

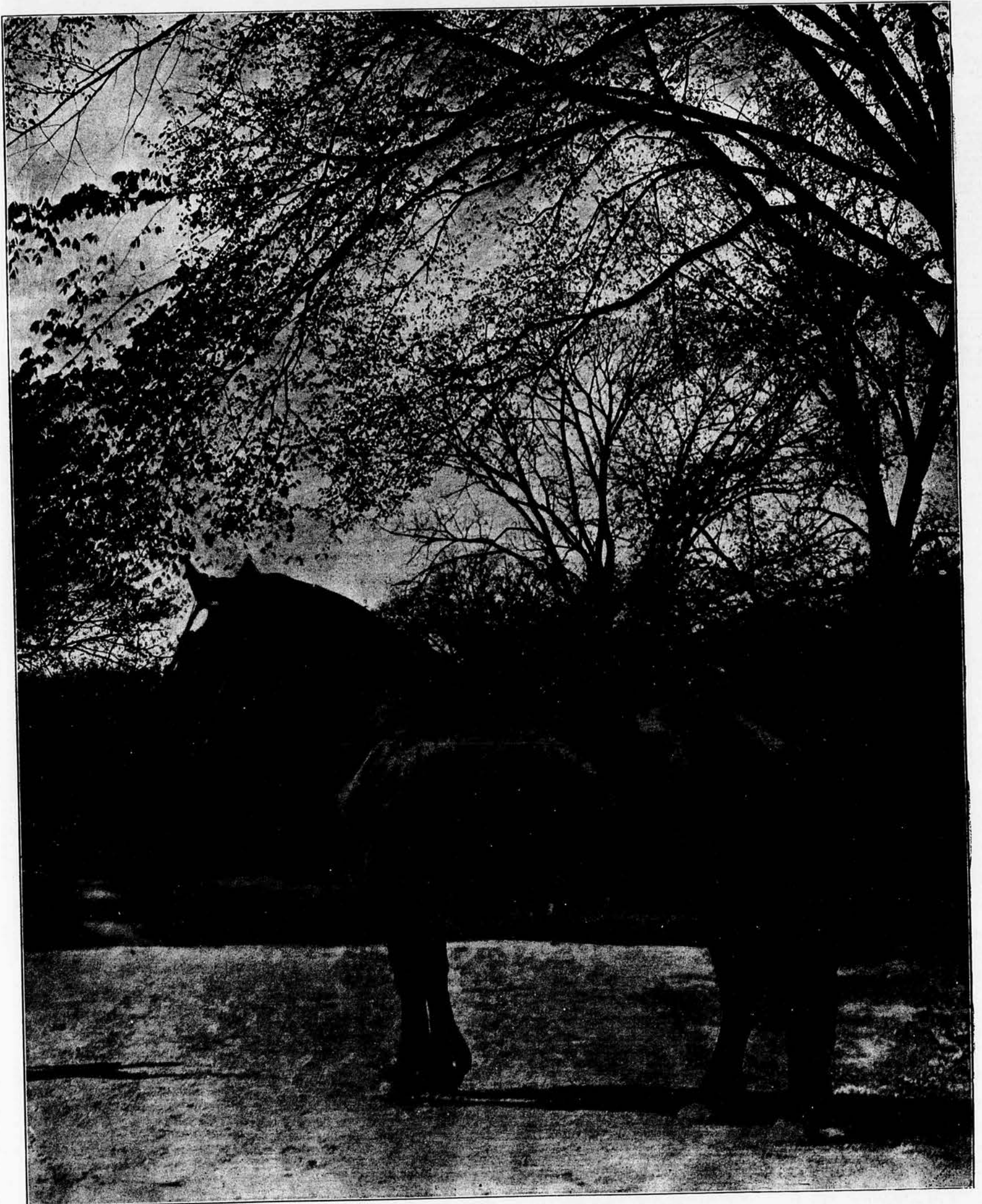
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# KANSAS FARMER

Volume XLVI. Number 34

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 20, 1908

Established 1863. \$1 a Year



ANOTHER WAY THE MONEY GROWS—OUT THERE IN KANSAS.



# KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

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235 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

Frost was reported in North Dakota last Friday morning, August 14. It is stated that wheat was so far advanced that it suffered little damage.

The personnel of the management of the State-wide Fair to be held at Topeka September 7-12 is assurance that demoralizing influences will be excluded.

THE KANSAS FARMER has experienced an active demand for the issue of August 6 on account of an article by Col. J. F. True on the "Merits of Clover." The fact that the word "sweet" was accidentally dropped from the title seems to have made no difference in the appreciation of the paper.

The annual statements of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific railroads show a decrease of \$10,532,788 in net revenues as compared with the statements of a year ago. But the net revenues as thus reduced aggregate \$66,562,752. This, on a gross amount of \$199,311,647 of business, is a margin which does not suggest receiverships for the Harriman lines.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress will be held at Madison, Wis., September 24-30, 1908. The great meetings of this congress have heretofore been attended by a strong delegation from Kansas. For full information write to Geo. M. Whitaker, secretary, 1404 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.

Colorado calls another good Kansas man to the service of her Agricultural College in the person of Dr. C. L. Barnes, formerly demonstrator of anatomy in the veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Dr. Barnes will be remembered best by KANSAS FARMER readers on account of the able manner in which he conducted the veterinary department of this journal for several years.

The farmers' institute department of the Kansas Agricultural College, J. H. Miller, superintendent, has issued a report covering a period of two years ending June 30, 1908. The bulletin of 80 pages is really quite as much a discourse on farmers' institutes as it is a

report on work done. The value of the report is greatly enhanced by the discursive features. These convey information and suggestions which will be found both entertaining and useful for institute officers and members. This bulletin is distributed by the farmers' institute department of the college and is mailed free to all members of farmers' institutes, and to any others within the State, on request.

## BETTERING FARM LIFE.

In the early days of the opening of any new country the question of making a living occupies the first place. After this question has been affirmatively settled the question of making money, of accumulating more property assumes the first place. Later comes the question of making most of life. The problem of increasing the returns from nature's resources and human effort is one that never grows old. It will continue to occupy the chief place in the thoughts of trade journals and of economists. It is an essential precedent of the enlargement of life or even of a continuance of the present scale of living. But without neglecting the economic, the productive side of present-day problems, there is presented opportunity for bettering the conditions which make for a better manhood and womanhood.

The thought of statesmen and especially politicians has heretofore been directed chiefly to the amelioration of conditions of laborers for wages. Attention has been called with each recurring election of Congressmen, and especially at each presidential election, to the importance of the case of the "dinner-pail brigade." This brigade has been regularly recruited from the farms. That most of those who have left the farm to crowd into the shop and factory made the mistake of their lives in this change has not abated the exodus from farm to shop, to factory, or to railroad employment. The instinct which caused the wild buffaloes to dwell in close herds is strong in human kind. But reinforcing this instinct possibly there are conditions of country life which may be improved.

It has remained for President Roosevelt to institute an inquiry with a view of recommending to the next session of Congress such measures as may lead to improvement in "the desirability, comfort, and standing of the farmer's life." To this end the President has appointed a committee to inquire into and report to him upon the present conditions of country life, upon what means are available for supplying the deficiencies which exist, and upon the best methods of organized permanent effort in investigation and actual work along the lines indicated.

The President is pioneering in an important field.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURISTS.

The Douglas County Horticultural Society held its August meeting last Saturday at the beautiful suburban home of A. H. Griesa, near Lawrence.

This, the oldest of Kansas county horticultural societies, is also one of the best. Its membership roll contains names of men who have been in the ranks of the pioneers as Kansas settlers and horticulturists. The program of the August meeting related to practical problems of the fruit-grower and to the preservation of fruit for family use.

The meeting, under the management of President B. F. Smith, the veteran berry-grower, was well attended and the picnic dinner on the shaded lawn as a climax of the social features of the occasion was up to the expectations of persons accustomed to these festal occasions.

The editor hopes to publish a full report of the proceedings from the secretary, the venerable Joshua Reynolds, now rounding out his 87th year of usefulness.

The experimental and home grounds of A. H. Griesa are exceedingly interesting. Mr. Griesa originated the "Kansas," the "Lawrence,"

and the "Cardinal" raspberries, the "Mele" strawberry, and the "Superb" apricot. He was the first to graft the Catalpa bungei on the speciosa, a process whereby the dense and spreading foliage of the bungei is placed at a desirable height on the straight body of the speciosa, taking the place of the latter's own foliage and making a most desirable tree for ornament and shade.

Mr. Griesa's experiments with forest trees have given results of great value. He planted, a good many years ago, Catalpa speciosa and white pine—the kind that is prized for making lumber. Both have done well but the white pines would to-day cut twice as much lumber to the tree as would the catalpas. Two or three years later the Southern cypress was planted. The most beautiful tree in the grounds to-day is a cypress. It is also the largest. Mr. Griesa says the cypress will grow wherever the catalpa will, and will grow twice as fast.

To mention all of the interesting trees, shrubs, and plants would be to duplicate Mr. Griesa's catalogue. It would be fortunate for Kansas horticulture if he could be induced to prepare an extended paper giving account of his experiments and their results.

There are three Griesa brothers at Lawrence. All are engaged in the nursery business. A. C. Griesa reports that his salesmen are doing a much heavier business than last year. A drive through portions of his great nurseries shows an equipment seldom equaled. His standard stock now coming forward rapidly for the fall and spring trade is in prime condition. The writer imagined he could spell the word "efficiency" along the tree rows and about the packing house.

The younger brother's establishment is on the opposite side of the city so we did not see it.

The writer took occasion to inquire how the horticulturists and others of all political faiths were pleased with the nomination of their neighbor, W. R. Stubbs, for Governor. Without exception he was given a clean bill. One old friend whom the writer has known for more than thirty years said, "Stubbs is the greatest man in Kansas, Roosevelt is the greatest man in the world."

It is gratifying to hear such estimates from the neighbors of the man who is almost certain to be our next Governor.

## PIONEER DRY-FARMING.

A little more than a half-century ago settlers who were nearing the Western frontier were cautioned against going more than ten or twelve miles west of the Mississippi River, "because the seasons were too uncertain back from the river." A little later the same warning was sounded at the Missouri River. Similar "disinterested" advice was repeated at Topeka, at Manhattan, at Emporia, at Wichita, at Salina, at Hutchinson, at Great Bend, at Hays, at Larned, at Kinsley, at Garden City, at the State line. But the frontier has been pushed to westward by successive impulses of the great force of advancing migration and settlement.

Foreseeing that the rich prairies of Eastern Colorado were certain to be submerged by the human flood, the United States Department of Agriculture wisely established a demonstration and experiment station near Akron, Colo., 80 miles west from the northwest corner of Kansas. This was placed in charge of J. E. Payne, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who with the assistance of his wife, a Kansas State Agricultural College graduate, and two Kansas young men, has attacked the problem of "dry farming" on the high prairies in the vicinity of 103° of west longitude.

That the Government work was not commenced too soon, and that it is appreciated are facts demonstrated by the attendance of about two hundred people at a farmers' institute recently held at the Experiment Station. Many of these people came from houses whose dimensions are 10 by 12 feet,

which seems to be accepted as the standard size for a residence on a "claim." A depth of 350 feet to water is mentioned, but it is not stated whether this is the usual depth of the wells.

The following account of the institute from the Akron, Colo., Pioneer Press will be read with interest, especially by those who have experienced the hopes and fears of life on a frontier:

Those who went to the Government Experiment station, Wednesday, certainly were well repaid for they saw much, heard a great deal and altogether were amply repaid, and best of all they got an object lesson that will be of great value to the farmers in whose behalf the Government, through Mr. Payne and his assistants are laboring. Besides the practical features of the gathering the social feature was no small part of the "Farmers' Institute Picnic."

At an early hour teams headed toward the station, three miles east of Akron, were on the road and by 11 o'clock a large crowd had assembled composed of many of Washington County's representative farmers who desire to see for themselves and learn what they could of soil culture from a man who is considered one of the expert agronomists of the country.

In passing the Pioneer Press will remark that the good housewife was there too, having in her care and keeping the huge stores of good things that were to refresh the inner man when the noon hour should be reached.

The meeting proved to be a veritable school of instruction for Mr. Payne's assistants, Messrs. Shelley and Cowgill, imparted much valuable information and gave most courteous treatment and invited the visitors to come again.

Mr. Payne explained the work that had been done at the station and he and Mr. Shelley and Mr. Cowgill piloted them over the grounds showing the guests 45 varieties of growing wheat, 60 of barley, 50 of oats, 40 of sweet corn, 50 of millet, 10 or 12 of Canada field peas, 12 of potatoes to say nothing of the sugar beets, 25 varieties, besides flax, buckwheat, etc. Forty-five acres are divided into small plots, having roadways between and grain from various parts of our own country. Europe and Asia have been planted with a view to finding out what kinds are best suited to the conditions here. The weather has been favorable this year and all kinds of crops planted are doing well. Rotation work will be tried so as to find out what grains will grow best after others have been raised on same ground the year before. Experiments have been made with trees, the ash, Russian olive, mulberry, and locust are thriving, apple trees are doing well. Mr. Shelley told how they were trying to raise good seed (not mixed) and hoped that it would not be long before our farmers could get clean seed that would grow and thrive on our lands. Mr. Cowgill showed and explained the instruments used at the station. One thermometer registers minimum temperature; another the maximum temperature; and a third showed that temperature was as low as 53 degrees and up to 95 degrees in twenty-four hours. A record sheet is sent to Washington, D. C., each week. A rain gauge tells the amount to 0.01 of an inch of the rain fall; the hall gauge measures the depth of hail which falls. A tank of water with an instrument attached records the evaporation; and floating thermometers record temperature of water; another instrument records temperature of ground which in twenty-four hours varied from 71 to 87 degrees at ten minutes to twelve Wednesday noon. Then there is an instrument which records the velocity of the wind. All this was very interesting to hear about and Mr. Cowgill answered all questions asked.

A comfortable dwelling house, two other large buildings, a machinery building in process of erection, a well of good water and a windmill are among the noticeable improvements.

