

KANSAS FARMER

NEBRASKA
OKLAHOMA

Volume XLV. Number 27


TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 4, 1907

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

THE TABLES TURNED.

In last week's KANSAS FARMER there was related the experience of a farmer who had sold a large and well-improved farm and had retired to a smaller one for the purpose of reducing his labors and cares. Of course he has considerable money left after getting settled on the smaller farm, 60 acres. He intended to loan this money, but was surprised to find that the farmers approached nearly all wanted to loan instead of borrow money.

This kind of trouble is a growing one among farmers of Kansas. When the returns shall have been received from the crops now claiming the attention of the harvesters, from the other crops now growing, and from the live stock now approaching maturity, there will doubtless be great additions to the Kansas money seeking investment. It is nevertheless true that there are desirable and safe loans to be had. The situation is one that calls for a home market in which the frugal



PERCHERON

Reproduction of Certificate of Pedigrees of American Bred Percheron Horses.

This is to Certify that the Percheron Stallion **THACKERY** bred and owned by Mrs. J. K. Dow of Buffalo Gap, South Dakota is recorded in the **PERCHERON REGISTER** and his number is 42057

COLOR AND DESCRIPTION: Black.

PEDIGREE: Foaled June 1st 1906. Sired by **MIL0 42463** (53344) dam **JOSEPHINE 41914** she by **GRANDER 18581**, 2nd. dam **Armandine 11620** (22895) she by **PLEIN D'AVENIR 11287** (7361) 3rd. dam **Valentine 11516** (5905) she by **IAOO 995** (768) 4th. dam **Rose 2808** (287) she by **UTOPIA 780** (751) 5th. dam **Pollotte** belonging to M. Goupil.

MIL0 42463 (53344) by **Batailleur** (40123) out of **Bijou** (49647) by **Bougrin** (9471)

BATAILLEUR (40123) by **Tarquin** (29889) out of **Bamboche** (11720) by **Favori** belonging to M. Lefevre.

TARQUIN (29889) by **Vermouth** (5497) out of **Charmante** (5882) by **Bayard I** (1546)

VERMOUTH (5497) by **Picador I** (7330) out of **Charmante** by **Osar**

PICADOR I (7330) by **Bayard I** (1546) out of **Charmante** (5347)

GRANDER 18581 by **Oranuchet** 14631 (13939) out of **Gambade** 7880 (11328) by **Coco** (355)

ORANUCHET 14631 (13939) by **Picador II** (5806) out of **Courageuse** (13928) by **Papillon** belonging to M. Chapelle.

PICADOR II (5806) by **Picador I** (7330) out of **Rose** belonging to M. Lefevre.

PICADOR I (7330) by **Bayard I** (1546) out of **Charmante** (5347)

PLEIN D'AVENIR 11287 (7361) by **Childebert** 4283 (451) out of **Bijou** (4644) (412) by **Prosper** (885) he by **Deolde** (802)

CHILDEBERT 4283 (451) by **Brilliant** 1271 (755) out of **Bijou** (4644) by **Favori** belonging to M. Bajeon.

BRILLIANT 1271 (755) by **Brilliant** 1899 (756) out of **Ragout** by **Favori I** (711) he by **Vieux-Chaslin** (713)

BRILLIANT 1899 (756) by **Coco II** (714) out of **Rosette** by **Mina** belonging to the French Government.

COCO II (714) by **Vieux-Chaslin** (713) out of **La Grise** by **Vieux-Pierre** (883)

VIEUX-CHASLIN (713) by **Coco** (712) out of **Poule** by **Sandi**

COCO (712) by **Mignon** (715) out of **Pauline** by **Vieux-Coco**

MIGNON (715) by **Jean-le-Blanc** (759)

IAOO 995 (768) by **UTOPIA 780** (751) out of **Coquette** by **Favora** 666 (725) he by **Favori I** (711)

UTOPIA 780 (751) by **Superior** 454 (730) out of **Robine** belonging to M. Bouvry.

SUPERIOR 454 (730) by **Favori I** (711) out of **Pauline** by **Vieux-Chaslin** (713)

FAVORI I (711) by **Vieux-Chaslin** (713) out of **L'Amie** by **Vieux-Pierre** (894) he by **Coco** (712)

VIEUX-CHASLIN (713) by **Coco** (712) out of **Poule** by **Sandi**

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WILLIAM BELL President **CHAS. P. GLENN** Secretary

Columbus, Ohio, June 14th-1907.

Reproduction of Certificate of Pedigrees of American Bred Percheron Horses.

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Address all communications to

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

person who has accumulated a surplus may offer it to the enterprising, perhaps young, person who can afford to pay a moderate price for the use of it.

Heretofore Kansans who desired to borrow money have found their supplies in the East. In a recent lecture before a class of economics at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., the financial secretary of the institution stated that a decade ago large sections of the loan funds of the University were placed in Kansas, but that now all had been withdrawn from this State because interest rates were higher in the East than in Kansas.

It will be well for farmers having money to loan to note the advertising columns of THE KANSAS FARMER for announcements of reliable mediums through which to invest in safe securities.

COMPLICATIONS IN DIVISION OF AN ESTATE.

THE KANSAS FARMER has been asked for advice in the matter of an estate consisting of a considerable amount of land which was divided among the children during the mother's lifetime. On account of death, transfers, and errors in the deeds complications have arisen and there appears to the editor to be an opportunity for litigation that may last half a lifetime, cost all the estate is worth, and produce enmities in a family in which only love and good will should abound.

The editor has replied as follows:
"Your letter presents a case of considerable difficulty. While your statement is clear as far as it goes, there may be at least two other features of importance. First, the dates of the several transactions and the date of settlement of the estate may affect legal rights; second, there may be minor heirs of some of the persons deceased.

"But there should be a way of arriving at an equitable settlement without litigation and in a way to eliminate expensive complications and hard feelings. It seems to the writer that rather than incur family enmities such as would almost certainly result from a series of contests at law, this family might gladly see the entire inheritance blotted out. But this is not necessary. Still should such law suits ensue as are possible in this case the

writer would not want to take the entire estate and guarantee to pay the expenses of the litigation.

"Now, friends, some of you at least have been reading THE KANSAS FARMER for half a lifetime. You know that while the advice of the editor costs nothing, it is candid. You know that questions of all sorts have been considered and passed upon. You may also know that the opinions here expressed have not thus far been reversed by the higher courts. But the editor is not a lawyer, and is in favor of the good old Quaker doctrine against going to law.

"Will these brothers and sisters, people who were loved and nurtured by the same parents, now take counsel of a friend who wishes them only well? If so, agree upon some broad-minded disinterested man to whom you will refer the matter under the stipulation that he shall not regard any technical advantage or disadvantage that may have accrued by reason of lapse of time or on account of any error, but shall ascertain what ought to be done by each and by all so as to carry out the intention of the parents in the disposition of the estate, or if this is impossible, to suggest an equitable division of the property. This referee may find some legal questions. He should be authorized to secure and pay for such legal advice as he may need. He may find that to make a settlement good in law a decree of the court will be necessary, in which case an amicable suit can be brought and the entire matter can be permanently settled with small cost and the friendships of the family can be strengthened instead of destroyed. "This referee should be paid for his services. The price may, however, be agreed upon before he is employed. The entire cost of settling the matter right by this method should be but a fraction of the amount that would be expended by any one of the contestants if the case were litigated.

"Friends, every one of you can rise to the occasion. Do it. Save your inheritance rather than waste it in fighting each other; save the love of your brothers and sisters and their children; save the esteem of your neighbors and friends; and save to each his own self-respect."

A COUNTY ALFALFA CLUB.

The Shawnee County Alfalfa Club was organized at the rooms of the Topeka Commercial Club last Saturday afternoon.

Bradford Miller was elected president, and I. D. Graham, secretary. It is the purpose of this organization to hold regular meetings at which time topics of interest to the growers of this plant will be under discussion. The next meeting will be held at the home of H. W. McAfee, west of the city, July 27 at 2 o'clock.

The most of the time Saturday was given over to a discussion of the seeding and harvesting of alfalfa. There was marked enthusiasm among the growers of the legume which within the last few years has done so much in the agricultural world. Many interesting and helpful points were educed, for the session was in the nature of an "experience" meeting.

At the opening of the meeting I. D. Graham presided. Bradford Miller spoke first, mentioning the purposes of such a meeting, and calling attention to the benefits which might be derived from it. After that the alfalfa-growers went directly to the heart of the matter.

Philip Lux spoke on seeding. He called attention to the desirability of testing seed before sowing. He sowed alfalfa-seed broadcast, always looking carefully to the preparation of the seed-bed beforehand. His time of sowing was the second week in August.

W. M. Lytle said: "I began preparing a seed-bed last fall which I am going to sow to alfalfa this year. I think the disk is the best thing to use before sowing, but I would advise deep plowing long before that time. I sow from 18 to 20 pounds an acre. I believe that withal the upland is surest. The crop can be saved on the bottom lands if one understands it. I rake it soon after it is cut, put it in large

shocks, let it stand four or five days and it is ready to put up."

A. J. White: "There is a good deal of risk in raising alfalfa-seed. I got four bushels to the acre last year, and I expect to try it again. I cure the hay in the windrow."

H. W. McAfee: "I try to take a great deal of pains in preparing the seed-bed. I use a subsoiler the year before sowing, running it about 20 inches deep. I plow 8 inches deep. I always sow the latter part of September. I use the plow 2 or 2½ inches deep just before sowing, preferring it to the disk. I harrow, drag and roll, harrowing it east and west after rolling. I use a broadcast seeder and sow 30 pounds to the acre. That may bring it a little thick but if it does it will adjust itself. I never have any trouble with alfalfa spoiling after it is put up. I usually put a little salt on the hay."

Jacob Maus: "I have sowed seed the first day of September and got a crop. I commenced preparing for sowing July 1. I used not more than 15 pounds an acre. The preparation of the seed-bed was the principal part of the proposition."

Henry Wallace: "I sowed the latter part of August and secured a fairly good stand. Twelve to fifteen pounds an acre is enough for seed."

John Harrison: "I plowed shallow in preparing for seed. I harrowed the ground a great many times and sowed 15 pounds to the acre. The best time I believe is to sow about August 10. Upland is the best for alfalfa, according to my notion. I think it is hard to cure on bottom land. I place it in small shocks right away after cutting."

Edwin Buckman: "Alfalfa is the most provoking crop in the world. It is hard to handle. I should be afraid of putting green alfalfa in a barn, lest spontaneous combustion might result."

J. W. Bigger: "Curing alfalfa hay is one of the most important features in connection with the crop. Don't weight it down in a barn. I don't like hay that is 'burned' and I find a great deal of alfalfa in that condition."

George Kellam: "I keep the tedder going right after the mower in the alfalfa-field, and I always am able to save the hay in good condition."

Bradford Miller said also that the tedder was a necessary piece of haying machinery.

Others features, including the baling of the crop after it was harvested were discussed with much interest. Generally the experiences of the farmers were strongly in favor of alfalfa and its growth. One man said that he netted \$30.15 an acre selling only three out of five cuttings.

AN EXCURSION TO THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

On Wednesday July 17, the Indian Creek Grange will go on an excursion to Manhattan for the purpose of allowing its members an opportunity to spend the day at the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station. The excursion will leave Topeka at 8.15 a. m. and go over the Union Pacific road. The train will leave Manhattan on the return trip at 6 p. m. The fare for the round trip will be \$1.75, and everybody is invited. It is understood that the Berryton and Oak Granges, the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, and the West Side Forestry Club will join with Indian Creek Grange in making this trip.

The grounds of the Agricultural College are the most beautiful in Kansas, and this trip would pay if made for pleasure alone. But when the vast fund of available information is added to the pleasure it makes that \$1.75 look small indeed. Tickets are now on sale at the store of D. O. Coe, 119 East 6th Ave., and a number of places in North Topeka. Be sure to get one.

A GREAT GRAIN MARKET IN KANSAS.

The Kansas Charter Board, after mature deliberation, has granted charters to two companies which constitute the advance guard of the movement to establish a great grain market in Kansas City, Kans. This movement was first suggested some

months ago in THE KANSAS FARMER office.

The companies just chartered, Farmers' Terminal Elevator Company and the Christie Commission Company, are the first to obtain authority to do business in Kansas. They doubtless be followed by many others so that there will be no necessity crossing the State line with Kansas grain in order to reach the great continental market.

Most of the great elevators are this State. By keeping the transactions in Kansas the inspection and weighing laws of this State will control. On this and many other accounts it is desirable from the shippers' view point to market the grain on this side of the line.

Doubtless the opening of the market will be duly announced and invitation will be extended to Kansas farmers to patronize it.

A QUESTION OF UNEQUAL PARTNERSHIP.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Two men start out in thrashing to share expense and profit alike. B has a thrashing machine. A has traction engine equipped with belt; also team and wagon. The driver is to be hired. Who should hire the driver to make even balance?

Shawnee County. L. C. WALTERS.
As priced in Topeka first-class machinery of the kinds mentioned would cost new about \$500 for the thrasher and about \$1,500 for the engine. The difference in the investments is increased by the value of the team and tank wagon. It is probably no exaggeration to say that the man who owns the engine, team, etc., has \$1,500 larger investment than his neighbor.

Both thrashers and engines depreciate rapidly. An allowance of 20 per cent for depreciation, taxes, and insurance would not be excessive on these properties. To this should be added, say, 5 per cent for interest on the investment, making in all 25 per cent per year on \$1,200, or \$300 which should be allowed to the owner of the engine to make a square deal. This would probably more than cover the cost of the driver for the team during the season.

This matter may, perhaps, be more rapidly understood if placed in tabular form. Thus:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| A furnishes— | |
| Engine..... | \$1,500 |
| Team and wagon..... | \$1,000 |
| B furnishes— | |
| Thrasher..... | \$500 |
| Depreciation, interest, etc., on..... | \$1,200 |

If driver costs \$300 and B pays the he has made good the disparity in appliances furnished.

If on account of age and depreciation the machinery or any part of it is worth less than the amounts here used in illustration, smaller values should be substituted. Doubtless the team and wagon should be valued at a higher figure than \$200. Without having opportunity to know these values, the editor can give only an illustration of the method of arriving at a just arrangement, leaving to the persons interested the task of solving the question by using figures representing actual values as they exist.

A RIGHT-OF-WAY MUDDLE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am in need of a little advice that I feel you can ably give, as I know you give kindly information to your patrons.

I asked the favor eighteen months or a year ago of the attorneys for the Rock Island Railway Company, making application for a switch right just east of, and parallel to their main line which crosses one corner of our farm near Hutchinson. The attorneys said the company wanted to change the Santa Fe switch which lies west of the Rock Island to the main line east so as to avoid crossing the Santa Fe switch. The attorneys also stated that it cost the Rock Island Company thousands of dollars yearly to make the stops required of them at Santa Fe switch.

We did not wish the switch put on our land and refused to sell. The company said they could condemn the

and take it. We got a lawyer's advice. He said that the company could not condemn the land and take for that purpose. We told said company we did not wish to sell at all but would sell the right-of-way for \$1,000. The matter was dropped until a few days ago when the attorneys notified us that they had papers ready to give a judge to have it appraised. The lawyer stated that the company would pay market value for the land required by them, but they considered it no damage to the other land as their main was already there. In our estimation it will greatly damage the place and we would not sell for a switch for any money, if we can avoid it. We wish to divide the land into lots and tracks, it being near Hutchinson and very valuable.

Can one railway company condemn and take land for a switch to be used by another company in order that the first-named company may avoid crossing the last-named company's switch? If the Rock Island Company does not have the right to do this what are the proper steps to take to prevent them from doing so?

Mrs. J. M. PAFFORD.

Reno County.

To this, the following answer was sent:

"Your attorney's advice must surely have been misunderstood. When a railroad company needs private property on which to locate tracks, switches, or other improvements and is unable to agree with the private owners as to the price, the railroad company has a right, not possessed by the private citizen, called the right of eminent domain. Under this right the railroad company may institute proceedings in court. These are called condemnation proceedings. Their purpose is to ascertain how much the private owner should receive, and to place the railroad company in possession of the desired property on payment of the amount so ascertained. There is no way in which a railroad company can be prevented from thus acquiring needed land.

"The question whether your land is to be used for Rock Island or for Santa Fe tracks, and whether this could make any difference need not be considered in determining what course is wise for you. If the proceedings ought to be brought in the name of the Santa Fe, the Rock Island attorneys would probably experience no difficulty in obtaining permission to bring the action in the name of the Santa Fe.

"It is easily seen from your sketch that the proposed change is very desirable for the Rock Island and will probably suit the Santa Fe fully as well as the present arrangement.

"How much it will damage your property is a question at which the writer can not even guess. But since the railroads have a right to take the land at a fair valuation and are likely to take it, the best course to pursue is to agree if possible with the right-of-way agent of the railroad company. If personally unable to attend properly to the matter on account of inexperience or any other cause, it will be well to place the matter in the hands of a competent and honest business man. A straightforward real estate man is competent to handle a transaction of this kind. There are doubtless such in Hutchinson, who will take care of your interests ably. You will of course be expected to pay a commission on the amount you received. The usual commission for such service is 5 per cent.

"The writer called at the Rock Island offices, but the right-of-way agent was out of the city. Will try to see him to-morrow. Talked the matter over in the general attorney's office and outlined the advice to be sent to you. Was assured that you would receive fair and generous treatment in the transaction."

This was supplemented the next day by the following:

"As promised, the writer called to-day upon El. W. Cline, Right-of-Way agent of the Rock Island, and discussed at length the question of right-of-way for proposed change of Santa Fe switch on your farm. Mr. Cline

authorized the statement that the railroad company will be glad to settle the matter out of court, and in addition to what the land would cost the company under condemnation proceedings will pay what the proceedings would cost from this time to the end of the matter. He suggests that you or an authorized representative of your interests open negotiations with the Rock Island's attorney at Hutchinson.

"The writer doubts not you will be able to obtain a just, or even liberal settlement without the expense and trouble of litigation."

NO STATE FAIR JUST NOW.

The Topeka State Exposition Company has decided not to attempt to hold a general fair this year in connection with the State race meeting of September 9-14, for the reason that, owing to an error in the bill providing for a special levy by the Shawnee County Commissioners, it is impossible to erect suitable buildings to accommodate State exhibits.

Topeka business men generously offered to contribute the cash premiums, but the local association could not, after the adverse decision of the county attorney, possibly erect the buildings, because it had been agreed that all new buildings hereafter erected should be of a permanent character.

It is a disappointment not to have a general fair at Topeka this year, but no future attempt is likely to be made until a State Fair in fact can be held with suitable buildings to accommodate State displays.

The great Percheron show of France was held this year at Nogent-le-Rotrou. It is reported that McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, Ohio, have won every first prize except in the 2-year-old entries, where one of their colts won second prize. These great prize-winners will be imported next month and will arrive in America in time to distinguish themselves, and to add to the reputation of McLaughlin Bros. at our State fairs and horse shows on this side of the water.

Miscellany

Kansas Crops Officially.

In the 48 counties that have certified their assessors' returns to the State Board of Agriculture, it appears that 19,512,304 bushels of corn was in farmers' hands March 1, and 4,068,221 bushels of wheat. This indicates that the farmers themselves held more wheat over from last year crop than at any time since 1901, when the State, according to the Government's count, produced its record yield of nearly 100,000,000 bushels. The amount held over from that year was nearly 10,000,000 bushels. Of course complete returns for this year may show as much or more on hand at the time the canvass was made. The more than four million bushels in farmers' granaries last spring in these 48 counties is nearly as much as was reported for the whole State at the same time in 1906, a half million more than in 1905, a fraction more than in 1904, and it about equals the aggregate quantity on hand for the 105 counties in 1903. As the farmers become more and more opulent they evidently think they can well afford to store away a fraction of their grains as against the time of sky-

The Blue Valley Creamery Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., is now paying
23 Cents
per pound for butter fat.

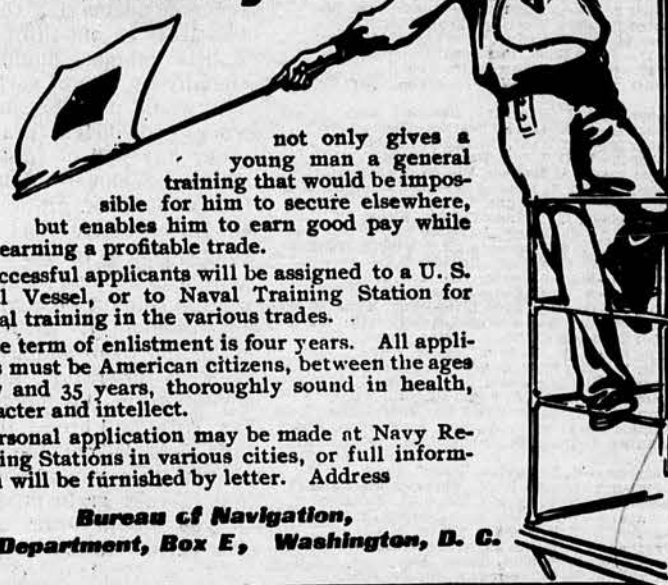
There's a Chance For Young Men

Never before has the Navy offered such an opportunity to the young American citizen as to-day. There is room for young men of good character in every branch of the service.

The pay is good—\$16.00 to \$70.00 per month, including board, medical attendance and clothing allowance on first enlistment.

