention and are making a record for their dual purpose qualities, combining as they do, size, fleshing, and milking qualities. Their beautiful even color, absence of horns, and gentle dispositions make them very desirable. Foster & Son have bred Red Polls for 20 years and are better pleased with them all the time. Their advertisement can be found in THE KANSAS FARMER and they report that it is almost impossible to supply their demand. They have a few choice heifers and some young bulls for sale. Visit their fine herd or write them for prices, and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Snyder Brothers' Sale.

We call special attention to the sale announcement in this issue of Snyder Brothers at Winfield, Kans., Aug. 21.

This draft of good things selected from the biggest herd in the State should certainly attract buyers from a long distance, for in point of fashionable breeding and as individuals they are the equal of any that will be offered this year. Read their advertisement, which will give you a good idea of what they will sell.

Orel's Good Poland-Chinas.

F. F. Orel of Oregon, Mo., reports that everything is moving along swimmingly at his farm and that the Poland-China pigs are doing fine. Meddler Maker, the young boar that he purchased at the American Royal last fall is proving a great breeder and Mr. Orel has refused several flattering offers for him. He is getting a grand lot of hogs ready for his sale this fall.

Gossip About Stock.

A. B. Garrison, Beattie, Kans., is a man whose acquaintance is valuable and ought to be cultivated by those farmers and breeders who want the kind of hogs from which they can make money. Mr. Garrison has the distinction of breeding the long, large, old style, prolific Poland China with plenty of style and finish. This type is just what the farmers of the West have been wanting and is just what is making money for them. Notice his advertisement and tell him what you want.

E. S. Cowee, of Scranton, Kans., who breeds Durocs, and who is a regular advertiser in THE KANSAS FARMER, has some very fine fall gilts for sale. These gilts are of extra quality, and are well grown out; they will be sold open and can be bred for early spring farrow. They are by Notcher King, a brother of Tip Top Notcher, the World's Fair Champion. Mr. Cowee also has 40 pigs of early spring farrow with which to supply his fall trade; these pigs are good ones, and among them are a number of extra boars of the best breed-

ing. Everything Mr. Cowee has for sale will be priced worth the money, and customers will be given his best services. We ask our readers to kindly turn to Mr. Cowee's card, and see what he has to offer. In writing, please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Mr. Ford Skeen of South Auburn, Neb., proprietor of the Long View Herd of Duroc Jerseys, starts his ad. in this week's issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. There is one thing which we are instructed to say in regard to dealing with this breeder, that all hogs are guaranteed as represented and you get a square deal every time you buy a hog from the Long View Herd. If there is a breeder who has a greater regard for his reputation for honesty and fair dealing, we have yet to meet him. Mr. Skeen attended some of the best sales in Nebraska and Kansas last winter, and was always seen bidding on the good stuff. He can sell you a boar or gilt sired by Shorty Orion, the six months' champion at Illinois State Fair, 1906; and out of a grand daughter of the great Ohio Chief. He also has some fine ones by the great young hog Lincoln Wonder, and out of a granddaughter of Crimson Wonder. Other blood lines which are represented are Reed's Banker, Liberty Challenger, Valley Chief, Crimson Wonder's Brother, Surprise I Am, and Kant Be Beat. If you are in need of a boar or gilt, write Mr. Skeen and say you saw his ad. in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Makes a Business Change.

Otto Barth, formerly "hired man" and manager of the Sure Hatch Incubator Co., resigned his position with that company June 8, 1907, and on July 1st became part owner and manager of the Pinkerton Manufacturing Co., Lincoln, Neb., manufacturing and selling the famous "Queen" line of incubators and brooders.

Expositions and State Fairs.

American Royal—Kansas City, Mo., October 14-19. T. J. Wornall, secretary. Blue Grass Fair—Lexington, Ky., September 9-13. J. W. Shouse, secretary.

Canada National Exhibition—Toronto, Ont., August 26-September 9. Dr. J. O. Orr, secretary. Illinois State Fair—Springfield, September 27-October 6. W. G. Garrard, secretary.

Interstate Fair—LaCrosse, Wis., September 23-28. C. S. VanAuken, secretary.

Interstate Fair, Sioux City, Ia., September 9-14. F. L. Wirick, secretary.

Iowa State Fair—Des Moines, August 23-30. J. C. Simpson, secretary.

Indiana State Fair—Indianapolis, September 9-13. Chas. Downing, secretary.

International Live Stock Exposition—Chicago, Ill., November 30-December 7. B. H. Heide, general superintendent.

Kansas State Fair—Hutchinson, September 16-21. A. L. Sponsler, secretary.

Kentucky State Fair—Louisville, September 16-21. R. E. Hughes, secretary.

Michigan State Fair—Detroit, August 29-September 6. I. H. Butterfield, secretary.

Minnesota State Fair—Hamline, September 2-7. E. W. Randall, secretary.

Missouri State Fair—Sedalia, October 7-12. J. R. Rippey, secretary.

Interstate Fair and Exposition—Elm Ridge, Kansas City, Mo., September 23-

Financial Independence

It is something all well-balanced persons strive to attain. Without it our beautiful plans, our cherished desires, the dreams of our youth, are lost in the bottomless pit of "it might have been." FINANCIAL SUCCESS depends upon your ability to recognize an opportunity when you meet it.

You Have Met One Now

'Tis an unusual offer we make you. Our agents travel the road to wealth and have a through ticket. Let us tell you about it. We are the proprietors and manufacturers of the Eureka Renovator, the most wonderful preparation yet discovered by science for the cleaning of carpets, lace curtains, etc. The ease with which the most delicate lace or the finest carpet can be cleaned with this soap is suggestive of the wonder-inspiring feats of the oriental jugglers. No matter how greasy or dirty the carpet or how fine its texture or delicate its colors, the Eureka Renovator removes it all without harm to the goods or the colors. If the carpet is not too dirty or worn it cannot be distinguished from a new one after it has been cleaned with this wonder worker. It restores the colors to their original hue and they look as they did when the carpet first came from the loom.

We sell the Eureka Renovator only through agents under contract covering exclusive territory. If you "make good" we give you more territory. One of these agencies is better than a gold mine.

The good territory is being picked rapidly; you must act promptly. Send one dollar for sample can and full particulars. The Now is our only possession. Tomorrow never comes.

Address

Girard Manufacturing Co.
GIRARD, KANSAS

October 5 inclusive. Dr. J. S. Gardner, president, Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Nebraska State Fair—Lincoln, August 30-September 6. W. R. Mellor, secretary.

New York State Fair—Syracuse, September 9-14. S. C. Shaver, Albany, secretary.

North Carolina State Fair—Raleigh, October 14-19. Jos. S. Pough, secretary.

Ohio State Fair—Columbus, September 2-6. T. L. Calvert, secretary.

Oregon State Fair—Salem, September 16-21. F. A. Welch, secretary.

South Dakota State Fair—Huron, September 9-14. Geo. M. McEathron, secretary.

Tennessee State Fair—Nashville, September 23-30. J. W. Russwurm, secretary.

Texas State Fair—Dallas, October 19-November 3. Sidney Smith, secretary.

Washington State Fair—North Yakima, September 23-28. Geo. E. Graham, secretary.

West Virginia State Fair—Wheeling, September 8-13. Geo. Hook, secretary.

Wisconsin State Fair—Milwaukee, September 9-14. John M. True, secretary.

Agriculture

Winter Barley.

Kindly give me some information regarding winter barley. Is it as good, or better, than spring barley? Where can I secure some winter barley for fall seeding? I have a small amount of barley that lived through the winter last year and ripened some grain although it was from spring barley. Will this succeed as well as winter barley, if sown this fall?

C. I. PATTERSON.

Kiowa County.

We have been growing winter barley at this station for several years and are very well pleased with the results. Winter barley has yielded nearly 25 bushels more grain per acre in the last three years than spring barley, and about as much grain as the best producing varieties of oats. The average yield of winter barley per acre for an average of the last three years was 53.59 bushels, and spring barley 28.72 bushels.

It is doubtful if the barley can be as successfully grown in Western Kansas as in the central, and eastern portions of the State, for in tests conducted at the Ft. Hays Branch Station the barley has been more severely injured by winter-killing than at this station. As winter barley has not been grown in this State long, it is very probable that it will become more hardy as it accustoms itself to our soil and climate.

This department is offering a small amount of Tennessee Winter barley, a variety that has proven the best yielder, at \$1.25 per bushel, f. o. b., Manhattan, Kansas. The barley will be graded, cleaned, and sacked, and treated with formaldehyde to destroy the smut before being distributed for seed. This treatment will in no way injure the vitality of the seed, although it will bleach the barley somewhat.

Spring barley if sown in the fall will often have a few stalks surviving the winter and producing seed the next year, in fact our varieties of winter barley have originated by a selection of the hardy plants of fall sown spring barley. However, to produce a hardy variety of winter barley from the spring variety takes many years of selection with many crop failures. I would advise that you obtain a variety of winter barley that has been grown as such for many years rather than attempting to secure a variety of your own from your spring grown grain. It would be interesting no doubt to attempt the development of a new variety, but it would take time and be an expense. It is usually better to leave the development of these new varieties to the State Experiment Station, where money is appropriated for that purpose.

G. E. CALL,
Kansas Experiment Station.

Death to Some Troublesome Weeds.

A report from Minnesota says that Professor Wilson, of the St. Anthony Park Experiment Station, about a month ago started his experiments in the eradication of mustard, Canadian and sow thistles, and dandelions, by spraying the young plants with a strong solution of sulphate of iron and the results thus far appear so successful that the hundreds of farmers who viewed the work believe that the method will be the greatest boon to the farmers that they have received in many years. The effect of the spraying is almost magical. About an hour after the solution has been sprayed upon the leaves they turn a dark red and are burned practically to a crisp.

It is evident from the work done here thus far, that the solution acts more quickly on the mustard plants, just as they are getting the fourth leaf, though older plants responded to the treatment also, but may later revive, though Professor Wilson and Superintendent Robertson are positive that even if the older and tougher plants should revive and live the summer out, they would not have vitality enough to go to seed.

The treatment, if effective, as it is firmly believed to be, will save the farmers of the Red River valley thousands upon thousands of dollars spent in summer following the land and the money that has been expended year after year in the futile attempt to eradicate mustard by pulling it.

Professor Wilson has gone to Warren, Hallock, and Kennedy and will later experiment near Borup. The spraying tank is mounted on a two-wheeled cart, specially constructed for the purpose, and sprays a strip sixteen feet wide, so that the work of spraying a farm is not a herculean task by any means and the expense is not prohibitive.

Weevils in a Granary.

I have a granary full of weevils. Will you kindly advise me what to do to destroy them before I store my new wheat in the granary?

FRANK LABEL.

Wayne County, Nebr.

The best way to destroy the grain weevils in your granary is to fumigate with carbon bisulphide. The building must be made, as nearly as possible, air-tight. Use one pound of the carbon bisulphide to every seven hundred feet of space, or one pound to every one hundred bushels of grain. The liquid should be placed in shallow pans or dishes as high in the bins or building as possible, since the vapor is heavy and settles to the lower parts. The liquid should be well distributed, having not more than a half pound in a place. Allow the building to fumigate from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, after which open and air thoroughly. CAUTION.—The vapor of this liquid is highly inflammable and explosive when ignited. No fire or light of any sort should be allowed about the building while the fumigation is in progress.

GEO. A. DEAN,
Assistant Entomologist, Kansas Experiment Station.

Fertility of Semi-Arid Soils.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Press dispatches dated June 27 from Manhattan, Kans., tell of the proceedings of the "cooperative experiment association of the great plains area," consisting of government experts from eleven experiment stations. Among other things the dispatches say:

"The Campbell system of intensive dry farming was criticised in that it does not provide a method of returning organic matter to the soil."

Just a word in regard to this. The meaning is not very clear, but evidently the intent was to leave the impression that the Campbell system will deplete the soil of its fertility and leave it in a condition incapable of producing good crops. If this is what is meant, then the criticism has no force and it reflects no credit upon the salaried experts of the eleven experiment stations of the plains area. No fair test of the method has ever given any results to justify the conclusion suggested. The Campbell system does not deplete the soil, it does not ruin it, nor does it render necessary the application of fertilizers.

On the contrary it has been abundantly proven, and I challenge dispute of this proposition, that by means of scientific tillage and without the application of fertilizers or irrigation water, the soils of the semi-arid regions can be steadily and permanently improved in quality, that the fertility of the soil can be increased and the plant food be developed or stored within the soil, that the great loss of fertility by drouth or leaching can be largely prevented, and that by intelligent tillage of the soil with special regard to the character of the soil and the time of cultivation, good crops can be grown whose ordinary cultivation means dead failure.

This system of cultivation does provide not only for development of fertility of the soil, but for maintaining it by bringing about that condition of the soil most favorable to the action of the ever-present bacteria and the formation of humus. Just what changes take place to make available the vast storehouse of material which forms the basis of the plant food I do not know, nor do I know just why the soils of

King Corn

2,927,000,000 BUSHELS

Machines that Double the Value of this Giant Crop

IN the United States corn is the king of cereals both in acreage and value of the crop. Some 95,000,000 acres are annually planted in corn, and the normal yield amounts to considerably more than 2,500,000,000 bushels. Notwithstanding the fact that corn is the foundation upon which rests American agriculture and the marvelous industrial development of the Western Hemisphere, the giant crop's seemingly unlimited possibilities have been almost entirely overlooked until within recent years. It was commonly supposed that there was very little value in corn stalks, and no one dreamed of the neglected fortunes that lay concealed in the snow-covered stalk fields.

Carefully conducted experiments have shown, however, that 40 per cent of the feeding value of the corn crop is in the stalks, leaves and husks. Therefore it became necessary to devise some means of saving this hitherto neglected part of the corn crop.

The corn binder was the first machine to be perfected for handling the giant crop. A few years later the husker and shredder was placed on the market, while the corn harvester and shocker did not emerge from the experimental stage until 1902-03. Now the corn stalks and fodder that formerly were allowed to waste in the field are shredded into stover, which is almost equal to timothy hay as a food for meat and milk-

producing animals. In other words, the corn grower can double the value of his corn crop by using the machines that have been perfected for handling the giant cereal.

These machines are now a necessity. By their use every corn grower may greatly increase his acreage and the profits from his land.

No farmer can now afford to be without a corn binder or a corn harvester and shocker.

If you want a corn binder you will have choice of the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Osborne machines.

If you want a corn harvester and shocker you will find a perfect working machine of either Deering or McCormick make.

Huskers and shredders are now indispensable to facilitate the work of handling the corn crop, and to prepare the fodder so that all of it will be eaten. It is conceded that when corn is harvested at the proper time, rightly cured and then shredded, the fodder has a feeding value that is but little, if any, less than good timothy hay. You will have choice of Deering, McCormick and Plano huskers and shredders.

International local agents who are found in all important towns, will be glad to give particulars. Call on them for catalogs and any desired information, or address

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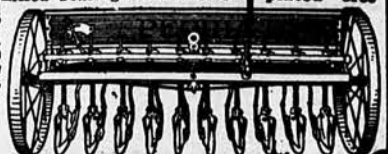
Will fit on any right or left hand wood or steel beam walking plow, lister, sod breaker, middle breaker or harrow. ALL OF THIS WITH THE SAME ATTACHMENT. A wrench all the tool for attaching. Is regulated by levers, same as a regular riding plow. Plow or lister may be adjusted to depth from 1 to 12 inches, and from 6 to 24 inches width. Lifts point out of the ground for moving. Made of malleable iron and steel; no wood or hard castings. 26-inch wheel with removable box, 2-inch oval tire, 14-inch solid steel axle, steel levers, pressed steel seat—the best of material used throughout. Weight complete 110 lbs., and will cause plow or lister to stay in as hard ground and do as good work as any riding plow or lister. 15,000 now in use. WE GUARANTEE EVERY ONE. Only \$15 from your dealer, or delivered by us to your nearest station. We want an agent in every locality and we prefer men who use plows. Write for terms and full descriptions. THE IMPLEMENT AND MFG. CO., Coffeyville, Kans.

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It will plant so that you will be sure to increase your crops. It sows beans, peas, wheat, oats, barley and flax and it or grind the seed. Will drill or broadcast alfalfa and seeds. Works in all soils; draws lightly and is easy if they wear out. Fitted with Press attachment if desired. No better drill made at any price. Made by an independent factory and sold at anti-trust prices. Circulars free. Peoria Drill and Seeder Co. 243 N. Perry St., Peoria, Ill.



the semi-arid region respond more readily than others; and I doubt if the men who have approached the subject from a different view point are agreed on these matters. But I have long believed and have been teaching it for many years that there is error and confusion in the common notion that you must add to the soil, by purely external application, as much organic matter or plant food as the crop takes from the soil.

Granting, however, that the criticism as made at Manhattan is just, how much better off are those who decry scientific soil culture and insist that some other system must be followed? Do they provide any way for "returning organic matter to the soil" different from that which is a part of the Campbell system? The application of manure, or of the farm litter, or of straw and stalks to the soil is just as easy under the Campbell system as under any other; in fact, the system contemplates that not only shall just as much of this organic matter be mixed into the soil as possible, but that in so doing the soil treatment shall be such as to secure the best results. The Campbell system does not render this necessary; it does point the way of making it effective. Have these experts anything better?

I would like also to suggest to these experts who are employed to devote themselves to this work and whose obligation runs direct to the people, many of them men personally known to me to be earnestly seeking the truth, that they do less of hunting for opportunity to criticize the work of the plain and practical farmers and do more of co-operating with those who have been laboring in this field for many years. The Campbell system has been accomplishing results while others have been theorizing. There is work for all of us without engaging in quarrels among ourselves.

That which the people desire to know, especially the western farmers, is not what not to do but what to do. The substantial results achieved by scientific soil culture have come without the backing of the federal or State governments, but that may not make them any less valuable.

Let the truth prevail even though the ancient castles fall.

H. W. CAMPBELL.

Small Grain Crops.

BY A. M. TENEYCK AND V. M. SHOESMITH
IN KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION
BULLETIN 144.

(Continued from last week.)

A TRIAL OF VARIETIES OF SPRING WHEAT.

The tests of the varieties of spring wheat grown in 1903 were continued in 1904, after which trial most of these varieties were discarded. The yields of the several varieties for the two seasons are given in table VIII.

Table VIII—Varieties of Spring Wheat. 1903-'04 Crops.

Bulletin No.	Name of variety	Type	Ave. yld. per acre for two years	
			1903	1904
10....	Gharovka.....	Durum.....	11.1	12.2
11....	Velvet Don.....	durum.....	7.0	9.5
8....	Grant.....	common (bearded).....	3.6	4.9
3....	Minnesota No. 285.....	common (fife).....	4.9	7.3
1....	Minnesota No. 163.....	common (fife).....	5.3	7.5
7....	Haynes' Blue Stem.....	common (velvet chaff).....	6.1	6.6
6....	Velvet Chaff.....	common (velvet chaff).....	4.8	5.7
9....	Preston.....	common (bearded).....	1.9	4.5

In 1904 the spring wheat was seeded on March 11, the durum varieties at the rate of six pecks per acre, the other wheat at the rate of five pecks per acre. This wheat grew nicely in the early part of the season and made a rank growth of straw (3 feet and 9 inches in height), but failed to fill well, producing light, shrunken grains. The best yielding durum wheat, Gharovka, weighed 52 pounds per bushel. The common wheat weighed 42 pounds per bushel, and all of the wheat was graded "rejected."

In 1905 only one of the varieties of spring wheat formerly sown, Velvet Don, was planted. Three new varieties were included in the test. The names of varieties and yields per acre are given as follows:

Bulletin No.	Name of variety	Yield per acre 1905 bu.
12....	Early Java.....	13.56
13....	Chiondovka.....	14.53
14....	Oulka.....	14.98
11....	Velvet Don.....	17.96

The seed of the Early Java wheat came from Iowa, where it is considered a good producing variety. The Oulka and Chiondovka are Russian varieties, seed of which was secured from Stavropol, Russia, through the experiment station located there. None of these new varieties were considered especially valuable and were not again planted. The Velvet Don was planted in 1906, with several new varieties, the results of the test being as follows:

Bulletin No.	Name of variety	Yield per acre 1906 bu.
11....	Velvet Don.....	12.75
15....	Kubanka.....	17.59
16....	Pellisser.....	9.83
17....	United States No. 2246.....	19.67
18....	United States No. 8230.....	17.52
19....	Colorado No. 50.....	11.35

All of the above-named varieties were of the durum or macaroni type of wheat except No. 19, which was common spring wheat, one of the best producing varieties at the Colorado Experiment Station, from which the seed was secured. It appears that several of the new varieties of durum wheat tested are superior to the Velvet Don. The seed of varieties Nos. 17 and 18 was secured from the Hays Branch Station and originally came from Russia through the United States Department of Agriculture. These varieties have also proved to be among the best producing at the Hays Branch Station.