The representative of the Pioneer Press was glad to see so many people at the station, but found many more new settlers than old ones present. We felt lost in the crowd but not for long as the newcomers made us feel right at home and glad that we were there.

## WILL BE BIG SHOW.

Indications at this early date all point to the biggest exhibit of stock at the forthcoming International Live Stock and Horse Show seen in St. Joseph since the establishment of the show at that point. Entries are already coming in and include many breeders who have not heretofore exhibited at the Interstate. While the dates of the show, September 21-26, are more than a month off, the management has announced its readiness to provide increased capacity for exhibits on short notice.

## DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The National Irrigation Congress will meet at Albuquerque, N. M., on September 29, and will be in session a week. Governor Hoch's private secretary, Homer Hoch, has announced the following appointments as members of the Kansas delegation:

W. A. Reeder, Logan; E. B. Cowgill, Topeka; I. L. Diesem, Garden City; George W. Shaw, Strong City; Maggie



Neff, Harper; W. A. Leigh, Stockton; F. Dumont Smith, Kinsley; George Leis, Lawrence; John Q. Boyle, Goodland; W. M. Kinnison, Garden City; Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville; A. M. TenEyck, Manhattan; J. H. Miller, Manhattan; H. J. Roetz, Wichita; and E. P. Bradley, Jetmore.

## Miscellany

### "Alaska" Wheat.

In this week's (August 15, 1908) Saturday Evening Post is an article by Oscar F. G. Day about "Alaska" wheat, said to have been discovered by one Abraham Adams, of Idaho. I wish you would please tell me if you know anything about it. Is this article a fake or is it an advertisement, or is it founded on facts? It doesn't seem possible that a thing as important as this should be true and nothing have been heard about it from the experiment stations, and in the papers. Will you please tell me what there is to it; and if true where I could get some seed, and whether it has been tried in Kansas? If true, it would certainly revolutionize wheat-growing in a short time and would make cheap bread for all the world.

Chase County. A. J. HOUGHTON.

In my judgment the article in question is an advertisement. It may not be a fake, that is, it may be part at least founded on facts. The wheat in question is well known in Europe but has not been grown in this country to any extent except in an experimental way. As a rule it has not proved to be a better producer than other varieties and is not a good milling wheat, being used more largely for feed than for flour. It is adapted to the hot countries along the Mediterranean Sea and may give good results in the dry, hot mountain States where plenty of water may be supplied by irrigation. We have tried the wheat at this station in a small way but it proved to be of little value with us. I have written to the Idaho Experiment Station and they seem to know little about the Adams wheat, never having made a milling test nor testing it with other varieties in growing on their farm.

Although Mr. Adams may have secured an enormous yield such as is published in the article, yet this would not prove that the wheat is adapted for growing in Kansas, nor would it prove that it is a good milling wheat. As a matter of fact this multiple headed wheat is a sub species (*Triticum compositum*) of the Poulard group, the botanical name of which is *Triticum sativum turgidum*.

According to Thos. F. Hunt, in his book on "The Cereals of America," this wheat is not grown in this country except in an experimental way. "It is chiefly grown in the hot, dry regions bordering on the Mediterranean and Black Seas. It is so closely allied to Durum wheat as to be hardly distinguishable from it, especially in some varieties. The *Tr. compositum* is easily distinguished on account of the multiple head or branching spike." The varieties of this sub species are variously known as "Egyptian," "Seven-headed," "Miraculous," and "Wheat of Abundance." Although its remarkable number of heads would indicate that Egyptian wheat is more prolific than other varieties, it has only produced ordinary yields where authentic tests have been made. At the Wyoming Station (see Bulletin No. 60) it only yielded 28 bushels per acre while many of the common varieties gave yields of over 30 bushels. In the bulletin referred to Professor Buffum states that the "grain is used both for feed and flour." He described the Seven-headed wheat as "practically beardless, red in color, with soft grain." However, other varieties have a hard grain more like the Durum or Macaroni wheat. It differs chiefly from the Durum or Macaroni wheat in having broad spikes, shorter beards, shorter and less dense grains and stiffer stems.

This wheat may be found to be well

adapted for growing in the warmer mountain States under irrigation, where it would take the place of the Durum or Macaroni wheat grown in Kansas and other Western plains States. The Durum or Macaroni wheat has now created a market of its own; mills have been established which grind the wheat into flour which is used largely in the manufacture of macaroni. The Durum is not one of the best bread-making varieties on account of the dark colored flour. However, the wheat is rich in protein and perhaps more nutritious than other varieties. The Poulard or Egyptian wheat might therefore show good composition by chemical analysis since, as stated, it is closely allied to the Durum.

There is little doubt but that the article referred to is simply an advertisement. Not enough tests have been made of this wheat to warrant its being advertised and offered for sale in this general way. No extensive yield tests have been made at a single experiment station and the milling quality of the wheat is not known. A single chemical analysis at the Idaho Station shows that the wheat has good feeding value; in fact, up to this time it has only been considered largely as a stock feed and not as a milling wheat.

The time has passed when the farmers of this country should be caught by such advertisements. Our State experiment stations all over the country have been testing the wheats of the world and comparing them in their trial plots. The Poulard wheat has been planted as well as others and yet has not excited any particular notice or favor. If this Adams wheat is really superior to other varieties and has a value as a milling wheat the grower ought to see that it is tested at once by a number of the experiment stations, both as regards its milling qualities and adaptations for growing in different soils and climate.

After testing hundreds of varieties of wheat at the Kansas Station we find that there are only about two or three types of wheat that are really valuable for growing in this State. These are the hard red winter wheat, the soft red winter wheat, and the Durum spring wheat. The farmers of this State and of the United States are learning to look to their experiment stations as authority on agricultural subjects. If new varieties of crops are discovered or developed, the experiment stations test them and determine their value or usefulness, and many of the stations are doing even more than this. For instance, at the Kansas Station we have not only tested a large number of varieties, but these varieties have been planted in separate fields, the grain increased and the seed distributed among the farmers of the State.

The State Experiment Station and the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station are offering for sale this fall several thousand bushels of seed wheat of the best-producing varieties such as Kharkof, Malakoff, Turkey Red, Crimean, etc., hard red winter wheat varieties which have proved to be hardy and good producers generally, throughout the hard wheat belt. Moreover, we are breeding this wheat to improve it still more. By selecting the choice plants and planting the wheat from a single head on separate rows we are able to discover the great individuals and thus secure a strain of wheat of better grade and of higher yielding qualities. This kind of work is now being carried on at several experiment stations. Kansas, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Washington, and other stations are improving wheat and other crops by the "head row" method of breeding. And again I say that the farmers of this country may well watch their experiment stations, secure their bulletins, and plant the improved seeds and pay little attention to "fishy" advertisements.

A. M. TENEYCK.

"O mother, turn the hose on me!" said Willie, as his mother was dressing him in the morning. "What for?" "Why, because you've put my stockings on wrong side out."

## When Your Subscription Expires

One month before a subscription expires we enclose a renewal blank on which you may write your order for the renewal, and in the last copy sent on the old subscription we again enclose a similar blank.

When we first notify you that your subscription has expired you should send your renewal at once. Should you receive a renewal blank after having sent your order for renewal, please disregard the notice. Owing to the fact that our circulation is growing so very rapidly we are obliged to make up our lists several days in advance of publication day, hence orders for change of address must reach us not later than Monday of any one week in order to become effective with that week's issue. New subscriptions which are received by us on or before Wednesday of any week will begin with that week's issue.

Address, THE KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

### Ex-Governor Glick on "Alaska" Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am pleased to see THE KANSAS FARMER expose that "Alaska" wheat scheme that certain parties are trying to work off on the farmers. This is an old fake that was worked off on the farmers of Ohio over sixty years ago. It was sold them under the name of "Egyptian" wheat of wonderful prolificacy. Wonderful stories were told of the immense crops it would produce and bearing three to seven heads to the stalk. Many farmers bought the wheat and sowed it but it proved to be worthless in Ohio. If the soil and climate of that State would not produce it, I do not think Kansas soil would do any better for it.

The second sowing seemed to end its vitality. I never saw over three or four heads on a stalk and very few of them.

My father bought enough of this wheat to sow a half acre and two years' trial proved it to be worthless in Ohio, and I never knew a farmer to sow it after the second trial. If any Kansas farmer pays \$5 a pound for it he can join the procession of the crowd that invested in the coreless and seedless apple.

Atchison County. G. W. GLICK.

### They'll Breed Corn.

There has been recently launched a new enterprise which promises to have a rather decided influence on the crops of this State. A. A. TenEyck, father of A. M. TenEyck of the Agricultural College, and his two sons, L. A. and F. A. TenEyck, have organized a company which will grow and distribute well-bred seeds of standard farm crops. They will call it "The TenEyck Company," and its headquarters is at Concordia. They are breeding corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa, oats, and the seeds of other standard farm crops. The effect of their work should raise the grade of farm crops just as the work of the stock breeders of the State have raised the grade of cattle, hogs, horses, and other live stock in the State. Especially beneficial will the work of the company be to the farmers about Concordia where the seed is to be grown. Instead of buying or renting land of its own, the company has given seed, procured at the college at Manhattan, to a number of farmers with the understanding that the farmers were to plant the seed according to the directions of the company, tend the crop and harvest it under the company's instructions, with the understanding that the company would buy the whole crop at a specified sum above the market price. The farmers about Concordia who are thus cooperating with the TenEyck Company will not only receive a premium above the market price for their crops, but will raise bigger crops as a result of planting only pure-bred seeds and cultivating the crop in accordance with the most approved scientific methods.

The breeds of seed that the company is using are those found by the Kansas Experiment Station to be best adapted for Kansas and neighboring States. The company is now advertising wheat seed for sale and in the winter will have tested seed corn on the market. It has 500 acres planted near Concordia this year and so far

has had a most favorable season. They expect to be able to sell all of the seed corn they can raise and this wide distribution of well-bred, tested seed is bound to result in more and better corn for the State.—Manhattan Mercury.

### The Barnes High-School Law.

State Superintendent Fairchild has answered many inquiries from country communities in which the desire for opportunities for higher education is pressing in a clear and comprehensive way in the following circular to educators and patrons of the public schools:

This circular is issued to present the provisions and importance of the Barnes high-school law. This law will be voted on at the next general election, in November, in all counties which do not maintain a county high school and which have not already adopted the provisions of the law.

#### SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS.

1. The law is adopted by its receiving a majority of those voting on the proposition.
2. All high schools which maintain a course of study admitting to the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of the University of Kansas, and which also provide a general course, are maintained by the fund created by the law.
3. The distribution of the funds is based upon the estimated cost of maintaining the high schools.
4. The school district in which the high school is located must furnish the building.
5. A high school must have been maintained up to the required standard during the preceding year, before it is entitled to participate in the fund created by the law.
6. The levy is to be sufficient to maintain the high schools complying with the provisions of the law, but the levy must not exceed three mills, and in 1908 the limitations of the levy under the new tax law apply.
7. The levy is made by the county commissioners, or by the county superintendent in case the commissioners fail to make the levy.
8. The tuition is free in such high schools to all pupils of the county eligible to enter high school.
9. Counties having established a county high school, and cities of over 16,000 inhabitants, are exempt from the provisions of the law. The adoption of the Barnes law does not preclude the county from later establishing a county high school under the county high-school law.

10. The proposition must be submitted to the voters at the next general election in all counties not having county high schools and not having already adopted the law.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MEASURE.

1. It extends the county high-school idea by maintaining more than one high school where one county high school could not be adopted.
2. It provides free high-school facilities for all and relatively accessible to all.
3. It removes the last remnant of the old tuition days in connection with the public schools, and provides equal high-school privileges. It opens up opportunities to secure an education to those who would be debarred by tuition from securing an education.
4. It is confirmed by experience

(Continued on page 882.)



## Agriculture

### Fallowing Ground.

How long may rich, black loam be farmed without a rest, if none of the stubble or vegetation is burned and is all returned to the soil?

What is the proper way to fallow ground? Can the ground be called fallowed if it raises a heavy crop of weeds? In what way does fallowing make the soil richer? Is it possible for fallowing to make the ground richer than it was when new? Is it not foolish to fallow ground whose last crop of corn went from 50 bushels to 60 bushels per acre? Is it practicable to fallow land that has been farmed less than fifteen years and is apparently as rich as ever? Is it practicable to fallow land where crops are uncertain? How often should one fallow ground?

Is it possible for plant food to be increased in the soil by fallowing?

A SUBSCRIBER AND FARMER.

Stafford County.

It is hardly possible to answer your first question.

A very fertile, black loam soil may produce profitable crops for a hundred years, even if no manure or fertilizer is returned to the soil other than stubble and refuse left after the crop is harvested, provided a proper rotation of crops is practised. Such crops as clover, alfalfa, and grasses should be included in this rotation. The soil may be exhausted much more quickly by cropping continuously with one crop, such as corn or wheat. Again, the growing of one crop continuously on the land is apt to result in inferior yields after a number of years, due to the accumulation of insects and diseases which prey on this crop. For further information on the subject of soil fertility and crop rotation I have mailed you Circular No. 5 treating on this subject.

Two or three methods of summer fallowing land are practised. The usual one, perhaps, is to plow late in the season; sometimes in June or early in July and allow the soil to lie open until after the seeding in the fall, with little or no cultivation, previous to sowing, more than that which is necessary to prepare the seed-bed. Another method is to plow twice, plowing rather early in the season the first time and again in the summer, and with very little surface cultivation plant the wheat in the fall. A third method is called "summer culture." The ground is plowed in June and surface cultivated during the balance of the year until wheat planting time; the plan being to prevent the growth of weeds and preserve a mellow soil mulch for receiving the rain and preserving the moisture stored in the soil. The last method described is doubtless the preferable one in a dry climate since the purpose of summer fallowing in a dry climate is largely to store moisture so as to insure the production of a crop the following season.