There is ample opportunity for study, and advancement to higher ratings and higher pay. The

United States Navy



not only gives a young man a general training that would be impossible for him to secure elsewhere, but enables him to earn good pay while learning a profitable trade.

Successful applicants will be assigned to a U. S. Naval Vessel, or to Naval Training Station for special training in the various trades.

The term of enlistment is four years. All applicants must be American citizens, between the ages of 17 and 35 years, thoroughly sound in health, character and intellect.

Personal application may be made at Navy Recruiting Stations in various cities, or full information will be furnished by letter. Address

**Bureau of Navigation,
Navy Department, Box E, Washington, D. C.**

rocketing prices caused by the doleful reports of the crop-killers as they make their annual rounds. The farmers of Sumner, Stafford, and Barton Counties had on hand an aggregate of wheat in March exceeding one and a half million bushels. Sedgwick, Pawnee, Harper, and McPherson, together, had considerably more than a million bushels. Much of this has doubtless been marketed since, at prices greatly increased over those prevailing last fall.

The corn figures would seem to indicate that about the usual quantities of corn were on hand, and for the 48 counties reporting amounted to 26 per cent of their 1906 production. The bulk of this is probably being held until this year's crop is far enough advanced to estimate the outcome, although some has already been used, and the prevailing high prices have likely taxed considerably to market.

With the last year's grains still held over, the more encouraging reports of yields from portions of the State where the wheat harvest has begun, the superb yield of alfalfa (as many as two cuttings having been harvested already this season) and the prevailing warmth, frequent rains and sunshine for corn, pastures, and other crops, the situation it would seem could scarcely be improved upon.

If most of those who are supposedly well informed as to Kansas grain crops and their relative importance were asked to name the four they suppose most largely grown the chances are that wheat would be put first, corn second, oats third, and rye fourth. This order would no doubt be generally accepted without question, but the fact is barley has superseded rye in the quartet, and of course corn should head the list, as it is the most valuable product of Kansas soil. Kansans, however, are prone to give wheat the greatest prominence, because Kansas is the leading wheat-growing State in the world. As to the competition for fourth place the statistics are interesting, as given in the latest report of the State Board of Agriculture.

Twenty years ago the yield of rye was nearly five times greater than that of barley; in 1906 the yield of barley was over ten times more than of rye, and in ten of the past twelve years barley has outyielded rye. In the twenty years ending with 1906 the

aggregate yield of barley was five million bushels more than that of rye. Barley thus far has been distinctly a Western county crop, and its large increase in acreage is doubtless due to the recent rapid development of that part of the State.

Spring wheat is another Western Kansas crop. While never pretentious as a State product it is of considerable importance to some counties in the northwest. For years its sowing steadily declined, and it was thought a matter of a short time until practically no area would be devoted to its growing. In 1904 there were only 45,000 acres in spring wheat, of which nearly two-thirds was in the three adjoining northwestern border counties of Cheyenne, Rawlins, and Sherman, and the other third was reported from 69 counties, 33 counties having none. In 1905, however, there was an increase of 100 per cent in acreage, and in the year following its acreage was over 100 per cent more than the area sown in 1905. Except five, every county in the State had spring wheat, the most of it, however, being in the western counties. These striking increases naturally attracted attention from the State Board of Agriculture, and in making up the statistical forms for this year they were so arranged as to bring out more particular information on the subject. Returns already received from forty-eight counties, including those foremost in spring wheat production, show that the increased sowing is probably due to the extraordinary advertising given in recent years to the durum (macaroni) spring wheats by the United States Department of Agriculture. Its officials have been actively exploiting

(Continued on page 774.)

Shrunk Muslin Skirts, \$1.00

Neat skirts, well cut, gracefully hung—nine-gore style—a pleat at each gore—inverted pleats back and front. Light, cool, easily laundered. Remember, material has been shrunk. Send \$1 and get one. Postpaid, in Kansas.

KANSAS MAIL ORDER SERVICE

Mills Dry Goods Co., Topeka, Kans.

Save \$3.85 Per Week

and it will earn over \$400 a month for you

We'll Send the Proof by Return Mail

SOUNDS like a gold mine, doesn't it. Well, it isn't a gold mine nor a speculation or chance game of any kind whatever.

It is the simplest, sanest, safest, soundest, best investment opportunity you will ever have a chance to investigate. It is irrigated land, 10 acres of which will easily earn \$5,000 per year for any man who is at all familiar with farming.

U. S. Government Reports

Now, before you doubt this statement, look at the map, note the location of these tracts and then look them up in the U. S. Government Reports—they back up our statements in cold figures and, you know, Government Reports tell the truth.

We have 6,250 acres of irrigated land to sell and many acres are under cultivation *now* and *making money now*. There's no developing to be done—no clearing—and in many instances not even a house, barn or fence to build. We are ready to turn over any of these tracts to you tomorrow if you wish—tracts which are *making money now*.

"Then why do we want to sell them?" you may ask. We are *not trying* to sell *all* of this land. We are going to sell only a *part* of it. In fact, it is only by the merest chance that we happen to be in a position to make you such an extraordinary offer.

Here's how it happens. Everyone has heard of the Boston and Otero farms. The tracts we are offering you in this advertisement are parts of these famous producers.

Former Owner Now Millionaire

The former owner having reaped large returns from them and having reached the prime of life, and wishing to retire from business disposed of the wonderful Boston and Otero Farms. We were the fortunate buyers of a portion. We are holding as large a part of these lands for our own profit as we care to work—the rest—6,250 acres—we will sell to whomever cares to accept this opportunity, and a mere postal card to our address will bring you absolute *proof* to show that this opportunity is *Golden*, for the land we offer you is just as good in location and condition as the land we are holding—and we will prove *this*.

You owe it to yourself and your family, especially to your boys, to at least investigate this proposition. And if we can prove all we claim for it you owe it to yourself and them to *buy* some of it.

And if you do investigate it and let us send the positive proofs of value, we know that you will *want* to buy some of it.

Keep your present farm if you wish—but buy 10 acres out here and send one of the boys or a tenant down to work it for you. This land is

Better Than Insurance

better than any insurance policy that was ever written—10 acres of this land will yield \$5,000 a year clear profit. The land cannot get away and is yours or your family's forever.

All you have to do to secure one of these 10 acre tracts for your own and your family's permanent revenue is to send us \$50. Then take possession of the land if you wish and pay us \$3.85 per week for the balance of the year or in monthly or quarterly payments. At the end of that time your tract will have earned not only your *living*, but will have produced enough surplus to pay off the balance of the indebtedness. Or, if you wish, you may continue to pay off this balance at the easy rate of \$3.85 per week for 156 weeks.

It is worth every cent we are asking for it *now*. It will be worth double its present price in five years. In 10 years if skillfully farmed and even kept up to its *present productivity* it will be worth *ten times more*. This isn't a broad claim either.

Peculiar conditions in Colorado make it a very conservative claim.

Listen, Mr. Farmer, here are these peculiar conditions.

Colorado has a total area of 66,000,000 acres. Only two million acres of that enormous area can be cultivated. And Colorado today consumes more produce than it can ever raise.

Now this hungry population is rapidly increasing.

But the number of acres of producing land is not increasing and never can increase on account of the plans nature built upon.

These, Mr. Farmer, are the reasons why some farmer who now owns and is working a part of this

land is *this very day* selling his products on the farm at prices ranging from 10 to 25 per cent higher than the prices you are getting for the same articles.

What can this mean except that the demand for home grown produce in Colorado is enormous.

And what can this increasing population mean except that this enormous demand will become even greater.

And what can that mean except that the land we are offering you now at \$85 and \$110 per acre will in 10 years be worth \$850 to \$1,500 an acre.

And consider, Mr. Farmer, while this land is getting more valuable each year it is *paying* you \$500 net per acre per year and more.

\$500 per acre in Onions is easy—we can prove it.

From \$300 to \$500 per acre is easy in Melons—real Rocky Ford Melons. This land is but 8 miles Northwest of the town of Rocky Ford.

Indeed we could make so many astounding statements concerning alfalfa, sugar beets, apples (that sold in New York last year at 20 cts. apiece) and many other fruits, vegetables and cereals that you would not believe them unless we could lay our proofs down beside you for you to refer to as you read.

The only reason all the irrigated land in the good climate sections in the country is not owned and worked by individuals today is that Northerners who operate winter-hindered farms, and have never seen this country or talked with its farmers, doubt the "stories" they hear. They do not believe and are not willing enough to be shown.

But doesn't it stand to reason that if it can be shown that it is perfectly easy to realize 2, 3 and even 4 times your present profit with *no more work* and on a farm *no larger* than your present farm that you cannot afford to overlook such an opportunity?

It can be shown. We have the proof.

Write for this proof. It obligates you in no way. Of course we want you to buy. But first, we want to convince you that you want to buy. If we do not convince you it has cost you nothing to let us try.

There's everything to gain and nothing to lose in investigation. So investigate this proposition today. We need but one thousand answers to this advertisement to insure the sale of every acre, and such advertisements have been known to draw 600 inquiries in one week.

There are only 625 ten-acre tracts to be had and this opportunity is for a few early birds. It is a Golden opportunity that can be proved golden. Think of it! 2, 3 and 4 times your present profits on the same acreage with no more work, and absolutely no chance of failure, except through your own mistake. The climate of Colorado gives you 11 growing months.

It is remarkably clear and exhilarating, with clear sunshine about 340 days in the year. It is this wonderful sunshine that matures 3 and 4 crops per year. It is this sunshine and the fact that our irrigation water contains a silt which is the *very best fertilizer known* that makes products of the Boston and Otero Farms specimens of exceeding beauty and value.

Failure is Unknown

except through individual carelessness. You are absolutely fortified against frosts by the climate—against excessive rains by the natural conditions—against drought by the most complete and perfect irrigation system in the country.

Our water comes direct from the Arkansas River, which is rich in natural mineral fertilizers drained from 3,000 square miles of virgin mountain soil; it not only feeds the crops but enriches the soil in a manner impossible even with the highest priced fertilizers you can buy—so your land never can wear out, but becomes *more productive*—better under cultivation.

We also own and operate the Bob Creek Reservoir as an auxiliary supply which could, if desired, furnish water for all crops a year running.

Perpetual water rights and a share of stock in this reservoir and the main canal (also owned by us) are passed to you with deed to the land.

The advantage in getting your water when you want it and putting it where you want it in just the right amounts, is responsible for the fact that the farmers in this section are able to produce the finest developed specimens of fruit, grains and vegetables in

the country and secure top prices on every crop. Why work as you do for the profit you make. Why waste part of your profits in the feeding and housing of stock in the winter.

Come out here—where there's no need of all this—make money *all the time*—feed your stock the overflow and watch them fatten to top prices. Stock is raised here at practically no real expense.

The shipping facilities to the Eastern market for early produce and stock are excellent. These tracts adjoin the main line of the Mo. Pacific Ry. (see Map) and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe—competing lines to Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis. There are also Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Leadville, Cripple Creek and all the thickly populated and rich mining towns right at our doors—all of them affording high priced markets.

Eastern producers cannot supply Eastern markets with the *early produce* as we do, nor can they supply these last named Western markets with anything at any time on account of the long hauls. So we get part of the high priced Eastern and all of the Western trade. Such advantages as this make money for our farmers.

Here is another thing well worth your attention. The following editorial appeared in "The Earth" of May 1907, one of the leading farm papers of the country and an authority on irrigation:

THE BEET SUGAR FACTORIES of Colorado and Kansas are advertising in the newspapers of the United States for farmers to grow sugar beets. The Arkansas Valley is the home of the sugar beet, and a farmer once established there is sure of a livelihood and a growing surplus in the bank year after year. The sugar beet is his mainstay, because it is the most profitable, but he plants, in addition, alfalfa, cereals, melons and fruit, and by this diversity never knows failure. And there is no danger of overproduction of sugar. In 1905 the United States consumed 2,500,000 tons and produced only 500,000 tons. Besides, every year our consumption per capita is greater. So don't be afraid of the sugar beet in the Arkansas Valley. It is gold. The Germans, especially, knew this. They knew this sweet and thrifty tuber in the Fatherland, and many families from that country are settling in the valley.

Sugar beet crops are contracted for by these sugar factories at \$5.00 a ton in regular yearly contracts and they furnish the tools to work with.

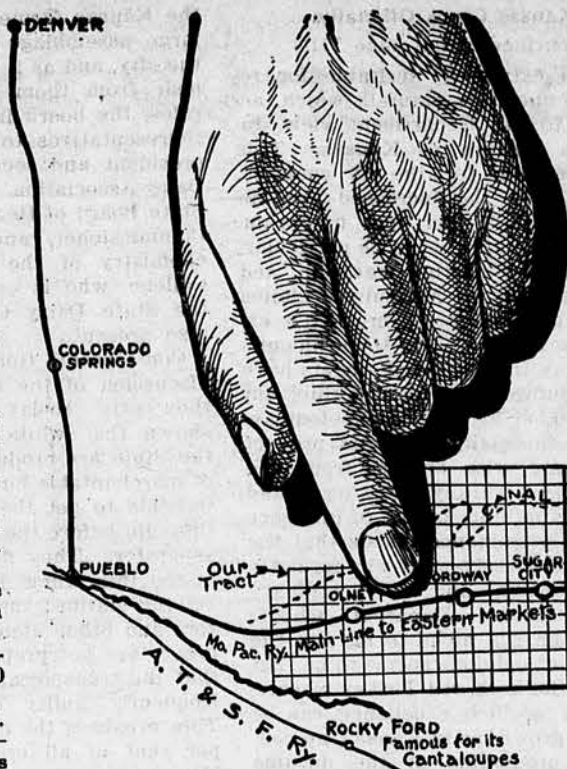
Mr. Blancett, one of our prosperous farmers, sold apples from 2½ acres for \$1,150. He sold berries which he had planted between rows for \$1,625. Think of it! 2½ acres yielding \$2,775—over \$1,000 per acre. Can you beat it? Can you beat anything we have told you about this land? No?

Well, do you doubt anything?

If you do let us dispel that doubt with *proof*. We've got proof to show that \$5,000 per year from 10 acres of this land is *easy*. We want you to be one of the early birds on this proposition.

We want you to write us today for full information—for *proof* no man can doubt—proof that will show you *how* you can make 2, 3 and 4 times the money you make now on the same acreage and without working any harder than you are working today. This proposition is rich in possibilities for you. This is the moment to decide to *investigate*, for your opportunity to grasp the bountiful hand of fortune is here and now. Write us today for the *Proof*.

NORTHWEST LAND & TRUST CO., 539 Monadnock Bldg., CHICAGO



The Boston and Otero Farms

the country and secure top prices on every crop.

Why work as you do for the profit you make.

Why waste part of your profits in the feeding and housing of stock in the winter.

Come out here—where there's no need of all this—make money *all the time*—feed your stock the overflow and watch them fatten to top prices. Stock is raised here at practically no real expense.

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NORTHWEST LAND & TRUST CO., 539 Monadnock Bldg., CHICAGO

SEEDS

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

Banquet Hams

Banquet Breakfast Bacon

O. K. Lard

Full Line High Grade Sausages and Fresh Meats

CHAS. WOLFF PACKING CO.,

Topeka, Kansas



Developed on Stong's Stock Food.

Order Your Stock Food Direct

Stong's Stock Food promotes health and vigor, and will cure mange, scurf and worms in hogs, cattle and sheep. Is being used by some of the largest stock raisers in the country. Three days' feed for one cent. 33 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$15.00, f. o. b. St. Joseph, Mo.

Stong-Roats Mfg. Co., 201 N. 2d St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Kansas Crops Officially.

(Continued from page 771.)

these as extremely desirable for regions of uncertain rainfall, which, according to the Department view, includes a portion of Kansas. This year's reports, for the 48 counties, show that of the increased area in spring wheat 85 per cent is durum. These wheats are said to be particularly adapted for making macaroni, and the Department of Agriculture claims that the demand for them greatly exceeds the supply. The Government's experts say the macaroni wheats have a great future for bread-making, but this is denied by other competent authorities, especially when its product is compared with breads from the flours of hard Turkey red wheats, and a Northern milling journal of influence and great prominence insists that the macaroni is merely what was formerly the well-known and very ordinary "goose" wheat. Macaroni wheats doubtless have a niche to fill, but the consensus of opinions seems to be that wherever the hard, red Turkey wheats, so famous for their excellence, can be profitably grown, as in Kansas, no considerable production of the durum should be urged. Of course the red hard wheats will never be displaced by the macaroni, but where conditions may not favor the former (which does not apply to Kansas) increased attention may perhaps be advantageously given the durum wheats.

The western part of Kansas where the growing of macaroni wheats has been especially recommended by the Washington authorities is annually devoting increased areas to the hard winter wheats; appreciation of them is growing there day by day, as it should in a region so admirably adapted to a commodity unceasingly sought by commerce, at prices that indicate the public's esteem.

Green Bugs from Illinois.

I send you under separate cover a sample of bugs that are very plentiful in the oats and wheat fields which are showing the effects already. If they are the green bugs that do so much damage could you send some parasites? Give opinion in your next issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

GEO. M. KLEIN.

Du Page County, Ill.

The specimens sent in by Mr. Klein from his oat field were aphids, but an absolute determination of species was not possible owing to the absence of winged forms and the distortion due to the presence of parasites, in the wingless one that were still alive. It is hardly necessary to send parasites to Mr. Klein as these are present in large numbers as he can very quickly ascertain by putting a few leaves of oats that have the aphids on them, into a small bottle and closing it with a plug of cotton. Within three days he will see slender little black insects flying actively about in the place of the slow crawling aphids, and all that will remain of the latter will be the papery skins with a small circular hole in the back. Any one can detect the presence of the parasites for himself by this method and if he finds them can save the expense and bother of sending for that which he has already.

The aphid is probably Nectarophora avenae as that has already been sent in for identification from other localities in Indiana and Illinois and is evidently the one that is busiest there. The aphid that ravages Texas and Oklahoma and invaded Kansas is Toxoptera graminum.

LUMINA C. RIDDLE SMYTH.
Kansas State Museum, Topeka.

The State Dairy Board.

On Thursday last the State Dairy Board held a meeting for the purpose of formulating rules and regulations for the office of the State Dairy Commissioner as they are required by law to do. The meeting was held in the office of Hon. F. D. Coburn who is chairman of the board. Prof. Oscar Erf, of the State Agricultural College, was the only other member of the board present, as Dr. C. W. Burkett, Director of the Experiment Station, is now in Europe buying seed-wheat for

the Kansas farmers. As there was a large assemblage of creamerymen in the city, and as it was thought wise to hear from them before making any rules, the board invited them to send representatives to the meeting. The president and secretary of the State Dairy Association, the secretary of the State Board of Health, the State Dairy Commissioner, and the professor of chemistry of the State Agricultural College, who is ex-officio chemist for the State Dairy Commissioner, were also present.

Considerable time was devoted to a discussion of the dairy conditions as they exist to-day. In this it was shown that while the creameries of the State are producing a good article of merchantable butter they find it impossible to get the same results that they did before the advent of the hand separator. They find that the cream is too thin when delivered at the receiving station; that the hand separators and other utensils as well as the cream are not properly cared for and that the transportation companies are frequently guilty of gross neglect. Thin cream is the cause of at least 60 per cent of all creamerymen's troubles.

State Dairy Commissioner Kendall announced that he would begin an active campaign of inspection immediately and would later be able to make recommendations as to the correction of the evils complained of.

A notable feature of the occasion was that the creamerymen, of whom there were about 50 in the city, pledged their hearty support to Commissioner Kendall in any good work that he might undertake.

Shawnee Horticulturists.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will hold its next regular monthly meeting at Boyd Pollom's, in Soldier township, on Thursday, July 11. It will be an all-day picnic meeting, and will end with the following program:

"Peaches," James Priddy; "Moral Influences of Good Roads," Mrs. M. H. McCarter; "Transplanting Nursery Stock," J. F. Cecil; "Summer Insect Pests," Prof. E. A. Popance.

Members are requested to come early and bring baskets of lunch.

B. B. SMYTH, Secy.

The Control of Hog-Cholera.

R. A. CRAIG, PURDUE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Scattered outbreaks of hog-cholera are present in many sections of the country. These outbreaks, and infected yards as well, are the centers from which the disease spreads. Another important factor in perpetuating the disease from year to year, is the feeding of infectious material to hogs in order to immunize them. Such methods of immunization cause a light form of the disease; the germs become scattered about the yards and the health of the neighboring herds is endangered.

In neighborhoods where outbreaks of hog-cholera occur, stockmen should practise such precautions as are necessary against the spread of the disease. This control work should not be left to the owner of the diseased herd.

When this disease occurs on a farm, the herd should be quarantined and all possible precautions taken against the spread of the infection to neighboring herds. The diseased animals should not be scattered over the farm, or allowed to run in yards that border on streams, and hogs that have a chronic form of the disease must be prevented from straying away or mixing with neighboring herds. Other farm animals should not be allowed to run through infected yards, or litter allowed to accumulate in the yards. The hog houses, feeding floors, etc., should be cleaned daily and disinfected. The most convenient and practical disinfectants to use are the tar disinfectants or stock dips. These may be used in from two to four per cent water solutions. The final cleaning up of the premises must be thorough. All litter should be burned or placed where other animals can not come in

contact with it. The dead hogs should be burned.