The tests indicate that spring wheat of all varieties is not adapted for growing in this section of the State. The durum wheat has yielded better than the common varieties, fife and blue-stem, and yet the yield of the durum wheat is very low as compared with the yield of winter wheat. As an average for the last four seasons the Velvet Don durum wheat has yielded only 14.24 bushels per acre, while the best producing variety of winter wheat has yielded 41.70 bushels per acre. The spring durum wheat is a dry-land wheat and is fairly well adapted for growing in the central and western portions of the State, but cannot be recommended for Eastern Kansas.

A TRIAL OF VARIETIES OF OATS.

The variety trial of oats in 1904 was conducted in a field which had grown cow-peas and soy-beans in 1903. The field was plowed early in March, after a very dry winter, but a rain of 0.22 inches was received just before seeding time (March 10), and the seed-bed was put into fairly good condition. A Bement weeder was used on all the plots March 30, just before the oats came up. The thin stands secured were perhaps due in part to the soil conditions, but more largely to the heavy frosts of April 1 and 2, which apparently killed many of the young plants. No rain was received after seeding until April 25, and this fact, with the rather dry condition of the soil at the time of seeding, doubtless

accounts for the small growth made and the small number of tillers produced. The yields secured of all varieties were very small, as shown in table IX.

In 1905 this experiment was conducted upon a plot which had grown a large crop of ensilage corn in 1904, and a light coat of eight to ten loads of manure per acre was applied in the fall before plowing for the oats. The oats were seeded March 22 on a well-prepared seed-bed. Good stands were secured and all the varieties made a vigorous growth throughout the season.

In 1906 the varieties of oats were seeded on a plot which was planted to corn in 1904 and 1905. The land was not plowed, but prepared for seeding by the use of the disc and smoothing harrows. The oats were seeded March 31. Good stands were secured of all varieties, but as only 3.18 inches of rain (all in small showers) was re-

ceived between April 17 and June 18 the oats did not make a satisfactory growth; the grain stooled poorly, the straw was very short, and the heads were small and not well filled. The results of these several trials are given in table IX. The description is for the 1905 crop.

In 1904 and in 1906 the early maturing varieties of oats made larger yields than the late varieties, but in 1905, a season which was especially favorable for oats, the larger growing, later maturing varieties commonly grown in the Northern States produced slightly larger yields than the early maturing varieties. The season of 1905, however, was probably a more exceptional one than those of 1903, 1904, and 1906, and the early maturing varieties of oats, as well as the practise of early seeding, should doubtless be recommended for Kansas conditions.

The highest average yield for the four years during which these varieties have been tested, 43.24 bushels per acre, was produced by the Sixty-day oats, and the second highest yield, 42.11 bushels per acre, by the Kherson oats, two of the earliest maturing varieties of oats grown at this station. These varieties are very similar (if they were not originally the same) and were imported from Russia, the Kherson by the Nebraska Experiment Station in 1899 and the Sixty-day by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1900. The Red Texas oats commonly grown in the South and Southwest ranked third, with an average yield of 40.44 bushels per acre. Of the Northern-grown oats the Silvermine has given the largest average yield, 37.81 bushels per acre, ranking fourth in order of yields as compared with the other varieties.

As an average for two trials, 1905 and 1906, the varieties producing the highest yields were the Red Texas, 54.37 bushels; Silvermine, 52.18 bushels; White Tartar, 51.97 bushels; Danish, 48.03 bushels; Kherson, 47.27 bushels; Sixty-day, 46.75 bushels; Minnesota No. 202, 46.57 bushels; and Swedish Select, 45.16 bushels per acre, respectively. The season of 1905 was especially favorable for the production of oats.

This strain of the Red Texas oats which has given the largest yield for two seasons, and which stands third in order of yield for the four-years' trial, has been grown at the station for four years and has seemed to improve rather than to deteriorate in quality and yield. Oats are not considered well adapted for growing in this State. It is the general experience that oats soon "run out" in Kansas, and farmers consider it necessary to secure new seed every two or three years. The trials at this station, however, indicate that it is not only possible to maintain the quality and yield of oats, but also to even improve them by good culture and by sowing only the best grade of seed. In 1905, Red Texas oats, secured directly from the Oklahoma Experiment Station, yielded 53.49 bushels, while our home-grown variety (No. 10) yielded 63.88 bushels per acre. Two other samples of the Red Texas oats were planted the same season, one being secured from the Fielding Seed Company, of Manhattan, the other from F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kan. These samples yielded 56.49 bushels and 61.15 bushels per acre, respectively. It was true, also, in 1904 that the home-grown Red Texas oats outyielded the new seed of that variety which was secured from Barteldes. Some trials have been made, also, in comparing the yield of home-grown seed of Kherson and Sixty-day oats with seed of these varieties secured from the Nebraska Experiment Station. The results of these tests, however, are conflicting, although the average yields for the two seasons, 1905 and 1906, slightly favor the home-grown seed.

Our methods of culture in growing these oats have already been described. The seed oats are fanned and graded and all the light oats are removed, so that only good, sound seed is sown from year to year. The fact that the oats have been gradually improved the longer we have grown them may be credited to the grading of the seed.



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Painting for appearance is undoubtedly worth what it costs when you want to sell; whether it is worth what it costs when you don't want to sell depends upon the paint you use.

Poor paint is for temporary appearance only. Pure White Lead Paint is for lasting appearance and for protection. It saves repairs and replacements costing many times the paint investment.

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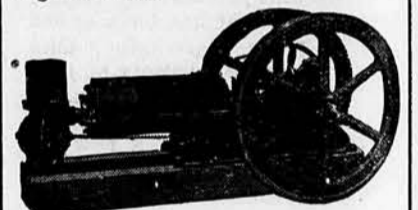
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50 to 75 bushels per acre. Varieties we offer are superior quality, hardest, and out yield any other varieties known. KHARKOV, the greatest producer in existence. If you want to greatly increase your yields of wheat, write for our valuable wheat booklet. It names low prices on Wheat, Rye, Timothy and all Seeds. A. A. BERRY SEED CO., Box 105, Clarinda, Ia.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

The Malakoff is a hard red winter wheat. Address **OSCAR DUEHN, Clements, Kans.**

In table IX the records are given only for those varieties which have been tested for two years or more and which have proved worthy of further trial. A number of other varieties have been grown one or two years, and discarded, because of low yields and inferior quality of grain. Among these varieties may be mentioned the following: Archangel, Black Beauty, Morganfeller, Silberman White, Black Tartarian, Calgary Gray, Michigan Wonder, Czar of Russia, Canadian Giant, European Hulless, and North Finnish Black. Several of these varieties were grown in 1903 and their yields are reported in bulletin No. 123. The varieties grown for the first time in 1906 were the Sensation, Moyer, Leonard, and Hennessy varieties. None of these varieties appear to be extra yielders.

A TRIAL OF VARIETIES OF BARLEY.

The variety tests of barley in 1904 and in 1906 were conducted on the same plots as the variety tests of oats, and the previous cropping, preparation of seed-bed and other conditions were the same as already described for oats. In 1905 this experiment was conducted on a plot which had been planted to cow-peas in 1903 and 1904. The land was fall plowed and a good seed-bed was prepared in the spring by the use of the Acme and smoothing harrows. The barley was seeded March 24. Good stands were secured of all varieties, but the season did not appear to be as favorable for the barley as for the oats, and only medium yields were secured.

During the four seasons in which these varieties have been tested the Common Six-rowed barley made the largest average yield, 30.94 bushels per acre, the Bonanza and the Mansury ranking second and third, with yields of 28.97 and 28.80 bushels per acre, respectively. The beardless varieties of barley, which are often demanded by the farmers on account of the beardless character, have made smaller yields with a poorer grade of grain than the above-mentioned varieties which belong to the six-rowed bearded type. It is possible that the yield and quality of the beardless barley may be improved by breeding, but for the present some of the best producing of the six-rowed beardless varieties should be used for planting in this State.

The hulless barley, though it may have some advantages over other types in feeding value, has produced such relatively low yields that it cannot be recommended for general planting. Although the grain of hulless barley weighs 60 pounds to the bushel, the yields as reported in table X have been figured upon a basis of 48 pounds to the bushel, to make them more readily

comparable to the yields of other varieties. Several varieties of the beardless and hulless types of barley have been tested, but the yields of only the better producing varieties are reported in table X. Varieties which have been tested and discarded as: McEwan's Hulless, Hammond's Colossal Champion Beardless, Beldi (U. S. No. 190), Tell (U. S. No. 194), U. S. No. 265 and U. S. No. 264.

(To Be Continued.)

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Size is of no account unless the condition is satisfactory.

Handle horses that are subject to colic with the utmost care.

There is a waste of food in the mere living of any animal.

The right kind of care will add materially to the value of any horse.

Profit depends as much on the cost of production as on the selling price.

The good square walk as a gait for a farm horse is the most valuable of any.

The rotation of crops does not call for more plowing but less, and more stirring of the soil.

The difference between a good and inferior care-taker is everything in the matter of success or failure in cattle-feeding.

In nearly all cases the offspring of immature, undeveloped animals is inferior to that of mature and full-grown parents.

It is the surplus or increase of price above the cost of production that adds to the prosperity of the people.

Where the pungent smell of ammonia is noticed as escaping from the manure it may be taken as an indication of loss.

Pull the collars away from the shoulders while resting the horses in the field, so that the air can pass freely between the collars and the shoulders.

It is impossible to feed with profitable results cattle that have been stunted and ill fed in the earlier part of their lives.

To make farming most profitable, each item, whether it be hogs, sheep, cows, poultry, or the garden should be managed so as to show a profit.

In feeding fattening cattle they should be kept quiet and comfortable in order that they may eat heartily, digest their food well, and take on pounds.

It takes a certain amount of feed and care to keep even and the profits, if there are any, are to be obtained only by extra feeding.

With the work teams select the feed with a view to quality, the less the bulk the better, so that the strengthening qualities are contained in the food.



That is just where Amatite roofing should be—on top of all your buildings, keeping them free from leaks year after year.

For all-around service and durability, it is unapproached by any other. It is built of materials that have been tried and tested under every possible weather condition;—each part is tested—the whole is tested before it goes to you.

Is that done with shingles, tin or ordinary ready roofings? How many bad shingles do you find in a bundle? How often do you have to paint or coat the smooth ready roofings to keep them tight? Think

about these things—and when you need a new roof, you'll buy Amatite—the roofing with a real mineral surface, which does away with painting and repairs.

When you once cover your buildings with Amatite, you have no further trouble or expense.

Any one can lay it—no skilled labor required.

FREE SAMPLE

Let us send you a Free Sample and you'll see at once how much better it is than the ordinary roofing. A postal card will bring it.

Address nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Boston, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, New Orleans, Allegheny, London, Eng.



The seed is the beginning of the plant and with the plant as with many other things it is of very great importance to have a good start.

If meadows must be pastured in the summer or fall, the limit should be a good deal short of close grazing, otherwise the crop next year will be short.

One of the best checks on weeds is to keep the land occupied all the time with some crop and not give them a chance to creep in and mature a seed crop.

There are gluttons among horses as well as among men and when a horse has a tendency to eat more than he can properly digest he should be prevented from doing so by limiting his rations.

Do you want to make a nice bunch of money without interfering with your regular business? If so, it may be that there is an opportunity waiting you as special representative of THE KANSAS FARMER in your locality. We pay cash. Just write us about this matter.

Ignorance is not bliss, but blisters.

Grow ALFALFA AND CLOVER

A valuable crop if seed is saved. Write us and learn what successful growers have to say about raising Clover and Alfalfa SEED. We are the only manufacturers of special seed saving machinery for this purpose. Address

BIRDSSELL MFG. CO. South Bend, Indiana

THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING MACHINERY

in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

When writing our advertisers please mention The Kansas Farmer.

Table IX—Varieties of Oats.

Bulletin No.	Name	Where from	When received	Days to mature	Av. No. of tillers per plant	Av. height at maturity, in.	Rust resistance, per cent	Smut resistance, per cent	Stiffness of straw, per ct.	Weight per bu.	Grade	Straw, yield per acre, 1906, tons	Grain, yield per acre, 1906, bu.	Grain, yield per acre, 1904, bu.	Grain, yield per acre, 1905, bu.	Grain, av. yield per acre, 1904, 1905, 1906, bushels.
1	Sixty Day	North Dakota Expt. Station	1903	92	0.6	34	85	70	93	29.0	No. 2	0.86	60.87	25.96	32.63	43.24
2	Minnesota No. 203	North Dakota Expt. Station	1903	100	1.6	34	90	75	92	33.0	No. 1	1.53	55.71	13.98	37.42	33.70
3	Tartarian	North Dakota Expt. Station	1903	104	0.8	34	85	70	95	33.0	No. 1	1.16	47.94	19.13	32.86	32.46
4	Kherson	Nebraska Experiment Station	1903	94	0.8	31	88	70	95	32.0	No. 1	0.83	59.60	27.21	34.94	42.11
5	Red Texas	F. Barteldes & Co.	1903	97	1.2	30	85	98	93	33.5	No. 2	1.09	63.88	15.24	44.75	40.44
6	Early Champion	Iowa Seed Co.	1903	94	0.1	36	92	60	90	34.0	No. 1	0.96	40.94	22.81	27.94	30.97
7	Silvermine	Iowa Seed Co.	1903	98	0.1	35	83	75	85	36.5	No. 1	1.31	58.04	18.87	46.31	37.81
8	Burt	McPherson Branch Station	1904	85	1.5	31	94	95	95	29.0	No. 2	1.10	42.75	...	30.10	...
9	Irish Victor	Iowa Seed Co.	1904	98	0.5	33	88	78	75	33.0	No. 1	1.12	46.90	14.46	40.44	...
10	White Russian	F. Barteldes & Co.	1904	103	0.8	33	90	70	88	34.5	No. 1	1.14	47.94	17.90	33.54	...
11	Schoenen	F. Barteldes & Co.	1904	108	0.7	33	92	83	90	32.5	No. 1	1.22	49.49	17.90	23.90	...
12	Swedish Select	D. A. Wallace, Mora, Minn.	1905	97	0.2	37	83	83	85	36.5	No. 1	1.27	52.89	...	37.42	...
13	Swedish Select	Hays Branch Station	1905	97	0.4	35	88	80	85	35.0	No. 1	1.00	45.66	...	40.84	...
14	Dun	United States Dept. of Ag.	1905	106	2.8	38	90	90	88	33.0	No. 1	1.22	47.94	...	20.91	...
15	Black Tartar	United States Dept. of Ag.	1905	106	4.3	38	92	98	83	29.5	No. 2	2.30	58.45	...	18.73	...
16	Canadian	United States Dept. of Ag.	1905	94	0.2	41	88	85	85	33.0	No. 1	1.46	59.09	...	33.28	...
17	White Tartar	United States Dept. of Ag.	1905	107	0.6	41	90	93	85	33.0	No. 1	1.63	76.14	...	27.80	...
18	Sparrowbill	United States Dept. of Ag.	1905	98	0.2	41	92	92	85	34.0	No. 1	1.20	55.06	...	29.30	...
19	Danish	United States Dept. of Ag.	1905	98	0.6	39	90	87	85	33.0	No. 2	1.01	57.24	...	40.21	...
20	Lincoln	United States Dept. of Ag.	1905	95	1.8	38	90	80	85	32.5	No. 1	0.60	50.53	...	35.52	...
21	Schattloff	Oklahoma Experiment Station	1905	95	0.7	37	88	72	82	36.0	No. 1	1.29	42.78	...	28.26	...
22	Stavropol	Stavropol Expt. Sta., Russia	1905	97	1.0	37	98	72	90	32.0	No. 1	1.49	52.89	...	33.43	...

Table X—Varieties of Barley.

Bulletin No.	Name of variety.	Type.	Where from.	Date received	Days to mature	Av. No. of tillers per plant	Av. height at maturity, in.	Rust resistance, per cent	Smut resistance, per cent	Stiffness of straw, per ct.	Weight per bushel, lbs.	Straw, yield per acre, 1906, tons	Grain, yield per acre, 1906, bu.	Grain, yield per acre, 1904, bu.	Grain, yield per acre, 1905, bu.	Grain, av. yield 1904, 1905, 1906, bushels.
1	Mansury	B. 6-rowed	F. Barteldes & Co.	1903	90	0.0	33	90	90	90	43.0	1.27	42.32	30.46	12.93	28.80
2	Mandcheuri	B. 6-rowed	North Dakota Expt. Station	1903	90	0.0	32	90	90	87	44.0	1.23	38.74	25.75	12.71	27.30
3	2-rowed Mandcheuri	B. 2-rowed	North Dakota Expt. Station	1903	95	2.5	33	88	100	88	45.0	1.66	30.42	14.84	10.26	20.88
4	Common	B. 6-rowed	F. Barteldes & Co.	1903	90	0.5	31	90	100	85	40.0	1.06	46.55	26.92	16.39	30.94
5	Bonanza	B. 6-rowed	Hammond Seed Co.	1903	91	0.0	22	88	80	87	44.0	1.13	42.89	27.43	12.56	28.97
6	Black Hulless	B. H. 6-rowed	Farmer Seed Co.	1903	90	0.5	31	92	100	85	60.5	1.05	32.75	19.89	14.40	22.26
7	Success Beardless	A. 6-rowed	Farmer Seed Co.	1903	91	0.0	38	85	100	95	41.0	1.19	35.22	28.28	14.16	26.42
8	White Hulless	A. H. 6-rowed	F. Barteldes & Co.	1903	90	1.5	30	95	90	75	58.0	1.14	33.92	9.56	10.63	18.00
9	6-rowed Ellis	B. 6-rowed	Hays Branch Station	1905	91	0.8	29	92	70	90	41.0	1.10	43.06	...	13.63	...
10	Hanna	B. 6-rowed	Hays Branch Station	1905	93	2.7	28	95	82	90	45.0	1.03	34.25	...	11.18	...
11	White, U. S. No. 195	B. 6-rowed	Hays Branch Station	1905	90	1.5	22	90	100	80	46.5	0.91	39.57	...	15.32	...
12	U. S. No. 7969	B. 6-rowed	McPherson Branch Station	1905	90	1.0	25	92	98	85	47.5	1.01	47.72	...	15.92	...
13	Stavropol	B. 6-rowed	Stavropol Expt. Sta., Russia	1905	90	0.3	34	92	100	78	45.0	1.25	37.54	...	18.68	...

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Summer Day.

Ere the rays of the golden god,
From behind the eastern hills,
Shine forth to make the fragrance
sweet
Of wild rose and daffodils,
Round yon hill o'er the dale,
Village bells in the vale,
Sound their clear notes on the air
Waking nature back to care,
Then harken you! then heed ye all!
The new born day and morning call.
Fairy bronzed streams then flood the
mead—
Then Flora bows her jeweled head.
The swain goes forth into the fields
Again to aid the harvest yields.
Dinner time comes with noonday heat,
The children run the men to meet.
Eve then comes; the day grows old.
Adventures of the day are told.
Twinkling cow bells in valley shades,
Rippling laughter of village maids,
Shadows fall o'er dale on the hill,
Then glows he full and all is still.

—Abe Mountz.

Whatever Is—Is Best.

I know as my life grows older
And mine eyes have clearer sight,
That under each rank wrong, some-
where,
There lies the root of right;
That each sorrow has its purpose,
By the sorrowing oft unguessed,
But, as sure as the sun begins morning,
Whatever is—is best.

I know that each sinful action,
As sure as the night brings shade,
Is somewhere, some time punished;
Though the hour be long delayed;
I know that the soul is aided,
Sometimes, by the heart's unrest,
And to grow means often to suffer,
But, whatever is—is best.

I know there is no error
In the Great Supernal Plan,
And all things work together
For the final good of man,
And I know, when my soul speeds on-
ward
In its grand eternal quest,
I shall cry, as I look back earthward,
"Whatever is—is best."