Summer fallowing does not make the soil richer in the sense that plant food is added to the soil by this practice. The tendency is rather to exhaust the plant food of the soil more rapidly than may occur by continuous cropping. Summer fallowing, however, does result in an increased supply of available plant food, thus, apparently making the soil more fertile and resulting in a larger yield than may be secured by continuous cropping. However, this result is in part due also to the greater moisture supply.

Fallowing and cultivating the soil causes the insoluble materials which contain the plant food to decay and dissolve, thus making the plant food available for the use of plants. This work goes on during the growing of the crop also, but if a crop is not being grown on the land and the plant food is not being used, then there will be some accumulation of available plant food which may be used by the succeeding crop, provided it is not lost or wasted by excessive drainage, leaching, or blowing. However,

you will observe that the development of a larger amount of plant food by summer cultivation necessarily causes greater loss and waste than may occur if a crop were being grown each year. Again, there may be an advantage in summer fallowing land in order to clear it of weeds. This would occur, however, only when the land was given clean cultivation.

In my judgment it will not be necessary or advisable to summer fallow fertile soil such as you describe except in regions where the rain fall for one season is not sufficient to produce a paying crop each season. Then it may become necessary to summer fallow every two or three years in order to store moisture so as to insure a profitable crop when the land is planted to wheat or other crops. In a region of sufficient rain fall, it is much more advisable to rotate crops in a proper manner, as described in Circular No. 5, rather than to summer fallow, or let the land lie fallow and bare for a full season without cropping.

In the growing of wheat it may be advisable to summer fallow part of the year; that is, by plowing after harvest and giving surface cultivation until the planting time the soil may be put into a good seed-bed condition, the moisture conserved and plant food developed so as to give the most favorable conditions for the starting and growing of the wheat crop.

In the growing of wheat, corn usually takes the place of summer fallowing except in the drier climates. At the North Dakota Experiment Station the rotation with corn every four years has produced larger yields of wheat on the average in a series of twelve or sixteen years, than has been produced by summer fallowing every four years. The chemist of that station finds that the soil which has received a rotation is more fertile, containing more humus and nitrogen than is found in the land which has been summer fallowed regularly every four years. For further information on this subject write Professor E. S. Ladd, chemist, Experiment Station, Fargo, S. D.

A. M. TENNEY.

## Horticulture

Common Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*.)

The natural range of the cottonwood is from Quebec south to Florida and west to the Rocky Mountains. It extends over the plains along the banks of streams from Alberta to New Mexico.

The range for economic planting includes the river valleys of the arid regions west of the Mississippi. The cottonwood should not be planted for economic purposes where other more valuable timber can be grown. The soil and site best suited is alluvial sandy loam where ground water stands within 10 or 15 feet from the surface.

HARDY.

The cottonwood can endure great extremes of heat and cold. If its roots are bathed in an abundant supply of moisture, it can endure great extremes of drouth. It is a thirsty tree and should not be planted where the moisture supply is limited.

The wood of the cottonwood is light, soft, and spongy, and not strong nor durable in contact with the soil. It is used for fuel and has been sawn largely for lumber. The common cottonwood timber warps very badly when sawn into boards. A variety known as Yellow cottonwood grows on the lower Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi flood plains. The tree of this variety has no botanical characters that distinguish it from the common type. Yellow cottonwood lumber is esteemed very highly. The wood of the cottonwood has also been used in the manufacture of paper pulp.

Valuation surveys of the grove of Mr. Eli Cole, near Clay Center, Kans., show that the cottonwood in twenty-two years' growth scarcely paid expenses.

The tree has been known to attain enormous proportions. A specimen stands on the north bank of the Kansas River one mile east of the town of Manhattan, Kans., which measures 27 feet in circumference 8 feet from the ground.

FAST GROWER.

The cottonwood is a fast growing tree. If crowded, it forms a tall, straight trunk adapted by its form to the use of the lumbermen. The Carolina poplar is a variety of the common cottonwood that is being widely advertised by the nurserymen. In some situations it seems to be less liable to the attacks of fungi than the parent type. Seedlings of the cottonwood are undesirable for planting as ornamental trees because of the annoyance occasioned by the seeds blowing all over the lawn. If cutting from staminate individuals are planted, the difficulty can be obviated.

It reproduces very abundantly from seeds which ripen in the early summer and should be immediately planted. The best place to collect the seedlings is on the river sand-bars where nature has planted them. The cottonwood also reproduces very readily from cuttings. In starting a forest plantation of this species, it is better to plant the seedling trees or cuttings in the final forest site than to attempt to grow the trees from seeds planted where they are to remain permanently. If it is desirable to use seeds to start a nursery, the branches of the trees containing fruit may be cut down just before the opening of the capsules and allowed to dry out till the capsules begin to open. The branches may then be dragged along the bottom of a furrow, and the seeds will be sown in this way. This should be done if possible just before a rain.

The one most marked characteristic of the cottonwood is its insatiable thirst. The cottonwood may be planted in pure plantations in single rows bordering streets or roads, or it may be mixed with some shade-enduring hardy trees or shrub. The box elder has been successfully planted with the cottonwood as an under-cover. The wild plum or Choke cherry may also be used for the same purpose. In planting the cottonwood in mixtures, one should not calculate on receiving much timber from the associated trees. These are put in to help form a cover over the ground. The cottonwood is a light-demanding tree, and is incapable of casting sufficient shade to keep the grasses under subjection.

### Cabbage Worms.

We have 5,000 cabbage plants and as there are some worms working on them, I write to the ever present help in time of need, THE KANSAS FARMER, for a sure way of destroying them. There are the two kinds, the ordinary green ones and there are some with brown stripes down their backs.

I would like to know what to do for the common pumpkin bugs which are killing our squash and pumpkin vines.

Gray County. Mrs. Wm. R.

You are evidently troubled with the imported cabbage worm and with another caterpillar, the species of which I can not determine from your description. As both caterpillars feed by biting of pieces of leaf and swallowing them, they can be destroyed most successfully and easily by thoroughly spraying the young cabbage plants with from two to three pounds of arsenic of lead dissolved in fifty gallons of water. Although this is by far the easiest and most successful method known, it should perhaps not be used after the cabbage heads are more than half grown.

The "worms" that come after this time may be destroyed by dusting or spraying the plants with hellebore. Use hellebore wet at the rate of one ounce to two or three gallons of water or dry at the rate of one pound mixed with five pounds of flour. Hellebore loses its strength when the vessel containing it is left open for a time.

I am sending some general directions for spraying that may prove useful in other instances as well as in this.

T. J. HEADLEE.

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## Miscellany

### Prosperity Prospects.

In speaking, last Friday, before the Commercial Travelers' Interstate Prosperity Congress at New York, E. C. Simmons, of St. Louis, president of the Prosperity Association, exhorted the traveling men to carry messages of optimism to all with whom they come in contact. He said in part:

"Remind them that the greatest crop—in value—is always corn, and that is not only greater to-day, in dollar value, but in number of bushels, than it has ever been before; at least that is the promise, although that promise is not yet quite fulfilled. Tell them that the second crop in value—which is hay—has already been made, and far exceeds, in volume and value, anything heretofore known in the commercial history of this country; tell them that the cotton crop prospects are so very bright and flattering that it is now confidently predicted by those engaged in that industry, that if the present prospects materialize, there will be so much cotton there will not be enough people to pick and save it; tell them the wheat crop promises to have greater money value than it has ever had before. Tell them that the farmers have had their in-nings during the last three or five years; that the products of the farm have been enormously large, and the prices have been larger, in proportion, than the products themselves. Think over the results of the panic, and you will realize that the agricultural sections have been touched very lightly indeed; the bad effects of the panic in that part of the country devoted to agriculture have been so trifling that to-day it is but a memory and no longer has existence in fact. The effects are largely in the manufacturing and cotton-growing districts—the second of which is now recovering with marvelous rapidity. Tell them that the price of farm products has been kept up by the buying power of the laboring classes, and especially railroad employees. This class of people are the greatest spenders we have amongst us. When they have full employment at big wages, they live well and spend their money freely. It has been carefully estimated that 90 per cent of all the money that is received for wages by railroad employees is spent within the calendar month in which it is received. It is the spending of this money so freely and so generously by labor and railroad employees that has kept up the price of farm products; that is where the farmer comes in on this question, and comes in very strongly, indeed. It is a vital matter to him as to whether labor shall be fully employed at good wages or not, and yet we doubt if he fully realizes that. Tell them we can have no general prosperity unless the farmers in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and the cotton plantations of Arkansas, Texas, and Georgia participate with the manufacturing interests of New York and New England, and the great iron industry of Pennsylvania; that we are all a part of one body, and that the whole must be prosperous together, or must be depressed together.

"Tell the people you meet that the railroads are the greatest buyers on the face of the earth; that last year their purchases of raw material and manufactured products amounted to one and one-fourth billions of dollars; that the deficit in their purchases for the first half of the year 1908, as compared to the corresponding period of 1907, was about five hundred million dollars, and until they begin to buy again we can not and will not have a full measure of prosperity. Tell them that they purchased 35 per cent of all the manufactured products of iron and steel last year, and 25 per cent of all the lumber that was cut, and that out of every dollar they received in the way of earnings, they paid out forty-three cents in the way of wages to their employees. Tell them that the railroads are the greatest friends of the laboring man—and especially are

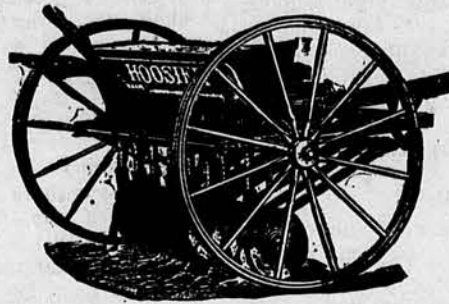
they the greatest friends of the farmer there are in the world. The farmer is naturally and inherently honest and true—he means to do right—all that is necessary is to have him clearly understand the facts, and what his duty is, and you will find his sentiment and his actions in the right lines. What would a man's farm be worth, in comparison with its present value, if there were no railroads to bring in supplies to make himself and his family live comfortably, and to carry away to the highest and best market, the products of his farm. Tell them that the railroads, as a rule, are honestly and fairly conducted, and we believe they will be in the future. Tell them we are not looking backward at all; that the fact that perhaps 10 per cent of the railroads were managed in a way that was subject to criticism and perhaps was bad or vile, is all a matter of past history; that we believe the railroad men have learned their lesson; that the present laws will prevent crooked work—stock watering and manipulation, and that we shall never again see the unfair methods that have prevailed with a very few of the railroads. Tell them not to condemn 100 per cent of the railroads because 10 per cent of them have been guilty of sharp practice or crooked work; tell them not to 'burn down their barns trying to smoke out a few rats'; tell them to stop 'rocking the boat.' Tell them that the railroads have gone abroad and borrowed money at low rates; taken it into new States and undeveloped territories and built roads there, which has resulted in the building up, in a wonderfully rapid manner, what was a most unimportant and almost unknown section of our country. Tell them that no State in the Union has ever shown any great measure of prosperity until the railroads have come to them.

"Try to think of all the good things you can say about the railroads and their value to the community at large and not speak of their shortcomings, which in the past have been many. I think the people of the United States deserve the best railroads in the world. They already have the best paid employees and the lowest rates. I doubt if anyone in America knows better than I do how many real shortcomings the railroads have had—such as excessive rates for local business—watering of stocks, manipulation of securities, legislative lobby work of a questionable character; and last, but not least, that generally prevailing custom of unusual and most irritating delay in the adjustment of claims. All these and many other shortcomings can truthfully be laid at their doors, but we feel confident that many of these have been put aside forever, and that great improvement will be shown in the politeness, courtesy, and absolutely fair dealing with the public by the railroads. Therefore, we commend to you that thought—not to look backward at their shortcomings, but to look at their value to the community and the necessity of their being prosperous; and with the hope that they will so conduct their business in the future that they will command the respect of all the people—and they must do this if they would have the good will and friendship of the masses. Do your best, my friends, to change vindictive public sentiment against railroads, to a sentiment of fairness and friendship, recognizing the enormous value they are to us, and that without them the return of our prosperity would be a matter of slow growth.

"Just a word on the subject of advance in freight rates. We are opposed to that at present. We believe the time is inopportune. All interests have suffered alike—manufacturing, jobbing, general distributing, and railroad interests. It is no more than fair to ask that they bear with us these burdens brought on by the panic for a while longer, to see whether the enormous increase in business—which we believe is now at our very threshold—will not help them to an extent that will render it unnecessary for any advance in freight rates; and we would think it only fair that they

(Continued on page 884)

# HOOSIER GRAIN DRILLS



When you buy a Hoosier Drill, you get full value for your money in quality; the machine you buy must do all that we claim for it. It is sold to you under a guarantee that is in plain English, and this warranty means much to you.

Hoosier Grain Drills have broad-tired, staggered spoke steel wheels, the kind that stand the racket and hold up under severe trials. The Axle Boxes have removable sleeves, renewable at little cost. The frame is of toughest steel, strongly braced—a foundation as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar. The purchaser has the option of two styles of force-ter. The fluted or Double Run Internal, and they are accurate as to the handling of all known grains. The Hoppers are large and roomy, with divided lids. The Open or Closed Delivery Disks are set at the right angle to line of draft, to make the most desirable seed trench, and they have removable boxings. The spacing between the disks is adjustable, so that if you want to sow your wheat eight inches apart, you can change the width and sow your alfalfa six inches apart. Think well of this exclusively Hoosier feature. There are many other Hoosier features that will appeal to you, but we can't describe them here. So send today for our free Hoosier Catalog.

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## Harrow While Plow

Make one job out of the two, and get your ground in finest condition by harrowing when the soil is first turned up.



KRAMER'S Rotary Harrow Plow Attachment

enables you to do this. Regular rotary harrow which attaches to any gang or sulky plow. It levels, pulverizes and makes a mulch of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the ground dries and "sets." Draft only slightly heavier—you'll be surprised to see how little. Everybody needs this great time and labor saver. Write for circular No. 33

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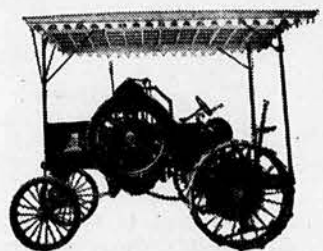
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## The Barnes High School Law.