The veterinary department has been experimenting with a hog-cholera vaccine during the past year. The vaccine used, was prepared from the tissues of rabbits that died from inoculation with blood of a cholera hog. The results of this method of conferring immunity have been satisfactory, and the vaccine will be tested in the field the coming season.

Visitors Will Be Hospitably Entertained.

Preparation for the entertainment of visitors to the National Irrigation Congress, which meets in Sacramento in September, are planned on a large scale. It is estimated that the events arranged in connection with that meeting will attract fully 30,000 strangers to the city. Everything will be done to insure the comfort and pleasure of visitors. The management of the details of this important work is in the hands of committees whose members are accustomed to handling big things. Every facility will be afforded to people from a distance to visit points of interest in the great Sacramento Valley and elsewhere in the State.

TWO NEW KANSAS FINANCIAL CONCERNS.

Desirable Acquisitions to the State's Banking Facilities.

An event of more than ordinary interest to the public, not only in Topeka but in all Kansas, is the removal to their new quarters in their own building, at the corner of Seventh street and Kansas Avenue, Topeka, of the Prudential Trust Company, and its allied concern the Prudential Savings Bank. Business interests have long felt the need at the capital of an institution like the Prudential Trust Company, manned by a strong board of directors and experienced officials.

The functions of a Trust company are varied, and many of them are such as it can perform in a far more satisfactory manner than any bank, other institution or individual. For instance, it can receive and pay interest on deposits, large or small; issue certificates of deposit, with or without interest; buy and sell exchange; loan money on real estate, chattel, collateral, or permanent, State, county, municipal or corporate bonds—in fact, all kinds of negotiable and non-negotiable paper, stocks and securities; invest money for persons and corporations; manage their real estate and personal property; collect income and interest, and pay taxes or other obligations; manage estates, collect rents, insure property, draw deeds, marriage and all kinds of business contracts; act as guardian; care for trust funds and allow interest thereon; act as assignee, receiver, executor or administrator; manage, care for and invest the funds of lodges, colleges, religious and charitable associations; attend to real estate transactions, look after titles or investments anywhere in Kansas or the west; care for matters in the probate and other courts, act as attorney, agent, etc.

The high character and large business experience of the men who control the Prudential interests are ample guarantee that all its transactions will be conducted on a basis of strictest integrity and the utmost prudence. An important feature in connection with the company's affairs is its complete system of specially made fire- and burglar-proof chrome bessemer steel safe deposit vaults (said to be the finest in Kansas) for the absolute safe keeping of papers, money, jewels, and other valuables. Private boxes in these vaults are rented at the small cost of \$3 to \$10 per year.

The Prudential State Savings Bank is a separate institution, but conducted largely by the same men as the Trust company, and in the same quarters. This bank pays interest on savings accounts of one dollar and upwards, compounded every six months, and to those who desire high-class investments it can supply mortgages secured by choice real estate. These loans are procured through representatives of this company in different counties, and every loan is carefully inspected by an experienced officer of the company, every little title is examined and approved before loan is made, by their attorney, and their money is invested in this paper before same is offered for sale. There is no better investment than a well selected farm mortgage, and this company makes a specialty of supplying this class of investments also high class Kansas bonds, to small investors, those without large experience in this line, and many farmers are buying mortgages from this company. These mortgages cause the investor no trouble or inconvenience, as all interest and principal is collected and remitted by the company without expense to the investor.

This company also receives deposits by mail, is doing a regular banking by mail business, and pays interest on even small deposits.

The officers and directors of the Trust company are, President W. W. Mills, President of Mills Dry Goods Company, Topeka; Vice-President Thomas Page, Proprietor of Mid-Continent Mills and President Shawnee State Bank, Topeka; Vice-President F. D. Coburn, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Secretary Kansas Bankers' Association, Topeka; Council, J. B. Larimer; David Bowie, Treasurer of the Freeholders Insurance Company, Topeka; Scott Hop-



CONGO ROOFING

Samples are the best kind of information if they are fair samples—not selected pieces. When you buy Congo, every inch of it is the same as sample. No thin spots, no weak places, no torn edges, no faults anywhere. That is because we inspect it so thoroughly when it is made and pack it so carefully when it is shipped. That's why Congo never leaks. It's all good.

BUCHANAN-FOSTER CO.
537 West End Trust Bldg., Phila.
Chicago & San Francisco

Send for Free Sample

Worms all Over the Ground

Drexel, Mo., R. D. 2, Jan. 24, 1907.
F. J. TAYLOR CO.
Bag of Tonic received and I put it in box as directed. My hogs eat it fine and I think it has done them good from the worms I see scattered over the feed lot. I believe it is all right, especially for hogs. Will let you hear from me when it is all gone. I remain yours for a fair trial.
W. G. BINKLEY.



Taylor's Stock Tonic does more than drive out the worms. It puts your hogs, cattle and horses in the pink of condition, makes them grow faster and stronger, prevents cholera, blackleg and all diseases arising from imperfect digestion. We want you to know all about our Stock Tonic so we will send you 50 pounds on trial if you will send us this advertisement. 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 today and send it to us.
F. J. TAYLOR CO.,
561 Live Stock Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN!

The Myers Pumping System designed to automatically supply fresh water as needed in feed lots, barns and, under pressure, in house. No Tank; No Stagnant Water. Great demand for machines everywhere. Agent wanted in each county. For information write or call
MEYERS PUMP & MFG. CO.
DEALS BUILDING,
6TH & WYANDOTT
KANSAS CITY, MO.

BALES 15 TONS A DAY HAY

—frequently 18 and 20 tons. Such wonderful records are possible because our Gem Full Circle Steel Baler has a 30 inch feed opening making it easy to charge and quick rebounding plunger allowing two charges to each circle of team. The patent power-head with its 9 inch trip lever arm enables us to realize the greatest baling pressure ever produced in a similar machine. We will save you \$5 or more in first cost and much more every year in repairs and because of greater capacity. Drop us a postal for prices and a free copy of our "Baler Book."
GEO. ERTEL CO., QUINCY, ILL.

Save Your Machinery

Use Lowell's hard rollers on your machinery, especially adapted for use on disc drills, easily attached and will last a life-time. For full particulars and prices write
Lowell Manufacturing Co.
Salina Kansas.

CEMENT STONE

Build your buildings with cement stone. We can sell you a down face outfit complete for \$30 F. O. B. Wichita. Write for particulars.
J. H. TURNER, .-. Wichita, Kans.

Kins, President of First National Bank, Horton; Dr. A. S. Andrews, President Washington National Bank, Washington; N. H. Loomis, General Attorney; Union Pacific Railway, Topeka; C. L. Brokaw, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Kansas City; P. W. Goebel, President Commercial National Bank, Kansas City; J. Geo. Brinkman, President Brinkman Bros. Bank, Great Bend; F. J. Atwood, President First National Bank, Concordia; Arthur Capper, Proprietor Topeka Daily Capital.

The officers of the Prudential Savings Bank are, J. B. Larimer, President, Scott Hopkins, Vice-President; W. W. Bowman, Cashier, and Geo. P. Stitt, Assistant Cashier.

Both these institutions, now in the second year of their careers, have been accorded an appreciative and a daily increasing clientele, and their future gives promise of that large success which a discriminating usually accords to a high order of merit and usefulness.

F. C. Crocker's Durocs.

We desire to call attention to Mr. F. C. Crocker's ad which appears in this week's issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Crocker is located at Filby, Nebr., which is sixteen miles from Beatrice, and has one of the good herds of Durocs of that country. Mr. Crocker's herd boars are Buck Boy 43161, a son of Crimmon Wonder, and Crocker's Ohio Chief, one of the best sows of Ohio Chief. Mr. Crocker has had excellent luck with his spring litters and among them is a litter by Proud Improver and out of Goldie Sensation 2d, one by Shamrock, a son of Advance. Also a litter of five good ones by Eclipse he by Improver 2d, a litter of nine by Royal Ohio Chief, and a fine litter of five by Kant Be Beat. This is an unusually good litter of pigs, consisting of three good litters and three gilts which were farrowed on the 17th day of March and have for their dam Village Pride 2d, which was considered to be one of John Morrison's best sows. He also has a litter of nine by Fashion's Improver sired on the second day of March, and among which are several herd header prospects. A litter of four pigs by Hogate's Model and out of Beauty Bell by Bell's Chief are an unusually promising bunch and should bring good prices from any one who wants something that is practically bred. Mr. Crocker also has a litter of nine pigs by Red Knight of March farrow, that are an unusually good lot of individuals. Mr. Crocker will hold a fall sale at Beatrice, Nebr., on October 5 and will be in the same sale circuit as W. H. Haith, W. M. Putman, Elmer Lamb and R. F. Miner. Anyone needing a good boar would do well to correspond with this gentleman as he has one of the most fashionably bred herds of Durocs in Nebraska.

The Allendale Angus Sale.

Fifty-seven head of young Aberdeen-Angus female cattle will be sold at Allendale Farm, near Gas, Kans., on Wednesday, July 10.

The Allendale herd is owned by Anderson & Findlay and Mr. Thos. J. Anderson is the resident owner and manager. This is one of the great herds of this breed in the United States and has long been famous for the quality of its cattle as well as the showing it has made at various fairs and expositions. All of the leading families are represented in this herd—Rosaline, Lazy, Brucehill Violet, Erica, Coquette, Westtown Rose, Miss Morrison, Lady Ida, Bloomer 2d, Queen Mary, Jacquenetta, Walnut, Wester Fowls, Hawthorn, Young Duchess 2d, Queen Mother, Foxie, Primrose, Bergamot, Millstream, Ariadne, Fyvie Flower, and Beauty of Carline are all there and will be represented in this sale.

The bulls represented are Eulalie's Eric 15568, Jeroy 26991, Elberfeld 34799, Pacific 34821, Conqueror of Aberlour 34794, Monitor of Glamis 34816, Elburg 34804, Idealistic 40456, Palgrave of Glendale 56167. There will also be included in this sale 9 bulls of much the same breeding. This will be the great opportunity of the year for breeders of the "bonnie blacks" and for farmers and feeders who want to get the market-topping kind.

Remember that Gas is only a few miles from Iola and is connected with it by two railroads and a trolley line. The sale will begin at 1 o'clock p. m. All animals are guaranteed breeders and they will be fed and cared for 24 hours after sale free. Allendale is a great farm to visit, and is located in a great country. The trip is worth the money even though you don't buy. If you go, however, you are sure to want some of these money-making cattle.

Thos. J. Anderson, Gas, Kans., is the name and address of the man who will send you a catalogue, if you will ask him, and who will take care of you when you get there. Get busy and don't forget that there are more than 20 calves that sell with their dams.

Gossip About Stock.

W. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo., will receive an importation of sheep from England about the fifth of July. The importation is a show herd of fifteen animals among them being several head that have never been beaten in the English show rings. Mr. Waltmire will take out one of the finest herds of Chester-White hogs this year that he has even shown, and will exhibit them together with his herd of shropshires at the Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs.

A cable message from Paris announces that McLaughlin Brothers of Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul have been awarded two first prizes, including the Champion Group, and eighteen other prizes on their Percherons at the Great Central Show of Paris. As this is the greatest show in France it simply confirms the McLaughlin Brothers in their long established policy of buying the best for importation to this country. It is hoped that this bunch of horses will arrive in time for the great shows at which McLaughlin Brothers will exhibit this fall.

Volume 46 of the American Poland-

China Record has just been received from Secretary W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill. This volume is a big one and contains records of boars numbered from 112831 to 115949 and sows numbered 282002 to 289508. In this great association two Kansas men hold official positions and very many are named among the breeders and owners. F. A. Dawley of Waco, Kans., is one of the Vice Presidents and C. F. Dietrich of Dietrich & Spaulding, of Richmond, Kans., is one of the directors. Volume 47 is now in course of preparation.

W. M. Putman of Tecumseh, Nebr., has recently sold one-half interest in Lincoln Top to W. H. Haith of Vesta, Nebr., for \$1,250. Lincoln Top is one of the best boars that has ever been produced in Nebraska and unless some misfortune overtakes him he will be one of the blue ribbon takers at the State Fairs this fall. Mr. Putman reports that he has just shipped a boar to Wood River, Nebr., one to Clare, Ia., and a sow to Macon, Ill. A good gilt bred to Lincoln Top will be a money-maker this fall and Mr. Putman has a few which he will price worth the money. Read his ad in THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Finlay Engineering College, Kansas City, Mo., which advertises regularly in THE KANSAS FARMER, is unable to fill positions so great is the demand upon that institution for graduates from its various mechanical departments. It is the only school in the West having the machinery in actual operation. The special courses at this institution are steam engineering course, and electrical engineering course. The subject of boilers, simple and compound engines, steam heating and ventilation, gas engineering and refrigeration have special attention in the regular courses provided at this college. Write for further information and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

C. O. Anderson, of Manhattan, Kans., is particularly proud of a bunch of Duroc-Jersey pigs that he now has for sale. There are some 15 boars that are ready to ship and about the same number of gilts. His Lincoln Wonder 56575 pigs are growing out in great shape and are especially choice. In fact, Mr. Anderson says that all of his pigs are doing as well or better this season than any he ever had. Lincoln Wonder is the great Wilson & Kirkpatrick show boar that was sired by the \$6,000 Ohio Chief 41419. The pigs of other breeding are very closely related to Hunts Model 28177 and the famous sow Missouri Girl. Mr. Anderson feels better equipped for his trade than ever and says he is now in position to suit the most particular buyer.

High Price for Butter-Fat.

The Blue Valley Creamery Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., and Chicago, Ill., is now paying 23 cents per pound for butter-fat.

It is a notable fact that, during the past year when prices for other farm products were good, the price for butter-fat has been the highest in recent years. It is popularly supposed that when other farm products bring a fair price there is an immediate falling off in the amount of butter-fat produced. This is no longer true in Kansas. There has been a steady increase in the dairy business during the past year and prices have averaged higher than before.

With their system of paying spot cash for cream the Blue Valley Creamery Company has always been a potent factor in the dairy business in the West, and to them is due much credit for maintaining the prices which have been paid to the farmers for their cream.

E. E. Potter, Live-Stock Auctioneer.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER to the card of E. E. Potter, live-stock auctioneer of Sterling, Kans. Col. Potter has established an enviable reputation, as an auctioneer and salesman of pure-bred stock, and other property in the six years that he has been engaged in this business. His business is rapidly increasing each year and his best reference are from those for whom he has made sales.

Colonel Potter's greatest successes have been where he is the best known, which demonstrates his integrity and ability as an auctioneer.

He is prepared to handle sales of all kinds but makes the selling of registered stock a specialty, he also has a large tent which he will furnish on application. Colonel Potter is a breeder of pure-bred stock and an excellent judge of the same. He still has some open dates. If you need his services, write, wire, or telephone him at his expense. He can furnish the best of references, and his charges are reasonable. In communicating with him please mention this paper.

New Advertisers.

Chillicothe Normal School.
Highland Park College.
F. C. Crocker, Poland-Chinas.
Int. Harvester Co. corn harvesters.
Northwestern Business College.
Aero Water Supply Co., waterworks for farm homes.

Prudential Trust Co., savings and investments.

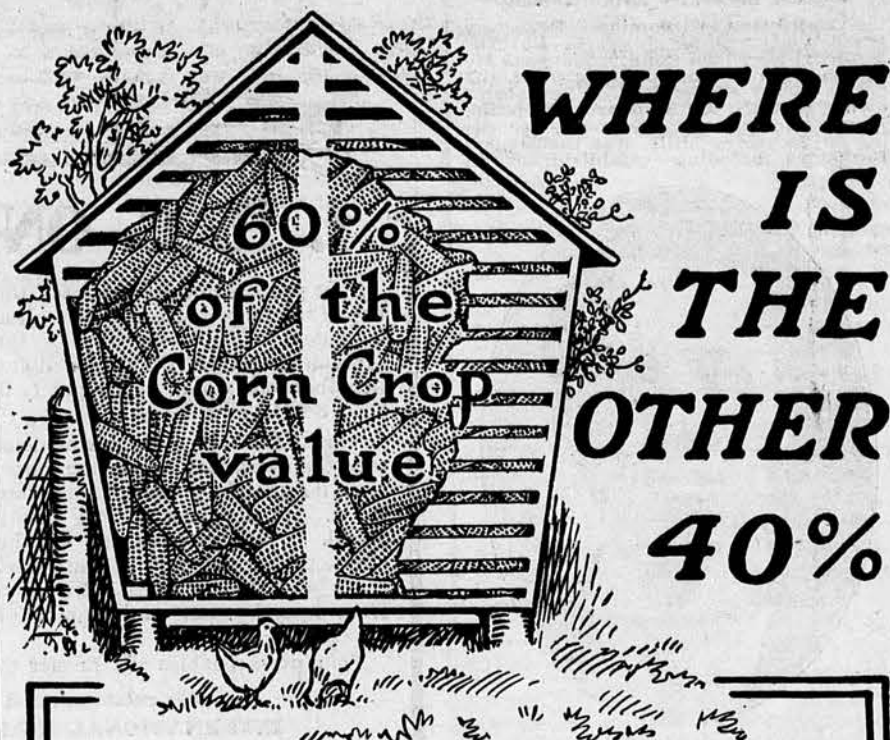
F. C. Nicholson, Duroc-Jerseys.
Santa Fe Railway Telegraph School.
W. R. Peacock, Poland-Chinas.
Thos. J. Davis, Shorthorns and Durocs.

J. U. Howe, Duroc-Jerseys.
E. E. Potter, live-stock auctioneer.
Willis E. Vincent, Shorthorn herd for sale.

Finlay Engineering College.
Real Estate Salesman Co., sell realty.
State Grain Grading Commission, annual meeting.
Campbell College.

W. B. Williams, \$250 buys eighty acres.
H. T. Hineman, mares for sale.
Pres. E. R. Nichols, Agricultural College.

Chas. P. Scott, wheat farm.



THE CORN CROP

Measured By Dollars Instead of Bushels

ONLY 60 per cent of the value of the corn crop is in the ears.

There is 40 per cent of the value in the stalks, leaves and husks.

The Government Experimental Stations, the highest agricultural authorities we know anything about, are authority for the foregoing statement. Other scientific authorities and practical feeders say the same thing.

That means simply this: You can get nearly one-half as much value out of the fodder as from the ears if you proceed right in the harvesting and preparation of the crop. But many corn growers, indeed most corn growers, do not proceed along the right lines—they do not handle the corn crop properly.

Most corn growers do not even yet fully appreciate how much profit annually goes to waste in corn fields. Moreover, they do not know just exactly how to proceed to save all of the corn crop—the stalks, leaves and husks as well as the ears—and thus add 40 per cent to the value of the crop.

In order to secure the largest profits, corn must be cut at the proper time, just as the ears are beginning to glaze.

The fodder will then cure without turning into woody fibre. It will all be digestible and nutritious.

Corn will not remain in that desirable condition very long, and hence the crop must be harvested quickly to insure the best results.

When cut at the proper time the sweet nutritious juices are preserved in the stalks, leaves and husks.

After being cured and shredded this fodder has almost the same feeding value as good timothy hay, which is about the best forage produced on the farm.

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.

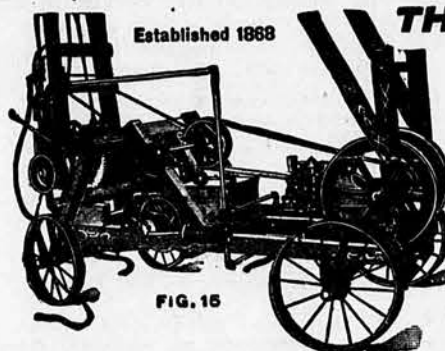
(Incorporated)

In addition to corn harvesting machines mentioned the International Line embraces:—Corn Pickers, Corn Shellers, Binders, Headers, Headers, Header Binders, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, Bettendorf Wagons, Gasoline Traction Engines and Threshers, and Binder Twine.

THE MORTGAGE LIFTER IS LIVE STOCK

Then why not give it every opportunity to make the greatest growth. Iowa Hog and Cattle Powder makes Stock thrive. It is not a Stock Food, but a conditioner that puts the animal's system in the best possible condition to digest and assimilate its food. Farmer's wanted in every county to act as our agents. Many of our men are making from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year selling our goods. If you want an agency write us and mention the Kansas Farmer.

Iowa Hog & Cattle Powder Co.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA



THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,

Aurora, Illinois, U. S. A.

Chicago, Ill. Dallas, Tex.

MANUFACTURE FULL LINE

Jetting, Rotary, Coring, Rock

Drilling and Prospecting

Machinery.

Any Diameter or Depth. Strong and Speedy.

CATALOG MAILED ON REQUEST.

ALFALFA SEED

less. Write for prices.

McBETH & KINNISON,

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

When writing Advertisers please mention this paper

A Great Berkshire Establishment.

Evidently the coming Berkshire breeder of America is T. F. Guthrie, Saffordville, Chase County, Kansas. He recently purchased, at a long price, the entire Sunny Slope Herd of Berkshires owned by C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans., and this establishment, according to Secretary Mills, was the largest Berkshire breeding establishment in



T. F. GUTHRIE.

America, as well as one of the very best from breeding quality standpoint. Added to this purchase the select herd already owned by Mr. Guthrie, and known as the Guthrie Ranch Herd of Berkshires, and the thirty head of Black Robin Hood gilts lately bought from McAdams Bros., of Holton, Kans., makes of this the largest and strongest herd of Black Robin Hood Berkshires in the world.