—Ella Wheeler Willcox.

Judge Not.

I have heard a story sometime,
somewhere, of a man who had a bed
of just the length he thought was
right and he wanted to put every one
upon it and make him fit it. If one
happened to be shorter than the bed,
he stretched him out to the length of
it, if he were too long, he chopped him
off. We find people, many of them,
who are continually measuring every
one by the same rule; and that rule
is human nature, human nature as
they see it and experience it. More-
over, the viewpoint of such does not
command a very wide expanse. Hu-
man nature is so varied and different.
There are types of every description
and as they vary and differ one from
another in appearance, so, also, they
are unlike one from another in their
natures, health, temperament, dispo-
sition, and environment, and it is as
unkind, if not as cruel, to judge all
persons by your standard and try to
make them over according to your
idea as in the case of the man and his
bed. It is because of this that we
lack in charity and with sympathy one
for another.

That neighbor of yours—she does
not accomplish as much work as you
do; her children go apparently un-
cared for; she takes a nap every day
while there are many things undone;
and her husband labors from morning
till night in the field. But judge not.
You do not know all the conditions
in her life—the physical ills and
crosses that are hers. To be sure, she
looks well and never complains. But
you can not even judge by the looks;
they are sometimes deceiving. She
may be too modest and well-bred to
speak of her ailment. Perhaps she is
doing her best and under her circum-
stances is acting wisely. Perhaps if
she tried to cope with you she would
make a failure of it, incur a doctor's
bill, and incapacitate herself for all
the duties of wife and mother. Do
not think her lazy and shiftless. Be
charitable. It may be one of her
trials to know that she can not be all
that is required of her and your sym-
pathy and love may make it easier for
her to endure her trials.

You who are always calm, even-
tempered, and mild, be charitable to
the one who sometimes loses his tem-

per. You do not know the conflicts
he has had to overcome this, his
greatest weakness. You do not know
of the nights of sleeplessness and re-
morse he has experienced in conse-
quence of it, and if you had a peep
into his past life you might see that
in his youth he was left without a
mother and "just grown" without
discipline or care, and, having by na-
ture a high temper, he came to man-
hood with it uncontrolled and almost
ungovernable. You can not measure
him by yourself. You can not under-
stand why he uses up so much energy
in a passion which only exhausts his
vital powers, that might be applied to
something that would make himself
and the world better and happier. To
you it looks easy to avoid such out-
bursts of passion, but that is because
you have never had that particular
temptation. Perhaps he has fought
harder over this one failing than you
have over all of yours put together.
Who, then, deserves the most credit?

Children are sometimes misjudged
by grown ups. Too much is often ex-
pected of them, and they are many
times not understood. It is wise for
parents to put themselves in the
child's place when trying to correct a
fault or settle a difficulty, and look at
the thing from his point of view. If
parents did this they might be more
charitable in their judgment and save
themselves unnecessary anxiety for
the future of the child. Often the
child needs sympathy rather than pun-
ishment. It is too true that our sym-
pathies and interests are controlled by
the experiences in our own lives. The
man who has never been sick except
to have bad headaches, feels very
sorry for his wife when suffering from
headache, but fails to see any reason
for complaint from backache and may
think it a notion. One who thrives
on a milk diet can not understand
why his fellow laborer will not use it,
ignorant, perhaps, of the fact that
milk to some people is poison.

The world would be much happier
if each one would be content to live
his own life in his own way as best
lack in charity and in sympathy one
likewise.

Prices of Eatables.

T. L. BARNES, TOPEKA.

By special request I have prepared
carefully a comparison of prices paid
during the past forty, thirty, twenty,
and ten years and to-day; also a lit-
tle item of interest regarding prices
paid during the Civil War in the
South owing to the very unsettled
financial condition then existing.

Prices	40 yrs. ago	30 yrs. ago	20 yrs. ago	10 yrs. ago	Now
Beef loins, lb.	\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.14	\$0.25 up
Beef roast, lb.	.08	.08	.08	.10	.16 up
Pork loins, lb.	.06	.06	.06-08	.10	.15 up
Pork spare ribs, lb.	.02	.03	.04	.05	.12½ up
Pork tenderloin, lb.	.04	.05	.06	.12	.25 up
Pork sausage, lb.	.05	.05	.06	.12	.25 up
Ham, lb.	.06	.06	.06-08	.08-12½	.22 up
Bacon, lb.	.08	.10	.10	.15	.22-35
Side meat, lb.	.05	.05	.06	.08	.15-18
Mutton chops, etc., lb.	.06	.06	.10	.15	.25-35
Turkeys, lb.	.05	.06	.06	.10	.18-25
Ducks, lb.	.06	.06	.06	.08	.18-25
Spring chickens, doz.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	3.00-6.00
Quail, doz.	.75	.75	1.00	1.50	3.50-5.50
Wild ducks, doz.	1.25	1.25	1.50	2.50	6.00
Spring lambs, each	...	...	...	...	5.50-6.50

The advance in rents in the past
ten years shows an increase of from
40 to 70 per cent. The increase in the
cost of help has been 50 to 200 per
cent. The increase in the cost of fuel
has been 100 to 150 per cent for coal
and 100 to 150 per cent for wood. The
advance in the cost of sugar has been
from 3½ cents to 6 to 10 cents a
pound.

QUININE WAS \$1,700 AN OUNCE AND
FLOUR \$300 A BARREL.

In 1865 an ounce of quinine could
not be purchased for less than \$1,700
confederate money, in the South.
Provisions were simply enormous in
price. Here are just a few instances:
In February a ham weighing fifty
pounds sold for exactly \$250, or at the
rate of \$5 a pound. Flour was at \$300
a barrel.

Fresh fish retailed all over at \$5 a

pound and ordinary meal was at \$50
a bushel. Those who lived in board-
ing houses paid from \$200 to \$300 a
month. White beans retailed at \$75
a bushel. Tea went for anything from
\$20 a pound to \$60, and coffee in a
like ratio.

The most ordinary brown sugar was
sold for \$10 a pound. Ordinary adam-
antine candles were sold for \$10 a
pound. In a cafe breakfast was ordi-
narily \$10. In April sugar went to
\$900 a barrel and articles of wearing
apparel sold, coats at \$350, trousers at
\$100, and boots at \$250.

Butter was \$15 a pound. Potatoes
went for \$2 a quart. Tomatoes of the
size of a walnut sold for \$20 a dozen.
Chickens varied from \$35 to \$50 a
pair.

The prices on the bill of fare of the
Richmond restaurant in January, 1864,
were: Soup, \$1.50; bread and butter,
\$1.50; roast beef, a plate, \$3; boiled
eggs, \$2; ham and eggs, \$3.50; rock
fish, a plate, \$5; fried oysters, a plate,
\$5; raw oysters, \$3; fresh milk, a
glass, \$2; coffee, a cup, \$2; tea, a
cup, \$2.

These figures are taken from vari-
ous sources and have the virtue of ac-
curacy, if nothing else. Always was
present the fear of famine, and time
and time again did the soldiers donate
a portion of their rations, taken from
their apportionment in the field, to
relieve the pressing necessities.

The shrinkage of confederate cur-
rency was, of course, responsible, and
some idea may be gathered from a
story that went the round at the time.
A soldier galloped along the country
road and a farmer leaning over a
fence admired the animal. He called
to the trooper, offering to buy the
horse:

"Give you \$30,000 for him, Johnny,"
he said.

"Not much, old man, I just paid
\$15,000 to have him shod," was the re-
ply.

Calf liver, beef liver, hearts,
tongues, sweet-breads, pig feet, calf
heads, brains, feet, etc., were former-
ly given away.

To-day—	
Calf liver, lb.	\$0.35
Beef liver, lb.	.20
Tongues, lb.	.15-20
Hearts, lb.	.12½
Calf sweet-breads, lb.	.75
Beef sweet-breads, lb.	.35-50
Pig feet, doz.	.60
Calf heads, each.	.75
Calf feet, set 4.	.50
Brains, lb.	.25
Watermelons, each, or 5c lb.	.10-50
Cantaloups, each.	.05-40
Cabbage, lb.	.04½-10
Cheese, lb.	.06-25
Onions, bu.	.75-2.60
Cucumbers, doz.	.15-75
Apples, bu.	.10-3.00
Tomatoes, bu.	.15-3.00
Cornmeal, 25-lb sack.	.15-50
Milk, gal.	.18-40
Cream, gal.	.65-1.50
Corn, bu.	.10-60
Oats, bu.	.12-50
Fish inc. 10 yrs. per ct.	.75-125

Sun-Cooked Preserves.

It is not a new thing to finish up
jelly that is not sufficiently cooked by

Prices	40 yrs. ago	30 yrs. ago	20 yrs. ago	10 yrs. ago	Now
Beef loins, lb.	\$0.08	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.14	\$0.25 up
Beef roast, lb.	.08	.08	.08	.10	.16 up
Pork loins, lb.	.06	.06	.06-08	.10	.15 up
Pork spare ribs, lb.	.02	.03	.04	.05	.12½ up
Pork tenderloin, lb.	.04	.05	.06	.12	.25 up
Pork sausage, lb.	.05	.05	.06	.12	.25 up
Ham, lb.	.06	.06	.06-08	.08-12½	.22 up
Bacon, lb.	.08	.10	.10	.15	.22-35
Side meat, lb.	.05	.05	.06	.08	.15-18
Mutton chops, etc., lb.	.06	.06	.10	.15	.25-35
Turkeys, lb.	.05	.06	.06	.10	.18-25
Ducks, lb.	.06	.06	.06	.08	.18-25
Spring chickens, doz.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.50	3.00-6.00
Quail, doz.	.75	.75	1.00	1.50	3.50-5.50
Wild ducks, doz.	1.25	1.25	1.50	2.50	6.00
Spring lambs, each	...	...	...	...	5.50-6.50

setting it in the sun a few days, but
Emma Paddock, in the Circle, tells
how preserves may be made by cook-
ing in the sun:

"Sun-cooked preserves are among
the most delicious of all preserved
fruits, though not so generally known
among Americans. The sun brings
out all the fresh individual flavor of
the fruit, particularly strawberries,
currants, cherries, blackberries, logan-
berries, Tokay grapes, and figs.
Peaches, pears, and plums have not
juice enough in themselves. Cooked
according to the following rule for
Barle-Duc, the fruits will retain their
native flavor: To every pound of
fruit, measured before pitting or seed-
ing, allow a scant pound of sugar or
even less in the case of particularly
sweet fruits. Strawberries, for in-
stances, should have a much scantier

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proportion of sugar than currants or sour cherries. Prepare the fruit at night, hulling the berries, pitting the cherries, stemming the currants, or cutting out the two seeds of the Tokays, as the case may be, and taking care to preserve every drop of the juice. Have ready hot platters or deep plates, and have the sugar heated in the oven, taking care not to let it melt or color. Spread a thin layer of the hot sugar over the bottom of the dish, then a layer of the fruit, and lastly another layer of sugar. By morning a thick sirup will have formed. This is drained off into the preserving-kettle and allowed to cook slowly for ten minutes, skimming if necessary. At the end of this time, put in the fruit, and cook until it just comes to a boil. Now skim out the fruit, spread fruit and sirup on broad platters, and set in the hot sun, covering with panes of window-glass. As the sun disappears in one place, move the fruit to another where it can have the full benefit of the sun's rays until rich and thick. Put in jelly-glasses, and cover with circles of writing-paper greased with butter. Put up in this way, the fruit retains its natural color and flavor, while it is really very little trouble to do."

How Lydia Entertained Her Grandmother.

Lydia's grandmother had come to make her a visit. Lydia was a little upset, to tell the truth, for it was just in berrytime.

"Not but what I am delighted to see you, grandmother," she said, as she untied the old lady's bonnet-strings and kissed her smiling face, "but I am afraid our city berries and vegetables will seem rather stale to you."

"I haven't come for what I can get to eat, child. I've come to see you," was the reply.

Lydia was obliged to let this answer satisfy her, although she would much rather have entertained her grandmother in the winter.

"Let me see—I'll have a berry pudding to-day, and to-morrow I'll make a berry pie," she ruminated. "Grandmother shall not miss home food if I can help it, and I've heard her say that she just revels in huckleberries as long as they last."

The first week of Grandmother Allen's visit might safely have been called a berry week. There was berry cake for breakfast, berry pudding for dinner, and berry pie or berry sauce for supper, until, one day, Jack remarked that he thought it was about time for a change of menu. Lydia's face grew anxious.

"But, Jack, I don't want grandmother to get homesick. She just lives on berries at home, you know."

"Perhaps she might enjoy a change when she is visiting," ventured Jack, noting that most of the pie remained untasted upon the old lady's plate.

Lydia's eyes followed her husband's.

"Is that so, grandmother?" she asked. Grandmother looked embarrassed, as she rather hesitatingly answered, "To tell the truth, dearie, I am a little tired of cakes and pies and puddings, but if you will let me have a bowl of berries and milk instead, I think I'd relish it."

Lydia sprang to her feet. "O grandmother, why have I never thought of it?" she exclaimed.

In an instant she was miles away in grandmother's cozy kitchen, eating berries and milk out of a blue-and-white bowl at a little fall-table, which let down from the side of the house, and her grandmother was seated opposite with a bowl just like hers, and both were helping themselves liberally from a large dish of berries that stood between them.

The next day Jack was treated to a change of menu. It had been a hot day. The table did not groan beneath a load of luxuries—or dishes. Three blue-and-white plates held bowls to match, and a large bowl in the center, full of huckleberries, with a bunch of sweet fern and bayberry branches on either side, completed the simple arrangement.

"I feel like a boy again, out on the huckleberry hills," said Jack, refilling his bowl.

"I feel like the girl who spent her vacations with grandmother, and who

ate her supper just as we are doing," said Lydia, reaching for the milk-pitcher.

Grandmother smiled contentedly, as she looked from one to the other, and said, "And I feel as if I were at home." —Helen M. Richardson, in Christian Advocate.

Scheme for Economy.

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The Young Folks

A Cruel Fate.

Miss Polliwog Tadpole lived in a pond;
(A dainty maid was Polly.)
While nearby dwelt a Minnow fond;
(Though somewhat melancholy.)
With all the strength of his warm
young soul,
The Minnow loved the fair Tadpole.
But, alas, for the ways of a cruel fate!
Two happy hearts must separate;
For Miss Tadpole must go to a distant
bog.

(A boarding-school for Polliwogs)
That her sweet voice she might culti-
vate.

The Minnow wept as she swam away;
(How could the youth feel jolly?)
But the maiden affected spirits gay—
(Most sensible Miss Polly!)
And cried, "though I go for the sake of
art,

Behind me I leave my loving heart;
And when I come back in the early
spring,

Why, then, you may buy the wedding
ring."

The Minnow vowed he would faithful
be—

But alas, for man's fidelity!
When the maiden returned in the blos-
soming spring,

He would not buy the wedding ring.
For, instead of a dainty Polliwog,
His love came back a big green frog—
With a voice—Oh, a voice that would
saw a log.

—Katharine C. Wheeler, in *Pets and
Animals*.

The Doings of the H. S.'s.

GRACE S. HOWELL.

(Continued.)

CHAPTER II—THE H. S.'s ORGANIZE.

The girls met at my house and
mama helped us organize. You see
we country children have a much long-
er vacation than town children. Our
school was out the last of April and
would begin again the following Sep-
tember. We decided to meet every
two weeks at the homes of the club
members beginning with the president.
There were six of us, Mae and Della
Dixon, Mattie and Verna Dayton, Elsie
Jones, and myself, Minnie Martin.

We elected May Dixon presi-
dent, Elsie Jones vice president, Mat-
tie Dayton treasurer, with Della Dixon
as assistant, and I was elected secre-
tary with Verna Dayton as assistant.
Of course there wasn't much need of
an assistant treasurer and secretary;
but mama and I had thought it would
be pleasanter, as there were only six
of us, for each one to hold an office.
Della's sharp little eyes saw through
the scheme right away though, and she
said with a toss:

"Oh, I know you just gave Verna and
me an office so we wouldn't be mad.
But we don't care, do we Verna?"

And Verna shook her curls and
smiled, showing those blessed dimples.
Wish I had dimples like hers.

Though we six were always more or
less together we were really paired
into special chums. Della and Verna
were younger than the rest of us by
two years. They were the madcaps.
Though right there their dispositions
cease to have any similarity. Della
was a mite of a thing with a sharp
little tongue, that was always speak-
ing her mind. I suppose such people
have their use for they are apt to
bring one up short when one gets to
feeling rather more superior than the
occasion warrants. She was the most
generous little thing in the world and
would share her last bite with a friend,
and would rather die than go back on
one.

Verna's big gray eyes shone with
mischief and her dimples played hide
and seek constantly, but she had what
we call a sweet disposition, without
any of Della's tartness.

Mae—she was christened "May"—
and Mattie were quiet, though they,
too, were different. Reserved, perhaps,
would be the best term to apply to
Mae, and we dubbed her 'the princess,'
which I think she rather liked. Mattie
was the one we always took our trou-
bles to.

Elsie and I are altogether different.
Elsie is fat; I am lanky. Elsie is even-
tempered; I am fidgety. Perhaps my
disposition was best summed up by
grandpa when he said that I always
"act first then think afterward." And
this is the roll of the Happy Six Club,
or H. S.'s for short and here are our
constitution and by-laws:

CONSTITUTION. --

Article I. The name of this club
shall be the Happy Six.

Article II. The place of meeting
shall be the homes of the officers and
members in turn, beginning with the
president, then vice-president, secre-
tary, treasurer, assistant treasurer,
and assistant secretary.

Article III. The time of meeting
shall be the first and third Friday in
every month during vacation at 1
o'clock p. m., holding session until
5 p. m.

Article IV. The officer at whose
home the meeting shall be held shall
act as hostess. She shall prepare a
program and amusements and very
light refreshments.

Article V. Each hostess must have
her program in readiness at the pre-
vious meeting, thus giving each one
two weeks to prepare her part.

Article VI. The object of this club
shall be to promote social intercourse,
to teach how to receive and entertain
company, improve manners, and to do
good. (That last was Mattie's sugges-
tion.)

Article VII. Slang under any consid-
eration shall be strictly prohibited.

Article VIII. A fine of ten cents
(10c) shall be imposed by the president
for each and every violation of the
above rule.

BY-LAWS.

Article I. The president of the club
shall preside at all meetings. She
shall carry out the instructions of the
club.

Article II. In the absence of or in-
ability of the president to preside at
meetings or discharge other duties de-
volving upon her; it shall be the duty
of the vice-president to serve in her
stead.

Article III. It shall be the duty of
the secretary to record faithfully and
in full the transactions of all meetings.

Article IV. In case of absence of or
disability of the secretary it shall be
the duty of the assistant secretary to
serve in her stead.

Article V. It shall be the duty of the
treasurer to receive and disburse upon
order from the secretary, all moneys
of the club.

Article VI. In case of the absence of
or inability of the treasurer to perform
the duties devolving upon her it shall
be the duty of the assistant treasurer
to serve in her stead.

Article VII. The order of business of
the club shall be as follows: Singing,
reading of minutes of the last meet-
ing, rendering program, prepared
amusements, refreshments, adjourn-
ment.

(To be continued.)

The Power of Industry.

BY MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM A. BANCROFT, PRES-
IDENT OF THE BOSTON ELEVATED.

Nothing succeeds like industry,
joined with honesty. That may be ac-
cepted as a rule to which there are few
exceptions.

It is true, of course, that a young
man may have powerful relatives or
friends who can place him in an ad-
vantageous position, who can hold him
there, or obtain for him promotion in-
volving increased advantage and in-
come, and who under ordinary circum-
stances may insure him a high degree
of prosperity while they live or their
influence survives.

But if the extraordinary condition
arises, if that influence be withdrawn,
and the young man can be thrown sud-
denly upon his own mental and moral
resources, he may or may not fall. If
he has been supported entirely by the
influence to which he owed his original
good fortune, if he has not developed
qualities of decision, self-reliance, and
industry, he is likely to go to pieces.

The cases are not numerous in which
influence alone has been able to insure
a successful career for any man to the
very end, and the power of influence,
or pull, so called, bears no comparison
with that of push.