(Continued from page 879.)

that by removing the barrier of tuition a very much larger proportion, even of those who are fairly well-to-do, will attend high school.

5. At the election in 1906 the law received a majority of those voting on it in forty-three counties. Twenty-one other counties had already established county high schools, making a total of sixty-four counties that had voted in favor of free high schools, but forty-one have not taken active steps to provide free high-school education. It is hoped that the remaining counties will recognize their duty to provide free high-school education for all, and thereby classify themselves among the more progressive counties educationally.

6. In the two years of the operation of the law in the counties in which it was adopted, weak high schools have been strengthened and the enrollment in high schools has been vastly increased. Two years of experience under the Barnes law have amply demonstrated its merit and popularity.

7. There are thousands of children now waiting to enter the high schools as soon as such privileges are granted.

8. The entire county can maintain better high schools than can be maintained in any other way, with the consequence that the high schools of the county are very much strengthened.

9. Its adoption should enhance the value of farm property, in accordance with a well-established rule that educational improvements enhance the value of real estate.

10. How to secure passage of the Barnes law: Hold meetings for the purpose of getting definite and accurate information about the Barnes law.

Secure the aid of your local press.

Secure the help of influential men and women in your county.

See to it that the proposition is voted upon in your county and that the tickets for the same are provided.

## Kerosene Emulsion for Destroying Melon Lice.

If there is anything that can be done to destroy plant lice or prevent their spreading on watermelon vines? Would be glad to receive an answer through the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER. J. C. McKEAN.

Woodward County, Oklahoma.

We have had many inquiries concerning methods of destroying melon lice. The melon louse can be controlled by thoroughly wetting the underside of the leaves where it is working with standard kerosene emulsion, diluted 12 to 15 times with water, or with whale oil soap used at the rate of 1 pound to 7 or 8 gallons of water. Kerosene emulsion or whale oil soap may be applied with any good sprayer, but to render them efficient, the application must be thorough. A good knapsack sprayer with a spray rod for the outer end turned up and capped with a fine-holed Vermorel type of nozzle, so that a fine, oily mist can be shot from below against the underside of the infested leaves, will prove useful where many vines are to be treated.

After making a treatment you should watch the result and if the lice appear to be increasing again, treat them further.

The melon louse is highly parasitized at this time of the year and will probably soon succumb to its natural enemies, but in the meantime, if you would have a melon crop, you can not afford to wait but must resort to artificial measures. Standard kerosene emulsion may be made according to the following formula:

Two gallons kerosene, 1/2 pound common soap, 1 gallon water. Dissolve the soap in hot water. While hot but away from the fire add the kerosene, and churn or agitate until a white creamy emulsion is formed. When ready to use dilute one part of the emulsion with from 9 to 12 gallons of water. Apply in the form of

spray to kill insects, as plant lice, scales, and mites.

Caution.—All oil must be united with the soap, for free oil will kill foliage. J. T. HEADLEE.

## Melon Lice.

Enclosed find two leaves off of my cucumber vines which I wish you would please examine and advise me what to do for them. I have used air-slaked lime mixed with earth but it has done no good.

The only thing I have noticed is that the vines are covered all the time by a swarm of flies about the size of a house fly and they buzz like a bee. The vines are beginning to die. MRS. F. GODSHALK.

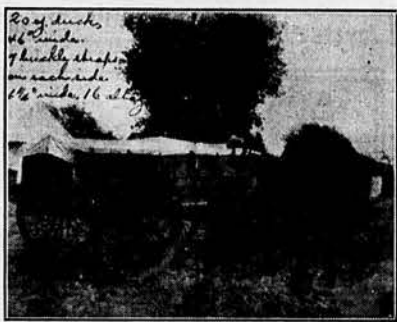
## Rice County.

Your cucumbers are evidently infested with the melon plant louse (*Aphis gossypii*). The enclosed specimens show that many of the lice are now dead from the work of parasitic enemies. There is little doubt that these enemies, if given time enough, would destroy practically all of the lice, but before that has happened, your crop prospect may be materially decreased or even ruined. It would be well, therefore, to treat these vines artificially to get rid of the lice. The lice may be destroyed by spraying them thoroughly with standard kerosene emulsion, diluted 12 to 15 times with water, or with whale oil soap used at the rate of 1 pound to 7 or 8 gallons of water. I am sending you formulae for making up these mixtures. If these substances for any reasons should seem undesirable, you could control the lice by dusting the under surfaces of the leaves thoroughly with finely ground tobacco dust. The application of the dust could be made to best advantage by means of a powder gun, but in the absence of that, it could be dusted on by hand. T. J. HEADLEE.

## Wagonbox Cover.

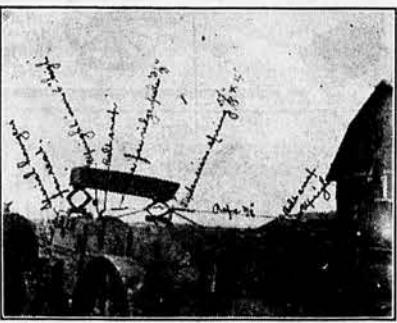
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I enclose herewith two photographs of my wagonbox cover, which I wish that you would publish, so that if any farmer is so disposed he can make a cover, if he can not buy one of his dealer.

I have not tried to get a patent on this as I do not believe in patents. It would be impossible for one company to make these covers fast enough to



supply the farmers, as there are ninety companies making farm wagons. Therefore, I am sending these photographs to several companies asking them to manufacture them as freely as farmers raise wheat and corn.

Pardon me for the digression, but to show the fallacy of the patent business, take the case of the telephone. Mr. Paul Latzke in his book, "A Fight with an Octopus," says on page 39 that "The American Bell Company's



own records show that, in 1894, when the last Bell patent expired, and the present competition began, it had in operation a total of only 291,253 telephones; that is, under a complete monopoly of the business, the company had put out, in eighteen years,



## DO YOU KNOW ME?

For 44 years I have made the very best Farm, Wagon and Platform first dared to fight and paid the freight, a scale, to buy and that his produce it to me to get my steel frame stock scale, and for a short time I will make an introductory discount. You may know all about it by asking "JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT." Box 1634 BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

less than 300,000 instruments. As against this, there were in use, on June 30, 1905, 2,547,321 complete instruments under Bell control, and, as I have already stated, something over 3,000,000 instruments under Independent control. That is, during eleven years of free competition, over 5,000,000 telephones were manufactured and put into use, as against less than 300,000 during the eighteen years of the monopoly. If the situation can be summed up in stronger terms than this, I should like to see it done.

I hope that I do not overestimate the merits of my wagon cover, but I have had enough experience in being caught in rains to know that a cover is needed when seeding, thrashing, shelling corn, hauling grain to market, hauling flour, cement, plaster, etc. I believe that it will be used as universally as the shoveling endgate. It makes a portable granary out of a farm wagon. GEO. S. SOWERS.

Johnson County.

## Special Premiums on Kansas Exhibits at the National Corn Show.

## "NATIVE" PURE-BRED VARIETIES OF CORN.

Varieties: Kansas Sunflower, Hildreth, McAuley, Roseland White, Hammett, Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Calico, and Bloody Butcher.

For the best ten ears of each of these varieties premiums will be awarded as follows: First, \$7.50; second, \$5; third, \$2.50. These samples of corn may also compete for premiums in the regular Kansas State Exhibition of white, yellow, and mixed corn.

## PURE-BRED VARIETIES OF WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY.

Varieties of wheat: Kharkof, Malakoff, Turkey Red, Zimmerman, and Fultz.

Varieties of Oats: Sixty-Day, Kherson, and Red Texas.

Varieties of Barley: Mansury, Common Six-Row, and Success Beardless.

For the best half-bushel sample of grain of each of the above-named varieties premiums will be given as follows: First, \$5; second, \$2.50; third, \$1.

## PURE-BRED VARIETIES OF SORGHUM.

Varieties of Kafir-corn: Black Hulled White and Red.

Varieties of Cane: Kansas Orange, Colman, Black Dwarf, and White sorghum.

Varieties of Milo Maize: Dwarf Milo.

Varieties of Broomcorn: Dwarf and Standard.

For the purest and best ten heads of each of the above-named varieties premiums will be awarded as follows: First, \$5; second, \$2.50; third, \$1.

## ACRE-YIELD AND QUALITY CONTEST WITH CORN, ANY VARIETY.

For the largest sworn yield per acre of air-dry corn and the best thirty-ear sample of corn grown on such acre, premiums will be awarded as follows: First, \$50; second, \$40; third, \$30; fourth, \$25; fifth, \$20; sixth, \$15; seventh, \$12; eighth, \$10; ninth, \$8; tenth, \$5. A. M. TENEYCK, Chairman State Committee, Manhattan, Kans.

## Pure Seed Investigations.

Since the publication of Bulletin No. 88 of Iowa Experiment Station on "Vitality, Adulteration, and Impurities of Clover, Alfalfa, and Timothy Seed, a large amount of important work has been done along these lines, especially from the standpoint of purity and vitality. The high price of agricultural seeds during the past year has made it especially important that buyers be sure of obtaining pure seed with a high percentage of vitality. The passage of the pure seed law has been a long step in the right di-

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## GROWING WHEAT, RYE AND OATS.

Three successive years has demonstrated to me the new way to sow wheat, rye and oats is the best. It saves seed, increases the yield and improves the quality. Growers desiring to adopt the new way in part or whole by sending P. O. money order or one dollar in paper currency, will receive full advice by return mail.

S. K. CARRIGAN, Guston, Meade Co., Ky.

reaction but there is still a large amount of seed sold that is far below standard. The results of the latest investigations in this line have been published in Bulletin No. 99 of the Iowa Experiment Station, which will be furnished free upon application to the director, Prof. C. F. Curtiss, at Ames, Iowa.

Suited to Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado.

Will you kindly tell me through the columns of your paper the kind of forest trees that do best in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado?

2. What variety of peaches and apples would do best?

3. Where can I get "Dry Land Alfalfa Seed?" I noticed in the paper the Government was furnishing seed enough for ten acres to some farmers in Haskell and Gray Counties and I would like to know where I could get some seed. A. J. YORK.

Phillips County, Colorado.

1. Honey locust, black locust, ash, Russian mulberry, Russian wild olive, and hackberry.

2. Standard varieties of apples, like Missouri Pippin, Winesap, Ben Davis, Wealth, and Duchess of Oldenburg have done well in some local-



titles. Peach trees have seldom done well in Eastern Colorado, but we have seen a few seedling orchards which have borne good crops of fruit. If the trees can be given winter protection, you may be able to use some of the hardy varieties which were your favorites farther east.

3. Probably the best variety of alfalfa for your locality is the seed of alfalfa plants which are grown in Western Kansas without irrigation. The farmers of Phillips, Rooks, and Sheridan Counties have grown alfalfa for many years in this way. Some of the experts engaged in "Alfalfa Extension" have furnished enough seed to plant ten acres to a few men who were so located as to make it valuable for a certain district to have the alfalfa grown by those individuals. Write J. M. Westgate, United States Department of Agriculture, telling him of your facilities for taking care of the seed, and the conditions under which the seed would be grown if you received it. If you can make him think that it will pay the Department of Agriculture to send you seed for planting, he may send you some under a contract which he will make with you.

J. E. PAYNE,  
Supt. of Akron Sub-Experiment Station, Akron, Colo.

## The Veterinarian

We cordially invite our readers to consult us when they desire information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this Department one of the most interesting features of The Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this Department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department, The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

**Sow Weak in the Back.**—I have a sow that is weak in the back. She got that way before she farrowed. The pigs are two months old. The sow drags her hind parts most of the time. She can get up and stand on her feet when she wants to. I have put turpentine on her back and some in her slop. Can you tell me what to do?

Ochiltree, Texas. L. D.

**Answer.**—Take 2 ounces of tincture of nux vomica and 4 ounces of Fowler's Solution; mix and give a teaspoonful three times a day. Start in with less than a teaspoonful and increase the dose gradually up to what she can stand, which is a little more than one teaspoonful. Apply once a day to her back equal parts tincture of cantharides, aqua ammonia, turpentine, and lanolin.

**Cows Decrease in Milk Quantity.**—We had a cow that was a stripper, giving about 2½ gallons at each milking, and she fell to 1 gallon and then the next time her milk was thick like a fresh cow. She has never come back to her milk since. I have had two more go the same way. Their bags are not caked any.

Fulton, Kans.

**Ans.**—The best thing to do is to dry them up now and when fresh they will be as good as ever again. If flies are very bad or if they have a pond to stand in during the day these will cause the trouble. A good, cool, dark barn for them during the day and then turn them on the grass at night in the months of July and August is the best thing to do.

**Cow's Hoofs Come Off.**—Can you tell me through your paper what to do for a cow whose hoofs are coming off? She was 4 years old last winter. Her left front foot seems to be troubled the worst. Her leg and shoulder seem to be shrinking away. She can hardly get around. The cow has been lame for some time and seems to suffer quite a bit.

Norton, Kans.

**Ans.**—We think it is founder and the muscles of the shoulders will atrophy from not using them. Poultice the feet well and have them dressed well and cut away all that is loose and cauterize with nitric acid and repeat in a week. If she is relieved some, so she will eat and get fat, you can sell her for beef, as usually they

will not get well where the trouble has been of long standing.

### THE HOME TOOL OUTFIT.

Many Conveniences and Improvements Can be Made by Anyone With the Right Tools.

Every one appreciates the usefulness of tools about the house. In fact, there are not some tools but there are comparatively few who consider how much expense and inconvenience could be saved by having a complete outfit of good tools—tools capable of doing the best work. Shelves can be put up, cupboards built, furniture repaired or even made, window seats and cosy corners built, doors and windows planned off.

Very little, if any, experience is required for such simple work; all that is needed is good, true tools. No one can saw straight with a buckled saw or even drive a nail properly with a battered or badly balanced hammer.