The Sunny Slope purchase includes the great boar, Berryton Duke, a litter mate to Masterpiece. Other boars in the herd were Lenoir 89895, Forrester 2d 89881, and Baron Duke 100339, a half brother to Berryton Duke. These combined purchases make Guthrie's herd of Berkshire rank as the biggest and best herd in the world, and when we consider the other magnificent and noted Kansas herds such as those owned by Chas. E. Sutton, Geo. W. Berry, and Manwarring Brothers, of Lawrence, and E. D. King, of Burlington, it looks as though the world's best buyers will have to come to Kansas for their future supply of notable Berkshires. The combination sales at Kansas City and Lawrence, next August, will afford breeders a great opportunity to get some topky Berkshires.

The writer was with Mr. Guthrie when he made his first purchase of foundation stock when he selected the best obtainable individuals and the record of the herd in the show-ring, and his first public sale this spring was certainly a record-breaker for a young breeder. At this sale, which averaged over \$100, he broke the records for Kansas and the territory west of the Mississippi, it being one of the best sales ever held in the United States.

Mr. Guthrie made a master stroke in his recent and notable purchases and is quite ambitious not only to maintain the previous prestige of the herds purchased, but expects to enhance the same and will put into the enterprise the necessary skill, money, and energy to make an unequalled success in every way.

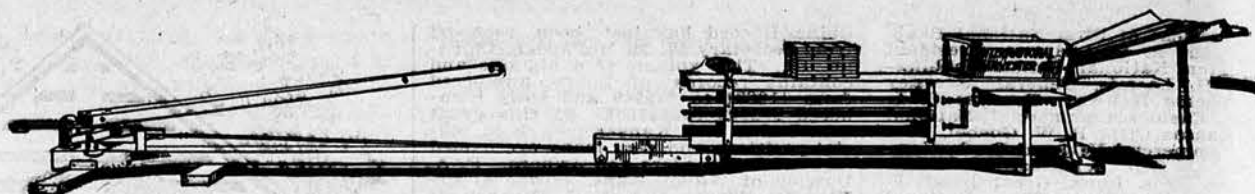
Howe's Durocs.

A representative of THE KANSAS FARMER recently visited J. U. Howe's pure-bred herd of Duroc-Jerseys, 4 miles west of Wichita, Kans., and found everything in a prosperous condition. Mr. Howe says that he has the best crop of spring pigs he has ever raised, and the writer can say without exaggeration that they are one of the best lots he has seen this spring. They all came early and are as even and growthy a bunch as there is in the country. Mr. Howe is an old hand at the business, having been engaged in breeding pure-bred swine for the past 12 years and he knows how to breed them and feed them.

He has accomplished the remarkable feat this spring of raising 100 pigs from 12 sows, this is way above the average, and a remarkable showing considering the season we have had. Mr. Howe says that he finds the breeding of Durocs entirely satisfactory and that he is in the business to stay.

His herd sows are a choice lot with both size and quality and have been selected for their ability to farrow and raise large even litters. They represent some of the best blood lines of the breed, and are by such sires as Dandy Boy, Gold Finch, Monarch Chief, Improver 2d and other good ones.

Royal Improver 35693 is at the head of the herd, he is an outstanding individual of great scale, and lots of quality. He has heavy bone, strong, well-arched back, well sprung ribs, heavy hams, good boar's head, fancy ears, stands up well on the best of feet and will weigh 1,000 pounds in show condition. Mr. Howe says that he is one of the best breeders he has ever owned, and judging from what we saw of his get, we can endorse this statement. He is the sire of one of the best yearling boars we have seen this year. This is Perfect Improver out of Dandy Boy dam; this fellow is a show prospect and fit to win in any company, he is only a little over a year old and weighs 500 pounds and is not fat either, but we hope to see him at the fairs this fall, and predict that he will be hard to compete against and a winner in any class. His sire Royal Improver Combines the bloodlines of Improver, Proud Advance, and Sensation. Another good boar that is being used with the best results in the herd, is Maple Chief, by Kansas Chief and he by the great Kant Be



I. H. C. ONE-HORSE BALING PRESS

This press is not designed for the use of the large contract baler. It is intended to meet the wants of the individual hay grower or for doing neighborhood work. Its capacity is from 8 to 10 tons a day.

Among the things which commend it to the individual farmer are these: 1. The small force needed to operate it. 2. Its very satisfactory baling speed. 3. Its convenience. 4. The ample power supplied by one horse. 5. Its solid, shapely bales. 6. Freedom from interruptions on account of breakage.

This press enables the farmer to

bale his own hay and to do it cheaply. Two men and a boy are all the force needed. Doing your own baling at times when other work is not pressing is the best way to keep down expense and leave a good margin of profit.

It is adapted to baling practically every balable commodity, such as wild hay, clovers, alfalfa, straw, pea vines, corn shucks, shredded fodder, etc.

The press shown is the lighter of two presses distributed by this company. The size of the bale chamber is 14 by 18 inches.

The other is a two-horse press with bale chamber either 14 by 18, 16 by 18 or 17 by 22 inches, and with a

capacity of from 10 to 12 tons a day. Both presses are full circle, with large feed openings and with such a degree of strength that they are not phased by any kind of baling or any pressure that will ever be put upon them. The bed reach step-over is low in both and they are so constructed that the pull for the team is less at this point than on any other part of the round.

The choice is to be determined solely by the character of work. The individual farmer will find the one-horse press admirably suited to his needs. The professional or contract baler will want the more powerful and rapid two-horse press.

For catalogue and particulars call on the International local agent, or write—

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

(Incorporated)

Beat, dam Robinette 28606 by Top Notcher 8803-a.

Maple Chief is a good individual and the sire of some of the best litters in the spring farrow. Mr. Howe is starting his card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER and we call the attention of our readers to his exceptionally fine crop of spring pigs for which he is booking orders for shipment after August 15th. These pigs combine the blood lines of Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation, and Gold Finch, and are remarkable for their strong thick fleshed backs, heavy hams, fancy head and ears, and good bone, and feet. Write Mr. Howe your wants, or visit his herd, and make your own selection. He will meet you at the train and return you.

Peacock's Poland-Chinas.

W. R. Peacock of Sedgewick, Kans., is one of the best known breeders in that part of the State, having been engaged in the business of breeding purebred Poland-Chinas since 1884. His success as a breeder is due largely to the fact that he has always made it a rule to use only known breeding animals of the best individuality in his herd.

He has been careful also to procure the most popular lines of breeding consequently his hogs have always been in good demand, and have never failed in giving good satisfaction to their purchasers. Mr. Peacock has not shown many times, but when ever he has done so he has won. At the Kansas State Fair 1904 he won 1st on boar under a year, 1st on sow under a year, 1st on boar over a year, sweepstakes on boar under a year, sweepstakes on sow under a year, and sweepstakes on herd all breeds competing. This exhibit being entirely of his own breeding. He also had an exhibit at the Worlds Fair and won.

Mischief Maker I Know 33855, a good son of the great Mischief Maker, and a three-fourths brother of Meddler the World's Fair Champion heads the herd; he is an individual of outstanding merit, and is proving himself a great sire of large even litters of the best quality. C's Corrector by the great Corrector is an other good one, and is doing his share as a sire of good litters in the herd.

Two others of the best breeding and individuality, purchased in the past few months by Mr. Peacock, are H's On and On, by On and On, and Grand Perfection 2d, by Grand Perfection. These boars have some good litters to their credit, and give promise of being sires of remarkable merit. The herd sows are an outstanding lot, and have been selected for their individuality, blood lines, and breeding qualities. Mr. Peacock has made it a rule to retain no sows in his herd that do not farrow large even litters and raise them. They are by such well known sires as Klever's Perfection, Mischief Maker, C's Corrector, Mischief Maker I Know, Prince Proud and other good ones. Mr. Peacock has 100 spring pigs from these matings that are hard to beat, a large part of them came early, and it is these together with some choice fall gilts bred or open that he is offering for sale in his advertisement that starts in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. This young stuff is all well developed and of the very best quality, with plenty of bone, good backs, fancy head and ears, and the best of feet. Remember that in buying of Mr. Peacock you will get quality, breeding, and a square deal all the way through and in buying from him you have a great variety of the best blood lines and a large number of tops to select from. Write him your wants, or call and inspect his fine herd at his farm which adjoins the town of Sedgewick, Kans. In writing please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

T. J. Davis Shorthorns and Durocs.

T. J. Davis of Nickerson, Kans., breeds Shorthorns and Durocs. He has not been advertising as much as some of the breeders, and for that reason may not be as well known. But Mr. Davis has got the goods, and that counts for more than all the rest. His fine farm adjoins the town of Nickerson, and he is provided with every convenience for caring for his herds.

Mauds Duke of Wildwood 218428 heads his Shorthorns. His sire is 198th Duke of Wildwood, dam Lady Maud, by 165th Duke of Wild-

wood. Mauds Duke by Wildwood is a Harris bred bull, and is as good individually as he is well bred; in color he is a deep red, with beautiful head and horns, good strong thick fleshed back, well sprung ribs, is well hammed, and has plenty of bone. He is a sure breeding animal and a potent sire. There are 30 producing females in the herd at the present time. They are an outstanding lot and are by such sires as Imp. Aylesbury Duke 159763, Reginald 2d 179055, Royal Robert 164-462, Comet 139294, Palmer 113126, Commander 141335, Champion's Best 114671 and other good ones. Mr. Davis has a fine crop of calves, by Mauds Duke of Wildwood, out of these cows and is prepared to furnish young stock of both sexes, priced worth the money.

Mr. Davis's Durocs are among the best. His herd is headed by Improver 2d, dam Suldax 70534 by Proud Advance, and he by Sensation. Improver L is one of the good boars of the breed, he has both size and quality, he is one of those thick-fleshed, mellow fellows, with natural feeding qualities, plenty of bone, fancy head and ears, and stands up on strong legs set well apart, and has the best of feet. He has done great things for Mr. Davis's herd as a sire, and he considers him one of the best breeding animals he ever owned. The herd sows are a choice lot, of the smooth, roomy type and are excellent producers. Mr. Davis has saved this spring an average of 9 pigs to the sow. These sows are nearly all by Nebraska George, he by Morton's Prince. Nebraska George is considered one of the best brood sow sires in this part of the State. Mr. Davis has 60 fine growthy spring pigs from these matings, which will be ready to ship by September 1.

He is starting his card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. If you need thing in Shorthorns or Durocs write T. J. Davis, Nickerson, Kans., or call and see his herds, every thing will be priced right, and you will be given a square deal.

An Item of Interest to Horsemen.

The International Live-Stock Exposition, always desirous to adopt plans that might imbue the breeder with new and greater ambition, have offered all championship winners in the draft horse classes at the 1907 show, handsomely engraved cups.

No doubt this added feature will arouse still greater interest in this popular Exposition, and it is to be expected that competition for the possession of these cups will be extremely keen.

Sowing and Reaping.

How often over and over again have we seen that old saying "As ye sow so shall ye reap," demonstrated on the farm. Take two fields of waving grain standing side by side and notice the difference in the stand of the grain. Then compare the results of the crops at harvest time and the difference is the more forcibly illustrated.

Both fields had the same cultivation the same preparation, the soil was practically the same, they both benefited by the same sunshine, the same showers, yet one man has bushels of golden grain where the other man has pecks to pay him for his labor.

What was the cause? One man used a Peoria Grain Drill to plant his seed, the other man didn't and he lost more money than the Peoria Drill cost his neighbor.

This is not a story of the imagination, you have often seen it yourself. But seldom occurs twice. The wise farmer learns his lesson quickly and soon stops such leaks. Peoria Drills and Seeders are seed-savers and money-makers for the farmer. If you want to reap more grain sow your seed the right way. Write today to the Peoria Drill and Seeder Co., Peoria, Ill. Mention this paper and they will send you free catalogue and circulars describing their full line.

Suffolk Sheep.

Breeders of Suffolk sheep are said to be manifesting unusual interest in the coming International Exposition, and are endeavoring not only to have their Association make a liberal appropriation for the 1907 show, but also for the purpose of stimulating further competition, to have the English Suffolk Society put up an additional amount of money for prizes.

Kansas State Agricultural College

Beautiful Campus

Sixteen Large Buildings

Well Equipped Laboratories

One hundred eight instructors, 1,937 students. The largest and best agricultural college in the country.

Seven Courses.—Agriculture, Domestic Science, General Science, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, and Veterinary.

Short Courses in Agriculture, Dairying, and Domestic Science.

A Preparatory Department is maintained for persons over eighteen.

Expenses Low. Catalogue Free.

Pres. E. R. NICHOLS,

Box 50, MANHATTAN, KANS.

CHILLICOTHE, MO.

NORMAL

AND

BUSINESS

COLLEGES

25 instructors, 1,000 students. Professional and Literary Courses. Enter any time. 15 Students in one Kansas City Bank. 58 Typewriters. Positions secured, or tuition refunded. Car fare paid. State course desired. Address

ALLEN MOORE, Pres.

1916 Monroe St., Chillicothe, Mo.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

NO POSITION, NO PAY

Largest and Best Equipped School in the West. 4 teachers of railroad experience. Students employed on 42 roads. Positions secured or tuition refunded. Car fare paid. Write for Catalog.

CHILLICOTHE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE.

777 Normal Ave., Chillicothe, Mo.

WANTED

50 young men to learn Telegraphy and Station accounting and earn from \$3 to \$125 per month. We have railroad wires giving actual experience, making it a practical school. Indorsed by A., T. & S. F. Ry. Write for illustrated catalogue.

Santa Fe Railway and Telegraph School, - Topeka, Kansas

WATERWORKS

-FOR THE-

FARM HOUSE

Baths, hot and cold water and closets may all be supplied from the same source. We furnish the material and you can install it yourself. We can prove by figures that one of these plans will actually save you 10 per cent on your investment. FOR ONE CENT you can find out what it will cost you to install a plant. Send your address on a postal card or letter to

AERO WATER SUPPLY CO.,

716 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANS.

STRENOLITH is "Strong Stone."

It is more than that; it is impermeable to moisture and absolutely resistant to electricity. This means that your cellar bottom and walls may be in a lake, but if built of Strenolith the inside will be as dry as your oven; it means if your roof is of Strenolith it will not be struck by lightning. Call at or address

116 West 6th Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Agriculture

What Alfalfa Is Doing in Kansas.

D. COBURN, SECRETARY STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Since the considerable introduction of alfalfa into Kansas fifteen years ago, no plant in the State's agriculture has grown so in the esteem of farmers and stockmen or increased so rapidly in acreage. In fact, Kansas leads all others in area devoted to this wonderful legume; yet while it is steadily advancing in popular favor throughout all portions of the United States each passing year widens the margin between Kansas and her closest competitor in alfalfa acreage. It is noteworthy, if not significant, that the State's present era of unprecedented prosperity dates from about the time alfalfa was first shown proper appreciation by her farmers. Yielding profitably, whether the season be wet or dry, it is ready insurance against empty mow and manger, and its continuously producing year after year from one seeding is an advantage readily recognized in comparison with the annual crops which must be laboriously prepared for by plowing, harrowing, and seeding, each season, not to mention the cost of the seed, and that in some seasons is lost, as well as the labor.

In Kansas alfalfa has been a potent factor in increasing bank deposits and prosperity. As its value has come to be more and more recognized its area has been constantly extended, as shown by the annual statistics. In 1891 there were in the State but 34,34 acres, and in 1906 Jewell County alone had 42,000 acres, and the State 15,000 acres. It has quadrupled the State's output of tame hay. In 1891 the tame hay aggregated 401,640 tons, while in 1906 the total was 1,682,969 tons. The value of the 1891 crop was two million dollars, while that of 1906 was worth over 10½ million dollars. Its increase in esteem is indicated anew by the 1907 assessors reports received thus far by the State Board of Agriculture from 46 of the 105 counties, which show gains in alfalfa of nearly 60,000 acres since one year ago, or an increase of 25 per cent.

If the net gain in these 46 counties is representative of the increase in the other 59 the total acreage has been greatly extended, and perhaps nothing better agriculturally could happen to the State than such additional areas devoted to a crop that yields its three, four, five or more cuttings annually for so many years, and at the same time enriches the soil for the benefit of other crops that may, and properly should, follow. The obstacles in the way of its wide use in rotations is that comparatively few have the courage to plow up good stands of alfalfa, and thus it is permitted to occupy the same land indefinitely. All who know alfalfa best esteem it as one of the richest acquisitions to American agriculture, and in Kansas conditions seem naturally adapted to its most abundant and economical production.

Field Penny-Cress in Alfalfa.

Enclosed you will find a stem of some kind of weed that appears in my alfalfa-field. I am uneasy about it as I think possibly it may spread and seed my farm. Will you please name it and let me know if there is any danger from it spreading?

Marshall County. DON FARRAR.

The plant you send is *Thlaspi arvense*, known as field penny-cress. It is a plant of the mustard or cabbage family, fugitive from Europe; sparingly found in Eastern and Middle States; abundant in Quebec and Ontario; had weed in Manitoba and the Northwest; native in Northern Asia. The winged pods are said to aid in its distribution. It is very abundant and a pest in the valley of the Red River of the North, and is found in all seed and grain from that region.

It is a persistent winter annual, flowering and seeding during much of the winter. Best subdued by continuous cultivation and by smothering

with a winter crop like rye or crimson clover. When first plowing is late, ground should be covered with straw or combustible litter and burned over to destroy seeds before plowing.

BERNARD B. SMYTH,
Curator State Herbarium.

Alfalfa in Johnson County, Kansas.

FRANK E. UHL, KANSAS CITY, KANS.

Noting that red clover, although possessing many good qualities was far inferior to alfalfa as a feed and believing that the latter plant could be grown wherever red clover was a success, I decided to give it a thorough trial.

I selected the lightest soil on the place. It had a gentle slope, which gave good surface drainage. As we sometimes have very wet seasons, and frequently have wet weather which keeps the soil soaked for a week or two at a time; it is necessary that the alfalfa be sown on soil that will drain well.

Previous to sowing the alfalfa, I had raised Kafir-corn, soy-beans, and oats on the ground. Very few weeds went to seed, and the soil was prepared in some degree by these deep-rooted plants for the strong deep-rooted alfalfa.

As soon as the oats were harvested, the ground was plowed about seven inches deep, and harrowed to conserve the moisture as much as possible. The ground was harrowed after every rain for the same reason. It pays to prepare and care for this valuable plant in every way possible.

August 21, 1904 we had a rainfall of 1½ to 2 inches. On the 23 the ground was double-disked to fine the soil and pack the subsurface. The ground was next harrowed, cross harrowed and dragged to further fine and even the surface. A leveled surface prevents the standing of surface water to injure the growing plants.

Seed was secured from a farmer in Central Kansas, thus insuring seed that was acclimated and full of vitality. August 25th the 15 pounds of seed per acre was sown with broadcast grass-seeder, after which the ground was rolled and harrowed lightly. A rain of one-half inch on the 30th and more than, an inch September 1st helped to insure a good stand of plants.

The alfalfa grew from four to six inches high. Late in the fall it was pastured with other grass in the same field. I can not say whether this pasturing helped the alfalfa or not. It packed the soil and may have helped to prevent heaving in the spring, which sometimes destroys young alfalfa plants in this section.

The present owner of the farm reports that the 7½ acres of alfalfa produced last year between 45 and 50 tons of hay, for which he was offered \$9 a ton in the barn.

This is not the only Johnson County farm on which alfalfa has been grown successfully. More farms can and will produce it in the future. There are probably few sections of land in this part of the State that do not contain some slope or knoll on which alfalfa can be grown. More alfalfa and less corn is needed for the preservation of our valuable lands. Every farmer should give it a thorough trial. Prepare the seed-bed well and in due season, sow good seed at the proper time and take care of the stand after he has it.

What the Campbell System is Not.

A good deal of misinformation has been circulated in regard to the Campbell system of soil culture. It is worth while to correct some of the erroneous ideas.

The Campbell system is not "dry farming;" it would be nearer correct to say of it that it is "wet farming," for when the fields are put in proper condition under this system you can go down several feet beneath the surface and always find wet soil.

"Dry farming" indicates the farming of dry soil, a thing never done if the Campbell system is followed. It also indicates farming in a dry country entirely without rain. This is by no means true. A certain amount of

precipitation is necessary, but when enough has fallen, then more is a detriment and not a benefit. There is no excuse for calling it "dry farming" unless it is in the fact that the mass of the people have been led to believe that heavy rainfall is necessary for large crops, a very erroneous idea, or because of the fact that the drouthy conditions of the 80's gave this region the name of a dry country.

Fifteen inches of precipitation of water annually, if properly utilized, in a good sand loam, will bring better average crops than 30 inches of rain on land where common methods are followed.

Again, the phrase "dry farming" would indicate that the Campbell system is adapted to a dry country alone, which is far from being true. All the general principles may be applied in the most humid sections with advantage, and most especially in a section having a 25 to 35 inch rainfall.

It is not a "dust blanket" system, for that is old and not advantageous.

It is not deep plowing without sub-packing, for that is unscientific.

It is not subsoiling, for that is by no means profitable.

It is not summer fallowing, for that is ancient, and not in the least profitable.

It is not a crop-every-other-year continuously; yet if the soil is properly handled during the intervening years the equivalent to three common crops can be grown in one year.