The young man with honesty, capa-
bility, and industry enjoys power of his
own, power that is developed and
strengthened with use or exercise. It
is impossible for any great enterprise
to exist without that kind of man, and
such a person always is in demand.

He may have some difficulty in ob-



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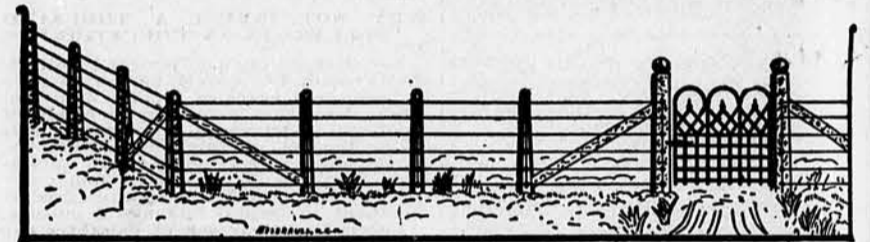
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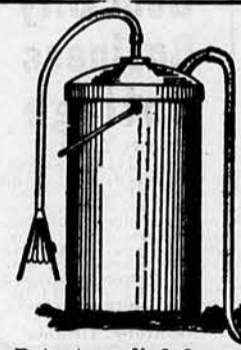
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MOBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.

taining the necessary start; he may have to do much toward creating his own opportunity.

The young man who has opportunity provided for him enjoys that much advantage; other things being equal, he may be said to enjoy a permanent opportunity. Influence is, therefore, a consideration of value not to be underestimated. But it is unreasonable to think that it can ever take the place of industry and enterprise.

The old Roman proverb had it that "labor conquers all things," labor being another name for industry. That is as true now as it ever was, and in a society like ours, under the institutions that we enjoy, it is truer than it ever was.

A man may "enjoy" a great deal of prosperity through "pull" alone, but through that alone he can accomplish little or nothing for his own real permanent good or for the good of the community. Push, or industry, is indispensable to progress. It is essential to the accomplishment of great and useful things.

If a young man contemplates a career in which he aspires to be useful, push, that is to say, industry, is the quality, along with honesty, which he must cultivate with the most earnest devotion. "Pull" is at best a precarious support to lean on.—Boston Globe.

The Little Ones

The Birthday That Didn't Count.

Now, dolly dear, you musn't think That you and I can play Together, as we used to do— I'm seven years old to-day!

And when a girl is seven, you know, It's time for her to be More like a grown-up lady; now, If I were only three—

Or four, perhaps, or even five— Then you and I might play; But now—why dolly, think of it! I'm seven years old to-day!

When I was six, what lovely times We used to have; dear me! I really think it's nicer to Be four, or five, or three—

Or anything, my dolly dear, Except—there, do not cry! I'm going to skip this birthday, and Be "grown-up" by and by.

—Farm Journal.

The Goose That Grew Big.

Polly Poppett went a-walking On a summer's day; Close upon her little heels Came her little goose on wheels All the way. Two more geosies came a-running After Polly's goose so cunning; Thought they saw a friend, you know— Geosies will be cheated so!

Polly Poppett out a-walking, Peaceful as could be, Heard a funny squaking sound, Turned her little head around— Mercy me! Who'd suppose that 'normous thing From a tiny toy could spring! Thought it was her goose, you know— Geosies will be cheated so!

—Margaret Johnson, in February St. Nicholas.

The Story of Mei Li.

"Two hands, ten fingers, made so strong To do the right and shun the wrong. So many things they may do well— What can you do with yours? pray tell."

I am going to tell the little ones about a little Chinese girl who was always busy and had to work all the time, and never play. If she was not tending one of the "many mouths" in the family, she was gathering fuel from the field with her brother, for even grass roots are lugged home in China for the oven. If there was nothing else to do there was the endless sewing. Mei Li had begun to sew as soon as she could guide a needle, and a big, coarse needle it was, too.

Her thread was also coarse, and in a large skein. Her thimble was a brass ring more than an inch wide, and she wore it between the first and second joints of the "thimble finger." Her first work was part of a shoe-sole. It was very hard to sew through several thicknesses of cloth and make the stitches perfectly even, but was a little girl to complain of the way shoe-soles had always been made?

One day Mei Li heard that a foreign lady had opened a school for the village girls where they could learn outlining on the grass-cloth and be paid for their work. She was among

the first to present herself with smiling face and cleaner hands than usual. She loved to use the shining "foreign" needle upon the fine, smooth cloth, and soon had several "cash" to give her father.

But O joy! the missionary not only taught them outlining, but to read, and sing Christian songs. Mei Li's father feared the children would be kidnapped, for some had said their bones were wanted to help build the railroad. But he made bold to say to the sweet-faced missionary, "Not that I think you would do it, but do any foreigners do it?" Then he looked admiringly at Mei Li and said, "She, a girl, can read!" Yes, Mei Li could read, and she proved so bright a scholar that her father finally yielded to the missionary's pleading and let his little daughter go to a Peking Girls' School, where she blossomed out into a Christian student, and then into a fine teacher.

Wronged.

"Now, look here," said Mr. Woppsleigh, addressing his ten-year-old son. "I'm going to make a few remarks to you and I want you to remember them. You're spending altogether too much money for candy and such trash and you've got to stop it."

"Look at your cousin Harry. There's a boy who is going to amount to something some day. He knows better than to hurry to the candy store or the ice cream works every time he gets a dime. He has learned the value of money. Do you know how much he has in the bank? His father told me this morning that he had saved up sixty-five dollars."

"And what have you done? By George, it's a shame! Here I've been paying you fifty cents a week for mowing the lawn, and I've given you money for pulling weeds and running errands, and I have no doubt that if we counted it up we'd find that you've been getting four dollars or five dollars a month all summer. If you had saved your money as Harry has saved his, you'd have a bigger bank account than he has. But what have you done? Spent every cent! You seem to be afraid that it'll burn a hole in your pocket if you don't rush away and squander it the minute you get a nickel. It's a shame the way you—"

"I don't, either, spend every cent I get," little Edward indignantly replied, "and I can't see why you always have to go and scold me the way you do for nothing. I guess Harry isn't the only one that saves money. Mother gave me a quarter for taking some cloth to the dressmaker yesterday afternoon and I've got four cents of it left! Blame it, you're always pickin' on me!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Commencement Exercises at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

The commencement exercises at Highland Park College were held later than those of most other colleges. The baccalaureate sermon was preached Sunday, July 28, by Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, of New York. The address to the graduates was delivered Thursday evening, August 1, by Dr. William J. Dawson, of London, England. Both of these addresses were masterful efforts. The speakers are both men of international reputation as orators and preachers and their addresses on these occasions were considered the best ever heard in Des Moines on similar occasions. The College Auditorium seats about fifteen hundred and at each service many people were turned away.

TWO HUNDRED NINETY-FIVE GRADUATES. There were two hundred and ninety-five graduates this year from all departments of the college. The year has been the most successful one in the history of the college. Twenty-one hundred and thirty-five students have been enrolled, representing thirty-two States and five foreign countries—Mexico, Canada, Japan, Denmark, and Germany.

ORDER OF COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES. The commencement exercises extended over a period of almost two weeks. Wednesday night, July 24, President and Mrs. O. H. Longwell gave a reception to the graduates, faculty, alumni, and visiting friends.

Thursday night the Normal College gave a graduating program. There were forty-three graduates in this department. The president of the class announced that every graduate had a good position for next year as teacher. Friday and Saturday evenings the anniversary exercises of the literary societies were held.

Sunday, as stated above, the baccalaureate exercises were held in the morning and in the evening just as the sun went down Vesper services were held on the college campus. This was an inspiring service. The beautiful campus of two acres was literally covered with graduates, students, and parents seated on the lawn.

On Monday evening the graduating

STOP WOMAN AND CONSIDER

First, that almost every operation in our hospitals, performed upon women, becomes necessary because of neglect of such symptoms as Backache, Irregularities, Displacements, Pain in the Side, Dragging Sensations, Dizziness and Sleeplessness.

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Third, 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 being published by special permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

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An Old and Well-tried Remedy

program of the College of Music was given in the college auditorium, and on Tuesday evening occurred the graduating exercises of the College of Oratory. The alumni dinner was served Wednesday evening, July 31, at the Chamberlain Hotel in the city. Plates were laid for one hundred and fifty guests. The occasion was made memorable by the enthusiasm expressed for the college by all the speakers. President Longwell closed the exercises by a short, inspiring address.

CLOSING EXERCISES. All degrees were conferred Thursday evening, August 1. As stated above, there were two hundred and ninety-five graduates. The occasion was one long to be remembered. It showed that Highland Park College had passed the stage of the small college with its trials and struggles and is now one of the great colleges of the country. The financial condition of the college was shown to be in splendid shape and many improvements are already in progress for the coming school year.

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Dairy Interests

Getting a Cow and Keeping Her.

BY W. F. M'SPARRAN.

[From a paper read before the 26th Annual Connecticut Dairymen's Association at Hartford.]

There are two main legitimate ways in which one may get cows—he may buy them or he may breed them. Of course there are cases in which cows are inherited and under such circumstances one may hold on to a poor cow longer than his good business judgment approves of, from sentimental considerations, but I have observed that the average man who inherits money finds no hardship in dispossessing himself of it and by the same token he might let the poor cows go.

Then again, sometimes we long-suffering farmers get a badly wintered cow or two with our wives when we marry. Those cows are usually stayers. That's getting a cow and keeping her with a vengeance, especially if the cow came from the wife's mother; and finally it has been known to happen that certain good wives in the land get a lot of outrageously poor cows along with an ordinary husband—a case of adding insults to injury.

The average dairyman is not as smart as he thinks he is and cannot tell a good cow or a bad one under all circumstances by looking at her, by pinching her hide, pulling her teats, and, with his hand, following the tortuous course of her milk veins to their end in the milk well.

Truth does not always lie at the bottom of a big milk well. It is possible for a well-bred cow to inherit a great many of the points that we have come to look for in a good dairy cow and still fail in her performance, for I think I state a fact that experienced breeders of cows will concede as beyond controversy, that into no breed of cows has man yet been able to so prepotently fix the habit of profitable milk giving that the tendency to the exercise of the habit may not be perverted or permanently arrested by the early injudicious care of the offspring as a calf and as a heifer and even on up into her cowhood. That is to say, a calf may be from an excellent dam and a great sire and be seriously spoiled in the making of her into a cow. Such a one might carry many marks which the judges of cows would look upon with favor and she still be a failure. Hence, I do not think any man is wise enough in cow lore to go forth into the market places of cows and make selections without drawing many blanks.

I can go out and buy pretty good looking cows, ones that my judgment tells me should give good accounts of themselves, and I sometimes in a pinch do buy such for fifty to sixty dollars, and almost every time I swear I will never do it again.

There are some things of which I do not keep a strict debit and credit account and raising calves to cows is one, but I strongly suspect that I cannot produce a good, well-grown heifer with her first calf for fifty or perhaps sixty dollars; but the expense comes gradually, and after a while one has a fine young cow, and does not always have the sixty dollars to buy one. Then the strong point is that if the calf has been bred right, with a good cow for its dam, and for its sire a bull descended from a line of dairy kings and queens, if the calf has been fed right and the heifer fed right and enough, and handled right, we can embrace the reasonable assurance that the calf will develop into a heifer and the heifer into a cow that will mature into a usefulness worthy of her inheritance.

Breeding good dairy animals is not yet an exact science. It is an evolutionary work in which the painstaking, patient, intelligent breeder is co-operating with nature for the production of the improved animals. And nature will not be hurried, so the work of a breeder is not the work of a few tentative matings, of animals, showing wonderful results in a few years. It is

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more nearly a life work for a man and one man's life so often so lamentably short for the length of the work.

For the encouragement of the new hand, I can unhesitatingly assure him that if he will "by the exercise of a good degree of intelligence" mate good cows of proven worth with their breed-mates, having, good pedigrees in all that the word means, feed and care for intelligently and follow up a systematic and scientific course of breeding to definite lines, keeping a cow, that being bred right should therefore be right, and of course carrying no visible objectionable physical deformity till she is a fully matured animal, and then uncompromisingly rejecting all that do not measure up to the standard, remembering always that continued, uninterrupted good feeding is the hand-maiden of good breeding, almost marvelous results towards the end of getting good cows can be accomplished in a few years.

Let it be remembered that as qualification of my going on record as thus absolutely promising these good results, the use of pure-bred animals is a presupposed condition; for by such mating of pure blood only can we have any assurance of the definite character of results. If we cross breeds or use grades on grades we are working entirely at random and doing uselessly over again the primary work the first

improvers did generation upon generation ago.

Having gotten the good cows we need to keep them good and as far as possible make them better. It is possible for a cow to grow in grace. We rail at and cry out against the robber cows, the ones that are making the disgraceful averages of the statistics makers, but it is my deliberate opinion that the cows of this land are much more sinned against than sinning and before we say with condemnation to a cow, "Thou has been weighed in the balance and found wanting," let us by all means see to it, that our stewardship of her, our weighing of her, has been marked by a good degree of intelligence.

There are many so-called dairymen who keep their cows just as we work with a gasoline engine. They think as the cow is a machine she needs have the current on only when she is working. When the cow is fresh she is at her best and one may save feed on her, as at that time she will do well any way. When this period of natural activity begins to wane and the flow of milk reduces itself to the level of its source, there isn't much use of feeding heavily then, for a cow that doesn't pay for generous feeding should not have it, and in consequence of such mechanical dairying, when milk is high, the cow is kept by sufferance and mighty cheap feed against the coming of pasture. Then the cows will empty full udders into waiting pails, and the price of milk by the inflexible law of supply and demand, or certain manipulations of market dealers, goes down in price.

It appears strange that the observing farmer, unless he is like the potato, has eyes and cannot see, will not learn from his cows in full pasture the lesson that nature is trying to teach him, that the cow is an organism of wonderful constructive capable of taking from him the crude products of his land that he hands her as silver, and in a short time, through the dairy, handing it back to him again as gold—sixteen to one, a fair proposition.

Why does this cow fill her udder and the milker's pail when the sun shines and the breeze is soft and the clear waters run and the grass is green and plentiful in the pasture. Simply because the cow is comfortable, has sun and air to make her good red blood, has all the pure water she wants to drink and all the rich nutritious grass she can eat. Her nutrition is both balanced and abundant, and her environment such that the wonderful functions of her organism are in perfect normal operation.

There should be nothing spasmodic about the keeping of a cow. At pasture—at full pasture—all her needs are supplied and when the pasture fails, either in quality or quantity, and the earth is parched "and the grasshopper is a burden," and when the nights and then the days turn cold, the needs of the cow for full nutritious feeds remain the same as when she did so well in the first flush pasture.

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If we would not forget that the cow makes the milk from her feed, and come into the clear understanding of the organic fact that milk making is a normal operation of the properly nourished functions of the cow, we would have more good cows well kept.

To me the reading of the law is plain. If my cows are to carry on through the fall the good work they inaugurated in the spring pasture, there must be no diminution in feed or alternation if they are to keep at it all winter and spring and even do their best at early pasture, there must be always the full and sufficient feed and unremitting care.

And so, in outline, shall we get the good cow and keep her.



The Secret of Successful Farm Dairying

We have a book, which we have prepared with much time and expense, entitled "THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING, or Cream Shippers' Guide." We believe this is the best book ever issued for instructing the farmer about shipping cream. It tells how to do less work and make more money in this branch of farming; it tells why we don't have receiving stations and local agents, and why these stations are failures; it tells of the benefit of shipping direct to the creamery, how it is economical and profitable; it tells how we want to co-operate with you and how we make payments; it tells you from what distance you can ship cream and the kind of cans to ship it in; what kind of cream to ship; in fact, it tells everything the farmer wants to know about this business. We had a man who got one of these books last year say it was worth \$100 to him. We believe it is worth that much to every farmer. If you are neglecting your farm by not developing the dairy business, this book will tell you what you are losing. It won't cost you but one cent for postal card to ask for copy of this book. We are sure you would be willing to pay 100 times more to get a copy if you were to lose the one we send you.

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Why Not Swap Skimming Forces?

And have an easier time.
And more dollars for the work you do.
You can come near to doubling your

dairy profits—perhaps even more than double them—simply by swapping the force of gravity for centrifugal force in the skimming of your milk.

Suppose we get right down to rock bottom regarding this skimming business.

Cream and skim-milk don't separate just to accommodate anybody, but because some force compels them to.

There are just two forces known to man that can be used for the profitable skimming of milk. One is the force of gravity—the old-time crock, pan, or can setting system in use ever since man learned how to milk. Let us take a look at gravity systems first and the other and stronger force afterward.

Gravity is the force that pulls every object downward—the force that gives all things weight. The force of gravity does not change. A pound is a pound the year around. When milk is set in pans, crocks, or cans, the force of gravity pulls down on every particle of skim-milk or cream the crock, jar, or can contains. But this force of gravity pulls harder on the skim-milk particles than on the butter-fat particles, so that we say skim-milk is heavier than cream, bulk for bulk. In consequence of this difference in weight, or pull of gravity, the skim-milk settles down and the cream is squeezed up. But not all the cream is squeezed to the top. Some of it fails to rise. There is a reason for this.

When milk is set away in pans, crocks, or cans it begins at once to grow stale. One of the constituent parts of milk is the caseine or cheese part. The instant milk begins to grow stale, this caseine or cheese part begins to coagulate or thicken. It first forms a sort of invisible net or web all through the milk and this web grows gradually thicker and thicker until it forms the solid curd or clabber of sour milk. This web can not easily be detected until it has become very thick, but it is there, even though we do not see it. As this web forms it entangles and holds fast many of the butter-fat globules. The force that skims the milk must be strong enough to pull the entangled fat globules out of this cheesy net or a considerable portion of the butter-fat will be left in the skim-milk and be lost.

It doesn't take a man with much imagination to comprehend that the results he'll get in the skimming will consequently depend very largely on the strength of the force he uses to do the skimming. Realizing this, it is not likely that a man will turn up his nose at a strong force and keep on using a weak one; to do so would be to hug failure and shove success out in the cold.

But how strong is gravity? Is it strong enough to be used successfully as a skimming force, or does its use result in direct, positive, twice a day loss of cream in skimmed milk to every farmer or dairyman who uses it? These questions are wedged right under your bank account. Since the success or failure of your dairy depends upon yourself, hadn't you better give these questions some pretty careful thought?

Gravity is weak. Being weak, its effect is slow. Being slow, it allows the caseine net to form. Gravity is not strong enough to prevent this caseine net from entangling and holding down part of the cream.

Because it is weak and slow, gravity must be allowed, say, twenty-four hours to skim a batch of milk. And all that time the milk and cream are standing round taking up odors from the air, growing stale or sour and the fat entangling caseine web is getting in its work to your loss. The result is bad in every way. The loss of cream frequently amounts to from one-third to one-half; the other third or half is left in the skimmed milk and goes to make six-cent pork or veal instead of twenty-five to thirty-five cent butter. The cream that is secured will be off flavor, the butter will show the effect, and stale or sour skimmed milk is not the best sort for your young stock, even though such milk be warmed before feeding. In this way gravity causes the dairyman a great falling off in quantity and quality of butter and in the value of the skimmed milk. This figures up a heavy cash loss in a year.

Gravity is a hard task master. It entails much needless work upon dairymen. When gravity systems of skimming are used, there are all the pans, crocks, or cans to be filled and set away twice daily; later, they must all be brought out, skimmed, emptied, and washed; also, the cold skimmed milk

must be warmed before feeding if the farmer desires to avoid bad results in his calves. All this takes time and strength—both of which should count as part of the expense of operating the dairy.

These are some of the many reasons why the use of gravity systems of skimming are unprofitable and unsatisfactory.

Is it any wonder that the dairyman who uses a gravity system fails to make dairying pay?

But how about this other and newer skimming force—this centrifugal force? How does it work? How strong is it? What does it accomplish that gravity fails to do?

You have often watched mud flying off a running wheel; you have doubtless frequently whirled a pail of milk or water about your head without spilling a drop; you have probably tied a stone to a string, whirled it about a few times, and sent it sailing much higher and farther than you could throw it with your arm; you have read how David slew Goliath, the Philistine giant, with a sling you may have watched the automatic steam regulator which controls the steam supplied to various sorts of steam engines; in each instance, centrifugal force did the work.