Ordinarily, buying tools is largely a matter of guess work or luck. If you want a saw, you go to the hardware store and ask for "a saw." If it proves to be a poor one you either use it as it is or buy another.

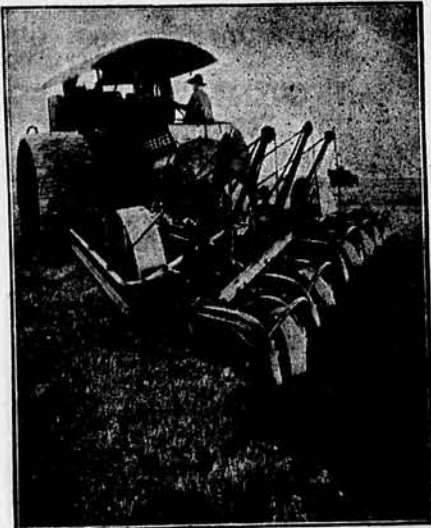
There is now one absolutely sure way to buy a complete set of tools and run no risk of trouble by getting a Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets have been designed to meet every requirement of the home—fitted with the famous Keen Kutter tools, each in a place of its own—every tool selected for its utility—nothing superfluous, everything necessary.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are beautifully finished oak cases, fitted with racks for each tool, so they can not be damaged by contact with each other. Every tool bears the Keen Kutter trademark, which guarantees it to be perfect.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are the only ones made containing a full set of trademarked and guaranteed tools under one name—the only ones that can be bought without risk and with the assurance that every tool is of the highest grade and guaranteed to be satisfactory.

There are various sizes, styles and assortments, and the prices vary from \$8.50 to \$85.00. If not at your dealer's, write to Simmons Hardware Company, Inc., St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.



If any farmer still has a doubt about the practicability of the steam traction plow for the average and small farm, as well as for the large ranches, he will have that doubt removed by sending for the catalogue on "Plowing with a Traction Engine," issued by Reeves & Company, Columbus, Ind. The above illustration, a typical plowing scene in Western Kansas, is taken from the Reeves catalogue and is one of many plowing scenes in this book, all taken from photographs. Reeves & Company are large manufacturers of traction engine plows. Their catalogue is the best exposition of the place of these plows in present day farming we have yet seen. It shows them at work in all kinds of soils, over ridges and on rolling and uneven ground. If you have not actually seen one of these plows at work you will be surprised at how it handles itself and the nice work it does around short turns, over knolls and through hollows, in the stubborn soils and where there are obstructions. Send for the Reeves catalogue, and learn what traction plowing means for you. See how many acres you may expect to plow in a day in old ground or breaking heavy sod under varying conditions. Reeves & Company have a long list of letters from users all over the country. They are all in the catalogue and they tell of traction plowing under about all the conditions that are to be met with. It is a handsome book, the pictures are large and the whole story is interesting to farmers. A copy will be mailed free if you mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

### The Alaska-Youkon Pacific Exposition.

The Department of Publicity of the Alaska-Youkon-Pacific Exposition has issued a very handsome booklet announcing the attractions offered to visitors who may be in Seattle, Washington, between the dates of June 1 and October 15, 1909. This booklet is full of interesting facts and is well illustrated and, together with other advertising matter which will be sent out later, ought to attract a vast number of visitors to this wonderful corner of our country. The exposition grounds are located on a natural amphitheater overlooking Lake Washington and Union and embracing 250 acres of pine forests. The son of the Kansas Farmer writes that the buildings

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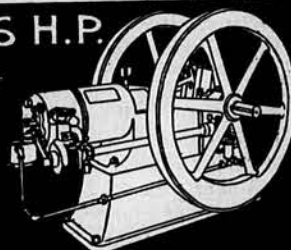
and thoroughly prepare at least 8 acres per day of that dry, hard wheat ground. Guaranteed to do the work. Send for particulars.

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are well under way and are magnificent palaces suitable for housing any exhibits that may come to them. Most people feel the need of a vacation at some time in their lives and it is doubtful if a more instructive or profitable one could be planned than that which would include a visit to this exposition and the side trips down Puget Sound, the Columbia River, the Cascade Mountains, or the British possessions which may be easily provided. As the Trans-Continental railroads have agreed to make special low rates during the period of the exposition, a splendid opportunity will be afforded to thousands of people to see this beautiful corner of Uncle Sam's domain which they now know only by name. Make your plans now and be ready to visit the Alaska-Youkon-Pacific Exposition.

The Santa Fe is always up-to-date. Its latest effort is the issuing of a handsome folder announcing the annual meeting of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, which will be held at Kansas City on August 26 to 28, and which can best be reached by either direction by the great Kansas railroad, the Santa Fe. This folder gives a very handsome birdseye view of Kansas City; a picture of Convention Hall, and views of the Observation Parlor on a Santa Fe train. It also gives time and the names of the officers of the Associated Advertising Club of America, together with the officers of the Kansas City Advertising Club, who will be the hosts on this important occasion. This little folder is worth having even if you do not go to the meeting and can be had by asking your Santa Fe agent for it, or by writing J. M. Connell, General Passenger Agent, Topeka.

The modern farm is the best example of the tremendous commercial development of the century. An engine is required by the up-to-date farmer for scores of purposes upon which our fathers were satisfied to spend their manual labor. The Weber Gas Engine Company of Kansas City may justly be considered a great civilization because it was quick to realize the advantages to the farmer of its 6 horse-power engine, and for twenty-five years has been filling the demand with the most pow-

erful, durable, and reliable engine ever produced. When you purchase a Weber gas engine you get the engine which is giving satisfaction to 16,000 users—and you get an engine guaranteed to give satisfaction to you. This guarantee is the most liberal and binding ever issued for a gas engine; in fact, this guarantee is possible only because the engine has been given a quarter of a century of testing and trial and meets the most critical demand. An engine should last a life-time; you can't afford to experiment. It's economy to get the best when you can get it at the least cost, and the Weber gas engine is the most for the money because every dollar you pay represents value which you receive—there are no middlemen, wholesalers, jobbers, or agents to get commissions on your purchase. You buy direct from the manufacturers. Weber Gas Engine Co., Box 603, Kansas City, Mo.

### A No-Paint Roofing.

Everybody recognizes now-a-days that the so-called ready roofing proposition has made good so far as giving thorough protection is concerned. There has always been the objection, however, that these materials were expensive in the long run because they require coating with a heavy paint about every two years. This objection has now been met by the well-known Amattite roofing.

Amattite is provided with a top surface of crushed mineral. This surface needs no painting, nor indeed any care whatever. It is perfectly capable of withstanding any kind of weather, and will give continuous satisfaction without attention or repairs for many years. During away with the painting nuisance removes the last obstacle to the wide use of ready roofings, and a great boom in this kind of business can be confidently predicted.

A sample of Amattite roofing will be sent any inquirer on request. Address the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.



## Prosperity Prospects.

(Continued from page 881.)

should wait until about December 1 to test this question. There are just three horns to this dilemma, to help the unfortunate condition that the railroads are now in. The first is—to have such an increase in business that they would again, within sixty or ninety days, have a car shortage instead of having four hundred thousand cars on the sidetracks and in the yards, as was the case three months ago. The second is—to advance rates somewhere between 5 and 10 per cent. Third is—to reduce wages. We hope and confidently believe that the first of these three will prevail, and if it does not by December 1, then we shall certainly be quite willing that there be an advance in freight rates—believing that that is the better plan, rather than any reduction in wages."

## Rations for People.

I take several farm papers and am much interested in the improved methods of farming and stock-raising as brought to light by the various experiment stations over the country. But while this is true, I am much more interested in the health of the human body. At these experiment stations it is found that certain foods contain certain elements which are necessary for the maintenance of life in our domestic animals, and the proportion of these elements contained in the various kinds of food used. This is a step in the right direction, but I would like to know if there is a book published on the subject of food for the human family, telling the component parts of our daily diet, and what each part is, and how much of it is best for the health to use, also just what effect each ingredient has upon the system. For example, we are told that a working horse or a milk cow should be fed, daily, food containing 2½ pounds of protein and 12½ pounds of carbohydrates for best results. That if otherwise proportioned the health of the animal is endangered. Now is it not possible that our own health may be affected by an unwise proportion of the elements of our daily food? We learn that corn is 7.9 per cent protein and 66 per cent carbohydrates. What about potatoes, cabbage, onions, cucumbers, and other vegetables? What about milk, butter, eggs, beef, pork, fish, and other meats? What about sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco, alcohol, and other articles in the daily diet too numerous to mention? I know onions and lettuce will produce drowsiness. Why so? I know sugar will affect the kidneys. Why so? I know that alcohol will paralyze the nerves, that the nicotine in tobacco and caffeine in coffee will have a similar effect, only on a smaller scale, but why so? Now, if protein and carbohydrates are necessary for our stock, what about ourselves? If we knew just what our daily food is composed of, and just what is required for health, the same as we are learning to care for our stock, then pay close attention to it, and be governed by it at the table, as well as breathing pure air, drinking pure water, and controlling the emotions, then nine-tenths of the doctors would have to seek other employment.

Possibly you can tell me where to get a book that will answer all of these inquiries. If so, please do so. I am very much interested in the question of health reform and believe that a proper solution of these questions is very important.

MRS. L. A. DOYLE.

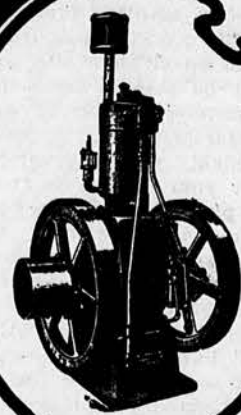
McPherson County.

Your letter shows an interest in a most important subject which receives far too little attention from most of us. We give attention to the proper balancing of rations for our animals because that affects our pocketbooks directly. In feeding ourselves most of us consider only our ability to get that which pleases our taste and we eat this to satiety regardless of our actual needs. Most of us find in the course of years that this unthinking indulgence produces a condition of ill health of one kind or another,

and are then forced to give some attention to that of which we should have thought years before. You do not, of course, expect me to answer all of your questions in a letter. Many books are available, touching in general on this subject. Unfortunately much that is written rests upon but a slender basis of scientific facts, being but the exposition of the peculiar notions of the writers who draw altogether too much upon their imaginations. Then, too, much that has been written concerning the dietary necessities of people is illogical in that it is founded upon what the several classes of people in the various conditions of life actually do eat rather than upon a knowledge of what they really require. Keeping this in mind, however, one may learn the answers to many of the questions you put by reading bulletins that may be obtained without charge, or at very moderate prices, from the United States Department of Agriculture. If you will write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you can get two catalogues of publications: First, "List of Bulletins and Circulars Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture and Available for Free Distribution;" second, "Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for Sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C." You may also get, independently of these, though included in the first, a "List of Farmers' Bulletins," a number of which treat of food questions. A good one with which to begin your reading would be Farmers' Bulletin No. 142, which may be obtained free by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture. By writing to the Office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., you may get a list of bulletins on the subject of nutrition issued from that office, for most of which a small charge is made, usually five or ten cents each. Bulletin No. 21 of that office, "Methods and Results of Investigations on the Chemistry and Economy of Food," would be a good pamphlet to study next. It has over two hundred pages and is sold for 15 cents. Unfortunately the discussions in these pamphlets of the daily food requirements of an individual, as I previously stated, are based more upon what people do eat than upon what they ought to eat. Within the last few years some very notable experiments have been carried out, especially directed toward ascertaining what people really need. These have been conducted by Prof. R. H. Chittenden of Yale University and have shown, as it seems to me, conclusively, that people not only eat more than they need, and especially more nitrogenous food than is necessary, but that they are in a less vigorous condition of health, even when not in marked ill health, in consequence. Professor Chittenden has written two books, the latest one entitled "The Nutrition of Man." The price of this is \$3.50. There are a few other books of a more popular nature that also treat of human nutrition from the same point of view. One of these is known as the "A B Z of Our Own Nutrition," by Howard Fletcher. This book contains interesting and reliable reprints of a number of scientific articles in addition to the original matter prepared by the author. Mr. Fletcher is probably somewhat extreme in his view but he and his work are especially interesting and seem to have been the starting point for Professor Chittenden's investigations. Both of these books are published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, 333-341 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

If I can assist you further at any time please feel free to write again. The subject of our own nutrition is certainly among those of the very highest importance, but we need especially to be on our guard against forming opinions that have no sufficient basis. It is very easy for us to deceive ourselves in any matters in which our own sensations are involved, and we are prone to see the

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or out, in wet or dry, hot or cold weather. You will have no difficulty in operating or controlling it.

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things that we want to see and to adopt the views that support us in our indulgence.  
J. T. WILLARD.

## Human Uplift at a Crowded Center.

The pure air and the generally healthful, moral, mental, and physical conditions of life in the country have been much written about. Realization of the difference between these and conditions that may surround the young man and especially the young woman and the girl who earn their living at work in the city very properly makes country parents reluctant to permit their children to enter the "storm and stress" of the large town.

Public attention has been directed to the hardships and moral dangers of large manufacturing establishments. This with the efforts of those most directly concerned has led to the amelioration of many conditions. Like other good movements which grow, this one has had a more rapid development in some quarters than has been generally realized. Perhaps the betterment of conditions has proven a good investment. Doubtless this element has had an essential part in much of the up-lift work that is financed by large manufacturing companies. While corporations are said to have no souls, and while avarice sometimes seems to supply the chief incentives to action, it is doubtless true that some of the men who direct the affairs of great industrial enterprises have hearts as well as brains. Such, at least is the view of John Kim-

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berly Mumford, who wrote for Harper's Weekly of his observations at the work of the greatest manufacturing company in Chicago.

We can not spare space to reproduce all that Mr. Mumford says on what he calls "the problem of the hour," but as the twine bands are cut from the sheaves of wheat it may be pleasant to reflect that, while much of the work of making the twine was done by girls, the surroundings and associations of those girls were pleasant and pure.