It is not continuous cultivation, for that is too expensive and it is not necessary to get best results.

It is not a garden spot proposition only as has been assumed by many, for at the famous Pomeroy farm in Kansas 200 acres were handled for three years with only 2 men and 7 horses except in harvest time. And this experience has been repeated many times on other farms of which record has been made.

It is not so expensive that no one can afford to farm by its rule, for it is a matter of record from the experience of many who have followed the system that the net profits per acre from farming under this system far exceed anything attained under the old method.

Is Campbell's system of soil culture a garden spot proposition, or is it too expensive to be practicable, or is it something ancient and discarded? No! Most emphatically it is none of these things. It is practicable for the smallest or the biggest farmer. It is practicable where the rainfall is 10 inches or where it is three times as much.

The only difficulty in the way of those who are troubled with all these pros and cons is a lack of knowledge of the true principles of the Campbell system.—Campbell's Soil Culture Almanac.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

A plant must be well fed to do its best.

The best condition powder for a horse is good, wholesome food.

Hereditary excellence is what gives one breed superiority over another.

Clean out the barns and granaries before putting in the new crops.

To feed without waste requires an intelligent combination of the food elements needed.

Breeding too early is quite incompatible with hardness of constitution and lasting qualities.

Nothing gives evidence of thrift and enterprise in farming better than keeping everything in order.

The greater the depth of a naturally drained soil the better it is adapted to fruit-trees.

One of the main causes of increasing cost in feeding stock is through waste in feeding.

By good drainage only the unnecessary and hurtful moisture is carried away.

Feed so as to keep up a steady growth. Never allow an animal to be at a standstill in flesh-making.

Eradicating the weeds makes the land more productive and makes the farm clean, attractive, and consequently more valuable.

Of all green fertilizers clover is the

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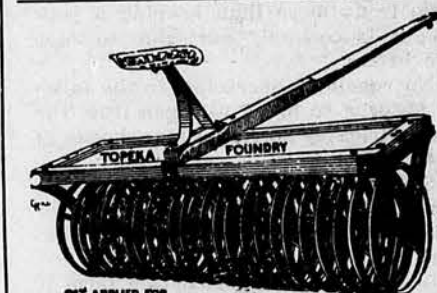
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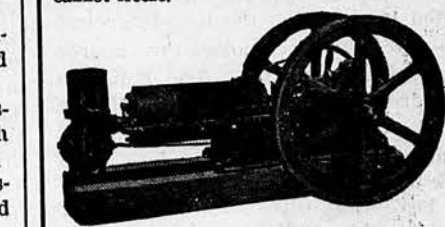


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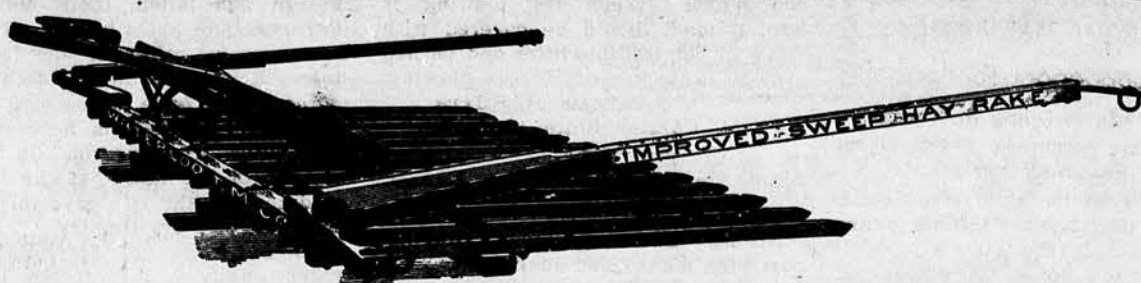
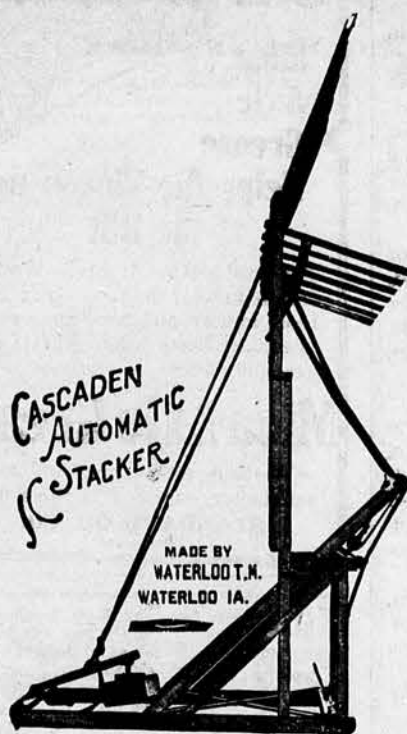
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best. Its roots go deep and it absorbs much from the air that it stores in the soil.

Where too large a proportion of the farm is kept under plow the soil soon becomes impoverished and unproductive.

All animals thrive best when fed at regular intervals and given each time no more than they will readily consume.

Clean, straight fence rows, and fences in good repair add materially to the appearance and value of the farm.

Clover or grass cut for hay should not be allowed to remain out any longer than is strictly necessary to cure properly.

When the cost of keeping a good article is no more than keeping a poor one it is certainly advisable to keep the better.

No vegetable accessible to the farmer absorbs so much nitrogen from the air and leaves so rich a store-house of it as clover.

Sandy soils are good fruit soils when sufficiently fertile and are better adapted to the smaller fruits and berries requiring careful cultivation.

In all the operations of the farm it should be remembered that it is merit alone in farm products which secures the best prices.

Deep stirring or cultivating hastens the evaporation of the moisture and in a majority of cases does more or less injury by cutting or bruising the roots.

Excessive fatness causes degeneration of the vital organs, and is it does not cause the animals to be entirely barren it will at least effect and weaken their offspring.

Miscellany

Rat Experience.

(Symposium from the Ohio Farmer.)

NO. 1.—BY JAMES BUCKINGHAM, MUSKINGUM CO., OHIO.

Take a few small pieces of shingles, or cardboard; on each of them, pour a teaspoonful of thick molasses; over this scrape a small amount of concentrated lye, and lay the boards around the rat holes, or under the boards where their runs are. The molasses will draw them, and the lye will eat out the coating of their stomachs, and what you do not kill, will leave and seek other places.

I have thus often cleared farms of them in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois and ranches in Kansas. At one ranch in Kansas, where they were overrun with rats, they had twenty-seven cats and the ranchman was in despair, as the rats seemed to increase rather than decrease; so I told him this remedy. He tried it. Many of the rats died and in four days not a rat was to be seen.

NO. 2.—BY J. AL. DOBIE, AUGLAIZ CO., OHIO.

About twenty-five years ago our farm became overrun by a horde of burrowing, gnawing, ever-hungry, extremely-cursed rats. This was no matter for wonder; had it not been thus it would have been a wonder. The low down loose board floors in the cheap, temporary outbuildings, the log corn-crib and the pile of rubbish boards furnished them ideal homes. Grain and vegetables, cured meats, and young chickens, were the bill of fare. No stealthy cat crouched with flashing eyes in the granary; no blustering dog barked and tore up the dirt under the board pile; no death trap with its tempting bait lay athwart their path; no shot gun alarmed with smoke and fire and awful crack. It was about the best housed, best fed, best contented lot of rollicking rats that a poor farm proprietor was ever pestered by, with a pretty prominent P at the previous end, of the pester.

Later on a change came. From the standpoint of these rats it has been aptly expressed by one of our poets:

"How short and fleeting are our joys,
Without a moment's stay,
Just like a story, or a song,
They fade and pass away."

For more than twenty years there have been very few rats about the premises, certainly none to speak of. Unless some precaution is taken to keep the place free from them they are apt to become a great pest, doing quite an amount of damage. But with proper precaution it is not a difficult matter to keep the premises comparatively free of them.

On the farm where there are no places for them to harbor, there will be very few rats. We can not always avoid rat harbors as I know from experience. If a rat census would be taken it would show that 90 per cent of them first saw the obscured light of day, and smelled earth's musty smell under low-down floors and piles of rubbish boards. The concrete floor on the farm is the greatest misfortune that ever befell the rat fraternity. The next best thing is a tight floor high enough above the ground to allow a dog or cat to run under. Piles of rubbish boards are almost as bad as low-down floors. Not every one can have concrete, or good plank floors well up, especially when starting in life, but all can avoid piles of trash or rubbish boards. On every farm there must be some spare timber and boards but these can easily be kept a few inches from the ground, which spoils them for rat harbors. In low cribs of ear corn a few will breed but this is far from their idea of a home, and they will not breed here in any great numbers.

On the premises where they have taken possession they can not long stand a war of extermination if it is carried on in earnest. The best aid in carrying on this war is a troop of four or five cats. These should not be house pets, nor kept about the house

but at the barn. If fed only milk or bread they will hunt the better for their meat supply. Cats like a balanced ration. If there is any dog that will pay his tax and keep, it is the little ratter. These cats will lie in hiding for the rats night and day; the dog will tear their burrows open; between them great numbers will be killed. Those that escape will be hunted all the time; they can not always keep in concealment, and if they show themselves their enemies are right on to them; life soon becomes a burden from fear and hunger.

Some can be killed with poison but it is a little dangerous. Some can be trapped until they find how the thing works, then only the young, the thoughtless and feeble-minded can be thus ensnared. The old "dead fall," with the "figure four" trigger, which every boy knows how to make, will get the smartest rat, for it is his nature to run under such a thing, and this "dead fall" kills him at once and hides him from view, never allowing the victim to tell his fellows how it all came about.

The rat hates caustic lime as Satan hates holy water. If put in his run he will run there no more. If put in the hole where he goes into his burrow he will make a new hole. If spread plentifully under floors or other places where he lives he "gits" and stays "got." It is said that if it is mixed with hay, straw or fodder they will not live in it, though I have never tried this. Before they have been hunted until they have become shy and keep in hiding, scores can easily be killed with the shot gun, and this is great sport for the boys. This so scares them that many will leave the place.

I never liked the idea of scaring them off to some neighbor's farm. I would rather kill them outright. And yet, many are sure to be scared away instead of being killed. As soon as they are pounced upon by hiding cats, dug out by barking dogs, their very food poisoned, traps lurking here and there, smarting lime in their runs, and the crash of the shot gun is heard in the land, all these make life simply unbearable, and they leave such detestable places and return no more forever.

NO. 3.—BY W. I. CHAMBERLAIN, SUMMIT CO., OHIO.

I wish it were true in our case, as Mr. Dobie says, that they "return no more forever." When we pulled down the old barn and cleaned up all the rubbish, the rats had no "local habitation." They all left. The new barn had solid cement floor laid on solid clay, tiled for dryness, under the entire barn, bays, tool house, granary, stables, etc., 40 by 112 feet. Never a rat has got under that cement floor. We thought we "had 'em." But that very summer they came back. They had each taken, apparently seven other rats and "the last state of that barn was worse than the first." The barn was full of hay and grain and the rats

got under the strawstack, in the yard and came in at the open doors and went all through the hay and grain and into the mangers, and climbed into the wagon for dollar-and-a-quarter seed oats, and—Cats? Yes, but the cats seemed to respect the big rats after a few fights-to-a-finish. It was Darwin's "survival of the fittest." The fittest "fit" (fought) the cats and gave them "fits." Traps? Yes. "Champion Liar" cage traps, and in three days we caught 39. Shotgun? Yes, but still the remnant (pretty big), remained. Arsenic and strychnine and rat-biskitt? Yes, but the rats seemed to relish these for a time and then (the survivors) refused to touch them. Then we got some "rat exterminator" of our druggist, mixed a half pound of fresh meat, mixed with a box of exterminator, spread it on some 30 bits of cardboard and left them in their runways, where the cats couldn't eat it. It was warranted to "kill and embalm" so that they would not leave the smell of putrefaction. And it did the business as promised. Two good barn cats cleaned out the mice and now the barn and house and cellars are free from both, and have been for about a year. That "rat exterminator" did the business. What it is made of, or just how it worked, we don't know, but it "fetched the answer" and didn't "leave a long perfume." The druggists keep it. I am not booming it, but if our two active cats, born and reared in the barn, fail to keep the rats and mice out of the barn, we shall go to the druggists for more "exterminator."

Lumber and Timber Products.

Bulletin 77, just published by the Bureau of the Census, contains a statistical report on lumber and timber products by Jasper E. Wheelchel, expert chief of the division of manufactures, and an article on the timber regions of the United States by Henry Gannett, geographer of the United States Geological Survey. The bulletin was prepared under the supervision of William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures.

Lumber and timber products, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, are manufactured in three classes of establishments—logging or timber camps, sawmills, and planing mills. The raw material of the logging industry is standing timber, and its leading product is saw logs. Among the other principal products are shingle, stave and heading bolts, cooperage and excelsior stock, fence posts, hop and hoop poles, handle stock, tan bark, piles, paving stock, railway ties, rived or split shingles, masts and spars, ship knees, telegraph and telephone poles, wheel stock, and charcoal. Logs and bolts, products of the logging camps, constitute the raw materials of the sawmills, and rough lumber is their leading product. The term "rough lumber" comprises all sawed products reported in thousand feet, board measure, such as planks, boards, scant-

JULY 4, 1907.

logs, furniture stock, carriage and wagon stock, agricultural implement stock, hobbins and spool stock, and dimension stock. Among the other principal products of the industry are shingles; cooperage materials; veneers, cut, sawed, and sliced, and other materials; while chief among products are finished lumber, such as ceiling, flooring, etc., and sash, doors, blinds, and interior finish.

These three industries are so closely connected that often a single establishment includes a logging camp, a sawmill, and a planing mill. The bureau of the Census recognizes this close connection, and, although it treats each branch as a separate industry, it gives the figures for the lumber and timber industry as a whole. Since, however, some of the products of the sawmill the raw materials for the planing mill, a correct total for the lumber and timber industry can not be obtained by adding the figures for the three branches. Special figures are therefore given for lumber and timber products. In determining these figures, moreover, planing mills not connected with sawmills have been omitted, because the products of such mills are not, accurately speaking, lumber and timber. Planing mills connected with sawmills would also have been omitted had it been possible to distribute accurately the costs of operation between the products of the saw and the products of the planer.

LUMBER AND TIMBER.

The figures given for the lumber and timber industry as a whole show that 19,127 establishments, with a combined capital of \$517,224,128, were manufacturing lumber and timber products at the census of 1905. These establishments employed on the average 404,626 wage-earners, and they paid \$183,021,519 in wages, consumed materials costing \$183,786,210, and manufactured products valued at \$580,022,690. The establishments were widely distributed, for in 1905 lumber and timber products were manufactured on a commercial scale in every State and Territory except in North Dakota. In 9 States the production of lumber was the principal industry and in 12 it was second in importance. The 6 leading States in the industry, with the value of products manufactured in each, were, in 1905: Washington, \$49,572,512; Wisconsin, \$44,395,766; Michigan, \$40,569,335; Louisiana, \$35,192,374; Minnesota, \$33,183,309; and Pennsylvania, \$31,642,390.

LOGGING CAMPS.

In 1905 returns were received from 12,494 logging camps with a combined capital of \$90,454,494. These camps employed on the average 146,596 wage-earners, paid \$66,989,795 in wages, consumed materials costing \$80,412,828, and manufactured products valued at \$236,131,048.

Of the total number of logging camps, 11,644, or 93.2 per cent, were conducted by milling establishments; and \$50, or 6.8 per cent, were operated independently. The dependent logging camps reported 78 per cent of the capital, 80 per cent of the wage-earners, 78 per cent of the wages, 90 per cent of the cost of materials, and 86 per cent of the value of products. While it is thus apparent that the bulk of the logging industry is carried on in conjunction with sawmills, the independent camps on an average are much larger. These independent camps follow closely the centers of heaviest lumber production.

In the amount of production, which can most accurately be measured by the number of thousand feet of saw logs produced, Washington ranked first, Louisiana second, Wisconsin third, Pennsylvania fourth, and Arkansas fifth. In the value of products, however, the 5 leading States were Wisconsin, Washington, Michigan, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania.

A comparison of the figures for 1905 with those for 1900 shows that growth in the industry since 1900 has been most rapid in the Southwestern States

and in certain of the Pacific Coast States, while a substantial and, with respect to most of the items, uniform decline characterizes the Lake States as a group. That logging is relatively declining in the Central States is also clearly indicated, and this is due, of course, to the practical exhaustion in those States of merchantable timber in continuous bodies.

INCREASED COST OF TIMBER.

Throughout the country the value of log stumpage is increasing. The average value per thousand feet, board measure, for the United States increased from \$2.18 in 1900 to \$2.59 in 1905, a rise of 41 cents, or 18.8 per cent. This advance in the cost of stumpage added \$11,472,115 to the total cost of sawmill material and increased the value of lumber proportionately. The increase is due not so much to a present shortage in the supply of lumber material in the country as a whole as to the fact that the available supply of log stumpage is rapidly being brought up and withdrawn from the market.

The conditions in certain of the States are noteworthy. In Maine, New Hampshire, and New York the great demand for spruce to be used as a raw material in the wood pulp industry has caused an increase in stumpage values far above the average increase reported for the country as a whole. In Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, where little merchantable timber remains, the rise in stumpage value is due directly to the growing scarcity of sawmill material for immediate use. In Kentucky and Tennessee, where the supply is still relatively large, the sharp advances are due in large part to extensive buying for future use. On the Pacific slope is still to be found the cheapest high-grade stumpage in the country, though the values in this region show substantial increases over 1900.

Practically all species of merchantable timber have increased in stumpage value. Yellow pine, which was the species most used at both censuses, increased in value per thousand board feet from \$1.12 to \$1.68. White pine increased from \$3.66 to \$4.62; Douglas fir, the chief species converted into lumber in the States of Washington and Oregon, from 77 cents to \$1.05; hemlock, from \$2.56 to \$3.51; oak, from \$3.18 to \$3.83; spruce, from \$2.26 to \$3.70; and cypress, from \$1.58 to \$3.42. Redwood, found only in California, advanced in value from \$1.06 to \$1.55, or 46.2 per cent.

INCREASED VALUE OF SAW LOGS.

The increased value of log stumpage is reflected in the increased value of the products of the lumber camps. Saw logs, the principal product of the industry, increased in quantity from 25,279,702 thousand feet in 1900 to 27,980,768 in 1905, a gain of 10.7 per cent; but they increased in value from \$158,880,352 to \$210,074,486, a gain of 32.2 per cent. The number of railway ties reported increased from 22,524,640 to 36,445,308, or 61.8 per cent; while their value increased from \$6,277,439 to \$12,413,793, or 97.8 per cent. The average value of a tie rose from 28 cents in 1900 to 34 cents in 1905. In this connection it should be noted that the census figures do not include ties cut by farmers during the winter months and sold directly to the railroads. It should also be noted that the figures are for hewn ties. Sawed ties are forming an increasing percentage of the total production of railway ties in the country, and they are reported by the mills in thousand feet under the heading of rough lumber. The other products of the lumber camp generally show an increase both in quantity and value. Hemlock bark, however, decreased in quantity from 471,802 cords to 391,691 cords, but it increased in value from \$1,940,057 to \$2,347,463. Charcoal decreased both in quantity and value.

SAWMILLS.

At the census of 1905 the number of sawmills reported was 18,277, and their combined capital was \$381,621,184. They furnished employment on the average to 223,674 wage-earners, paid

(Continued on page 774.)

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References—The Editor of this paper.

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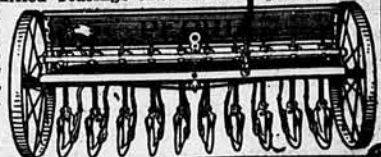
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The Flower of Liberty.

What flower is this that greets the morn,
Its hues from heaven so freshly born?
With burning star and flaming band
It kindles all the sunset land;
O, tell us what its name may be—
Is this the flower of liberty?
It is the banner of the free
The starry Flower of Liberty!

In savage Nature's fair abode
Its tender seed our fathers sowed;
The storm winds rocked its swelling bud,
Its opening leaves are streaked with blood,
Till, lo! earth's tyrants shook to see
The full-blown Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Behold its streaming rays unite,
One mingled flood of braided light—
The red that fires the Southern rose,
With spotless white from Northern snows,
And, spangled o'er with azure see
The sister stars of Liberty.
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

The blades of heroes fence it round;
Where'er it springs is holy ground;
From tower and dome its glories spread;

It waves where lonely sentries tread,
It makes the land as ocean free,
And plants an empire on the sea!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

Thy sacred leaves fair Freedom's flower,
Shall ever float on dome and tower,
To all their heavenly colors true,
In blackening frost or crimson dew—
And God love us as we love thee,
Thrice holy Flower of Liberty!
Then hail the banner of the free,
The starry Flower of Liberty!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Are We Patriotic?

When this country was under the tyranny and at the mercy of King George, the earnest men who were trying to find a way out concluded the famous paper that made us our liberty, with these words: "For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

These were not vain words for they proved their sincerity by their actions when as one man they fought to establish their country. That was true patriotism. Are we so far removed from that notable time that we are only patriotic as to the letter and not in spirit? Is ours only empty form? "But," you say, "There is no way now to show our patriotism. Let our country become in danger, let there come a call to arms to defend her from danger. You would see them coming from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South." All true, but is there no way now to exercise our patriotism? Must we suffer it to perish in our bosoms? Nay, we are blind if we see no chance to cultivate this most excellent virtue. The tyrant that has us in his power is not a king in human form but a no less formidable one, namely, selfish greed of money and of power. We are willing subjects and blind to his encroachment while he enthrones himself in our hearts and lives.