Centrifugal force is the power that makes whirling bodies pull away from the center about which they are whirled. When a vessel containing milk is rapidly spun around, top like, centrifugal force is generated and pulls outward on the particles of skim-milk and cream. But centrifugal force, like the force of gravity, pulls harder on the skim-milk particles than on the cream particles so that the skim-milk is drawn outward against the sides of the vessel and the cream is squeezed inward toward the center. Add to this spinning receptacle proper driving mechanism and proper tubes for drawing off the skimmed milk and cream into separate vessels, and you have a centrifugal separator—a machine that separates cream and skim-milk by the use of centrifugal force.

The most interesting and valuable characteristic of centrifugal force is this—its strength or power can be increased as greatly as necessity requires.



A strictly modern Centrifugal Cream Separator with enclosed, self-oiling gears and ball bearing.

That is the great advantage centrifugal force has over the unchangeable weak force of gravity. Centrifugal force can be made strong enough to do perfectly and almost instantly what the force of gravity does incompletely and slowly.

Imagine the great advantage to you of a skimming force ten thousand times stronger than gravity. The centrifugal cream separator here shown is said to be the most powerful skimming machine known, exerting upon milk a centrifugal force actually ten thousand times stronger than the force of gravity. This amount of centrifugal force is so great that it can easily wring the last drop of cream from the milk so quickly that the skimming of the entire milk from an ordinary herd may be finished, the single can of cream set away to cool and the skimmed milk fed to the calves before the skimmed milk can grow cold.

This centrifugal force, being actually ten thousand times stronger than the force of gravity, does thoroughly, and almost instantly, the skimming that gravity would do but imperfectly in

twenty-four hours. The gradual growth of the casein web, which so seriously interferes with gravity systems as to cause them often to leave one-third to one-half the butter-fat in the skimmed milk, does not interfere with a centrifugal force ten thousand times stronger than gravity. This great force easily breaks up this web in stale, cold milk and rescues the imprisoned butter-fat particles.

So what will you gain in dairy profits by using centrifugal force, as applied in the centrifugal separator, instead of some gravity system in the form of pans, crocks or cans?

(1) A skimming force which may be



A light-running, strictly modern Centrifugal Cream Separator that can be turned by one who is seated.

made ten thousand times as strong as gravity, the amount of force depending upon the make of cream separator you select.

(2) A gain of one-third to one-half—sometimes even more—in the quantity of butter you get from the same amount of milk under the same conditions, the amount of increase depending upon the kind of separator you select.

(3) A gain in butter quality that will usually run from five to ten cents per pound, according to local conditions, the increase in quality depending partly

upon the simplicity of the separator you select.

(4) You will have fresh, sweet skimmed milk, still warm with the heat of the cow, which will be much better for young stock than the stale, sour or diluted skimmed milk from pans, crocks, cans or creamery.

(5) You will have a single can of cream to set away or haul to the creamery instead of several crocks, pans or cans of whole milk to care for, and your trips to the creamery will be decreased by at least one-half.

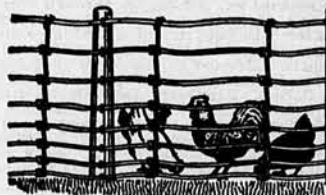
(6) You will require less storage room, less ice and practically no pans, crocks or cans, thereby greatly reducing the cost and labor of handling milk and cleaning milk utensils.

Do not make the mistake of thinking that the man who hauls his whole milk to a creamery and carries the skimmed milk back has solved the problem, for this man gives—waste would be truer—his own time and the time of his team and wagon in making his daily trip. Every pound added to the load he hauls sinks his wheels so much deeper into the mud or wrings the sweat so much the more freely from his horses. He must haul one load each way every day. In addition, the man who takes skimmed milk home from the creamery gets a stale article, diluted with washings, which may be the means of introducing into his stock tuberculosis or some other disease which affects some neighbor's herd.

The illustration used in this article have been loaned to us through the courtesy of The Sharples Separator Co., of West Chester, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and Toronto, Can., manufacturers of the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator.

Should any of our readers desire more knowledge on this subject, we suggest that they write for a copy of a very useful book called "Business Dairying," which the Sharples Separator Co. offer to mail, free, upon request. This book will benefit you and explain much more fully the actual cash advantage to be gained through exchanging your gravity system of skimming for a centrifugal cream separator. Be sure to mention the name of this paper when writing for this book, thus insuring the very promptest attention to your request.

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DISPERSION SALE

Of the Alfalfa Stock Farm Herd of Shorthorn Cattle and Poland China Hogs.

Sale will be held at the farm 6 1/2 miles east and one mile north of Lyons, 2 miles southeast of Mitchell and 4 miles west and 2 miles south of Little River, on

THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1907, at 10 O'Clock sharp.

50 Head of Shorthorn Cattle, 25 of them recorded; certified copy of pedigree furnished. Seven bulls, 18 cows and heifers. Grade cattle consists of 8 steer calves one year old; 6 heifer calves one year old; 11 cows and heifers 2 years old and up.

75 Head of Poland China Hogs, 24 recorded sows and their offspring. A few sows with pigs by side. Send for Catalogue.

One black horse, 2 years old, extra large, will develop 1600 lbs. One Belgian stallion, extra good, 1 year old, will make a ton horse. For Catalogue address

Auctioneers { COL. E. E. POTTER, Sterling, W. E. HUNTER, Lyons, Kans.
COL. W. H. HOPKINS, Lyons,

POLLED DURHAMS FOR SALE.

Two Double Standard bulls, sired by Duke Rose of Pomona 3rd 1479, winner of two first prizes and one second prize at Kansas State Fair. Dam also first prize winner. Write or come and see stock.
C. M. ALBRIGHT, Route 2, Overbrook, Kans.

SNYDER BROTHERS' SALE

Winfield, Kansas
August 21, 1907..

50 head, 30 sows bred, 15 to Chief Sunshine 2d, 5 to Minstrel, the greatest breeding son of Corrector 2d. Five to On the Plumb, the greatest son of On and On. Five to On the Go, by On and On, a sire of the big mellow kind. 10 choice open sows and gilts. Ten boars including one-half interest in Keep Corrector by Corrector 2d. Two senior pigs by Corrector 2d out of a Meddler dam. Sows bred to Chief Sunshine 2d include one of On and On's best daughters, On's Tecumseh Lady, Flexible by Keep On, Zula by E L 2d, Elsie by Nonpareil, dam by Keep On, and three great daughters of Highroller, whose get won nineteen of the best World's Fair prizes. The dams of these are by Keep On, and Captivator, who stood second to Meddler at the World's Fair. Will sell other sows by Mischief Maker, Correct Arsenal, Simply O. K., On and On Chief and a splendid litter by Cutes Special, out of a Keep On dam.

Catalogue on application.

SNYDER BROS., WINFIELD, KANSAS

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

Laying hens need and consume more food than the idle ones. Inasmuch as there are a great many idle hens these days, would it not be well to separate the laying hens from them, giving the busy ones extra feed and attention. Fresh eggs are getting scarcer and will command a good and increasing price from now on. It will pay therefore to give extra care and feed to the laying hens.

We have often stated that hens, after they are three years old, have seen their best days for laying, therefore they should be disposed of to make room for the pullets. Now that the hatching and brooding season is over, all old and useless hens should be put in shape for the market before molting time. Shut them up in a semi-dark coop where they cannot exercise much and feed them nourishing food. A mash composed of corn-meal, middlings, meat-meal, and bran is an excellent food for fattening fowls. Make it at least 50 per cent corn-meal and cook thoroughly. Feed this mash often, but not more than they will eat up clean at one time. Supply them with plenty of water, and they will be ready for the market in a couple of weeks. If milk can be secured, mix the feed with that in place of water besides giving them all they will drink at a meal. If you have any old tallow or lard, mix it with the meal.

At this time of the year a great many broody hens are allowed in the nest boxes, to the great detriment of their health and the propagation of lice and mites. These hens sit undisturbed for weeks and weeks and are a nuisance to the other hens in the house as well as to themselves. They should be taken out of the nest boxes at once and placed by themselves, where there are no nest boxes for them to get into and the brooding fit will soon wear off.

If winter eggs are desired, it is of much importance to have the hens shed their feathers as early as possible, so as to be enabled to get their new feathers fully grown before the cold weather begins in the late fall. In case molting is much delayed, the production of the new coat of feathers in cold weather is such a drain on the vitality of the fowls that few eggs are produced till spring. While if the molt takes place early in the season, the fowls begin the winter in good condition and with proper housing and feeding may be made to lay during the entire winter. To help the hens to an early molt, withhold food either wholly or in part for a few days till the feathers begin to drop pretty freely, then feed heavy on a ration suitable for the formation of feathers and the general building up of the system. Lots of green cut bone and meat scraps in addition to their grain ration is good for this purpose. Mature hens, when fed sparingly for about two weeks and then receive a rich, nitrogenous ration, molt more rapidly, and with more uniformity and enter the cold weather of winter in better condition than similar fowls fed continually during the molting months on egg-producing ration. Bone food, warm mash, and plenty of scratching litter are the important things, after getting them over the molt; and with care, any farmer's wife can enjoy the luxury of winter eggs.

Poisonous Feed.

The Maryland Agricultural College, in a recently issued bulletin, says: "Our attention has recently been called to eight or ten cases of poisoning of poultry by feeding stuff sold as 'middlings.' All of the cases were traced to one lot of feed which the dealer said was wheat meal, or ground whole wheat, that was unfit for flour. Our examination of the feed indicated

that it was ground screenings containing considerable cockle, probably as much as 20 per cent.

"When underground screenings are fed to poultry the birds seem to instinctively refuse to eat the cockle.

"The presence of cockle in the ground feed is indicated by its black hull, the characteristic markings of which are readily recognized by the aid of a simple lens or microscope.

"In the cases reported to us from 20 to 70 per cent of the flocks were found dead in the morning, after giving them the new feed the previous evening.

"Several trials of some of this feed at the laboratory, on cooped fowls, were without result, as the birds persistently refused to eat the feed.

"This department wishes to have the cooperation of feeders and dealers in the inspection of concentrated feeds and will be glad to analyze samples, provided samples of the same feeds have not been recently analyzed in the department. Before sending samples write for blanks and instructions. We will not analyze samples of medicines, 'condition powders,' condimental feeds, or the so-called 'feeds' that are 'five feeds for a cent' to be mixed with the regular feed. Careful experiments at a number of the experiment stations have proven that these medicinal 'feeds' are of no practical value."

The Veterinarian

We cordially invite our readers to consult us when they desire information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this Department one of the most interesting features of The Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this Department should give the "K. F." postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department of The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, or to Dr. C. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. If in addition to having the letter answered in The Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mail, kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across top of letter: "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

Lump on Breast—Lameness—Sore Shoulders.—I have a black driving mare 3 years old, and on her breast a little lump has appeared as if grown from the bone. It is quite hard, like hard cartilage, and is about the size of a large grape. What can be done to remove it?

The same black mare since gave indications of unsoundness in the right hind hip or leg. When she trots she seems to lift the right leg higher than the other. At the same time the hip is slightly lowered. It is not easily noticed yet the defect is evidently there. What is the trouble? What, if anything, can be done to affect a cure?

What is the best way to treat sore shoulders during fall plowing?

I have a 4-year-old mule and when in breaking her both shoulders were bruised below, leaving lumps which became larger when under hard work but smaller when idle. They are now rubbing open. Can anything be done to affect an entire cure? How is the best way to treat her now?

A. B. Detroit, Kans.

Answer.—In regard to the lump that has come on your mare's breast, it will probably need to be removed surgically and then heal the wound by the aid of the ordinary disinfectants.

In regard to the lameness or unsoundness, would think from the description you give that it is a case of stringhalt and surgical interference by a skilled veterinarian would be the proper treatment. The best way to treat shoulders that have become sore is to wash them every night after work with cold water. Keep the collar pads clean and put ½ ounce of white lotion in a quart of water and bathe the shoulders with that solution.

In regard to your mule that has sore shoulders with a lump on them, the surest and best way to cure her would be to remove the entire lump and then heal the shoulder by the aid of disinfectants applied daily.

Bloat in Cattle.—I want to write you in regard to bloat in yearlings and sometimes 2-year-olds. I have had some for three or four years and every now and then, and sometimes my

neighbor's also will bloat. The cattle have no chance to get on any alfalfa or clover. They bloat and stay bloated and sometimes live for two or three months. They look all humped up, walk stiff, and look as if they might burst any time. Could you tell me what to do for them? I have a steer now that has been bloated for nearly a month and eats but very little.

Edgerton, Kans.

J. T.

Answer.—I would advise you to secure from your druggist a pint of Eucalyptol. Give each affected animal, as soon as you see any bloat, 2 ounces of the Eucalyptol in a quart of water. Repeat the dose in an hour if the bloat does not cease.

Mooneyed Horse.—I purchased a fine saddle horse about two months ago and she proved to be mooneyed. Her eyes turn blue and a scum comes over them for a few days. She can see some but not very well during the spell. Then it seems to get all right except that the white of her eye stays red. Is there any cure for the disease?

Hillrose, Colo.

H. E.

Answer.—Secure from your druggist a bottle of Succus Cineraria Maritima and use a drop daily in your horse's eye and I believe you will be successful in treating your animal.

Soft Lumps on Stifle Joints.—My 8-months-old dun colored horse colt has a large lump of a soft, flabby nature over or in front of each stifle joint. These swellings were there when the colt was foaled in June but did not seem to hurt him in any way until in December he seemed to be stiff in both hind legs and step mincingly. Have used a treatment for ten weeks but with no improvement. Can you tell me what is the trouble and prescribe a cure?

St. John, Kans.

J. S.

Answer.—From the description you give of the colt's condition the flabby swellings over the stifle being there since the animal was foaled, I question whether you will be able to effect a complete cure. You might try the following liniment: 4 ounces of tincture of iodine; 2 ounces oil of turpentine; 2 ounces tincture of cantharides; 1 pint of compound soap liniment. Mix and shake well before using. Rub into affected parts daily.

Sore on Gelding's Leg.—My 5-year-old dark bay gelding has a festering sore on right hind leg that discharges bloody water. I have used several different remedies but they do not seem to have the desired effect. What is the trouble and what shall I do for it?

Sturgis, N. D.

P. L.

Answer.—For the sore on the animal's leg would suggest that you use

LEGHORNS.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Some fine early hatched cockerels for sale cheap. We handle two best strains of Leghorns. Come early if you want the best. Write for prices. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

FOR SALE—300 S. C. W. Leghorn hens. 1 and 2 years old. E. B. Aley, Route 2, Topeka, Kans.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. Jos. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kans., successor to F. P. Flower.

FOR SALE—Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. Wyckoff laying strain. Price, 75 cents and \$1. Henry Martin, Newton, Kans.

NOT TWO LATE TO GET A START OF HASTINGS' Heavy Laying Strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Rest of season, eggs 75c per 15; 2 strings \$1.25; or \$3 for 100. L. H. Hastings Quincy, Kans.

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 \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 301 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

LAYING STRAIN S. C. REDS—Old and young stock for sale. Eggs, one-half price after June 15. R. B. Steele, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels, S. O. R. I. Reds from prize winners. Red to the skin. Eggs in season. Good Hope Fruit & Poultry Farm, Troy, Ky.

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.

The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Strain of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galesburg, Moline, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron and State Poultry Show of Nebraska, and they will win for you. 500 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; also 1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.

W. R. TALBOTT, Prop.

Hebron, Neb.



Remington
AUTOLOADING RIFLE
SELF LOADING
This Remington rifle loads itself. Its recoil does the work—you do the shooting. It can be as quickly loaded as a single shooter. Solid locked breech prevents accidents. Compare it with other rifles of this type.
New Catalogue free.
REMINGTON ARMS CO., Ilion, N. Y.
Agency, 815 Broadway, New York City.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

ORPINGTONS—1000 to sell to make room. Catalogue.—W. H. Maxwell, 1906 McVicar Av., Topeka, Kas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—Extra fine flock, headed by an 11-pound cockerel. 15 eggs \$1.25. C. B. Owen, Lawrence, Kans.

CHOICE Buff Orpington and B. P. Rock cockerels, Collie pups and bred bitches. Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Nebr.

WYANDOTTES.

INCUBATOR EGGS from prize-winning White Rocks and White Wyandottes at \$5 per 100. W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kans.

BROWN'S WHITE WYANDOTTES—Ahead of everything; stock for sale; eggs in season. I have the English Fox Terrier dogs. Write me for prices and particulars. J. H. Brown, Clay Center, Kans.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS—Some promising cockerels now offered at \$1 each. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Exclusively pure white birds, farm range. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$1.25 per 30. R. J. Yust, Route 2, Sylvia, Kans.

BARRED AND W. P. ROCK EGGS—Hawkins and Bradley strains; 15 for \$2, 45 for \$5. Chris Beaman, Route 9, Ottawa, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat. Good to Look At. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address: THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

American Central Poultry Plant

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS, SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGERS, SILVER LACED, BUFF AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, SINGLE COMB, ROSE COMB AND BUFF LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Also Bronze Turkeys, small Pekin ducks, Roman ducks, Toulouse geese and peacocks. Each variety kept on separate tract of farm. Write for free twenty-page catalogue giving prices on stock and eggs. Address:

J. A. LOVETTE, Prop., MULLINVILLE, KANS.

PURE-BRED WHITE LANGSHANS for sale. Hens \$1.25, pullets \$1 each; also a few Silver Spangled Hamburg cockerels. Mrs. John Cooke, Greeley, Kas.

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens

Chocoe pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kas., Route 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICK-O FOR BABY CHICKS—"Just the feed and all they need." A balanced ration of pure grains, seeds, bone, etc. Ask your dealer or write to headquarters. D. O. Coe, 119 East Sixth Street, Topeka, Kans.