Mr. Mumford says in part:

The International Harvester Company has \$120,000,000 of capital, it dispensed \$21,763,307.95 in pay-roll wages alone last year, and \$16,783,000 in sales commissions; it makes 85 per cent of the harvesting machinery, and a good part of everything else the farmer uses in planting, tilling, and garnering his crops. It takes ore from its own iron mines and wood from its own forests, makes its own pigiron and steel, owns its own coal lands, and at every step of the multifarious processes of manufacture up to the moment when the grain pours, like the stream of gold it is, into the farmers' bins, clears something by way of profit. That is what it is in business for.

A little before noon, after an hour spent in the twine mill at the McCormick plant of the Harvester Company, I started to leave the building. It is a vast place, with its floor upon floor of whirling machinery, its bales and skeins and ever-lengthening lines of Yucatan sisal, the maguay hemp, shining like yellow gold in the gloom. As I skirted the long rows of carding-machines, where men were at work skeining the bales and colling the skeins into metal barrels for the spinning, the hoarse mill whistle brayed out noon, the power giant in the basement left off his turning, and with a moribund spasm all the maze of machinery came to a standstill. Every man grabbed his hat and coat and fled for daylight. From the corridors where they had vanished, a moment later bounded a girl in work clothes, laughing, hurrying, talking Polish, and behind her another. Then they poured in an ever-increasing, volubly happy, and above all, swift-footed throng. I looked for the sad color of humanity in masses, but it wasn't there. It was much more like the outpouring of children from a schoolroom. One thing seemed certain—that the place for mere man was in the safe lee of some motionless machinery that was bolted to the floor, until this headlong current of working-girl had gone by.

The long, low-ceilinged basement of the twine mill is divided through its middle by a gangway enclosed between two quarter partitions. In these are gateways upon either hand. Those on the left lead into the restaurant, and at each of them sits a checker, in a snowy white apron that envelops her from neck to heel, handing lunch checks to the girls as they pass in. Beside the checker's desk is a long counter, where other white-aproned attendants have set out a fine array of coffee and cakes and pie and pudding and dinners of soup, roast, and vegetables. Each girl takes her own and finds a place at one of the numberless tables. Some bring their lunches from home in paper bags and buy coffee or tea at the counter at a cent or so the cup.

In two minutes the midday meal was under way. There was all the jollity and freedom and good nature that you would find anywhere. The first girl that finished crossed the gangway to the space opposite, raised the cover of the upright piano that stood against a pillar in the center of the room, and started in on the "Merry Widow" waltz. That was the signal for a general pushing back of coffee cups, and in no time a dozen couples were whirling around the floor. More were chatting in the easy chairs about the wall. In the "rest room" adjoining there were girls lounging on sofas, girls reading magazines and funny papers, and half a dozen girls waiting for their turn to take counsel of a uniformed nurse, who at every noon-time, with her little bag of ointments and bandages and simple medicaments, holds "office hours" here for the consideration of minor ills.

This may all seem nonsensical. From the hard-headed mill-owner of a quarter of a century ago it would probably have provoked something stronger than exclamations of surprise. A piano jingling out waltzes in a factory on a week day, a warm meal served in civilized fashion on clean dishes, and a nurse bandaging shapely wrists on which machine oil had set up a rash, would have been a strange sight in the factories of our boyhood. But these are not much—only one or two of the visible signs of a new order, a change of the world's heart. The vital and significant part of it was what underlay it, the spirit of the place. Of course it was a workshop, but in the carriage of these girls there was no dependency, no depression. They were contented in their occupation, if faces are sign-boards, or if bearing is expressive of inward feeling. There was little, if any, trace of the old-time cowed mill-girl air that prevailed, when girls in manufacturing establishments sat around at noon time like feeding animals, perched on a box, or on a lumber pile in the yard.

They were not all beauties. Many were more than pretty, and it didn't require a Hellow to discern that. But all of them had dignity and modesty and good manners. If there was a born rowdy among them, she repressed herself that day.

Watching these spinners of binder twine at their little noonday diversions, I realized the force of one other thing Mr. McCormick had said. It was this: "Wherever women and girls are employed, this work is an absolute necessity. In fact, it was because of the effort to better their conditions of work everywhere that the whole welfare system arose, and the results are greater even than appear on the surface. The

improvement in the morale of all the surroundings, as well as the physical environment, makes the task of women and girls happier, but the benefit by no means ends there. You will find that the moral improvement extends to those employed in every department of the business."

He was right. Here lies one of the fundamentals; for, as we in America recognize perhaps more clearly than any other people in the world, woman is the starting-point of all social improvement. These mill-girls do not stay mill-girls. They marry, and they marry mill-men, if not from their own mill, then from some other. They become the mothers of other girls, and of hard-sinewed, clear-headed men, many of whom in another thirty years will be running our factories, our railroads, and our politics. They are to be home-makers and teachers and models to the next generation of the working class.

These are not matters for mincing. They reach down to the moral foundation of the new race. Who that has ever dwelt in an old-fashioned manufacturing town does not know the estimate placed by the local libertine on the "mill-girls?" There were mills enough where a decent girl could bring herself to work only when hunger left her no other recourse. More insistent than the timekeeper's clock, I find less reducible than the wage scale is the company's demand that every girl who earns her living in any of this corporation's dozen or more scattered plants shall receive from every man in the employ, whether he be high or low, the respect to which womanhood entitles her. There have been some luminous illustrations, fortunately few, of the fact that for a man to fall of obedience to this rule is a much quicker way of relinquishing his job with the Harvester Company than to submit a written resignation. And whether he is a good man in that job or a commonplace one is a secondary consideration. Greed certainly never prompted this.

This, indeed, is the basis of welfare work, and all the rest in the way of improved conditions comes after, and is made triply effective thereby. There are dressing-rooms and private lockers, and lavatory structures apart from the mill buildings and connected by bridges from every floor. In this, as in every place where there are girls, there is a matron. The walls and the machinery in the shops are cleansed of dust every night by pneumatic process, ventilation is perfect, the conditions are inspected at every hour of the day, and the air of the shops kept as clear of dust and ill odors as may be. But the moral atmosphere is cleaner still. When you sift the whole matter down, the most that betterment work can do is to create in workpeople self-respect and a desire to better themselves, to reveal the possibilities, in the coin of happiness and contentment, that abide in higher living.

The twine mill-girls have a relief association conducted entirely by themselves. Every member is assessed a small percentage of her wages. When one of them is ill, flowers and books are sent to her, a comrade is assigned to sit up nights with her, if necessary, or to lend a hand to her comfort in whatever way it may be required. The core girls of the foundry have a similar society, a restaurant to themselves, and incidentally a forewoman in the department instead of a foreman. Thus welfare work gradually reproduces itself.

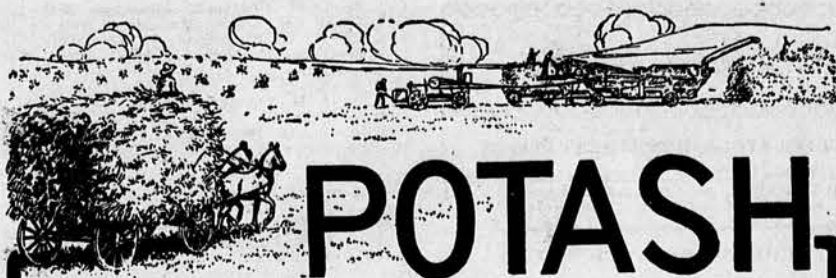
But the system goes further back than the girl in the mill. It aims at something more basic even than her improvement. By the side of the clubhouse you will see a little peak-roofed building. It was formerly a workingman's cottage. There are thousands and thousands like it all through the working districts of Chicago. This cottage was bought and turned into a school—an unusual school, a sort of domestic kindergarten for workingmen's little girls. Now, children can't go into the mills in Illinois until they are fourteen years old. So at nine they are taken into this school and taught to cook and sew; not to cook terrapin, nor to make lace shirt-waists, but to cook the things and sew the things that a workingman's wages, whether he be a father or a husband, will buy. They are taught to buy things and get their money's worth. The place is furnished, not like a decorative school, but like a workingman's home. This course of instruction extends over five years. When a girl is old enough to go to work and make money, she knows how to sew her own clothes or run a home. In the evening this school is open to the mill-girls. When these coordinate systems are established in all the works of the Harvester Company a pretty straight way will have been found for a host of girls from childhood to motherhood, and that's about as good and as human a work as any money power could busy itself with.

How times do change. A load of fat-back lard hogs, weighing over 500 pounds, were on the Kansas City market one day last week and were difficult of sale although they were said to be the finest ever put on sale there. Ten years ago they would have commanded a premium. Now they are at a discount. Three loads of market-top hogs can be raised and sold and three profits made now in the time it takes to bring up such a bunch of fat-backs. And yet there are a few men who keep on feeding for 500 pounds.—Drover's Telegram.

#### His Limit.

Joshua had commanded the sun to stand still, and it stood.

"Now," said he, "I have a good mind to tell my mother-in-law to shut up; but what's the use?"—Houston Post.



# POTASH

## Balanced Fertilizer Means Bumper Wheat

You used to apply bone fertilizer alone—and yet you got big yields. Now, you don't.

You supplied phosphoric acid. But the land's potash—for big head and plump berry—was slowly exhausted. Now, restore it.

Use enough potash to balance your phosphates. Bone meal, or phosphate, 200 pounds, Muriate of Potash, 25 to 30 pounds to the acre, is about right.

Then note results next year! Potash is Profit. Buy the Potash first.

Send for New Farmer's Note Book containing facts about soil, crops, manures and fertilizers. Mailed free.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Monadnock Building, Chicago  
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Atlanta, Ga.—1224 Candler Building

## FOR SALE--WELL BRED SEED WHEAT

By THE TENNEY COMPANY, Growers and Distributors of Well Bred Seed of Standard Farm Crops.

Will offer for sale for seeding this fall a limited quantity of three of the best producing varieties of hard red winter wheat, according to the test of the Kansas Experiment Station—see Bulletin No. 144 and circular No. 11—as follows: MALAKOFF, KHARKOF AND TURKEY RED.

The seed was secured from the Kansas Experiment Station in 1906 and 1907. This wheat is of good quality and will be carefully graded and delivered at the depot here at \$1.75 per bushel in lots of less than 10 bushels and at \$1.60 per bushel in larger lots. No charges for sacks. Three pecks to one bushel of this seed wheat is enough to sow an acre, if planted in a good seed bed. If your wheat is poor in quality, mixed or smutty and not yielding well, it will pay you to change seed. We will venture that on good wheat land the seed wheat which we sell will out-yield the common "scrub" wheat by 10 to 20 bushels to the acre. These varieties are about equally well bred and adapted for growing through the hard winter wheat belts.

The Kharkoff and Turkey Red are perhaps the better drought resisting varieties and may be preferred in Western Kansas and Nebraska. In the Eastern and humid parts of the country as Eastern Kansas, Eastern Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa, the Malakoff may yield as well and produce a better quality of wheat than the Kharkoff or Turkey Red.

We will also have seed wheat stored at Hutchinson. Send order to Concordia and we will ship wheat from nearest point to save freight. May we receive your order? If further information is desired, write us. For reference as to our integrity and standing refer to the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas, and to the First National Bank of this city. Money should accompany order.

Write us for our Farm Seed Catalogue, about December 15.

Address, F. A. TENNEY, Manager, Manhattan, Kans.

## ALFALFA SEED

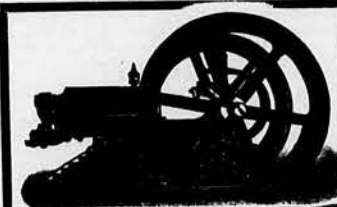
OUR SPECIALTY. We are headquarters for this kind of Forage Plants and furnish vigorous seed in car load or bushel lots. Write us for prices and samples.

McBETH & DALLAS, Garden City, Kans.

## J. G. PEPPARD ALFALFA SEED

1101-17 W. 8th St.,

KANSAS CITY, - - MO. Write for Samples



## WITTE GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINES

All styles and sizes, any fuel. The most modern gas engine factory in America. Every valve vertical and self seating. A special proposition to advertise our engine in new localities.

### FIVE YEAR BOND GUARANTEE.

Easy starting, noiseless and economical. Quick deliveries, complete equipments. Automatic wipe oilers. Write for catalog K, stating size wanted.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO., 527 W. 5th St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

## The Kansas City Star's Campaign Offer

From Date to 30th November, 1908

We will, upon receipt of \$1.75, mail The Kansas City Star, Morning, Evening and Sunday, from date received to 30th November, 1908, and The Kansas Farmer for one year.

## ACCEPT THIS REMARKABLE OFFER TODAY

The Star reported the Republican and the Democratic Conventions on a scale never before equalled by any paper.

If you want facts about all parties accept this offer and read The Star as it is independent in politics and fearless in expression.

Send along your money today together with your name and address written plainly.

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THE KANSAS FARMER, -:- Topeka, Kansas



## Field Notes

## LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

L. K. Lewis, Kansas and Oklahoma  
A. L. Hutchings, Kansas and Nebraska  
Geo. E. Cole, Missouri and Iowa

## PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

## Shorthorns.

Sept. 10—H. K. Frantz, University Place, Neb., at State Fair Grounds.  
Sept. 23—B. Whistler & Son, Litchfield, Neb.  
Sept. 23—H. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.  
Sept. 30—H. H. Hase, Surprise, Neb.  
Oct. 5—A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.  
Nov. 11—A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., and Thos. Andrew & Son, Cambridge, Neb., at Cambridge.  
Nov. 25—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.  
Feb. 17—J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kans.  
Feb. 17—J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.

## Herefords.

Sept. 15—J. F. Gulick, Jasper, Mo.  
Sept. 22—Jesse Engle, Sheridan, Mo.  
Sept. 23—Mrs. S. W. Hudson, Sibley, Mo.  
Oct. 15—R. N. Lewis estate, Bladen, Neb.  
Oct. 21—Minnier Bros., Craig, Neb.  
Oct. 27—Chas. Richie, W. B. Stine, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.  
Oct. 30—J. E. Wert Clark, Mo.  
Mar. 3, 4—Dispersion sale of Cornish & Patten Herefords at Osborn, Mo., to settle Patten's estate.