I had the good fortune, a few weeks ago, to meet and converse with a Scotchman who had been in America but a couple of weeks. It was interesting to get his view of our country—to "see ourselves as others see us." "This is a great country," he said, "but I tremble for its future. You have no patriotism and where patriotism is dead there is danger. Your statesmen and lawmakers are not servants of the republic but money grabbers—seekers after power, using their places in office as promoters of their selfish desires, trampling under their feet the laws they profess to make and uphold. American patriotism is dead."

Scotland is famous for its patriotism. Sir Walter Scott sang of his country in verse and expressed what is in the heart of his countrymen when he wrote—

"Land of my sires! What mortal hand
Can e'er untie the filial band
That knits me to thy rugged strand?"

This Scotchman looked at us through the Scotchman's eyes and prophesied a downfall great and terrible. He said that in his land country comes before self; that the thought of promoting money interests such as great trusts and monopolies for individuals does not enter into the minds of their statesmen but that their influence was all for the good of the commonwealth; that they received no remuneration for their services but they were glad to serve their beloved country for the love of it; that we are making a great mistake by paying our statesmen for doing their duty and thereby destroying that grand and noble virtue—patriotism.

These were the Scotchman's views. They are worthy of consideration, but there is another side of the case.

Holding to Our Task.

CORA BULLARD.

It is hard for us to keep our places. It is hard because the next higher place seems so near and so accessible. Some one has said "Human nature is always the same when it comes to hearts and the beats are counted." The human heart is a tumultuous thing—it is difficult for it to be quiet, contented, and restful in God. It is fertile in plan, ambitious in spirit, conscious of great power, and not wholly conscious of its great deserts. We squander and lose so much of our power and strength by finding fault with our position in life. We can only work really and deeply, and therefore lastingly, as we bring ourselves to the blessed consciousness of being where God has put us, and doing the work God has set before us to do. Let us remember we did not make ourselves, therefore we can not appoint ourselves. Our appointment may or may not be an inferior one, but let us not forget that it is divine, and if we answer it with faithfulness and obedience, we shall find in the performance of our duties a blessed comfort and a constant reinvigoration of our best motive and high purpose.

NO REST FOR THE FARMER.

The hottest, hardest, and longest days of the year are coming upon us now. We can have no time to go day-dreaming or romancing. The poet and the panegyrist may proclaim to us the perfection of, "A Day in June," and we may in our sub-consciousness realize—

"There were green gold fields of heading wheat
That ran and rippled in the passing breeze.
There were frail pink roses—wild and sweet—
And there were mist blue hills and tossing trees.

"And over all a heaven, brooding blue,
Where martins circled in the sunset light
And crying killdeers flashed and flew,
And great stars shot their glory through the night."

But the beauties of the June landscape and the glories of the June nights can not charm away the consciousness of the aching of our tired bones as we wearily climb the stairs at night, nor can they banish that which lies largest in our vision now—the interminable round of work. As we go to our rest after the day is done we can not forget we must be up at daybreak and hurry to perhaps yet a harder task. And so through the long summer days until the crops are all tended, and the harvest of the fields is done. These are the days in which city folks may plan for rest and recreation, but it can not be so with us of the farm.

BLESSED IS THE MAN WHO WORKS.

During the long, hard, heated days of cropping time, it is difficult oftentimes for even those of us who are most patient and wide-visioned to accept simply, loyally, and gratefully our places in this agrestic arena of life's field of duty. We get so harnessed under a complicated gearing of respon-

sibilities that the numerousness, the weariness, and the monotony of it all causes our heart to grow faint and our brain to grow weary, and we wonder in a thousand ways if it is really worth while. We sometimes canvass in our minds whether we might not make a complete change of front and we think if it were not for what others expected of us we would happily turn and flee.

Such are some of the surface feelings which assail us at this time of the year. But wearisome and hard as our work may seem at times, let us remember it is nothing in comparison with the hardships, and afflictions of those who have no work to do. Think of what would be the torture if we who have always been used to a busy life should be suddenly compelled to sit with idle hands and idle brains. Try to picture the dull misery of some life, yesterday full, populous, stirring, to-day all action palsied, all incentive gone, all of life's validities vented. "Blessed is the man who is at his work. One monster there is in the world—the idle man," says Carlyle.

"BLESSED BE DRUDGERY."

Life is not easy for any one who would live truly. Work is hard, burdens are heavy, responsibility is great, trials are sore, and duty is large in whatever sphere our lot may be cast. There are, in the experience of each one, obstacles, hinderances, and difficulties which make it hard to live successfully. Every one has to move upward and onward through ranks of resistance. For the great majority of us there is almost no break in the monotonous rounds of our days through long years. Many of us sigh and wish we might be freed from this endless routine. We think of it as a sore bondage and by no means the ideal of a noble and beautiful life.

But in truth much that is best in life comes out of this drudgery. A recent writer suggests a new beatitude, "Blessed be drudgery." He shows us that life's drudgery, wearisome and disagreeable as it is, yields richest treasures and blessings. Drudgery he tells us is the secret of all culture. He names as fundamentals in a strong, fine personality, "Power of attention, power of industry, promptitude in beginning work, method, accuracy, and dispatch in doing work, courage before difficulties, cheer under straining burdens, self control, self denial, temperance," and declares that nowhere else can all these qualities be won save in the unending grind and pressure of those routine duties we call drudgery.

The word, "character," in its original meaning is suggestive. It is from a root which signifies to scratch, to engrave, to cut into furrows; then it came to mean that which is engraved or cut on anything. So in life, character is that which the drill of experience cuts or furrows in the soul. The innocent babe has no character; its life is as an unlined page of paper or a piece of polished marble with nothing cut upon it. If we lived the life of a care-free baby we, too, should be characterless.

EACH IN HIS OWN PLACE.

Every one has his gifts, into the use of which the King will enquire when he comes back from the far-off country. The first, second, third, and hindmost in the matter of circumstances are knit together by a mysterious bond. The rich can not do without the poor; the poor can not do without the rich; the palace must have its kitchen; the throne has its retinue of attendants and if one is absent the harmony of its service is impaired. So let us accept our task whatever it may be with thankful hearts, knowing fully that God will care for us wherever we may abide, and when He wants us for a larger place or a higher sphere we shall go and He will guide the way.

John Ruskin says: "You will find it less easy to uproot faults than to choke them by gaining virtues. Do not think of your faults, still less of others' faults; in every person who comes near you, look for what is good

A Friend in Need—Always with You.

WHEN you have Heartburn, Colic, Coated Tongue, Stupefied Breath, Acid-rising in throat, Gas-belching, or an incipient Cold, take a Cascaret. Remember, all these are not merely Discomforts, but indications of a serious Cause.

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| Torpid Liver | Faundice |
| Appendicitis | Nausea |
| Colic | Vertigo |
| Worms | Pimples |
| Piles | Blotches |

In such cases a little Cascaret in time is worth fifty dollars worth of Treatment later on, to say nothing of the suffering, discomfort, loss of Business Energy, and loss of Social Sunshine it saves.

Headaches, Heartburn, Gas-belching, Acid-risings in the throat, and Colicky feeling are sure signs of bowel trouble from food poisons, and should be dealt with promptly.

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and strong; honor that, rejoice in it, and, as you can, try to imitate it, and your faults will drop off like dead leaves when the time comes."

Words of Praise for the Traveling Library.

The Mutual Helpers have just returned traveling library No. 246 and ordered another one.

I wonder if all country clubs know what veritable blessings these little libraries are. It seems to me they must have been established especially for our benefit. For only \$2 the use of fifty books for six months! There surely can be no excuse for any one not having reading matter. Our borrowers numbered 19, circulation 120, an average of 6 books for each borrower. Some members have only recently joined and therefore have not had time to read many books.

Miss Lucie Wilson, our recording helper, headed the list with fifteen read. Hall Caine's "Prodigal Son" had the widest circulation.

Yours for more and better reading.

MARY STOREY WHITSITT.

Madison, Kans.

Some Good Recipes from Maria Parloa.

Nut Cake.—Cream one and one-half cupfuls of sugar and two-thirds of a cupful of butter; add the whites of five eggs, two-thirds of a cupful of milk, two and one-half cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda and one cupful of chopped walnuts. Spread with a white frosting and place walnuts on top.

Egg Pies.—Make pie crust quite thin, cut with biscuit cutter or tumbler and fit into iron gem pans or tin patty pans. Beat together one egg, one-half cupful of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter. Flavor with nutmeg or lemon and put one spoonful of the mixture in each crust. Bake until a light brown.

Coffee Cake.—The ingredients for this excellent cake are one cupful of sugar, three-fourths of a cupful of butter, two eggs, one-half cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of cold coffee, two cupfuls of flour, one small teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of raisins, one cupful of currants, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of allspice, one-half teaspoonful of ground cloves.

Honey Gingersnaps.—Take one pint of honey, one teaspoonful of ginger, and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little water, and two eggs. Mix all, and work in all the flour possible, roll very thin, and bake in a moderately hot oven. Any flavoring extracts can be added, as desired.

Beets.—Beets are among our most useful vegetables, since they may be had all through the summer, and may also be stored in good condition for winter use. Sometimes beets are cut in small pieces, after boiling, and served with white sauce, but the most common, as well as the most palatable, way of serving them is with butter. Wash the beets, being careful not to break the skin. Put into a stew pan and cover generously with boiling water, and boil until tender. Young beets will cook in one hour. As the beets grow old the time of cooking must be increased. In winter this vegetable becomes so hard it may require four or more hours of steady boiling to soften it. It is then only suitable for pickling in vinegar after being thoroughly boiled. When the young beets are cooked, take them from the boiling water and drop them into cold water. Rub off the skin. Cut the beets in thin slices and season with salt and butter. Serve at once.

Washington Pie. (Given by request.)

One egg, 1 cup of sugar, butter the size of a walnut, ½ cup of milk, 1½ cups of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake in two tins and spread custard between or bake in one tin and split.

Filling.—One cup of milk boiled, and 1 tablespoon of cornstarch, dissolved in cold water and added to the

milk, 1 well-beaten egg and ½ cup sugar, a pinch of salt, and 1 teaspoon of butter. Add flavoring when cool.

The Young Folks

The Gladness of Nature.

Is this a time to be cloudy and sad,
When our mother Nature laughs around;
When even the deep blue heavens look glad,
And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground?

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,
And the gossip of swallows through all the sky,
The ground-squirrel gayly chirps by his den,
And the wilding bee hums merrily by.

The clouds are at play in the azure space
And their shadows at play on the bright-green vale,
And here they stretch to the frolic chase,
And there they roll on the easy gale.

There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower,
There's a titter of winds in that beechen tree,
There's a smile on the fruit, and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the brook that runs to the sea.

And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles
On the dewey earth that smiles in his ray,
On the leaping waters and gay young isles;
Ay, look, and he'll smile thy gloom away.

—William Cullen Bryant.

A Prayer.

"Let me to-day do something that shall take
A little sadness from the world's vast store,
And may I be so favored as to make
Of joy's too scanty sum a little more."

—E. W. Wilcox.

SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

According to Taste.

As we pass to and fro in the world we see many sights, some pleasing, some sad and distressing, and some ridiculous and amusing. There are some people who attract attention, not on account of any grace and beauty, but because of some extreme in dress or manner. Such people are termed "loud" and it is an expressive word in this sense. Their object is to attract attention. They "love to be seen of men;" or possibly some are ignorant and possess bad taste. I had been seated in the train but a short time when I observed a woman and man across the aisle in front of me. They were young in appearance and I guessed they were husband and wife of perhaps a year or more. The woman was dressed in the extreme of fashion. Upon her hand was, not one or two rings, but seven jeweled rings—one on the little finger, three on the middle, two on the index finger, and one on the thumb. Her arms were banded with bracelets and her hair bedecked with jeweled combs. She incessantly kept her jaws in motion, chewing gum. A form on which to display fine clothes and jewelry—nothing more—I thought, and I was later confirmed in my belief. I noticed her go into the toilet and bring out a basket with a lid which I supposed contained their lunch. With some uneasiness in her manner, she took her seat and lifted the lid and took from the basket—a dog. She fondled and petted it with fond devotion, while the man hung over the little bundle with admiration and approval. The appearance of the conductor at the rear of the car caused her to hastily place the precious one in the basket again and put it out of sight—as dogs are not allowed to travel in the same car with people. Diagonally cross from this couple sat a man and woman, presumably about the same age as the ones just described, but of quite a different style. There was nothing in the dress or manner

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of the lady to make one look the second time, but her face was that of a Madonna and in those eyes shone something deeper and purer than could be inspired by the love of a dog, something that ennobled and enriched her whole life. In her arms she held with motherly tenderness their first-born babe—a child of six or seven months. It was a pretty sight, this group—father, mother, and babe—their joy and pride, as they watched the baby ways and winsomeness. But as the journey lengthened and the heat increased, the little one became tired and sleepy and cross. The little mother was trying in vain to quiet and hush him to sleep, when I chanced to look at the woman with the dog. The expression upon her face plainly said, "The little nuisance—if people want babies why don't they keep them at home where they belong?" The mother exhausting every means and also herself, to quiet the child, the young father took it and by some magic, succeeded in quieting him. As she leaned her head wearily upon the back of the seat in front, she happened to see the over-dressed one and for a moment seemed to be counting the jewels, when a look of contentment and joy shone in her face which said: "This my one jewel is dearer to me than all the jewels of the earth." R. H. C.

What a Boy Should Know.

A boy should intimately know the English Bible. He should know it as literature quite aside from its religious teaching. He should know it from having had it read to him from his earliest years, and from reading and studying it for himself. Under this same kindly home influence, and with the same tactful personal introduction, every boy should have an opportunity to know the world's great stories, such as Robinson Crusoe, Gulliver's Travels, The Swiss Family Robinson, and The Pilgrim's Progress. A mind well stored with poetry and a taste cultivated to the love of the best is a treasure to a boy. To give this seems so easy, if the home influence and interest begins early. It only requires a wide-awake boy to become possessed of these books. The public library is accessible to very many, whether they live in village or city. There are also very cheap editions of most of them which may be gotten. The difficulty, however, is not that boys do not have a chance to secure them, but that they are too often left like rare plants without any attention. No one suggests to them the real pleasure in an occupation which leads to such knowledge as best fits their growth. It is not strange then that in a very important sense the boy is left too often to grow wild. The common sense way is for each boy to keep his eyes wide open and take the chance that brings a suitable book within his reach. Always he may take up the Scripture, and its records have for generations charmed not alone grown people but the children too.—Review of Reviews.

Saw Bright Future for Boy.

It so chanced that all the passengers that entered one of the elevators in a tall building were going above the sixth floor, so they had opportunity to glance at the book which the young elevator man had been reading, and which lay face up on his stool. He had been so intently reading it before starting with his passengers as to be almost abstracted, although very lively and handy with the actual work once the start was made.

"I'll bet that book is an Indian fighting blood-and-thunder," whispered one passenger to another he knew.

"No; he's too old for that—I'd say it was a thriller of a love romance."

"Or one of the six best sellers of the month," interjected a third.

Everybody was interested. All were "rubbing" at the book and when the group of passengers got out of the cage one deliberately stooped and looked at it.

"Young America forever," he said; "it is a volume of Blackstone. This kid will be sitting on the bench some day."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Little Ones

From Day to Day.

There is a boy in our town
(And he is wondrous wise),
Who when the rain comes pouring
down
And clouds o'erspread the skies,
Says, "I'll just smile the best I can,
No matter how it pours,
And we'll have sunshine in the house
If it does rain out of doors."

When naughty words swarm through
his brain
And clamor to be said,
He shuts his teeth together tight
And says, "I'll kill you dead
Unless you will be sweet and kind
And good and full of fun;
You can't come out until you are—
No not a single one!"

He thinks when he's a grown-up man,
With wise and sober face,
He'll do some wondrous deed to make
This earth a brighter place.
But nothing in this whole wide world
Can give more lasting joy
Or make more solid sunshine
Than just a little boy.

—Philadelphia Times.

William and Wilhelmina.

William and Wilhelmina were brother and sister. William was a white-headed, blue-eyed boy of five years and Wilhelmina was two years older and so brown in eyes and hair and skin, that her mama called her "little brown jug." These two children loved one another and played together from morning till night; and William thought what Wilhelmina did was all right and wanted to do the very same thing, but he wanted to do more. He made her unhappy sometimes and sometimes made her cry. He liked to play Indian and use her dear dollie for his victim. He would play he stole her child, and one day he cut its head off with a hatchet. He was sorry when he saw how it grieved her and could not understand why she should feel so badly about it. Why, when he wanted to find out what made the noise inside his drum, he just cut a hole in the head to find out—and he did not mind.

These two playmates were looking forward to the Fourth of July—the little boy thinking of the fun of firing the firecrackers, and the little girl looking forward with dread. She was a timid little girl, afraid of a noise. The long-looked-for day came at last, bright and hot, as Fourth of Julys ought to be. William had his firecrackers all ready and he did not forget to have a bunch for his sister. Mama placed flags on the posts of the porch and the red, white, and blue furlled and unfurled in the Kansas wind. William was up early to begin to shoot his firecrackers and he took pleasure in seeing her jump and run into the house; but what was fun for him was misery for her. He could not understand it and thought her a very foolish little sister. But her joy came later. She was crouching in the big sleepy hollow chair by the window, trying to keep from jumping and telling herself she was a coward just to be afraid of a noise, and watching William in his fun. He had laid all his firecrackers in a pile upon the walk while with the lighted punk in his hand he sent one by one sailing onto the lawn with a crack. In his excitement he laid the lighter so that it touched one of the crackers, when suddenly—crack, crack, crack—what was happening? A whole celebration—soon to be over. William stood in dismay while his whole store of powder and paper went up in smoke and noise. It was Wilhelmina's time to rejoice now, and for a little bit she felt glad that it was all over, and only wished her one bunch had been with the others. But when she saw the disappointment in her brother's face, her tender little heart relented and what did she do? She ran to him with her own bunch telling him to shoot them and tried to smile while she poked her fingers into her ears to keep out the sound. R. H. C.

Johnny—The doctor says Uncle Humphry has Bright's disease.

His Mama—The doctor may call it that if he pleases, my dear, but you should say Mr. Bright's disease.—Chicago Tribune.



Simpson-Eddystone Solid Blacks

The standard material for mourning dresses—standard of quality for over 60 years. Color will not fade from sunlight, perspiration or washing.

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First Class Only—Passenger Service Exclusively
Modern comforts, electric lighting, an elegant boat equipped for people who travel right. Three sailings weekly between Chicago, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs and Mackinac Island connecting for Detroit, Buffalo, Bala and all Eastern and Canadian Ports. Ask about our Week-end Trips for Business Men. For Terms, Booklets and Reservations, address, J. S. BEROLZHEIM, G. P. A. Manitou Steamship Co., Chicago

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| \$17.50 | To Colorado and Return Every day to September 30, 1907. |
| \$30.50 | To Ogden or Salt Lake City and Return Every day to September 30, 1907. |
| \$42.50 | To Spokane and Return June 20 to July 12, 1907. |
| \$50.00 | To Portland, Seattle Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham, Vancouver, Victoria or New Westminster and Return June 20 to July 12. |
| \$50.00 | To San Francisco or Los Angeles and Return June 8 to 15 and 22 to July 5. |
| \$55.00 | To Yellowstone Park and Return Including rail and stage, June 7 to Sept. 12. |
| \$60.00 | To Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles or San Diego and Return Daily to Sept. 15, 1907. |
| \$62.50 | Circuit Tour via San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland June 8 to 15 and 20 to July 12, 1907. |
| \$73.50 | Circuit Tour via San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland Every day to Sept. 15, 1907. |
| \$80.50 | To Yellowstone Park and Return Including rail, stage and hotels in Park for regular tour, June 7 to Sept. 12. |

Also very low round-trip rates, June 1 to September 15, to many other Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho and British Columbia Points.

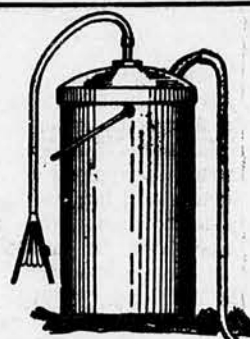
VIA

Union Pacific

Inquire of

F. A. LEWIS, City Ticket Agent,
525 Kansas Ave.

J. C. FULTON, Depot Agent.



Patent applied for.

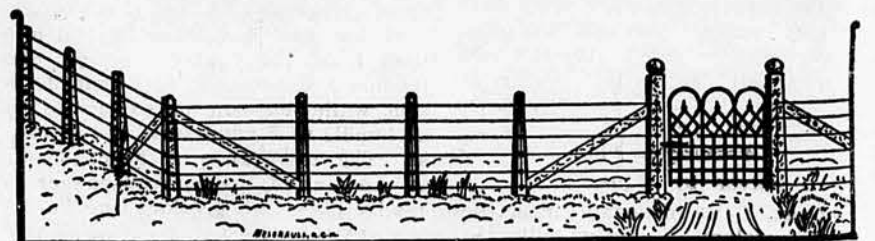
Destroy the Gophers

In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using

Saunders' Gopher Extreminator

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

Flint Saunders, Lincoln, Kans.
Mention the Kansas Farmer.