AGENTS—To sell and advertise our Poultry Catalogue; \$35 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending August 13, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

Topeka, Kans., August 13, 1907.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Per cent of normal.
WESTERN DIVISION.						
Ashland.	99	62	80	0.31	0.31	71
Colby.	97	57	77	0.90	0.90	79
Coalgate.	103	61	80	0.13	0.13	79
Dodge City.	100	67	82	+4	0.59	30
Dresden.	103	57	80	0.27	0.27	93
Farmersburg.	97	59	78	0.78	0.78	68
Hill City.	106	58	82	0.78	0.78	86
Hoxie.	103	59	80	1.45	1.45	86
Lakin.	96	61	78	3.26	3.26	86
Norton.	107	52	82	T	T	53
*Scott.	100	61	82	0.28	0.28	92
Wakeney.	105	61	81	0.37	0.37	77
Wallace.	105	58	79	0.80	0.80	77
Division.	107	52	80	0.09	0.09	80

MIDDLE DIVISION.						
Clay Center.	105	61	84	0.35	0.35	77
Concordia.	101	61	84	+5	0.54	64
Cunningham.	100	64	82	0.13	0.13	77
El Dorado.	102	66	84	0.31	0.31	74
Ellinwood.	100	65	83	0.24	0.24	74
Ellsworth.	103	63	83	0.31	0.31	74
Greensburg.	96	65	81	0.02	0.02	77
Hanover.	103	60	83	1.22	1.22	86
Harrison.	103	56	82	0.72	0.72	78
Hays.	104	59	81	0.38	0.38	91
Hutchinson.	102	63	82	0.07	0.07	52
Macksville.	98	59	79	0.20	0.20	77
McPherson.	105	62	82	0.18	0.18	81
Minneapolis.	100	64	81	1.43	1.43	71
Norwich.	100	67	84	0.04	0.04	83
Phillipsburg.	109	60	84	0.02	0.02	85
Pratt.	100	62	80	0.24	0.24	91
Republic.	99	59	82	1.55	1.55	77
Rome.	101	63	83	0.02	0.02	77
Russell.	93	60	79	0.44	0.44	77
Salina.	105	70	90	0.75	0.75	77
Wichita.	102	67	84	+4	0.45	81
Winfield.	102	62	84	0	0	100
Division.	109	56	83	0.42	0.42	82

EASTERN DIVISION.						
Atchison.	99	59	82	1.31	1.31	65
Burlington.	105	63	83	0.23	0.23	77
Cottonwood Falls.	107	63	84	0.33	0.33	94
Emporia.	105	61	83	0.31	0.31	77
Esksridge.	96	57	78	0.41	0.41	86
Eureka.	99	57	78	0.27	0.27	77
Fall River.	104	66	84	0.55	0.55	86
Fort Scott.	102	61	80	0.27	0.27	64
Frankfort.	101	59	82	1.89	1.89	75
Garnett.	99	62	81	0.83	0.83	79
Grenola.	102	64	82	0.62	0.62	87
Independence.	105	67	86	0.81	0.81	78
Iola.	101	61	83	+5	0.40	70
Kansas City.	97	61	80	+3	1.21	72
Lawrence.	95	62	80	+6	1.36	67
Lebo.	103	64	83	0.33	0.33	79
Madison.	102	64	83	0.21	0.21	79
Manhattan.	102	60	82	0.50	0.50	91
Olathe.	94	54	78	0.99	0.99	71
Osage City.	103	63	83	0.33	0.33	77
Oswego.	103	65	82	0.56	0.56	75
Ottawa.	101	57	80	0.80	0.80	71
Paola.	100	59	82	0.58	0.58	50
Pleasanton.	100	61	82	0.52	0.52	73
Sedan.	102	64	82	0.47	0.47	85
Topeka.	98	63	81	+3	1.98	64
Valley Falls.	93	56	77	1.11	1.11	71
Division.	107	54	82	0.71	0.71	76
State.	109	52	82	0.62	0.62	79

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

Week ending	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Per cent of normal.
April 6.	67	18	45	0.12	0.12	77
April 13.	93	15	49	0.06	0.06	77
April 20.	80	12	44	0.15	0.15	77
April 27.	89	16	51	0.27	0.27	77
May 4.	88	5	44	1.42	1.42	54
May 11.	90	30	64	0.65	0.65	76
May 18.	95	17	62	0.46	0.46	76
May 25.	97	37	70	0.13	0.13	79
June 1.	83	20	65	0.68	0.68	33
June 8.	101	36	67	0.56	0.56	71
June 15.	103	41	75	1.02	1.02	81
June 22.	98	39	73	1.51	1.51	62
June 29.	100	40	73	1.69	1.69	64
July 6.	103	52	78	0.36	0.36	92
July 13.	104	53	77	0.70	0.70	79
July 20.	102	50	79	1.34	1.34	69
July 27.	106	57	81	0.82	0.82	73
August 3.	100	51	73	1.10	1.10	71
August 10.	109	52	82	0.62	0.62	79

*Too late to use in means.
†Record for 6 days.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

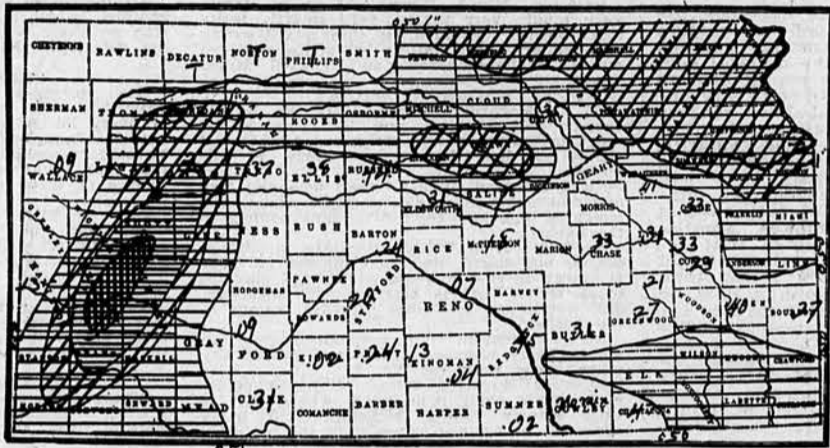
The mean temperature of the past week was 82°, which is the highest for the State since the last week of August, 1905. The first days of the week were pleasantly cool, with minimum temperatures commonly about 60°. The greatest heat was experienced on the 9th and 10th, when maximum temperatures reached 100° to 109°. The sunshine for the State was 73 per cent, which is somewhat above the normal. The average precipitation of the past week was 0.62 of an inch, which is the least, with one exception, since June 8th. It was very unevenly distributed over the State, a few western and northeastern counties receiving much the larger portion. The showers generally occurred on two to three days.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—Tho the first day was very cool, the temperature for the week averaged 5° above normal, the

maximum temperature on the 9th being 101° and on the 10th 100°. Showers on the 4th and 8th amounted to 0.40 of an inch. The sunshine was about normal. Anderson.—Temperatures rose steadily from the beginning to the ending of the week, reaching a maximum of 99° on the 10th. Rains on the 4th, 5th, and 9th amounted to 0.83 of an inch. Atchison.—The week was hot and the relative humidity very high on several days which made the heat much more oppressive. Fine rains fell on the 5th, 6th, and 8th. Bourbon.—Tho the week began cool, the temperatures the latter part were high and very oppressive. A beneficial rain of 0.27 of an inch fell on the 5th. Chase.—Temperatures of 100° or more occurred every day after Monday, the highest being 107° on Friday. Hot winds occurred on the 9th and 10th. Rain is needed. Chautauqua.—Hot weather prevailed the latter part of the week, but there was sufficient rainfall. Coffey.—This was the hottest week of the season, temperatures exceeding 100° on the 7th, 8th, and 10th. The rainfall, 0.23 at Burlington and 0.33 at Lebo, was insufficient and the ground is very dry. Douglas.—The mean temperature of the week, 80°, was 6° above normal. Only four corresponding weeks in 40 years have been hotter—in 1874, 1881, 1892, and 1896. The rainfall, 1.36 inches, was 0.41 of an inch above normal. Elk.—The week began cool and pleasant and ended very hot, the maximum temperature being 102°. Franklin.—The days became hotter as the week progressed, maximum temperatures rising from 75° on the 4th to 101° on the 10th. Good showers the fore part furnished all the rain needed.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10, 1907.



SCALE IN INCHES:

Less than .50 .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Greenwood.—The week was mostly hot and clear, with light rains the fore part. A maximum temperature of 105° occurred at Fall River and Madison on the 9th. Jefferson.—Cool, pleasant weather marked the beginning, but temperatures the latter part were very oppressive, owing to the high relative humidity. Rains on three days amounted to 1.11 inches. Johnson.—Tho the week was hot, conditions were very favorable, as plenty of rain fell and there was much sunshine. Labette.—Both days and nights were hot thru the middle and latter part of the week. A rain of 0.56 of an inch, falling on the 4th, furnished all the moisture needed. Linn.—The week began cool, cloudy and rainy, but the rest of it was very hot, with clear skies. Lyon.—Maximum temperatures of 100° or above occurred on the 7th, 9th, and 10th, the temperature on the 10th being 105°. Rains on the 4th and 8th aggregated 0.31 of an inch, but more rain is needed. Marshall.—Tho temperatures were unusually high, conditions were favorable, as the rainfall was abundant. Miami.—The week was generally hot, with plenty of rain. Montgomery.—A good rain of 0.81 of an inch fell on the 4th and was followed by high temperatures and clear skies. Osage.—The rainfall was somewhat deficient, but temperatures were abnormally high. Riley.—The sky was clear on every day but one. Temperatures were high, but the rainfall of 0.50 of an inch on the 5th and 8th, was sufficient. Shawnee.—The week averaged the warmest of the season. The weather the last three days was unusually oppressive on account of the high relative humidity, a dense fog occurring on the morning of the 9th. All the moisture needed was supplied by rains which fell on the 4th, 5th and 8th and amounted to 1.88 inches. Wabaunsee.—The weather was hot and oppressive, but there was plenty of sunshine and enough rainfall. Wyandotte.—The week was warm and oppressive, the highest temperature being 97°, and the rainfall amounting to 1.21 inches.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—The precipitation of the week occurred in light showers on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th. Temperatures reached 100° on the last two days and the weather was very sultry. Butler.—The weather was hot and sultry. The rainfall, 0.31 of an inch, was insufficient. Clay.—Temperatures reached 100° on the 6th, 7th, 9th, and 10th, the maximum on the last date being 105°. Tho the rainfall, 0.35 of an inch, was light, plenty of water was present from the rain of the preceding week. Cloud.—Temperatures ranged from 5° below normal the 4th to 12° above normal on the 10th, the maximum reaching 100° on the last two days. The rainfall, 0.54 of an inch, was ample for all needs. Cowley.—The week was unusually hot, with hot winds on the 9th and 10th, and temperatures of 100° or above after Tuesday. No rain fell, and more

moisture is badly needed. Ellis.—The winds were light the first half, with high relative humidity. Hot winds blew on the 10th, with a maximum of 104°. The weather was generally clear and the rainfall light. Ellsworth.—The week was hot, temperatures above 100° occurring on four days. Showers on the 4th and 8th amounted to 0.31 of an inch and more rain is badly needed. Jewell.—The days were generally hot and clear, but the nights were pleasant. The rainfall at Harrison amounted to 0.72 of an inch. Kingman.—The week was hot and the rainfall very light. The ground is drying out fast and more rain is needed. Kiowa.—Day temperatures were not excessively high, the maximum being 96°, but the nights were unpleasantly warm. Only 0.02 of an inch of rain fell. McPherson.—The week began cool, but temperatures rose rapidly, the last days and nights being oppressively hot. Light rains on the 4th and 8th amounted to 0.18 of an inch. Ottawa.—The fore part was cool, wet, and cloudy, the latter part mostly clear and hot, the maximum temperature being 100° on the 10th. As a whole, conditions were very favorable. Phillips.—Very high temperatures occurred, the maximum on the 6th and 7th being 104°; on the 8th and 9th, 106°; and on the 10th, 109°. The drought is becoming very severe as but 0.35 of an inch of rain has fallen in the last 44 days. Pratt.—The weather was hot and clear, the 10th being the warmest day of the season, with a maximum of 100°. Showers on the 4th and 8th amounted to 0.24 of an inch. More rain would be beneficial.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—A heavy electrical storm occurred on the night of the 7th, with but very little precipitation. Temperatures were moderately high and the sky generally clear. Decatur.—Temperatures were high after the fore part, a maximum of 103 occurring on the 8th. The sky was clear and only traces of rain fell. More rain is much needed. Ford.—Abnormally warm weather prevailed, with light showers on the 5th and 8th and about the average amount of sunshine. Graham.—Day temperatures were excessively high, maxima above 101° occurring on every day but the 4th, the highest being 106° on the 10th. The nights were cool. A good rain of 0.65 of an inch on the 7th was preceded by a severe electrical storm. Hamilton.—The days were hot, but the nights quite cool. Only 0.13 of an inch of rain fell. Kearny.—A heavy rain of 3.18 inches fell on the 5th, supplying more rain than was needed. Day temperatures were rather high, but not excessive. Lane.—Rains on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th amounted to 2.27 inches. Norton.—The week was hot and very dry. Temperatures above 100° occurred on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th and only a trace of rain fell. The highest temperature was 107° on the 8th. Scott.—Temperatures rose as the week progressed, reaching a maximum of 100° on the 10th. The sky was generally clear and the nights cool. On the 8th 0.28 of an inch of rain fell. Sheridan.—A fine rain of 1.10 inches fell on the 7th, raising the weekly rainfall to 1.45 inches. The nights were pleasant, but maximum temperatures of 100° or above occurred on the 6th, 9th, and 10th. Thomas.—Rains on the 5th, 6th, and 7th amounted to 0.90 of an inch, which was sufficient for present needs. Trego.—Showers on the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th amounted to 0.37 of an inch. A temperature of 95° occurred on the 10th. Wallace.—The week was dry, with hot days, a maximum of 105° occurring on the 10th.

KANSAS FARMER CROP REPORT.

Though this has been a week of very high temperature and moderate rainfall yet the showers were fairly well distributed through the week, generally falling on two, and in several instances, on three days.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Atchison.—Very warm week; three rains—4th, 5th, 8th—made a humid atmosphere. Splendid weather for vegetation. Chase.—Temperature above 100° on five days. Crops needing rain; hot winds on 9th and 10th did much damage. Coffey.—Hottest week of the season; ground very dry; rain needed. Good hay weather. Elk.—The hottest week of the season; vegetation being injured. Greenwood.—Temperature 108° on the 7th and 110° on the 9th with hot winds. Johnson.—Ideal August weather with crops in fine condition. Shawnee.—Corn never was better at this time of year, especially in the Kaw Valley. Potatoes will be a large crop.

Following dusting powder on the daily: 1 ounce of Iodiform; 2 ounces of acetanilid; 1½ ounces of salicylic acid, and 1 ounce of boracic acid. T. S.

Worms in Horses.—Will you inform me of some reliable remedy for worms in horses? Also full directions for use. T. S.

Interest, Kans.

Answer.—The following preparation is beneficial in removing worms: 1 ounce pulverized nux vomica, 2 ounces of pulverized iron sulfate, 6 ounces of pulverized glycyrrhiza root, 6 ounces of common salt, and 6 ounces of oil-meal. Mix together and put in 5 pounds of finely ground oil-meal. Put a teaspoonful of this in the feed three times daily.

Horse with Colic.—At times my horse seems as though he has a touch of colic but it doesn't last long. Seems as if he is "bound up" all the time. I have been soaking corn for him and he will eat well for two or three days and then he will quit and not eat at all. He mopes around and acts as if he is about half asleep. If you could help me to get him in shape again I would greatly appreciate it. C. K. St. Joseph, Mo.

Answer.—I would advise you to feed your horse considerable bran and get him accustomed to eating it in preference to too much hay. Put about four ounces of raw linseed-oil in his bran every night and mix up thoroughly. This will, I think, keep him in good condition. At first he may not like to eat the bran and oil but will soon learn to do so if you do not give him any hay. C. L. BARNES.

Haying progressing—a good crop being put up.

MIDDLE DIVISION.
Butler.—Rain badly needed. Hot winds on 9th and 10th. Corn burning up.

Cowley.—A scorching hot week with hot winds on 9th and 10th. Rain needed badly; crops drying out rapidly.

Ellis.—Quiet atmosphere with high humidity. Hot wind on 10th.

Harper.—Very warm, drying weather. Corn maturing rapidly. Ground still in good condition for plowing.

Kingman.—Hot, dry week, needing rain.

McPherson.—Hot and getting dry. Phillips.—Three days with strong hot wind, the last day the worst.

Pratt.—Farmers very busy thrashing. Rooks.—This has been the hottest week of the season; most too hot for anything to grow.

Sumner.—Hot and dry, ground getting dry and hard. Good rains in north part of county on the 4th.

WESTERN DIVISION.
Decatur.—Corn burning badly.

Lane.—The fine rains on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th have done a world of good.

Norton.—This has been a very trying week on the corn, still the corn is in fair condition.

Every farmer who has not seen the new mineral surfaced type of roofing should send for an Amattite sample.

Amattite is the best of the mineral surfaced roofings, and its manufacturers will send a sample of it free to any one who asks for it. They believe that as soon as the users of ready roofing appreciate the advantages of Amattite, which requires no painting or coating to keep it in good repair, they will make friends everywhere for the mineral surfaced idea. The fact that it requires no painting makes Amattite more valuable than roofings that require painting, but as a matter of fact the price is considerably lower than that of most of the roofings now on the market. Drop a postal card to the manufacturers at their nearest office and they will be glad to send you a sample by return mail. The manufacturers are The Barret Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati.

New Nitrate Beds in Chile.

The Chilean Minister of Finance has declared in the Senate that the rumor current in Europe of the impending exhaustion of the nitrate supply was unfounded. He stated that deposits had been discovered at Antofagasta and Tocopilla as rich as the original deposits at Tarapaca.

KANSAS STATE GRAIN INSPECTION.

Rules and Regulations Governing Grain Inspection Adopted by the State Grain-Inspection Department—In Force on and After August 1, 1907.

State Grain Inspection Department, Topeka, Kans., July 25, 1907.

Under the provisions of an act in relation to the inspecting, storing, weighing, and grading of grain, the Grain Grading Commission, appointed under said act, met pursuant to published call this day and established the following grades to be known as Kansas Grades Governing Inspection of Grain, to be in effect and full force on and after the first day of August, 1907.

G. W. GLICK, Chairman.
J. M. CORY,
J. T. WHITE, Sec'y.

RULE 1.

Wheat which has been subjected to "scouring," or to some process equivalent thereto, or containing an objectionable amount of rye, shall not be graded higher than No. 3.

KANSAS HARD WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard.—Shall be pure, hard winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned, and shall weigh not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Hard.—Shall be sound, dry, and reasonably clean hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat, sound, and may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat, tough, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 Hard.

Rejected Hard.—All very damp, very smutty, very musty, trashy, stack-burned or dirty hard winter wheat.

RED WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 Red.—To be bright, sound, plump, dry and well-cleaned red winter wheat, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Red.—Shall be sound, dry, and reasonably clean red winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Red.—Shall be red winter wheat, sound, and may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Red.—To be thin, bleached, or tough red winter wheat, reasonably sound, and unfit to grade No. 3 Red.

Rejected Red.—All very damp, very touch, very smutty, very musty, trashy, stack-burned or thin wheat, falling below No. 4 Red.

WHITE WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 White.—To be bright, sound, dry, plump, and well-cleaned pure white winter wheat.

No. 2 White.—To be sound, dry, well-cleaned, pure white winter wheat.

No. 3 White.—To be sound, dry, white winter wheat, reasonably clean.

CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, AND UTAH WHEAT.

No. 2.—To be sound, dry, well-cleaned, pure white wheat, free from smut, grown in Colorado, Utah, California, Washington, or Idaho.

No. 3.—To be sound, dry, reasonably cleaned white wheat, grown in Colorado, Utah, California, Washington, or Idaho.

Wheat of above description of lower grades to be classed on its merits as regular No. 4 or Rejected.

SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1.—To be bright, sound, and well-cleaned spring wheat.

No. 2.—To be bright, sound spring wheat, reasonably cleaned, and weigh not less than fifty-seven pounds to the bushel.

No. 3.—To be dry and reasonably sound

spring wheat, not equal to No. 2, and weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4.—To be thin, bleached, or tough spring wheat, reasonably sound, and unfit to grade No. 3 Spring.

WHITE SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 White.—To be bright, sound, and well-cleaned white spring wheat.

No. 2 White.—To be bright and sound white spring wheat, reasonably cleaned, and weigh not less than fifty-seven pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 White.—To be dry and reasonably sound white spring wheat, not equal to No. 2, and weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 White.—To be thin, bleached or tough white spring wheat, reasonably sound, but unfit to grade No. 3.

Rejected Spring Wheat.—All very damp, very tough, very musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged, stack-burned or thin wheat, falling below No. 4.

MIXED WHEAT.

All mixtures of spring, soft, and hard winter wheat shall be classed as mixed wheat, and graded as follows:

No. 2 Mixed Wheat.—To be sound, dry, and reasonably clean, and not weigh less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Mixed Wheat.—Shall be sound, reasonably clean, and may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Mixed Wheat.—Shall include mixed winter wheat that from any cause is so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 mixed.

Rejected Mixed Wheat.—All very damp, very tough, very musty, very smutty, badly stack-burned, damaged, or thin mixed spring and winter wheat, falling below No. 4 mixed wheat, shall be graded as Rejected Mixed wheat.

MACARONI WHEAT.

No. 1 Macaroni Wheat.—Shall be bright, sound, well cleaned, and be composed of what is known as rice or goose wheat, and weigh not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Macaroni Wheat.—Shall be sound, dry and reasonably clear rice or goose wheat, and weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Macaroni Wheat.—Shall be inferior to No. 2, but sound, and be composed of what is known as rice or goose wheat, and may include wheat that is bleached and shrunken, and weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Macaroni Wheat.—Shall include all wheat badly bleached or smutty, or for any other cause unfit for No. 3.

Rejected Macaroni Wheat.—Rejected macaroni wheat shall include all wheat that is very smutty, badly bleached, and badly sprouted, or for any cause unfit for No. 4.

CORN.

No. 2 White, Yellow, or Mixed corn should not contain more than 15% per cent of moisture.

No. 1 Yellow.—Shall be pure yellow corn, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Yellow.—Shall be three-fourths yellow, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Yellow.—Shall be three-fourths yellow, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Yellow.—Shall be three-fourths yellow, and unfit to grade No. 3 Yellow.

Rejected Yellow.—Shall be very badly damaged.

No. 1 White.—Shall be pure white corn, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 White.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 White.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sound enough for No. 2 White.

No. 4 White.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, but unfit to grade No. 3 White.

Rejected White Corn.—Shall be very badly damaged.