## Red Polls.

Oct. 7—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.

## Aberdeen-Angus.

Nov. 5—Dispersion of Anderson & Findlay herd at Iola, Kans., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

## Jerseys.

Oct. 12—J. B. Givens, Watonga, Okla., at Oklahoma City.  
Oct. 20—Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

## Poland-Chinas.

Sept. 3—T. P. Crabb, Moberly, Mo.  
Sept. 7—Ross Bros., Ottumwa, Mo.  
Sept. 8—A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.  
Sept. 9—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.  
Sept. 10—Leslie McCormick, Laddonia, Mo., and M. D. Porter, Vandalia, Mo., at Vandalia, Mo.  
Sept. 11—J. F. Thomas, Maple City, Kans.  
Sept. 12—Ed McDaniel, Parsons, Kans.  
Sept. 22—B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo.  
Sept. 23—Knorr Bros., Pleasant Hill, Mo.  
Sept. 23—B. Whistler & Son, Litchfield, Neb.  
Sept. 26—J. A. Jenkins, Conway Springs, Kans.  
Sept. 26—F. L. Clay, Broken Arrow, Okla.  
Sept. 28—W. L. Wright, Jr., Rosendale, Mo.  
Sept. 29—H. H. Hase, Surprise, Neb.  
Sept. 30—H. H. Hase, Surprise, Neb.  
Sept. 30—H. H. Hase, Surprise, Okla.  
Sept. 30—W. E. Ramer & Sons, Shelbyville, Ind.

Oct. 1—W. J. Wright, Jr., Rosendale, Mo.  
Oct. 1—W. W. Wheeler, Hiram, Iowa.  
Oct. 2—J. M. Devlin, Cameron, Mo.  
Oct. 3—Lee Stanford, Lyons, Kans.  
Oct. 3—Andrews Stock Farm, Kearney, Mo.  
Oct. 4—C. L. Longman, Florence, Neb.  
Oct. 5—L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kans.  
Oct. 5—E. A. Vanscoy, Mont Ida, Kans.  
Oct. 5—A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.  
Oct. 6—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kans.  
Oct. 6—J. M. Baier, Elmo, Kans.  
Oct. 7—F. E. Muller, Hamilton, Mo.  
Oct. 9—Delos S. Hazen, Hollis, Kans.  
Oct. 9—Barkley Bros., Louisburg, Kans.  
Oct. 9—Eli Zimmerman, Fairview, Kans.  
Oct. 10—Croford & Drummond, Norton, Kans.  
Oct. 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Harrisonville, Mo.

Oct. 10—N. R. Riggs, Lawson, Mo.  
Oct. 10—C. D. Swain, Robinson, Kans.  
Oct. 10—A. & P. Schmidt, Alma, Kans.  
Oct. 12—Fred Collet, Lincolnville, Kans.  
Oct. 12—Fred Wille, Columbus, Neb.  
Oct. 12—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.  
Oct. 12—D. A. Moats, Polo, Mo.  
Oct. 12—Andrew Johns, Rosendale, Mo.  
Oct. 13—H. H. Crawford, Res, Mo.  
Oct. 13—C. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.  
Oct. 14—W. V. Hope & Son, Stella, Neb.  
Oct. 14—O. N. Remington, Tekama, Neb.  
Oct. 14—G. W. Allen, Tenganoxie, Kans.  
Oct. 15—Frank Davis & Son, Holbrook, Neb.  
Oct. 15—Robert Greer, Ramona, Kans.  
Oct. 15—W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kans.  
Oct. 15—W. O. Golde, Scribner, Neb.  
Oct. 15—M. W. Adamson, Lincoln, Kans.  
Oct. 15—Thos. Collins, Lincoln, Kans.  
Oct. 15—G. E. Hayden & Son, Newkirk, Okla.  
Oct. 15—Myers & Son, Clifton Hill, Mo.  
Oct. 16—E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla.  
Oct. 16—G. M. Hull, Burchard, Neb.  
Oct. 17—Scott & Singer, Hiawatha, Kans.  
Oct. 17—Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kans.  
Oct. 17—J. F. Burnham, Fayette, Mo.  
Oct. 19—Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.  
Oct. 19—W. H. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kans.  
Oct. 19—Herman Groninger, Bendena, Kans.  
Oct. 19—W. E. Adams, Elk Falls, Kans.  
Oct. 20—L. F. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans.  
Oct. 20—A. R. Enos, Lost Springs, Kans.  
Oct. 20—Jno. McKelvie, Dawn, Mo.  
Oct. 20—J. L. Darst, Huron, Kans.  
Oct. 20—Bolan & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.  
Oct. 20—Davidson & Chrysler, DeWitt, Neb.  
Oct. 21—Valter Hilweln, Fairview, Kans.  
Oct. 21—John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 21—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.  
Oct. 21—Jno. Blaine, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 21—E. H. Hale, Cameron, Mo.  
Oct. 22—O. A. Sunderman, Madison, Neb.  
Oct. 22—W. H. Bullen & Son, Belleville, Kan.  
Oct. 22—J. A. Harnes, Hamilton, Mo.  
Oct. 22—J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.  
Oct. 22—C. H. Hays, R. 2, Vermillion, Kans.  
Oct. 23—F. D. Faley, Abilene, Kans.  
Oct. 23—A. P. Young, Lexington, Mo.  
Oct. 23—Carl Jensen & Son, Guide Rock, Neb., at Belleville, Kans.  
Oct. 23—S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, Mo.  
Oct. 23—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.  
Oct. 24—Stedens' Stock Farm, Marshall, Mo.  
Oct. 24—T. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.  
Oct. 24—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.  
Oct. 24—Reischick, Wittrock & Wyatt, Falls City, Neb.  
Oct. 24—B. T. Wray & Sons, Hopkins, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.

Oct. 26—D. S. Weir, Clay Center, Kans.  
Oct. 26—W. B. Stine, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.  
Oct. 27—Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.  
Oct. 27—W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans.  
Oct. 27—Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.  
Oct. 27—W. B. Sleen, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.  
Oct. 28—Thos. F. Miller and E. J. Hayes, York, Neb.  
Oct. 28—Carroll Bros., Phillips, Neb.  
Oct. 28—A. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.  
Oct. 28—C. C. Picher, Glance, Kans.

Oct. 29—Thos. Shattuck, Hastings, Neb.  
Oct. 29—W. H. Lake, Hampton, Neb.  
Oct. 29—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.  
Oct. 29—Thos. F. Miller & E. J. Hays, York, Neb.

Oct. 29—Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kans.  
Oct. 30—J. H. Lovell, Hastings, Neb.  
Oct. 30—Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.  
Oct. 31—F. D. Page, Orrick, Mo.  
Nov. 4—Henry Metzinger & B. F. Porter, Caldwell, Kans.

Nov. 5—John Book, Talmage, Kans.  
Nov. 6—W. J. Hather, Ord, Neb.  
Nov. 6—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.  
Nov. 6—J. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kans.  
Nov. 6—J. E. Summers, Clifton Hill, Mo.  
Nov. 6—Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans.  
Nov. 7—W. B. Hayden, Campbell, Neb.  
Nov. 7—Shipley Bros., Grant City, Mo.  
Nov. 7—D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.  
Nov. 7—Herbert Griffith, Clay Center, Kans.

Nov. 10—Anton Roessler, Wilcox, Neb.  
Nov. 10—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans.  
Nov. 10—Ayth L. Perrin, Buckner, Mo.  
Nov. 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.  
Nov. 11—Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.  
Nov. 11—J. W. & H. F. Pelphrey & Sons and Jewell Bros., at Humboldt, Kans.

Feb. 11—O. N. Remington, Tekama, Neb.  
Feb. 12—L. N. Goudy, Hastings, Neb.  
Feb. 12—Schneider & Moyer, Nortonville, Kan.  
Nov. 12—H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans.  
Nov. 12—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.  
Nov. 13—Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kan.  
Nov. 12—J. W. Pelphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kans.

Nov. 13—Francisco Bros., Hastings, Neb.  
Feb. 13—Thos. F. Walker, Alexander, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.  
Nov. 14—J. E. Bundy & S. N. Hodgson, Parkersburg, Kans.

Nov. 14—Geo. B. Rankin, Marion, Kans.  
Nov. 16—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.  
Nov. 17—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.  
Nov. 17—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.  
Nov. 18—Geo. F. Beezely, Girard, Kans.  
Nov. 18—Layhe & Purcell, Marshall, Mo.  
Nov. 20—Sensinifter Bros., Brookfield, Mo.  
Nov. 21—Edw. Goodspeed, Independence, Mo.

Nov. 23—J. Roy, Peck, Kans.  
Nov. 23—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.  
Nov. 25—F. F. Oerly, Oregon, Mo.  
Nov. 25—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kans.  
Nov. 27—J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.  
Nov. 28—J. D. Williford, Zeapdale, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.

Nov. 28—C. T. Coates, Cleveland, Okla.  
Dec. 5—G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans.  
Dec. 7—H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kans.  
Dec. 15—Frank Huddleston, Ada, Okla.  
Jan. 19—A. W. Shriver, Cleveland, Kans.  
Jan. 19—T. A. McCandless, Bigelow, Kans.  
Jan. 21—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.

Jan. 26—Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.  
Jan. 27—Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.  
Jan. 28—W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans.  
Feb. 3—F. C. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kans.  
Feb. 4—W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kans.  
Feb. 4—H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans.  
Feb. 9—Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans.  
Feb. 9—Henry Metzinger and B. F. Porter, Caldwell, Kans.

Feb. 10—W. W. Wheeler, Harlan, Iowa.  
Feb. 10—Albert Smith & Son, Superior, Neb.  
Feb. 10—Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.  
Feb. 11—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.  
Feb. 12—Geo. Wedd & Son & C. S. Nevius, at Spring Hill, Kans.

Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kans.  
Feb. 13—Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.  
Feb. 17—John Rook, Talmage, Kans.  
Feb. 18—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.  
Feb. 18—J. E. Power, Talmage, Kans.  
Feb. 19—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.  
Feb. 19—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.  
Feb. 22—W. C. Topf, Esbon, Kans.

Feb. 24—Logan & Gregory, Grant City, Mo.  
Feb. 25—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.  
Feb. 25—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kans.  
Feb. 26—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.

## Duroc-Jerseys.

Sept. 2—F. L. Bowman, Kingston, Mo.  
Sept. 4—Coppins and Warley, Potwin, Kans.  
Sept. 8—A. F. Russell, Savannah, Mo.  
Sept. 10—B. W. Hale, Laddonia, Mo.  
Sept. 10 and 11—D. A. Beamer, Lamar, Mo.  
Sept. 11—C. A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo.  
Sept. 24—J. W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kans.  
Sept. 29—J. L. Williams, Bellair, Kans.  
Sept. 29—Geo. A. Nordyke, Allen, Neb.  
Sept. 29—W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

Sept. 29—S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.  
Sept. 30—John Showalter, Cook, Neb.  
Oct. 1—Ditmars Bros., Turney, Mo.  
Oct. 1—C. W. Buck and W. F. Waldo, DeWitt, Neb.

Oct. 3—Arch Brown & Sons, Waterloo, Neb.  
Oct. 6—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Neb.  
Oct. 7—B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.  
Oct. 7—W. H. Dittenderfer, Lost Springs, Kans.

Oct. 7—W. J. Tucker, Elk City, Kans.  
Oct. 8—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Oct. 8—F. J. Miller, Wakefield, Neb.  
Oct. 10—F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.  
Oct. 14—S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.  
Oct. 15—W. G. Unitt, Seward, Neb.

Oct. 16—Lynch & Addy, at Independence, Mo.  
Oct. 16—Forest Ray, Sheridan, Mo.  
Oct. 17—J. Constant, Grant City, Mo.  
Oct. 19—J. E. Ellsworth, Formosa, Kans.  
Oct. 20—Sweany Bros., Kidder, Neb.  
Oct. 20—G. Van Patten, Suttan, Neb.  
Oct. 20—E. F. Larne, Lyons, Neb.

Oct. 21—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.  
Oct. 21—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.  
Oct. 21—T. S. Larowe, Miltonvale, Kans.  
Oct. 21—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kans.  
Oct. 22—Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Mo.  
Oct. 22—H. G. Warren, Inland, Neb.  
Oct. 23—Hopkins Bros. & Stanstead, Holdrege, Neb.

Oct. 23—J. C. Monk, Ridgway, Mo.  
Oct. 24—O. G. Smith & Son, Kearney, Neb., and Ross R. Steele, Wood River, Neb., at Wood River.  
Oct. 26—Watts & Dunlap, Martin City, Mo., at Independence, Mo.

Oct. 27—E. S. Watson, Torney, Mo.  
Oct. 27—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.  
Oct. 27—O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kans.  
Oct. 27—S. A. Hands, Thayer, Kans.  
Oct. 28—Geo. Davis & Son, Mulford, Neb.  
Oct. 28—Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.

Oct. 28—H. Wheeler & Sons, and W. H. Miller, Cameron, Mo.  
Oct. 29—Chas. Leibhart, Marquette, Neb.  
Oct. 29—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.  
Oct. 29—Geo. M. Hammond & K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.

Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.  
Oct. 30—Burton Hahn, Norton, Kans.  
Oct. 30—J. E. Rowe, Stockham, Neb.  
Oct. 31—E. C. Gwinner, Holdrege, Neb.  
Nov. 3—E. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.  
Nov. 3—E. E. Joines, Burr Oak, Kans.

Nov. 4—F. G. McDowell, Goff, Kans., at Corning, Kans.  
Nov. 4—B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.  
Nov. 4—H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.  
Nov. 5—J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.

Nov. 6—E. F. Roberts and Harter, Hebron, Neb.  
Nov. 6—Coppins & Worley, Potwin, Kans.  
Nov. 6—A. E. Murphy, Savannah, Mo.  
Nov. 19—W. L. Addy & Son, Fairwell, Mo.