Build Your Fence with Concrete Posts Made of Cement Mortar

There are from TWO to THREE MILLION wood posts going to decay in each county. Make them of CONCRETE reinforced with steel cables and they will last FOREVER. Cost no greater than best wood posts. FIRE, nor the elements of time will not destroy. Protects stock against lightning. One county will build you a profitable business. We furnish equipment for a factory. Address

THE PARAGON CONCRETE FENCE POST CO., 417 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

Dairy Interests

Story of Gold and Gilt.

At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station are two cows, the story of whose work is well worth telling. They were brought up alike on a farm near Elgin, Ill., and obtained their early education in the same herd of 100 cows. Here at the University, with the very same surroundings and equal opportunities, they have drifted far apart in character, and their progress has been in opposite directions. It is not a difference of hide, or horns, or temper; it is not that one is wild and the other a pet. It is not a difference of beauty or intelligence, but solely a difference in the way they have worked, a difference in the money they have earned for the owner.

All the milk of these cows has been weighed and tested for three years. A record has been kept of every pound of feed consumed by each animal, both summer and winter.

Each year Gold produced on the average 11,390 pounds of milk containing 405 pounds of butter fat, but during the same time, Gilt averaged only 3,830 pounds of milk with 138 pounds of butter fat.

These cows are both cared for in the same way; they were given the same kinds of feed and allowed to eat all they wanted. Gold ate one-half more than Gilt, but produced nearly three times as much milk.

Equal amounts of feed made in the one case 188 pounds of butter fat, and in the other 100 pounds. The one cow produced nearly twice as much as the other from exactly the same feed in kind and amount.

Counting the butter fat at 23 cents per pound, and taking out the exact cost of feed in each case, the one cow brought in a profit of \$34.59, while the other lacked \$5.62 of paying for her board at market prices of feed, each year.

This comparison, exact and complete for three years and including the record of both milk and feed, means a great deal more than a single year's comparison or one in which it is necessary to introduce an estimate.

It would be very gratifying indeed if it could be truthfully said that these two records are extreme and exceptional, and therefore do not stand for any general condition of the dairy business in Illinois. But the very opposite is true. The next lesson will make it plain that these two cows represent a large part of the dairy cattle of the State.—Dairy Lesson No. 1, Illinois Experiment Station.

Kindness.

PROF. OSCAR ERF.

Kindness is an efficient aid in increasing the milk yield and costs nothing. The more the milker can make his cows admire him and feel comfortable around him the more milk they will yield to him. Investigations show that a large proportion of the milk is secreted in the cow during the operation of milking, especially the rich milk, which comes last. Any abuse or excitement reduces the secretion and not only lowers the quantity of milk given but often lowers the percentage of butter fat. Kindness and petting makes the cow contented and put her nervous system in such condition that the fullest yield of milk will be given. This is not the only cause, but probably the chief cause of the wide variation in the butter fat which is shown by tests is due to the hurrying of cows, allowing the dogs to bite them, and speaking to them roughly, all of which will reduce the milk yield and the percentage of butter fat. A change of milkers will often lower the amount of butter fat until the cow becomes fond of the new milker.

It is said that the attendant who cared for Yeska Sunbeam, the Guernsey cow that made the famous record of producing nearly 1,000 pounds of butter fat a year, was drowned in the year she made this great record. Sunbeam mourned for fully two weeks and

The Cream of Cream Separators

The Sharples Dairy Tubular is the cream of cream separators—the pick of the whole bunch. Supply can wait low, you can fill it with one hand. All parts enclosed, dirt free, absolutely self-cleaning—no oil holes, no bother—needs only a spoonful of oil once or twice a week—uses same oil over and over. Has twice the skimming force of any other separator—skims twice as clean. Holds world's record for clean skimming.



Bowl so simple you can wash it in 5 minutes—much lighter than others—easier handled. Bowl hung from a single frictionless ball bearing—runs so light you can sit while turning. Only one Tubular—the Sharples. It's modern. Others are old style. Every exclusive Tubular feature an advantage to you, and fully patented. Every Tubular thoroughly tested in factory and sold under unlimited guaranty. Write immediately for catalog J-105 and ask for free copy of our valuable book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

It was only after a thorough acquaintance had been formed with the new milker that this cow produced the same amount of milk she did before.

Holding Milk and Cream

C. E. GRAY IN REPORT OF MISSOURI DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

What is now needed is a satisfactory method of holding the milk and cream in good condition up to the time of delivery. The length of time which milk and cream can be held in good condition is determined by two things, the cleanliness with which it is handled and the temperature at which it is held. We would not like to admit that refrigeration is more essential than cleanliness, but we know this to be true. By using the greatest precaution in milking and handling milk and cream (it is practically impossible to obtain it absolutely free from bacteria. When we think of the rapidity with which bacteria multiply, conditions being favorable, a single bacterium reproducing itself in from fifteen to forty minutes, we realize that milk held at ordinary temperatures, in the course of twenty-four hours will contain many million per cubic centimeter. One of the easiest methods of arresting the development

of bacteria is by subjecting them to cold. What the producer needs is refrigeration. Nothing could be more toward the producing of good butter and good cheese than the holding of the milk and cream at low temperatures from the time of milking up to the time of delivery at the creamery or cheese factory. Knowing this, the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, also the dairy sections of the various experiment stations and colleges, are doing what they can to induce the farmers and dairymen to use water and natural ice for cooling.

The Dairy Division has been sending out plans for building ice-houses, and giving information they can regarding the benefits to be derived from the use of ice. In some sections of the country, where the possibilities for producing milk are greatest, natural ice is nearly unknown.

The producer in these sections is almost wholly dependent upon artificial refrigeration, and at the present time has very little.

Let us review briefly the relations of refrigeration to butter and cheese:

To obtain the best finished Products we ought to have it for preserving the raw materials (milk and cream). To obtain a uniform grade of butter we are dependent upon definite temperature during the process of manufacture. We have cold storage to keep butter from the period of greatest production until time of shortage. The value of cold curing of cheese is each year being better understood. The manifold relations between refrigeration and dairy products make us aware of what we owe the refrigerating engineers.

Water for Dairy Cattle.

PROF. OSCAR ERF.

It is absolutely essential for the highest milk production, for an animal to have good clean water and plenty of it. About 87 per cent of the milk is water and if the cows supply of water is limited the milk yield is proportionately reduced. It pays to furnish pure palatable water in summer as well as in winter. Cows should not be allowed to stand in ponds of water which become so filthy that the cow frequently will not drink enough to maintain a full milk flow. Such water is liable to taint the milk and some of the filth which collects on the cow's body while standing in the water is apt to fall in the pail during milking. Milk contaminated in this way will frequently taint the entire output of the herd or of the creamery.

In winter it pays well to secure a cheap heater and warm the water for the cows, for frequently cows that are compelled to drink ice water from a tank or creek dread the chill and often do not drink as much as they need. In stormy days if cows are exposed while drinking the milk yield will be reduced sometimes as much

"CHEAPEST" CREAM SEPARATOR.

The really "cheap" cream separator, like all other machines, is the one which will perform your work in the most profitable and satisfactory manner, and last the greatest number of years. A cream separator which wears out in two years is worth only one-fifth of what the one is that lasts ten years.

DE LAVAL OREAM SEPARATORS

have proven to be capable of lasting from fifteen to twenty-five years. The very best of other separators at the most cannot last more than five or six years. The poorest ones become "junk" within a few months and represent simply a pure waste of money to buyers of such machines. "Cheapest" in first cost does not mean "cheapest" in the end, nor does the manufacturer's unenforceable guarantee mean that you are getting the most for your money. Low prices and extravagant guarantees are the capital stock of the "faker." Before buying a separator write for a DE LAVAL catalogue of "durability" facts and reasons. It will cost you nothing to know the truth.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. | 74 CORTLANDT ST.
CHICAGO | NEW YORK

as 25 per cent, and when the weather is bad it will pay either to have the water trough under a shed or else carry water to the cows and let them stay in the stable.

There are devices on the market which keep a constant water supply before the cows in the stable, and tests made with this device show that when used the milk yield is increased from that given by any other method of watering. However, these troughs frequently become unsanitary and foul, and for this reason they have been abandoned and now the most popular method is to have the cows drink from a cement manger which can be readily cleaned.

Salt.

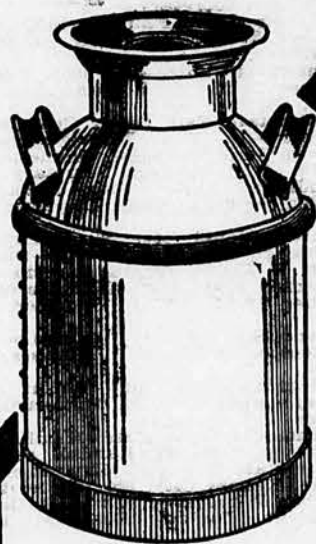
PROF. OSCAR ERF.

A supply of salt, available whenever the cow wants it, is necessary to maintain a high milk yield. Salt stimulates the appetite and assists digestion and assimilation, which increases the flow of the fluids of the body. Salting feeds for dairy cows once a week is not sufficient. It is a good plan to keep rock salt under shelter where the cows can get it at will, and then feed loose salt once a week in such quantities as the cows will eat. Loose salt may be used exclusively if it can be sheltered from rain. Do not mix salt with feed, for frequently cows get more salt than they need, which will reduce the flow. Cows having salt kept before them at all times in separate compartments will not eat too much.

An over feed of salt to a cow that has been deprived of it for sometime, acts like a poison and produces an irritation in the digestive organs which results in scouring.

She—It is said that a woman's voice will go much farther than a man's.

He—I don't doubt it. I know it goes much longer.—Chicago News.



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.

Send to us right away and get posted on this valuable information so that you can begin shipping cream to us and get your dairy department on the best paying basis.

Blue Valley Creamery Company,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Lumber and Timber Products

(Continued from page 769.)

\$100,810,891 in wages, consumed materials costing \$263,865,101, and manufactured products to the value of \$491,524,662.

In this industry Wisconsin ranked first according to the value of products, Washington second, Michigan third, Louisiana fourth, and Pennsylvania fifth. In 1900 Wisconsin was second, Washington sixth, Michigan first, Louisiana eleventh, and Pennsylvania third.

A classification of the mills according to the quantity of lumber cut indicates that between 1900 and 1905 the capacity of the average mill materially increased. Mills cutting 1,000,000 feet or more annually formed 33.3 per cent of the total number in 1905, as contrasted with 30.6 per cent in 1900.

The principal products of the sawmills, with their values, were as follows: Rough lumber, \$435,708,084; shingles, \$24,009,610; hoops, \$3,159,973; staves, \$19,082,641; headings, \$7,436,259; and laths, \$5,435,968.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER INCREASE IN COST.

The increase in the average of all lumber was from \$11.14 per thousand feet in 1900 to \$12.76 at the census of 1905, or 14.5 per cent. The advance extended to all species of both conifers and hard woods, and in the case of several of them was large. Among the conifers, yellow pine advanced from \$8.59 per thousand feet to \$10.10; white pine, from \$12.72 to \$14.92; hemlock, from \$9.97 to \$11.91; Douglas fir, from \$8.67 to \$9.51; spruce, from \$11.29 to \$14.03; and cypress, from \$13.34 to \$17.50. Oak increased from \$14.02 per thousand feet to \$17.51; poplar, from \$14.22 to \$18.90; maple, from \$11.83 to \$14.94; cottonwood, from \$10.35 to \$14.92; elm, from \$11.57 to \$14.45; and gum, from \$9.75 to \$10.87.

Horticulture

The Lady Bug with the Potato Bug.

Does the lady bug destroy the eggs and the young of the potato bugs?

J. C. WRIGHT.

Comanche County.

In reply to Mr. Wright's query about the lady-beetles eating the eggs and young larvae of the potato beetle would say that there are six species of the lady-beetles that have been found doing so and reported as early as 1876.

The lady-beetles are certainly voracious feeders upon other insects and have established a reputation for ridding the world of insect pests that they fully deserve. In addition to feeding on eggs, larvae, and adults of many injurious insects they also eat, when in the adult form, the spores from many fungous plants like the rusts. They are also said to eat pollen from flowers but the amount they take of that is surely earned by them and should not be begrudged. It seems quite likely that almost any species of lady-beetle could be the friend that is freeing Mr. Wright's potatoes of beetles but if he will enclose a few of both potato pests and lady-beetle an absolute determination of species can be made for him. He might also find it interesting and profitable to make careful personal observations regarding the feeding habits of the lady-beetle.

LUMINA C. RIDDLE-SMYTH.

Peanuts.

Peanuts are beginning to form an appreciable and rapidly growing item in the foreign commerce of the United States, especially in the import trade. Despite the fact that this country produces probably twelve million bushels of peanuts annually, her exportations have been in such considerable quantities that the Government Bureau of Statistics has only recently found it necessary to include peanuts in its list of articles exported. Meantime the imports have also rapidly increased and the total foreign commerce in this article in the year

about to end will aggregate nearly one million dollars, the imports having grown in value from less than \$6,000 in the year 1900 to about a half million dollars in the present year, while exports for the year will approximate about three hundred thousand dollars. Prices of peanuts have also greatly advanced in the foreign markets, the average valuation of imported peanuts, based upon wholesale prices in the markets from which they are sent to the United States, having advanced from 1.1 cents per pound in 1898 to 3.4 cents per pound in 1907, for those in the natural state, and that of shelled peanuts imported in 1898 was 2.4 cents per pound, and in 1907, 4.5 cents. West Africa and the East Indies are the principal sources of supply of the peanuts entering the international markets of the world.

Home-Grown Tea.

The United States Department of Agriculture will shortly issue a Farmers' Bulletin (301) entitled Home-Grown Tea, prepared by George F. Mitchell, Scientific Assistant, Bureau of Plant Industry.

The bulletin describes briefly the methods of growing tea plants and the handling of the same for the production of tea. A practical method is described for the making of tea from the fine leaf, using only such pieces of apparatus as are found in every kitchen.

The bulletin will be of particular interest to persons throughout the South who may desire to grow tea for home consumption. It is illustrated by four text figures.

Copies may be obtained by application to the Secretary of Agriculture, or to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress.

Kansas Fairs in 1907.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1907, their dates, locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

Allen County Agricultural Society: Frank E. Smith, secretary, Iola; August 27-30.
Barton County Fair Association: W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; September 10-13.
Brown County—The Hiawatha Fair Association: J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha; September 8-6.
Butler County Fair Association: W. F. Benson, secretary, Eldorado; August 27-31.
Butler County—Douglass Agricultural Society: C. R. Alger, secretary, Douglass; September 12-14.
Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association: W. M. Jones, secretary, Cedarvale.
Clay County Fair Association: Walter Puckey, secretary, Clay Center; September 3-6.
Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Society: Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; October 2-4.
Cloud County Fair Association: W. L. McCarty, secretary, Concordia; September 24-27.
Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; September 9-13.
Cowley County Agricultural and Live-Stock Association: Frank W. Side, secretary, Winfield; October 1-4.
Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair: W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; September.
Dickinson County Fair Association: H. C. Wann, secretary, Abilene; October 2-4.
Elk County Agricultural Fair Association: E. B. Place, secretary, Grenola; September 25-27.
Finney County Agricultural Society: A. H. Warner, secretary, Garden City.
Ford County Agricultural Society: Nicholas Mayrath, secretary, Dodge City; September 4-7.
Franklin County Agricultural Society: Carey M. Porter, secretary, Ottawa; September 3-7.
Greenwood County Fair Association: C. H. Weiser, secretary, Eureka; August 20-23.
Harper County—Anthony Fair Association: L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; August 6-9.
Harvey County Agricultural Society: J. C. Mack, secretary, Newton; September 24-27.
Jefferson County Fair Association: Frank Leach, secretary, Oskaloosa.
The Leavenworth County Fair Association: Stance Meyers, secretary, Leavenworth; September 17-21.
Linn County Fair Association: P. S. Thorne, secretary, Mound City; October 1-4.
Marshall County Fair Association: R. W. Hemphill, secretary, Marysville; October 1-4.
McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association: H. A. Rowland, secretary; September 2-7.
Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association: Geo. R. Reynolds, secretary, Paola; October 1-4.
Mitchell County Agricultural Association: Ira N. Tice, secretary, Beloit; October 2-5.
Montgomery County—Coffeyville Fair and Park Association: A. B. Holloway, secretary, Coffeyville; August 13-16.
Nemaha County Fair Association: Chas. H. Herold, secretary, Seneca; September 11-13.
Neosho County—Chanute Fair and

TIRED AND SICK
YET MUST WORK

"Man may work from sun to sun but woman's work is never done."

In order to keep the home neat and pretty, the children well dressed and tidy, women overdo and often suffer in silence, drifting along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have help to overcome the pains and aches which daily make life a burden.

It is to these women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, comes as a blessing. When the spirits are depressed, the head and back aches, there are dragging-down pains, nervousness, sleeplessness, and reluctance to go anywhere, these are only symptoms which unless heeded, are soon followed by the worst forms of Female Complaints.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

keeps the feminine organism in a strong and healthy condition. It cures Inflammation, Ulceration, displacements, and organic troubles. In preparing for child-birth and to carry women safely through the Change of Life it is most efficient.

Mrs. Augustus Lyon, of East Earl, Pa., writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"For a long time I suffered from female troubles and had all kinds of aches and pains in the lower part of back and sides, I could not sleep and had no appetite. Since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and following the advice which you gave me I feel like a new woman and I cannot praise your medicine too highly."

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Out of her vast volume of experience she probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.



MRS. AUG. LYON

Improvement Association: A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute; August 20-24.
Ness County Agricultural Association: Thos. Rinsley, secretary, Ness City; September 11-13.
Ness County—Utica Fair and Agricultural Association: R. C. Webster, Jr., secretary, Utica.
Norton County Agricultural Association: M. F. Garrity, secretary, Norton; August 27-30.
Osage County Fair Association: F. E. Burke, secretary, Burlingame; September 3-6.
Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association: A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 16-21.
Republic County Agricultural Association: W. R. Wells, secretary, Belleville; September 10-13.
Rice County Agricultural and Live-Stock Association: F. L. Goodson, secretary, Sterling; September 10-14.
Riley County Agricultural Association—W. B. Craig, secretary, Riley; August 20-23.
Rooks County Fair Association: E. L. Williams, secretary, Stockton; September 10-13.
Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Association: B. B. Stimmel, Jr., secretary, Salina; September 24-27.
Shawnee County—Kansas Exposition Company: R. T. Kreipe, secretary, Topeka; September 9-14.
Sheridan County Agricultural Association: Miles Gray, secretary, Hoxie; September 3-6.
Smith County Fair Association: H. C. Smith, secretary, Smith Center; August 20-23.
Stafford County Fair Association: G. W. Grandy, secretary, St. John; August 28-30.
Wilson County—Fredonia Agricultural Association: V. L. Polson, secretary, Fredonia; August 6-9.

Expositions and State Fairs.

American Royal—Kansas City, Mo., October 14-19. T. J. Wornall, secretary.
Blue Grass Fair—Lexington, Ky., September 9-13. Jouett Shouse, secretary.
Canada National Exhibition—Toronto, Ont., August 26-September 9. Dr. J. O. Orr, secretary.
Illinois State Fair—Springfield, September 27-October 5. 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.
Interstate Fair and Exposition—Elm Ridge, Kansas City, Mo., September 23-October 5 inclusive. Dr. J. S. Gardner, president, Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Missouri State Fair—Sedalia, October 7-12. J. R. Rippey, secretary.
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.

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BEST INVALID'S HOME IN THE WEST. Organized with a full staff of physicians and surgeons for treatment of all Chronic Diseases. THIRTY ROOMS for accommodation of patients.

Difficult Surgical Operations Performed with Skill and Success when Surgery is Necessary.

DISEASES OF WOMEN Well equipped to treat diseases of women. Many who have suffered for years cured at home. Special book for women FREE.

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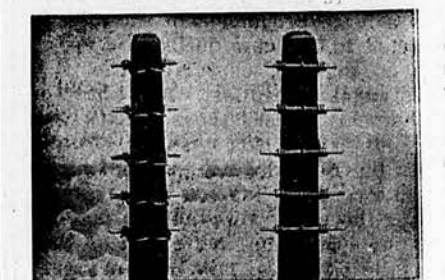
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The Banner Cement Post

A Post for the Future as Well as the Present. (Patented)

Adapted to and covering every possible requirement of farm, ranch, railroad, or wherever posts are needed. The best, cheapest, most convenient, most practical wire fastener, and the most durable post ever made. For particulars write

GEO. HASS, Lyons, Kans.

BEE SUPPLIES

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

TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, 7th and Quincy, Topeka, Kans.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

In feeding the growing chicks, it is a good plan to have separate feeding places for the early hatched and the late hatched chicks, or it will be found that the latter will not get their due proportion of feed. If the chicks are fed together the early hatched ones will domineer over the little ones and drive them away without any feed. It would be well to fix up a slatted coop for the late hatched chicks to feed in. Let the slats be wide enough apart to admit the small ones but not wide enough to allow the larger chicks to enter, then the little fellows can eat in peace and the big fellows can look on from the outside if they want to.