No. 1 Corn.—Shall be mixed corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Corn.—Shall be mixed corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Corn.—Shall be mixed corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 4 Corn.—Shall include mixed corn that is unfit to grade No. 3.

Rejected Mixed Corn.—Shall be very badly damaged.

KAFIR-CORN.

No. 1 White.—Shall be pure white Kafir-corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 White.—Shall be seven-eighths white Kafir-corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 White.—Shall be seven-eighths white Kafir-corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 1 Red.—Shall be pure red Kafir-corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Red.—Shall be seven-eighths red Kafir-corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Red.—Shall be seven-eighths red Kafir-corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 1 Kafir-corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir-corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Kafir-corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir-corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Kafir-corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir-corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 4 Kafir-corn.—Shall include all mixed Kafir-corn, not wet or in a heating condition, that is unfit to grade No. 3.

OATS.

No. 1 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, sweet, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats that are slightly damp, unsound, slightly musty, dirty, or from any other cause unfit to grade No. 2.

No. 4 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats that are from any other cause unfit to grade No. 3.

No. 1 White Oats.—Shall be pure white, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

Standard Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, but not sufficiently sound and clean for No. 2 White, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weighing not less than twenty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, but not sufficiently sound and clean for No. 2.

No. 4 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, badly stained, or for any other cause unfit to grade No. 3 White.

No. 1 Red Oats.—Shall be pure red, sound, clean, and free from any other grain.

No. 2 Red Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths red, sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 Red Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths red, but not sufficiently sound and clean for No. 2.

No. 4 Red Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths red, badly stained, or from any other cause unfit to grade No. 3 Red.

No. 2 Color Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths color, and in condition the same as No. 2 White.

No. 3 Color Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths color, and in condition the same as No. 3 White.

No. 4 Color Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths

color, that from any other cause is unfit to grade No. 3.

RULE 4.

No. 1.—To be plump, sound, bright, and well cleaned.

No. 2.—To be plump, sound, and reasonably clean.

No. 3.—To be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, unfit for No. 2.

No. 4.—To include all damp, musty, dirty rye, unfit for No. 3.

RULE 5.

No. 1.—To be plump, bright, sound, and free from other grain.

No. 2.—To be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3.—To be reasonably clean and merchantable.

No. 4.—To include all unsound and damaged barley.

Rejected.—Shall include all very badly damaged barley falling below No. 4.

RULE 6.

No. 1.—To be plump, bright, sound, and free from other grain.

No. 2.—To be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3.—To be reasonably clean and merchantable.

Rejected.—To include all unsound and damaged spelts.

RULE 7.

All grain that is wet or hot, or in heating condition, shall be classed as "No Grade."

RULE 8.

All inspectors shall make their reasons for grading below No. 2 fully known by notation on their books. The weight alone shall not determine the grade.

RULE 9.

Each inspector shall ascertain as near as practicable the weight per measured bushel of every lot of wheat inspected by him and note the same on his report, but he shall not be held responsible for variations in weights that may occur on reinspection, unless negligence or fraud can be shown against him.

RULE 10.

The word "new" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of newly harvested wheat until September 1 each year.

RULE 11.

All claims for damages against the inspectors or weighmaster should be filed in this office before the grain has left the jurisdiction of this Department.

RULE 12.

Wheat containing live weevil shall not be graded, but the inspector shall give the variety of wheat and test weight, and note "live weevil."

RULE 13.

"PLUGGED" CARS.

All inspectors inspecting grain shall in no case make the grade of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain inspected, where it has evidently been "plugged," or otherwise improperly loaded for the purpose of deception.

The foregoing are the rules adopted by the Kansas Grain-Inspection Department establishing a proper number and standard of grade for the inspection of grain, the same to take effect on and after August 1, 1907, in lieu of all rules on the same subject heretofore existing.

J. W. RADFORD,
Chief Inspector.

306 Husted Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

Kansas City Grain Market.

The grain markets became badly demoralized this morning, in consequence of the telegraphers' strike and the uncertainties involved. The Chicago September price fell 1c to 85½c early in the day and rallied to 86½c, after which a long period of dullness followed, but near the close there was a quick slump which carried the September price down to 83½c, and the closing price, 83½c, showed a net loss of 3¼c for the day.

In Kansas City September wheat sold down 1½c to 79c, held for a time and then dropped to 76½c, where it closed 3¼c off since Saturday.

No quotations were received from other markets and practically all the trading in Chicago and Kansas City was of a local character or sent over private wires, which were open for business of this character only. Little of the regular gossip of the day got through. Chicago got 294 cars against 460 cars a year ago, and Kansas City received 481 cars, compared with 325 cars a year ago.

Liverpool quoted a decline of ¼d to ¾d early, and closing prices were ¾d to 1½d down. Weather in England was reported broken, with rain, but the lower American prices Saturday and the heavier world's shipments than expected depressed prices. Berlin prices were quoted ¼c lower. Paris quotations closed ¼c down.

The visible supply statement was not made up owing to the telegraph strike.

Speculative corn prices eased off slightly at the outset, then moved up on reports of damage to the crop in Kansas and Nebraska last week. Chicago September corn fell ¼c to 54½c and rallied to 55½c. December corn declined ¼c to 51½c, then rose to 52½c. When the big slump in wheat occurred in the last half hour, September corn dropped to 54½c and December to 51½c. Chicago received 249 cars of corn, against 132 cars a year ago. The estimate for Tuesday is 359 cars. The weather has become cooler generally, but little rain was reported anywhere.

The range of prices of grain in Chicago today, and the close Saturday, were as follows:

Open. High. Low. To-day. Sat'day.

Sept. . . . 86½-87 83½ 83½ 87½-88

Dec. . . . 81½-81 81½ 81½ 81½-82

May. . . . 96½-97 97½ 97½ 97½-98

Sept. . . . 54½-55 54½ 54½ 54½-55

Dec. . . . 52½-53 52½ 52½ 52½-53

May. . . . 53½-54 54½ 54½ 54½-55

CORN.

Sept. . . . 54½-55 54½ 54½ 54½-55

Dec. . . . 52½-53 52½ 52½ 52½-53

May. . . . 53½-54 54½ 54½ 54½-55

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., August 12, 1907.

Moderate receipts of cattle and higher prices last week had the effect of drawing out a big run to-day, 22,000 head, heaviest run this season, and the general market is 5¢ to 15¢ lower. Each day last week was a little stronger on practically all kinds, and the total gain amounted to 15 to 25¢. Prime fed cattle are scarce, and show the least decline, top \$6.75 up to noon, and best fed heifers \$5.75, top steers last week \$7.20. Bulk of the supply today is grass cattle, including a large proportion of stockers and feeders, which class is getting the greatest loss, 10¢ to 20¢.

Kansas grazed Westerns, wintered and fed corn on the grass, are numerous, selling around 10¢ lower, at \$5.10 to \$6.15, lighter grass steers \$4 to \$4.90, grass cows \$2.65 to \$4.25, canners \$2 to \$2.60, bulls \$2.40 to \$3.60. Calves made the good gain of 50¢ to 75¢ per cwt. last week, but are lower to-day, ranging from \$5.75 to \$6.50 for choice veals, and from \$4 upwards for heavy calves. Country buyers were numerous last week, and prices on their kinds advanced 10¢ to 15¢, but the run is heavy to-day and market off 10¢ to 20¢. There is a demand for extra choice native feeders, some of which sold lately to Illinois buyers up to \$5.90, medium class feeders range from \$4.25 to \$5.25, stock steers \$2 to \$4.75, stock

THE BOOK OF ALFALFA

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Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture

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- VIII. Storing.
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is such a short step to

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Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

Twenty-five high-grade Polled Durham cows and heifers, nearly all bred. They are good ones, good colors and good milkers. Just what you want for a small ranch. All polled, all herd bull, Butterfly's Prince 2869. Good individual and breeder. C. M. Albright, R. 2, Derby, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good milch cow. E. B. Cowgill, 1826 N. St. Topeka, Kans.

FOR Red Polled bulls or heifers, write to Otto Aug, Ute, Ness County, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Crutcherhank Short-horn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and Percheron horses, stock for sale. Garret Hurst, breeder, Rock, Sedgewick County, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

JUST PUBLISHED—Our new catalog of Dutch and selected seeds for fall sowing. Useful to all lovers of flowers, as well as practical farmers. Will be sent FREE on application. Write a postcard today. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

WANTED—New crop alfalfa seed. Send sample and state the amount offered with price. T. Lee Adams, 417 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

We have the following varieties of extra selected seed, reclaimed under our personal supervision. Any one desiring to change stocks ought to get the seed stock from us.

NEW VARIETIES—Kharkov, hard; Indiana, soft. Standard sorts—Red Turkey, Red Russian, Fultz, Harvest Queen, Harvest King, Earl's Profit and Early May. Write for special circular before ordering elsewhere. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Large boned, extra size thoroughbred Poland China boar, 2 years old, best of breed. J. W. Cunningham, Route 2, Meriden, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey boars, enough for service; also my herd boar. Prices low. Address I. W. Pondton, Medora, Reno Co., Kans.

POLAND CHINAS—A few extra fine gilts bred September and October farrow; farm raised; good right. C. M. Romary, Olivet, Kans.

FOR SALE—Forty registered Duroc sows and pigs bred for August and September farrow. Also few unregistered sows, bred to fine boars. R. O. Stewart, Alden, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE—Owing to circumstances I am forced to sell my 7-year-old Percheron stallion. He is sound, kind, has fine action and is a perfect show horse. Will guarantee him. Terms: Cash, approved notes, will trade for cattle. J. B. Weldon, Eureka, Kans.

TWO JACKS FOR SALE—3 and 4 years old. Missouri bred. Address S. C. Hedrick, Tecumseh, Mo.

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old, about 2000 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrader, Suneta, Kans.

Wethers and heifers \$2@3.75. Quarantine supply today is only 15 per cent of the total receipts.

The hog market has been doing better lately because of small receipts, market 5c higher to-day, light hogs selling up to \$6.32½, and of sales \$6.10@6.25. Buyers for shipment the pace on weights below 200 pounds, and heavy weights are selling better relatively in a week ago. Although there is little doubt that there are plenty of young hogs in the country, and a big corn crop is in prospect, demand is unprecedented for meats, and recent predictions of the market going 1c lower within sixty days may not be realized. Sheep supplies are confined to small bands of natives mostly, although Utah and Colorado shipments will come in freely before long. Market is higher all around than a week ago, today, lambs selling at \$7@7.75, wethers up to \$8.85, ewes \$5.75, yearlings at \$6@6.25. Some feeding yearlings sold lately at \$5.50.

J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., August 12, 1907. With Chicago showing a decline of 25@35c all classes of steers selling at \$6.25@7.25 at close of last week, and with the five days to-day showing an increase of 10,000 head than on corresponding day last week, buyers were inclined to be bearish on all offerings here to-day. Aside from some fairly good medium and heavy steers which sold \$4.50, which was about steady, the market showed a decline of 10@15c from the close of last week. This applied to the dry-lot steers. Western grass steers and quarantine steers were 10@20c lower, and in some cases 25c lower. There was a very large supply of cows and heifers on sale, and prices generally ruled lower, with spots showing off 15c. The market did not show any activity at the prices buyers still considered values higher than quotations of other markets warranted. Reports of stock and feeding cattle were the best in more than a month, and owing to decline in steer cattle, prices ruled generally 10@15c lower on the best kind closing today. Dealers are all anticipating a somewhat lower level for all grades of stock and all styles to sell considerably lower.

The hog market to-day is somewhat irregular, prices varying from steady to 5c higher. Market gained some strength, and closed generally 5@10c higher on all grades. Prices of \$5.90@6.25, with bulk selling at \$5.40@5.75. Pigs are quotable at \$3.75@4.00. Being good for kinds weighing 110 and upward. The market continues to show an upward tendency on moderate marketing, but any material increase in supplies here would precipitate another decline. There was a very good supply of sheep and all grades of sheep held about steady, lambs dealers in sympathy with breaks at other markets. There was strong demand for all grades of feeding sheep and lambs at last week's prices. The supply was insufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. Lambs quotable at \$6@6.65; yearlings at \$5.60@6.00; wethers \$5.40@5.75; ewes \$4.50@5.25.

WARRICK.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

A BARGAIN—Fine Collies, 4 months old. A. P. Chacey, N. Topeka, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE from Registry parents. Prices low. A pedigree with every puppy. D. J. Dawdy, Jewell City, Kans.

Scotch Collies.

Fifty-seven Collie puppies just old enough to ship. Place your orders early, so you can get one of the choice ones.

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—By experienced agricultural college graduate, a position as manager of an up-to-date dairy farm. Preferably in Kansas or Colorado. E. E. Greenough, Manhattan, Kans.

BEST 200 RECIPES FREE—The enterprising housekeeper. A famous book of tested, economical recipes and illustrated kitchen helps, published to sell at 25c. We will send it free. Just send your name and address. The Enterprise Mfg. Co., of Pa. St., Philadelphia, U. S. A. Makers of the famous Enterprise Meat and Food Choppers.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Will equip shop or furnish positions, few weeks complete, constant practice, careful instructions, tools given, wages Saturdays. Diplomas granted. Write nearest branch for free catalogue. Moler System of Colleges, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., or Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—New home; write "the old reliable," A. S. PARSONS, 418 South Main Street, Rocky Ford, Colo.

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE—Pups ready to ship, sired by a son of Champion Wellesbourne Hope. Will Killough, R. 7, Ottawa, Kans.

RURAL BOOKS—Send for descriptive list of book for farmers, gardeners, florists, architects, stock raisers, fruit-growers, artisans, housekeepers and sportsmen. Sent free. Address The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—A secondhand traction engine, not less than 16 horse power. Dr. W. E. Barker Chautauque, Kans.

Stray List

Week Ending August 8.

Cloud County, H. L. Bruner, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. O. Dandurand, of Shirley tp., (P. O. Aurora, Kansas, July 1, 1907, 1 two-year old bay horse with black mane and tail, star in forehead, weight 800 lbs.

AUCTIONEERS

R. L. HARRIMAN

Live Stock Auctioneer

Bunceton, - - - Missouri

W. H. TROSPER

Frankfort, Kansas.

An Auctioneer with 108 successful sales to his credit last season.

NO EXPERIMENT IF YOU GET TROSPER.

Sale tent without charge if desired.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Rates Reasonable. Write or wire me for dates. Phones, Bell 536-M. Home, 1238.

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J. M. POLLON,

Auctioneer,

North Topeka, - Kansas.

Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Write me before making engagements.

Also breeder of Poland China Hogs.

Route No. 4. Ind. Phone, 6472.

Harry H. Miller

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Marshall, - - - Missouri

Reasonable rates for competent service. Write me for dates.

L. S. Kent

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Hutchinson, Kansas

My large acquaintance with breeders of pure-bred stock, ranchmen and feeders enables me to be of value to any one making a large farm or pure-bred stock sale. My motto is honest work at honest prices and satisfaction to patrons. Phone, write or wire me for terms and dates.

Col. T. E. Gordon

Live-Stock Auctioneer

Waterville, - Kansas

Reference: Those for whom I have sold.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS FARMS

Offices at Minneapolis, Florence & Salina, Ks

320 acres, 75 acres alfalfa, 140 acres cultivated, improvements would cost \$5,000 to build, in good condition, 10 room house, barn 42x54, with 18x50 addition, hog-shed 16x50, wagon-shed, poultry-house, three windmills, 17 acres alfalfa hog tight. Price, \$8,000, \$2,500 cash, balance to suit. 330 acres of good grass land adjoining at \$4,000 if desired. All kinds and sizes.

GARRISON & STUDEBAKER, SALINA, KANS.

FARM LOANS

In closing loans. MONEY ALWAYS ON HAND. Write for rate and terms.

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO.,

Stormont Bldg., 107 West Sixth St.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

FOR SALE.

168 acres four and one-half miles from county seat, good buildings, 18 acres pasture, 6 acres alfalfa, hog-tight, balance in cultivation, one-half mile to school. Price \$6,400. Time on part. I have all kinds and sizes. A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good paying dairy business. One registered Guernsey bull coming three years; 12 grade Guernsey cows; 6 grade Guernsey heifers; 1 Sharpless cream separator. Dairy wagons and the only route. Must sell at once. For any or all above, address, John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kans.

WANTED—A renter for fine dairy business and farm of 700 acres, 180 acres in cultivation, 45 milk cows, 50 stock cows. Registered bulls, calves, yearlings and 3 brood sows. Milk and cream contract for Rock Island road. Dairy now paying about \$200 per month. Applicant must furnish references. I. D. Graham, Secretary State Dairy Association, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for farm in eastern or southern Kansas, improved ranch of 560 acres one mile to station; all smooth. Joe S. Williams, Edson, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good, clean up-to-date Hardware Store. Invoice about \$6,000. Will trade for real estate in part. Best of reasons for selling. Address Lock Box 37, Wakeeney Kans., Trego Co.

\$250 WILL BUY 80 acres: Christian County, South east Missouri. Perfect title; terms \$10 monthly. W. M. B. Williams, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

240 ACRES in the Kingdom of the Big Red Steer. 100 cultivated, 10 meadow, 180 pasture; good apple orchard and other fruit; frame 7-room house; good barn; living water; limestone soil; 1 mile to school; 5 to station; 15 to Emporia. Price \$5,200. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For live stock or Western land the furniture and fixtures of one of the best 20-room hotels in Kansas, located at Overbrook, Kans., 25 miles southeast of Topeka. Everything in fine condition and hotel doing a good business. Address, Overbrook Hotel, Overbrook, Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acres in Russell County, all fenced and cross fenced. 40 acres good bottom alfalfa land, balance good pasture. Good water, 30 feet deep. Write T. R. Wilkerson, Lucas, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For real estate, 4-year-old black jack, white points, 15 hands high, sound, sure, a fine individual. Reason for selling, I had partial stroke of paralysis last November, unable to care for stock. A. E. Cooper, Halstead, Kans.

WE HAVE for sale one of the best ranch and farm propositions in Kansas. Write us for particulars. We are in the big four country. Corn, cattle, hogs and alfalfa. J. C. Hoyt, Eldorado, Kans.

FOR SALE—Fruit lands, farms and timber. Stock do well in this section. German truck farmers can make big money. I can loan your money on good security. Campbell, P. O. Box 653, Van Buren, Ark.

BUY LAND OF OWNER—Save commission. Stock and poultry farm for sale on Hickory Creek, Butler County, Kans. Address Benj. Mayfield, Latham, Kans.

BRICK HOTEL—Centrally located, 28 rooms, furnished throughout, in good town in gas belt. Good opening. Price \$6,000. A. R. Ohmart, Augusta, Kans.

FOR SALE—One of the finest improved farms in Kay Co., Okla. 1½ miles from county seat. Full discount. Terms given. Address, D. W. Hutton, Newkirk, Okla.

NEW WICHITA HOMES

We offer unusual bargains in new modern cottage homes, latest designs and moderate prices. Can sell on time if desired. Let us sell you one where you can enjoy the best educational attractions, amusements or all-around healthy and desirable locations in the most progressive and prosperous city in the State. Eighteen years in building business.—HARTFORD WESTERN LAND CO., 118 E. First St., Wichita, Kans.

A SNAP.

160 acres, McPherson county; best of wheat, corn, oats and alfalfa land; level, deep, black loam soil; new 7 room house, barn, granary, well and windmill, orchard; fenced and cross fenced. Price, \$7,500. Can carry \$3,500 at 6 per cent. Best bargain in state.

BREMYER & HENDERSON, McPherson, Kans.

This tract of land contains 4,826 acres, and lays nine miles north of Dodge City, in the north part of Ford, and the south part of Hodgeman counties. It is all fenced and cross-fenced; two good sets of improvements, consisting of dwellings, horse barns, cattle sheds, granaries, etc., etc.; 175 acres now in wheat and rye; 45 acres ready for spring crop; the remainder of the land all in natural grass. Three school houses adjacent to this land. This ranch is watered by several of the finest springs to be found in Western Kansas. Sawlog Creek runs through the land, and has in it pools of clear standing water the year round. All of this ranch is the very best of wheat land, and about 500 acres is splendid alfalfa land. We will sell this entire tract for \$10.00 per acre and carry \$4.00 per acre of the purchase price five years at 6 per cent, or we will sell it in quarters, halves, or sections, at a reasonable price and on same terms. This is one of the finest tracts of land in this part of the state, being surrounded by well improved wheat and alfalfa farms. Your last chance to buy this tract of land.

Frizell & Ely,

LARNED, - - - KANSAS

Marshall County Land

240 acres 6 miles out; fair improvements, 200 acres in cultivation, balance pasture; close to school, 3½ mi. from town on new railroad. Land from \$40 to \$75 per acre. We have good alfalfa soil. Price \$50.00 per acre. For particulars write E. J. McKee, the Land Man, Marysville, Kans.

FARM BARGAINS

Good farms for sale in Wilson and Montgomery Counties, Kansas. We have some real bargains. Write for particulars.

THE SOUTH EAST REALTY CO.

Lafontaine, Kans.

A Cheap Wheat Farm in Stanton County, Ks.

160 acres level as a floor. Deep black soil, ready for the plow. In German settlement south part of the county. Price only \$800.

ALBERT E. KING,

McPherson, Kans.

Norton County Alfalfa and Corn Farms

We sell Norton County lands where wheat, corn and alfalfa grow in abundance. Write us for list of farms, and full particulars.

LOWE & BOWERS, Almena, - - - Kansas

Grain and Dairy Farms

Around Topeka. Also Fruit farms and Stock farms for cattle, hogs and horses. Raise corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, tame grasses. Unreasonably cheap; too cheap to last. Write for particulars.

GEO. M. NOBLE & CO.

Real Estate and Loans.

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE. TOPEKA, KANS.

Renters, Read This, Then Act Quick.

160 acres, in 7 miles of this city and 6 miles from Coffeyville, both railroad towns, in gas and oil field, is well fenced. 75 acres in cultivation, balance fine grass, 40 acres of which is used as meadow, balance pasture. Lots of living water, two room house, stables, cribs, etc. This land lays nice, is all black, rich soil which is good corn, wheat, and alfalfa land, one mile to good school. Price \$20 per acre. Will take third or half money and give all time asked for on balance at 6 per cent interest. Would take some good live stock, such as teams or cattle as part payment.

110 acres, 6 miles of this city, in one mile of the 160. About 35 acres in cultivation, balance all in grass. This lays nice, is a nice little ranch, and the making of a good home. Has some timber. \$3,250 will buy this farm. Will take half the money down, balance on time and terms to suit purchaser at 6 per cent interest. Will sell both these tracts of land together if desired. In fact both ought to be owned by same man. W. A. NELSON, Real Estate and Merchandise Broker, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kansas.

LAND FOR SALE

In western part of the great wheat state. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

FOR SALE Farms—Bargains; 500 farms, stock, ranches, Kansas or Missouri. Before you buy, sell or exchange, write for my free lists. F. H. Humphrey, Fort Scott, Kans

Farm Opportunities Near SALEM, OREGON

"THE CHERRY CITY" in wealthy Marion County, on beautiful Willamette, lowest of rivers; hop, walnut and fruit farms pay \$20 to \$50 per acre net; dairy farms pay \$100 net per acre; improved farms can be bought for \$25 to \$30 per acre; unimproved \$5 to \$25. For descriptions write BOARD OF TRADE, ROOM 24, SALEM, OREGON

IDAHO VIEWS FREE

Boise, gem of Idaho. Tourist's paradise. Abundant sunshine, flowers, hospitality. Largest hot springs natatorium in the world, outlet of whole Boise Basin. Lavishly rich in minerals and agriculture. Write today to Boise Commercial Club, Boise, Idaho

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN SOUTHERN OREGON write for 64-page book, profusely illustrated, describing beautiful resources. No trust damage to fruit in twenty-eight years. Address, Box 25 MEDFORD COMMERCIAL CLUB, Medford, Oregon

DUROC-JERSEYS

J. H. G. Hasenyaeger, Tecumseh, Neb.
Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys
Write me for prices.

CHOICE REGISTERED Durocs, P. C. and Q. I. C. hogs; Shorthorn, Jersey, and Galloway cattle; 40 varieties poultry and pet stock at farmers' prices; stamps for cat. A. Madsen & Sons, Atwood, Kas.

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. Bred gilts and fall pigs, either sex. Prices reasonable.
E. S. COWEE, Route 2, Scranton, Kans.

HILLSIDE DUROCS.

Seventy-five head of well-bred, well-grown March and April pigs. A few one and two year old sows.—**W. A. Wood, Elmdale, Kans.**

DEEP CREEK DUROCS

Spring boars for sale grandsons of the great Hunt's Model 20177. Others sired by Lincoln Wonder, the \$2,000 hog.
Address **C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kans.**

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 36471 by Hunt's Model and Corrector's Model 34381. I have for sale a few choice males of spring and fall farrow that will be priced worth the money. Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.

Pleasant View Durocs

70 early pigs by Quality King 59831, Orion Boy 42187, and W's Top Notcher 59838. Also choice fall gilts at right prices.
THOS. WATKINSON, Blaine, Kans.

Pigs Shipped on Approval.

200 head of Durocs, all ages, representing the blood of Combination, Valley Chief, and a son of Kant-Be-Beat.

T. L. LIVINGSTON, Burchard, Neb.

ATTENTION

Hog raisers of every kind. Had you forgotten that this is just the time to buy that male pig to head your herd? Well it is a fact and you had better get in line and come to the Rosebud and get something fine. Rosebud Stock Farm, Rathbun & Rathbun, Proprietors, Downs, Kans.

CUMMINGS & SONS DUROCS

100 top pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Top, Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kant's Model, Beautiful Joe and our herd boar OH BOY GOOD, second prize-winner at Nebraska State Fair. Sale in October; write or visit.
W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Peerless Stock Farm

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS
20 bred gilts, and fall pigs of both sexes for sale.
R. G. Solenberger, Woodston, Kansas

I Am All Sold Out

at present but will have a splendid lot of Long Wonder and Nelson's Model spring pigs later on

J. F. Staudt, Ottawa, Kans.

McFARLAND BROS.,

Breeders of Champion and Grand Champion Duroc-Jersey swine. Winners at World's Fair, American Royal and State Fairs. Stock of all ages for sale.
Route 1 — **Sedalia, Mo.**

Mission Creek Durocs

Gilts and aged sows by or bred to A. B. Top Notcher, a grandson of Top Notcher, for September farrow; also 1 boar that is a show pig.
G. W. Colwell, Route 2, Summerfield, Kans.

DUROCS: 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write.
J. U. HOWE, R. S. Wichita, Kas.

DUROCS are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 47885, Red Top 32241, Fancy Chief 34923, and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and phoning me will be called for.
W. L. Vick, Junction City, Kansas

RALPH HARRIS FARM
DUROC-JERSEY HERD

For Sale—Three extra boars ready for service, and choice boar pigs by Golden Crown 47839. We extend a cordial invitation to visit the farm.
RALPH HARRIS, Prop. B. W. WHITE, Mgr. WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS.
(Farm station, Buck Creek, U. P. Ry.)

K. & N. Herd of Royally Bred Duroc-Jersey Swine

have a few gilts that I will sell at reasonable prices bred for April farrow. Also a few fall boars of September, '06 farrow. Write for prices and description.

R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

Otatop Herd Duroc-Jerseys

Herd composed of best blood in the west. Headed by Otatop Notcher, out of Tip Top Notcher, who weighed 1120 pounds at 18 months, and sold for \$5,000. Fall pigs for sale at reasonable prices.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Edwardsville, Kansas

Golden Queen Durocs

Herd headed by Crimson Jim 47995 and Lincoln Top 86287, two of the best boars in Nebraska. A number of choice gilts for sale bred to these boars for fall farrow. These gilts are all out of my best sows and will be priced right.

W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, - - Nebraska.

DUROC-JERSEYS**MADURA DUROCS.**

The home of Miller's Model, by Hunt's Model and Major Rosefelt a grandson of Ohio Chief; 100 fancy, growthy pigs; also bred sows and gilts for sale.
FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.

Deer Creek Durocs

100 pigs of March and April farrow by sons of Ohio Chief, Top Notcher and Kant Be Beat. Ready for shipment after July 1.
Bert Finch, - - Prairie View, Kans.

Silver Lake Durocs

Fall boars, bred right and priced right; also choice gilts bred to Kansas Buddy, a son of Buddy K. 235 spring pigs ready for shipment after July 1.
W. C. Whitney, - - Agra, Kans.

Orchard Hill Herd Of Duroc-Jerseys

Some splendid fall gilts sired by Norton's Top Notcher by Tip Top Notcher and bred to Kansas Chief 37491, grandson of Ohio Chief. Also some fine fall boars.
R. F. NORTON, Clay Center, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Extra fine blocky pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Also thoroughbred Percheron horses.
W. A. SCOFFIELD, Ind. Phone 6577, Station B. Topeka, Kans.

WESTLAWN DUROCS

Herd headed by Bobby S., a son of 2d Climax, 1st prize boar at Missouri State Fair 1903. Stock always for sale. Choice fall boars and gilts. Also young Shorthorn bulls from heavy milking dams. Prices reasonable.
E. B. Grant, R. 2, Emporia, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

A few fall gilts, especially large and fine, sired by GRANGER, one of the thriftiest representatives of the breed.
Buchanan Stock Farm, Sedalia, Mo.

Elk Valley Durocs

Herd headed by Doty Boy 29279, a son of the champion Goldfinch and Dotie. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale.
M. Wesley, - - Bancroft, Kans.

MAPLE LAKE HERD OF DUROCS
F. C. Crocker, Proprietor, Filley, Nebraska
My pigs of March farrow are sired by the great Kant-Be-Beat by Red Knight, sweepstakes Nebraska 1906 by Hogate's Model, sweepstakes Nebraska 1906, and by "Junior Champion," who was the junior champion at New York and Ohio 1906. The blood lines of Crimson Wonder, Belle's Chief, Ohio Chief, Improver 2d, and many others of equal merit, go to make up a strong herd of individuality and breeding that can not be excelled. Fall sale October 5 at Beatrice, Neb.

ROSE LAWN Duroc-Jerseys

Headed by Tip Top Perfection 34579, by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion at world's fair. Spring pigs by this grand male and a few choice gilts bred to him at reasonable prices. Ind. Phone 6574.
L. L. Vrooman, - Topeka, Kans.

Gold Dust Herd Durocs

One hundred fine spring pigs sired by boars that are bred right and out of sows purchased from the leading herds and carrying all the popular blood lines. Also a number of fall boars for sale. Write us for prices.

MINER & AITKEN, Tecumseh, - - - Nebraska

Lamb's
HERD OF DUROCS is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its make-up. 50 fine pigs sired by the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L by Buddy K IV, Crimson Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers.
Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Nebr.

Toppy Fall Boars

Extra good spring male pigs, selected from over 300 head, ready to ship. A number of tried sows, bred to Doty Wonder, Geneva Chief, and Rose Top Notcher, for early fall farrow.

SAMUELSON BROS., Bala, Kans. and Cleburn, Kans.

Elk Creek Durocs

One 2-year-old boar by Improver 2d and out of Nebraska Bell. Also one yearling boar by Old Surprise, (a son of prize-winners) at living prices. 160 pigs of early spring farrow by Kant Be Beats Best, and Bell's Chief 2d, ready for shipment after July 1.

J. E. JOINES, Clyde, Kans.

Haith's DUROCS

Herd headed by Lincoln Top 86287 and Ed's Improver 4637. A fine lot of pigs for sale sired by these grand sires, Kant Be Beat, Royal Ohio Chief, Lincoln Wonder, Lincoln Top, Arion and other great boars. Also a few good sows for fall farrow bred to Lincoln Top.

W. W. HAITH, Vesta, Neb.

Chapin's
DUROCS. Home of Model, Chief Again, King of Col's II, Red Raven and C. E. Col. II; 175 early pigs; 45 fall gilts, and a lot of proven sows to select from for my

Public Sales to be held Oct. 1, '07 and Jan. 25, '08.
GRANT CHAPIN, - Greene, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS**VALLEY DUROCS**

150 early pigs, Ohio Chief, Orion, Crimson Wonder, Proud Advance and Brilliant strains. Toppy boars large enough for service. Prices reasonable.
A. G. DORR, Osage City, Kans.

Walnut Lane Durocs

Headed by Neosho Chief 87161, one of the best grandsons of Ohio Chief. A fine lot of spring boars for sale reasonable.
S. A. Hands, Thayer, Kansas

Four-Mile Herd Durocs

Choice fall pigs, both sexes by Orion Jr. and Ohio Chief 2d. Also proven sows, bred to Orion Jr. and E's Kant Be Beat for fall farrow.
E. H. Erickson, Route 1, Osburg, Kansas

Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polled

Some good young boars by Crimson Challenger 48877 for sale. No females or Red Polled cattle for sale now.

J. B. Davis, Fairview, Brown County, Kans.

CRIMSON HERD OF DUROCS.

Herd boars, Red Perfection by Kansas Chief, Allen Gold Dust and Red Pathfinder. Iowa Girl still farrowing good litters. The best blood lines of the breed, with size and quality combined. Eighty-five spring pigs for the trade at private sale. J. W. REID, Portis, Kans.

PRAIRIE QUEEN DUROCS

70 early springs that are tops, by the great Kant Be Beat, Alex Heir, and Wilkes Echo, out of daughters of Ohio Chief and Village Pride, and other good ones. G. M. RAMAKER, Prairie View, Kans.

Orchard Herd of Durocs

30 extra good spring pigs. Boars and sows \$12 each. Order at once.

F. C. NICHOLSON, Manhattan, Kans.

CRIMSON WONDER HERD.

Our herd, headed by Missouri Wonder King 52903, he by Missouri's Pride 29277, Crimson Meddler, he by Crimson Wonder 33755. Have 47 sows and gilts bred to these fine males that we offer at a bargain. We also offer Crimson Meddler for sale. He is 10 months old. Have a fine lot of March and April pigs.—Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Waukena, Kans.

FORD SKEEN

Breeder of the Choicest and most Prolific Strains of

Duroc-Jersey Swine

Prize-winning blood, inspection invited, honest treatment insured

South Auburn, - - Nebraska

POLAND-CHINAS

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas has Kansas Perfection 40844, and W. R. C. Lighthouse cockerels for sale. **F. P. Maguire, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kans.**

BOARS, BOARS.

Choice spring males at right prices, by Grand Chief, Masterpiece, Nonpareil, Choice Chief, E. L. 2nd, and other noted sires. Call on or write
THOS. COLLINS, R. 4, Lincoln, Kans.

Weaver's
Poland Chinas. Choice fall gilts, bred or open; also early spring pigs, either sex. Mischief Maker, On and On, and Corrector strains. Call or write. Farm adjoins town, W. R. PEACOCK, Sedgewick, Kas.

Peacock's
Poland Chinas. Choice fall gilts, bred or open; also early spring pigs, either sex. Mischief Maker, On and On, and Corrector strains. Call or write. Farm adjoins town, W. R. PEACOCK, Sedgewick, Kas.

Stalder's Poland-Chinas

I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars.
O. W. Stalder, Salem, Neb.

Good's

POLAND CHINAS: Choice fall gilts for sale; also early pigs of the best breeding ready for shipment after Aug. 1. Prices reasonable.

I. B. GOOD, Peabody, Kans.

DECATUR HERD POLAND-CHINAS
Five September boars, good ones and a choice lot of yearling bred sows, bred to Challenger, to farrow in August and September. Also booking orders for the spring crop. Write your wants. Prices right. **R. H. WEIR, Oberlin, Kans.**

Maple Valley Herd Poland Chinas
60 fine spring pigs sired by On The Line, Col. Mills by Chief Perfection 2d, Prince Darkness, Dispatcher, Grand Perfection, On Time, and other great sires. Write me for prices and breeding. **C. F. BROWN, Whiting, Kans.**

The Useful Type of Poland-Chinas

Herd headed by Filate Chief 43565 by Johnson's Chief 35774, and Major King 48864 by Major M. 81527, a 1000-pound hog.
E. D. Morris, Bern, Kansas

CEDAR GROVE HERD

Of pure-bred POLAND-CHINA HOGS
We will have some bargains this season to offer the public.
J. A. Hebrew, Stockton, Kans.
Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

A. B. GARRISON BEATTIE, KANSAS.

Breeder of Poland-Chinas That Win

In the shows where size, clean bone and finish enough to insure quality, are the chief requirements. Pigs for sale.

POLAND-CHINAS**FAIR VIEW STOCK FARM**

Show yard type Poland-Chinas, headed by rector Sunshine 101835. A few choice pigs for sale.
A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.

SIGLER'S

Our Poland-Chinas are in breeding and individuality. Our prices are right and we respectfully invite correspondence with prospective buyers.
A. R. SIGLER, Pickrell, Neb.

SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS

10 heavy boned, stretchy fall boars, by Hadley Thompson's Choice; also gilts and tried sows bred to Impudence I know 45180, at right prices.
W. T. Hammond, - - Portis, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS. SHORTHORNS

A few thrifty young bulls and boars of the best breeding from champion and prize-winning families. Prices reasonable for quick sales.
R. M. Buck, R. 2, Belkridge, Kans.

Esbon Herd of Poland

I have some tried sows bred to Speculator 43625 for October farrow.
W. C. TOPLIFF, - - Esbon, Kans.

Erie Gas Light Herd

Headed by Sunshine Chief 2d by Chief Sunshine 2d, dam Queen Perfection, Margarette C, Maybloss Ideal Sunshine 2d and other great sows in the stock for sale. **J. K. Mahaffey, Erie, Kans.**

Belleville Big Boned Poland

Fall boars of the best breeding; also choice pigs bred to Pan Famo for fall farrow. 100 spring pigs by Pan Famo ready for shipment in July.
W. H. Bullen & Son, - Belleville, Kans.

Home of Indiana 2d.

You all know the record of this great young boar. Come and see him and the many other sons and daughters of world and State fair champions our herd. Place to Get Herd Headers—Try them. They have size, finish, easy feeding qualities, not pedigree, the kind sought after by the farmer breeder and showman. We price them right. Come or write us.
HOWARD REED, Frankfort, Kans.

East Creek Herd of Poland

Headed by STYLISH PERFECTION 40314, winner of first in aged class and sweepstakes boar at Nebraska State Fair 1906. Stylish Perfection is one of the greatest boars of the breed and won his home upon merit alone, and his get proves him to be a great sire as well as a great show animal. A good spring boars and gilts sired by him for sale.

H. B. WALTERS, Wayne, Kans.

Clover Lawn Polands.

My spring pigs are coming nicely, sired by my two herd boars, Major M 31527 and Bright Chief 42473. I will offer Bright Chief for sale as I can use him no longer. For further information write

JOHN R. TRIGGS, Dawson, Neb.

Shady Lane Stock Farm

The home of the western champion, Peerless Perfection 2d 38664. Fifty fancy bred sows, bred Peerless Perfection 2d 38664. Grand Perfection 2d and Corrector Chief 38663, for sale at my farm.

HARRY E. LUNT, Burden, Kans.

McKeever & Sons

Hubbell, - Nebraska
Litters by Expansion C, Expansion C, Grand Look and other big ones. Nothing but good ones sold on orders. Write us.

JOHN BOLLIN

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Breeds and Sells Popular Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars L's Duds and The Picket in service. Breeds and serviceable boars for sale.

WELCOME HERD

Headed by the \$1,000 TOM LIPTON, in herd—Springtide by Meddler 2d, a fine bred to Perfect Challenger; Cherry Blossom by Perfection E. L., a \$310 gilt bred to a Perfection; Eloquence by Corrector Chief 2d, a \$385 gilt bred to a Perfection. Stock for sale at all times. Write us or visit herd. **JOSEPH M. BAUER, Kans.**

E. L. Keep On Poland-Chinas.
Pigs by the world's record breaker, E. L. Keep On, Meddler 2d, Perfect Challenger, Meddler On Time, Maximus, Highland Chief Jr., Grand Meddler, Skybo, Grand Perfection by Perfection and out of sows by Meddler, Chief Perfection U. S. by Perfect I Know, Keep On, Sir Darkness by Chief Perfection U. S. by Mischief Maker, Convincer by Chief Perfection 2d, Philanthropist by Expansion C, lighter, Big Boy by Perfect U. S., Peace by Mischief Maker, and Sunflower Perfection, care of H. J. Rickley. Address all communications to Dr. B. P. Smith, Longford, Kansas.