Never refuse to sell that portion of your poultry crop that you do not wish to retain. Whenever the laying season is over, and a favorable opportunity presents itself, it is worse than useless to continue to feed beyond the profitable selling period any portion of your flock that you intend sending to market; at the same time, never offer to market any portion of your poultry, unless it is in good, plump condition. In selling exhibition stock or standard-bred stock for any purpose whatever, willingly accept a good, fair offer when it comes. Do not refuse this and regret it afterward.

In picking out the fowls that you wish to market, you should be careful not to get some of your best layers among the number. The only way to select the best layers is by elimination, first picking out the lazy birds—the drones. They are generally the last birds off the roost in the morning and the first birds on the roost at night. They may generally be found during the day handy to the feeding place or loafing in some sheltered nook. They generally have a colorless comb, and are fat and of poor shape. On the contrary, the layer is off the roost singing and cackling at daybreak, and often before, and when not on the nest, will be found rustling and working, either scratching in the litter for the hidden grains or roaming over the pastures and plowed grounds in search of green stuff and bugs. She has a red comb, a firm characteristic of her breed, a lively and happy disposition, and carries with her an air of importance and usefulness. She shows an interest in her work, and an ambition to pay for her keep, and more too. She shows a love for her caretaker, and evidently likes to be noticed. Such a hen should be saved from the butcher's till she is too old to be longer profitable.

We wonder why it is that more people do not raise peafowls? We have had several inquiries at THE KANSAS FARMER office lately as to where some of these beautiful birds could be bought but we could not tell them for it seems there are but few people raising them, or at least advertising them, as we rarely see any of them for sale. They are purely an ornamental fowl and of course there would be no money in them, to have too many of them around a farm. But there is a great demand for them for purely ornamental purposes at ten dollars and over a pair, and at this price it would pay big to raise them. If anybody has any for sale, send an advertisement of same to THE KANSAS FARMER office.

Success for the Farmer.

Success for the farmer from poultry keeping must come the same as any other success upon the farm. Mixed-bred corn, cross-bred wheat, badly selected grass-seed, poorly cared for land will not bring success, nor will cross-bred poultry, poorly selected fowls of any kind, or badly fed poultry.

In writing of the farmer's poultry profit, one correspondent makes the



"I get my money's worth," said the old sportsman, "when I buy U. M. C. Ammunition. With U. M. C. Cartridges I can drive nails in the barn door. I brought down a hawk at 75 paces with U. M. C. Arrow Shells."

Game Laws Free.

THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Agency, 313 Broadway, New York City
Sales Office, San Francisco, Cal.

following statement: "Every farmer may make one hundred dollars clear money each year from every hundred hens he will keep, provided he will select a pure-bred fowl and care for it. A hundred hens of a well-selected breed, properly cared for, will furnish the farmer's family all the eggs they will need and sufficient amount of table poultry, and furnish enough products to sell in the market to pay for their keep, and one hundred dollars for their care."

Every farmer is familiar with the possibilities of profit from other products, but very few of them realize what the hen is doing for them. They never keep account of the number of dozens of eggs consumed at home; they utterly disregard the hundreds of meals provided for the family by the hens themselves. The only thing they seem to realize is that they find fault when called upon to devote a little time and attention to the money-making hen.

If the farmer is not interested in his poultry, he will not make money from them any more than he would make money from his corn crop if disinterested in same. Any fowl, bred true and pure, selected for size, strength, and vigor, and cared for, will prove a money-maker on the farm. Too many, however, purchase a promiscuous lot of nondescript poultry, and when they hear their neighbors talk of some other kind that is good, they add a few of these and continue in this way to mongrelize their flocks, until they are of no commercial value whatever. Cross-breeding produces mongrels of every kind; cross-breeding produces bad shape in both the carcasses and the eggs of the product. True breeding produces uniformity and increases the value.

There is no question whatever but that the most profitable, the most economical, and the most beneficial products of the farm are the products of the hen yard. Too much pork is not a betterment to the health. One can not eat too much poultry, health considered. Nothing makes better food than eggs, nothing can be so cheaply produced and so handily prepared for the table as can the egg. The hen is the greatest convenience on earth, the greatest money-maker on earth, dollar for dollar, considered on the investment, providing she is well selected, properly housed, cared for, and looked after, for best results.

What the hen needs on the farm is a proper assortment of grain, plenty of room to move about, and a good, comfortable building in which they may dwell and be protected from the storm and cold. There is never any trouble with reference to green food, animal food, and grit upon the farm, where the fowls have their freedom. But there is always one drawback which should be entirely overcome, and that is the unusual neglect of cleanliness. The poultry houses are too much neglected, they are not kept clean and free from vermin. A very little work now and then would keep



White Plymouth Rocks

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

My first range consists of 100 large white hens weighing from 8½ to 10½ pounds, headed by eight large, white cockerels from my first pen. Stock—100 eggs \$10; 15 eggs \$2. Second range—100 eggs \$5; 15 eggs \$1. First pen—100 eggs \$25; 15 eggs \$5. Second pen—100 eggs \$15; 15 eggs \$3. You run no risk when you buy eggs of me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. R. Davis,

VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS

The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Straits of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galesburg, Moline, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron and State Foultry 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, Nebr.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—State show first prize winners. Breeders, eggs and baby chicks. 32 page illustrated catalog free. Prices for June, July and August reduced one-half. S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs now, \$4 per 100. Scotch Collie and Fox Terrier dogs. W. H. Maxwell, 1906 McVicar Ave, Topeka, Kans.

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

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

LEGHORNS.

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.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holshey, Bendena, 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 sittings \$1.25; or \$3 for 100. L. H. Hastings Quincy, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen. Chicago show 1906 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 301 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

them in perfect condition, but the unpardonable habit of neglecting them until they are overrun with lice and mites is an inexcusable carelessness which always destroys the possibility of an egg yield from any hens that must live in such buildings.—The Feather.

Armour Scholarships.

The Five Thousand Dollars donated by J. Ogden Armour, which is to be distributed among the colleges whose teams do the most efficient work in the Student's Judging Contest, at the International Live Stock Exposition, and to the institutions which win the most money in the open classes, will be competed for at the 1907 Exposition.

NOTICE.

The State Grain Grading Commission established by the laws of the State of Kansas, and under the appointment of the Governor, hereby give notice that said "Grain Grading Commission" will meet at the office of the Governor on the 25th day of July, 1907, to establish a grade for all kinds of grain bought or handled in the State of Kansas, and which shall be known as "Kansas Grades." There will also be a proposition before said Commission to agree with other States or departments to establish a uniform national grade for Kansas grain.

All persons interested are invited to attend said meeting and present their views to said Commission on all matters pertaining to grading grain.

G. W. GLICK,
J. W. CORY,
J. T. WHITE, Secretary.

For over 25 years Dr. Carson has practised his method known as Vital Healing, which has proved the greatest boon ever known to suffering humanity. Old and young alike have been partakers of the bounty offered by this great healer and humanitarian.

The Temple of Health, established by Dr. Carson, at the corner of Twelfth and Washington Streets, in Kansas City, Mo., is a feature of this mighty city and has been and is the scene of physical restoration which appears to be almost miraculous.

Every difficulty of the heart, stomach, bowels, kidneys, and all nervous disorders meet with the same successful treatment at the hands of Dr. Carson.

The doctor publishes a magazine descriptive of his method, which is sent free on application. Address Dr. C. H. Carson, Temple of Health, Twelfth and Washington Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Exclusively pure white birds, farm range. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$1.75 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 Bearman, 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 96½, 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 HAMBURG, 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, Rouan 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

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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS—Rose Comb R. I. Reds, this year's breeders for sale. We can give you better bargains at this season of the year than at any other time.—J. W. Swarts, Americus, Kans.

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. C. R. I. Reds from prize winners. Red to the skin. Eggs in season. Good Hope Fruit & Poultry Farm, Troy, Kas

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.

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens

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

Minorcas.

Exhibition S. C. Minorcas, the world's greatest laying strain. Beautiful in plumage, tall and comb. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; baby chicks, \$1; hens, \$2 illustrated circulars 4c. Address George Kern, 817 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.

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 Compound; \$25 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Newark, Ohio.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock eggs. Stock from two excellent strains, careful selection for years. 1907 eggs hatching as high as 95 per cent strong chicks. After May 10th, \$3 per hundred \$1.75 for 50. Address Elizabeth M. Willett, Lawrence, Kans., Route 1.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—My Shorthorn herd bull, Manipulator 210672, by imported Tillycain out of a daughter of Gallant Knight. Weight, breeding condition, 2000 pounds. All my cows now bred to him. His daughters ready to breed. If sold, am in the market for roan herd bull, Willis E. Vincent, Hutchinson, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A butter bred young Holstein bull, by J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good milch cow. E. B. Cowgill, 1825 Clay St. Topeka, Kans.

JERSEY BULL—Pedro and St. Lambert blood, fine individual; also a heifer and calf for sale. J. S. Taylor, Route 5, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR Red Polled bulls or heifers, write to Otto Young, Udca, Ness County, Kans.

DOUBLE-STANDARD POLLED DURHAM BULLS—Extra good quality, well bred, good color. Address C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Crulckshank Shorthorn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEEDS FOR LATE SOWING.

FOR SALE—Cow peas, Cane Millet, Buckwheat, Milo Maize, Vamir corn, Rape, Turnip, and all other seeds. Ask for prices. Kansas Seed House, The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—8 varieties; also tomatoes and cabbage. \$1.75 per 1,000; less than thousand, 20 cents per hundred. All varieties. Have the famous Southern potato "Pumpkin Yam." Prompt shipment. W. A. Schreier & Son, Argonia, Kans.

Trees At bargain prices. List now ready tells all about our cleaning-up sale of choice trees. Send for it to-day. Easterly Nursery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

SWINE.

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

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey boars, large enough for service; also my herd boar. Prices right. Address I. W. Poulton, Medora, Reno Co., Kas.

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

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

than before, and to discredit a certain class of operators. Top steers to-day sold at \$6.60, and the best steers are a shade lower than a week ago, top last week \$7. Medium class steers are 15¢ to 25¢ lower than the beginning of last week, bulk selling at \$5.75 to \$6.50, grassy steers \$4.75 to \$6. The latter class suffer more discrimination than heretofore, which will increase in comparison with dry lot cattle as the season advances, and supply of dry lot steers grows small. A load of 1,800 pound steers sold at \$8.10 to-day. Cows and heifers are in comparatively small supply, market steady with a week ago, cows \$2.50 to \$4.75, heifers \$3.75 to \$5.25, bulls \$2.75 to \$5, advent of grass bulls causing widening of range in prices, calves \$1 to \$6, stock steers \$3.25 to \$4.75, feeders up to \$5, country grades 10¢ to 15¢ higher to-day.

Hog run last week was 69,000 head, market fluctuating a good deal, but closing the week strong. Run is 8,000 to-day, market strong to 5¢ higher, top \$6.05, bulk \$5.95 to \$6. Heavy hogs sell closer the top than a week ago. Every indication points to plenty of hogs in the country, while packers begin to act like they have considerable supplies of product on hand, features which cause predictions of a lower range of prices for the future.

Supply of sheep and lambs is fairly liberal, showing a good gain in June over same month last year. The market is breaking rapidly, prices off 25¢ to 30¢ last week, and around 10¢ lower to-day. Lambs sell at \$7 to \$7.50, wethers and yearlings \$5.50 to \$6.25, ewes \$4.75 to \$5.25, goats \$3.25 to \$3.60. Range offerings make up bulk of the supply, and receipts are expected to be liberal during July.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 1, 1907. Arrivals of cattle were moderate at all points to-day, in fact show a falling off as compared with a year ago. This is perhaps due to large sections of the country being busy with harvest operations. Locally the moderate receipts were fairly divided between steers and she stuff. The demand for steers is active, and prices are fully steady to strong. There was nothing on the prime or fancy order here, the best being just a good class of 1,400 pound averages that sold at \$5.45; other sales of good, smooth medium and heavy weights of steers were made at \$6.25 to \$6.40. Light steers of fair to good quality were free sellers in a range of \$5.75 to \$6.25. Other light steers sold from \$5.50 down and very common trashy killers sold at low as \$4.25. A liberal showing in the quarantine division met active demand at full strong prices with a good class of 1,050 pound Territory steers selling at \$4.60. The market for cows and heifers was active, and prices steady with not enough here to meet the demand of the trade. Calves are 25¢ to 50¢ lower with not enough stock arriving to create a market.

As was the case with cattle, the receipts of hogs at all points were very moderate, and the market showed good strong at advancing prices. Local prices were 5¢ to 10¢ higher than the close of last week, and the supply was quickly absorbed at this advance. With the country becoming busy in harvest fields it is altogether likely that supplies will run moderate for the next couple of weeks. The bulk of hogs to-day sold at \$5.97 to \$6.05 making \$6.07½. Quality of hogs is very good and weight is running very strong. The live mutton market was not heavily supplied at any point but the demand was rather slack and the tendency of prices was towards lower level. A few feeder grades of rangers are beginning to arrive but not enough as yet to establish a trade in this line. It is likely that as the volume of range stuff moving to market increases there may be some working towards lower prices.

WARRICK.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—80 two and three year old mares, and one two year old draft stallion; have not pasture for them. Will trade or sell on long time. A snap for the right man. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kans.

FOR SALE—A Jack Daw stallion, dam Happy Hel; 4 years old, color dark brown and nicely marked. Good disposition, stylish driver, time 2:38. Can be seen for a short time at 523 Van Buren St. Topeka, or write F. R. Baker. A bargain.

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

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

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old weight 2600 pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrader Wauneta, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron stallion colt, yearling. Dapple black. American-born but has more style and action than his French ancestors. He will weigh 2,000 pounds when matured. Sidney S. Linscott, Holton, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Address THE KANSAS INTELLIGENCE BUREAU for any kind of help—male or female. Professional and clerical a specialty. 222 E. 6th street Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Or trade for cattle, horses or hogs, \$1200 grinding outfit, in first class shape, consisting of a 10-horsepower Lewis gasoline engine, one No. 7 and one No. 8 Brown grinders, one sheller with all belts, elevators and attachments complete. Will sell for less than half the cost. Address C. E. Ryan, 400 S. Esplanade, Leavenworth, Kans.

EVENING SESSIONS ONLY during the summer months at the Commercial Shorthand Coaching School, 10 weeks \$10.00, 222 E. 6th, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—A complete threshing outfit. A bargain if sold soon. Address J. O. White, Sterling, Kans.

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

FULL COMMERCIAL COURSE—10 weeks \$10.00 at the Commercial Shorthand Coaching School. 222 E. 6th St., Topeka, Kans.

DRUGS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES—Eastman's Kodak, Pramo Cameras, Velox and Sello paper. Films for all cameras and kodaks. Fred T. Walker, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Special bargains in rebuilt engines and separators. They will make you money. Write us quick before they are all sold. The Geiser Manufacturing Co., 1410 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

Stray List

Week Ending June 20.

DICKINSON COUNTY—H. W. King, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Gustaf Albrecht, in Union tp., May 29, 1907, two 3-year-old steers; one brown, with half tail, branded V on left hip; the other red, white face and legs, branded A on left hip, and O on left hind leg. Valued at \$25 each.

BROWN COUNTY—Jessie Campbell, Clerk. COW—Taken up by L. P. Larson, in Powhattan tp., May 25, 1907, one light red cow, notch on top of right ear, white bush on tail, dehorned, weight about 850 lbs; valued at \$20.

Week Ending June 27.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY—E. H. Steward, Clerk. COLTS—Taken up by B. Hironimus, 1 mile east and 1½ miles north of Caney, Kans., May 1, 1907, one bay mare colt, 2 years old, and one black mare colt 1 year old.

MULES—Taken up by J. W. Wright, in Moore Tp. (P. O. Kiowa), May 16, 1907, one bay mare mule 4 years old, tags in ears. Also one gray horse mule 4 years old, tags in ears. Also one black horse mule, 4 years old, tags in ears. Valued at \$75 each.

SEDGWICK COUNTY—C. N. Cartwright, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Harp's wife in Payne Tp. (P. O. Greenwich), June 14, 1907, one red bay horse, 12 years old, letter E, on left jaw, U on left shoulder; valued at \$60.

Week Ending July 4.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Foy Weishaar, Clerk. HEIFERS—Taken up by H. Thos. Evans, in Rock Creek Tp. (P. O. Meriden), June 10, 1907, one red heifer 1½ years old, valued at \$15; one red heifer 1 year old, valued at \$2.60; one red and white heifer 1 year old, valued at \$12.50. No marks or brands.

STAFFORD COUNTY—J. B. Kay, Clerk. CATTLE—Taken up by George Kenhart in Richmond Tp. (P. O. Dillwyn), May 7, 1907, six heifers 1 year old, red, no marks or brands, valued at \$60; three steers, 1 year old, red, no marks or brands, valued at \$30. Total appraised value \$90.

COWLEY COUNTY—A. H. Abrams, Clerk. HORSES—Taken up by Henry Hansen in Beaver Tp., April 27, 1907, 1 horse pony, gray, 4, cross bar, 2 perpendicular bars, figure 3, with 3 perpendicular bars over it, valued at \$15; 2 horse ponies, bay, horseshoe 2, cross bar, 8.

LEGAL.

FRED O. SLATER, Lawyer, Topeka, - Kansas.

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[First published in The Kansas Farmer, June 6, 1907.]

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

In the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.

Fannie E. Seymore, Plaintiff, vs. Edward J. Seymore, Defendant. No. 24447.

The State of Kansas to Edward J. Seymore: You will take notice that you have been sued by Fannie E. Seymore in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, in the above entitled action and that you must answer the petition filed by said plaintiff in said cause on or before the 25th day of July, 1907, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly against you in said action for divorce in favor of the plaintiff and for other and further relief as equity may require.

[Seal] R. L. THOMAS, Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas.

By JENNIE C. ROSEN, Deputy. A. B. JETMORE, Attorney for plaintiff.

SALE EXTRAORDINARY

REGISTERED

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907, we will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at our farm 57 HEAD of splendid young cows, many with calves at foot and in calf. These young cows are with two or three exceptions, of our own breeding, and the get of imported Erica, Pride and Blackbird bulls of unexcelled breeding and quality, from the herds of the late Queen Victoria, Ballindalloch, Aberlour, etc., and are mostly all in calf to bulls of that character. The cows are of the best families of the breed, Ericas, Coquettes, Queen Mother, Bloomers, Brucehill Violets, Lovelys, etc., and are in good, thrifty breeding condition. A few bulls may also be offered.

Don't miss this opportunity to get bargains, caused by the herd outgrowing the accommodations of the farm.

Sale at our Allendale Farm, 5 miles east two north of Iola, and 3 miles north one west of LaHarpe, in Allen County, Kansas—both points on the M. K. & T. Ry., the Missouri Pacific Ry., and the former also on the Southern Kansas branch of the Santa Fe Ry., and from both points the Electric Ry. runs quite close to the farm. Take Concrete car. Sale begins at 10 o'clock a. m.

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NOW READY THE BOOK OF ALFALFA

History, Cultivation and Merits. Its Uses as a Forage and Fertilizer. By F. D. COBURN, Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture.

THE appearance of F. D. Coburn's little book on Alfalfa, a few years since, has been a complete revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country and the increasing demand for still more information on the subject has induced the author to prepare the present volume, which is, by far, the most authoritative, complete and valuable work on this forage crop ever published.



One of the most important movements which has occurred in American agriculture is the general introduction of alfalfa as a hay and pasture crop. While formerly it was considered that alfalfa could be grown profitably only in the irrigated sections of the country, the acreage devoted to this crop is rapidly increasing everywhere. Recent experiments have shown that alfalfa has a much wider usefulness than has hitherto been supposed and good crops are now grown in almost every state. No forage plant has ever been introduced and successfully cultivated in the United States possessed of the general excellence of alfalfa.

The introduction of this plant into North America, although known in the Old World hundreds of years before Christ, occurred only during the last century, yet it is probably receiving more attention than any other crop. When once well established it continues to produce good crops for an almost indefinite number of years. The author thoroughly believes in alfalfa; he believes in it for the big farmer as a profit bringer in the form of hay, or condensed into beef, pork, mutton, or products of the cow; but he has a still more abiding faith in it as a mainstay of the small farmer, for feed for all his live stock and for maintaining the fertility of the soil.

The treatment of the whole subject is in the author's usual clear and admirable style, as will be seen from the following condensed table of contents:

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| I. History, Description, Varieties and Habits | XIV. Alfalfa for Horses and Mules |
| II. University of Alfalfa | XV. Alfalfa for Sheep-Raising |
| III. Yields, and Comparisons with Other Crops | XVI. Alfalfa for Bees |
| IV. Seed and Seed Selection | XVII. Alfalfa for Poultry |
| V. Soil and Seeding | XVIII. Alfalfa for Food Preparation |
| VI. Cultivation | XIX. Alfalfa for Town and City |
| VII. Harvesting | XX. Alfalfa for Crop Rotation |
| VIII. Storing | XXI. Nitro-Culture |
| IX. Pasturing and Soiling | XXII. Alfalfa as a Commercial Factor |
| X. Alfalfa as a Feed Stuff | XXIII. The Enemies of Alfalfa |
| XI. Alfalfa in Beef Making | XXIV. Difficulties and Discouragements |
| XII. Alfalfa and the Dairy | XXV. Alfalfa in the Orchard |
| XIII. Alfalfa for Swine | XXVI. Practical Experience with Alfalfa |

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