Nov. 11—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.  
Nov. 11—J. W. Beauchamp, Bethany, Mo.  
Nov. 12—T. D. Woodall, Fall River, Kans.  
Nov. 17—L. D. Padgett & Segrist, Beloit, Kans.

Nov. 20—A. S. Alkin, Parsons, Kans.  
Nov. 21—Lant Bros., Parsons, Kans.  
Nov. 23—J. Harvey & Son, Marysville, Kans.  
Jan. 19—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.  
Jan. 25—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.  
Jan. 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans.  
Jan. 27—J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kans., at Havensville, Kans.

Jan. 28—Samuelson Bros., Manhattan, Kans.  
Feb. 1—W. T. Fitch, Minneapolis, Kans.  
Feb. 2—Pearl H. Pagett, Beloit, Kans.  
Feb. 3—John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans.

Feb. 4—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.  
Feb. 5—Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.  
Feb. 6—G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.

Feb. 8—B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.  
Feb. 9—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.  
Feb. 9—H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.  
Feb. 10—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kans.  
Feb. 11—Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.  
Feb. 11—J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.

Feb. 12—L. E. Kretzmeier, Clay Center, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.  
Feb. 13—Frank C. Gargis, Downs, Kans.  
Feb. 15—J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans.  
Feb. 16—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.  
Feb. 17—R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kans.  
Feb. 18—John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.

Feb. 18—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.  
Feb. 19—H. B. Miner and A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.  
Feb. 23—A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kans.

Feb. 23—Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.  
Feb. 23—Jas. M. Williams, Home, Kans.

## The Lincoln Top Sale Circuit.

Oct. 5—A. Wilson, Bethany, Neb.  
Oct. 6—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Neb.  
Oct. 7—W. M. Putnam, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Oct. 8—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Oct. 9—Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.  
Oct. 10—F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.

## Central Kansas Sale Circuit.

Oct. 6—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans.  
Oct. 7—J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.  
Oct. 8—H. R. Ginrich, Wellsville, Kans.  
Nov. 9—C. R. Green, Spring Hills, Kans.

## Southeastern Kansas Sale Circuit.

Nov. 11—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.  
Nov. 12—Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans.  
Nov. 13—J. J. Baker, Elk City, at Thayer, Kans.  
Nov. 14—O. W. Simmerly, Parsons, Kans.

## Berkshires.

Aug. 21—C. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kans.  
Aug. 22—Missouri Berkshire Association, at Jefferson City, Mo.  
Sept. 18—T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, Kans.  
Oct. 15—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.  
Oct. 17—A. C. Dugan, at Blackwell, Okla.  
Oct. 27—C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo.

## O. I. C.

Sept. 24—Combination sale, St. Joseph, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Sept. 30—Combination sale, Cameron, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.

Oct. 1—Combination sale, Independence, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Oct. 6—Wm. Bartlett, Pierce, Neb.  
Oct. 8—Combination sale, Sedalia, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.

Oct. 10—D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.  
Oct. 13—J. E. Simpson, Sheridan, Mo.  
Oct. 15—Combination sale, Independence, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.

Oct. 22—Combination sale, Hastings, Neb., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Oct. 27—Combination sale, Holdrege, Neb., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.

Oct. 30—Combination sale, Concordia, Kans., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.  
Nov. 4—Combination sale, Sioux City, Iowa, I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.

Nov. 4—D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.  
Nov. 18—A. T. Garth, Larned, Kans.  
Dec. 10—S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.  
Jan. 15—E. Forward & Son, Bayneville, Kans.  
Feb. 19—Isaac Briggs, Minneapolis, Kans.

## Horses.

Feb. 16—J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.  
Nov. 23, 24, 25—Draft breeds registered horses at Springfield, Ill., W. C. McGavock & Co., Mgrs.

## Combination Sales.

Oct. 1 and 2—Woodson County Breeders' Association, G. A. Loude, secretary, at Yates Center, Kans.  
Oct. 15—American Aberdeen-Angus Association breeders' sale, at American Royal, Kansas City, Chas. Gray, Live Stock Record Bldg., Chicago, sales manager.

Dec. 1—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association combination sale at the International Exposition, Chas. Gray, Live Stock Record Building, Chicago, sales manager.

Feb. 16, 17, 18—J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Towanda, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.

## Among the Breeders.

M. M. Johnson of Clay Center, Nebraska, whose name is never mentioned that it does not call up the image of the Old Trusty Incubator, has proved himself a magnificent advertiser. His latest effort along this line consists of a series of pictures showing Clay Center, Neb., and vicinity together with his own portrait and that of the Old Trusty Incubator all printed on a neat folder suitable for mailing to his customers or other interested parties. Drop him a line and ask for one of these picture books because THE KANSAS FARMER said it was a good one.

Things seem to be in fine shape at the Fairview Stock Farm where the finest of Duroc-Jersey swine, Red Polled cattle, and White Wyandotte chickens may be seen at any time. J. E. Davis and Son, who own this old and well established breeding farm, are feeling good over the fact that their second crop of alfalfa has been put away in good shape; their pastures are fine; the prospects for a corn crop are good and their live stock in the best of condition. We have never heard but one criticism of the Davis breeding operations and this was that they ought to substitute Rhode Island

## Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

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

## ONSTAD'S "ONE APPLICATION CURE" LUMPY-JAW CAPSULES

GUARANTEED 100% WRITE FOR PARTICULARS THE ONSTAD CHEMICAL CO. 104 Key Street Indianapolis, Ind.

Kills Prairie Dogs, and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1,000 tablets prepaid for \$1.25. Warranted. Ratoid Tablets 25 cents. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet free. F. D. Chemical Co., Fort Dodge, Ia.

Supt. Malcomb H. Gardner of the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry expresses the hope that the American Holstein-Friesian Association will be able to cooperate with the other associations of breeders of dairy cattle in the support of a National Dairy Registry of Merit, conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. He also hopes that the Holstein Association will immediately offer prizes for the semi-official yearly test which has already been approved, and that yearly records of all Holstein cows which meet the requirements be published in the National Dairy Register of Merit as well as in the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register.

The Brown County breeders held their annual meeting recently at Hiawatha and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, G. Y. Johnson, Willis; vice-president, E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha; secretary-treasurer, Everett Hayes, Hiawatha. The newly elected president of this association is one of the oldest and best-known breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Kansas and he was the pioneer of Brown County. Mr. Johnson came to Brown County in 1869 and brought from Illinois his herd of Shorthorn cattle. He bought 4,000 acres of land in that county, which is one of the richest in the world, and says his Shorthorns paid the bill. He never kept a very big herd, but it was always choice. Mr. Ludwig is equally well known both for the length of his breeding operations and the quality of his cattle. There has been no more active man in Shorthorn circles in recent years than the newly elected secretary, Everett Hayes. He is not only an efficient member of the Brown County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, but he has always been an efficient worker for the advancement of Shorthorn interests. This is one of the strongest organizations in the State.

T. A. Goethe owns the Walnut Creek Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine at Leonardville, Kans. This herd is headed by Attractive Chief 60197, who is a very large, well-proportioned hog with good color and coat. He has extra good feet and fancy head and ears. He has proved himself an extra good sire. His breeding is of the best, as he is one of the best sons of Red Raven and his dam was Faust's Pride 122240 by Kant Be Beat. Another good boar is Big Crimson, who belongs in the thousand-pound class and who has extra good back, feet, and pasterns. It would be hard to find a clearer set of legs under any hog. His sire was the 5500 Crimson Chief. Mr. Goethe now has over 100 March and April pigs on the place that were sired by these two boars and whose dams were by Captain Paul, Long Model, Ripley, Big Chief's Son, Attractive Chief, and others. He also has a good litter by Lincoln Top, the champion of the Nebraska State Fair last fall. Then there are two litters by Gold Finch, the 10-year-old champion. One litter is by King of Colonels 2d, who has made such a great record in Grant Chapin's herd. Another litter is by D. C.'s Colonel, by King of Colonels. Another one is by Crimson Chief, and another that looks good is out of a Nebraska Wonder sow. This makes a total of about 150 spring pigs that are running on alfalfa pasture and making good every minute.

C. O. Anderson, Route 3, Manhattan, Kans., says that his spring pigs are "just doing fine." He thinks nothing can beat a Duroc-Jersey hog. Last Monday he shipped a March 29 pig that weighed 129 pounds, though he has frequently made them average a pound a day up to four months. He now has some splendid prospects that were sired by Gold Finch 7549, who won first in class at the Chicago International and first and champion the same year at St. Louis. The sons and grandsons of this famous boar have been prize-winners wherever shown and the grandsons and granddaughters have maintained his reputation. Mr. Anderson has four extra fine sow pigs and four boars that were sired by Gold Finch and out of daughters of Lincoln Top 8827, winner of first and second prizes at Nebraska State Fair last fall and now considered the best living Nebraska



ka Duroc-Jersey boar. While Mr. Anderson has highly bred hogs he asks very reasonable prices for them. For instance there are a few good boars by King I Am 61817, whose sire was a grandson of Kant Be Beat, and whose dam was a granddaughter of Orion, that he will quote at farmers prices. His get shows plenty of size and quality. The sows in his herd are daughters and granddaughters of the prize-winners of the breed, among which are Lincoln Top, Lincoln Wonder, Top Notcher Chief, Tip Top Notcher, Kansas Wonder, and Kant Be Beat, and pigs descended from these boars are now offered for sale under guarantee. If you want a good hog ask Anderson.

#### R. W. Maguire's Holsteins.

On another page in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER we are starting the advertisement of R. W. Maguire's sale of Holstein-Friesians at St. Louis, Mo. This advertisement should have started in last week's issue, but was omitted through an oversight. On page 863 of last week's issue is an interesting article, telling something about what Mr. Maguire's herd contains. Look up his advertisement in this paper and read what was said about his herd last week.

#### The Kansas State Fair.

We hardly supposed that it was possible for Secretary A. L. Sponsler, of the Kansas State Fair, to do anything that would increase his popularity. He has done it, however. He is now out with an announcement that Tuesday, September 15, will be children's free day, when all Kansas children under 15 years of age will be admitted to the State Fair grounds at Hutchinson free of charge. The State Fair has been noted for its large attendance for a number of years past, but this will result in a notable increase, we feel sure. At any rate we hope that Secretary Sponsler will be surrounded by a million happy Kansas kids on children's free day.

#### J. W. and H. F. Pelphrey & Sons and Jewell Bros. Sell Polands Nov. 11.

Pelphrey Bros & Sons, and Jewell Bros., of Humboldt, Kans., have claimed November 11 as the date of their fall sale. This will be one of the best offerings of the season and will comprise the tops of these three well known herds of Poland-Chinas.

Some of the best and most popular blood lines will be represented, and the animals presented will be of the most useful kind; strong in size and finish, with plenty of constitution and vigor. This will be the place to buy foundation stock or new blood for herds all ready established. Watch for future advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER, and a full description of this offering.

#### Fairview Poland-Chinas.

A. K. Sell, proprietor of Fairview stock farm, located at Fredonia, Kans., is offering, through his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER, some special bargains in choice Poland-China gilts, sold bred or open. He also has the largest and best crop of spring pigs that he has ever raised. These spring pigs are now ready to ship and he is prepared to make very attractive prices on them. This young stock is richly bred and well developed, and they are the kind that will make purchasers money.

Mr. Sell has claimed September 24 as the date of his fall sale, and his offering, which will consist of fall yearling gilts, proven sows and a few choice males will be one of the best ever offered in that part of the State. Watch for display and descriptive advertising which will soon appear in THE KANSAS FARMER and write Mr. Sell for a catalogue.

#### High-Class Horses and Jacks for Sale.

Mr. F. W. Poos, proprietor of the Atchison County jack farm, of Potter, Kans., is now offering nine high-class jacks for sale at private treaty.

These jacks are of his own breeding and raising, all black and strictly good in every particular. Mr. Poos has been in the breeding business for the past twenty years and in that time has by honest and fair dealing built up an excellent business in this, one of the most important endeavors in the livestock world.

He is also offering three or four Percheron stallions from 2 to 4 years old of excellent quality, that he is pricing so that any one who is interested in this class of live stock can afford to purchase.

Mr. Poos breeds his own stuff, and since this is true, he makes prices that are exceedingly reasonable, and guarantees every animal he sells to be just as he represents them. If you are in the market for anything in his line write him for information and terms mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### Sheldon's Big-Boned Polands.

We call the special attention of prospective buyers to the advertisement of H. O. Sheldon, proprietor of the Wayside herd of big boned Poland-Chinas, Route 8, Wichita, Kans. Mr. Sheldon breeds the kind that have size, bone, and finish, coupled with easy-feeding, early-maturing qualities.

The young stuff that he is offering for sale are nearly all by Columbia Chief, one of the best breeding sons of the great Chief Tecumseh 2d. Columbia Chief has made a record as a sire of pigs strong in the essential qualities of size and finish and possessing great constitution and vigor. His get are noted for fancy head and ears, strong, thick-fleshed backs, good loins, heavy hams, excellent bone and feet, and strong productive qualities. This young stuff is out of large prolific dams and well developed on bone- and muscle-producing feed, with plenty of free range and alfalfa pasture.

Mr. Sheldon has 125 spring pigs, and about 60 fall and winter pigs, including some very promising young males from which to select.

Wayside Farm is only a short distance from Wichita, and by calling Mr. Sheldon up on the Goddard line, you

pective buyers will be called for and returned to the depot.

Write Mr. Sheldon or call and inspect the herd, for he can supply your wants and his prices are reasonable. He will not hold a fall sale but will sell his best stock at private treaty.

#### Hughes' and Jones' Holsteins and Jerseys.

Hughes and Jones, breeders of Holstein and Jersey cattle of Topeka, Kans., are starting their annual card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. These breeders invite the attention of prospective buyers to the choice line of young stock, of both breeds, that they have on hands. Some of the choicest milking strains are represented through the herd matrons.

The Holsteins are headed by Lilac Pietertje Sir De Kol, he by Shady Brook Gerben Sir DeKol. These are heavy-milking families and this bull is the sire of a splendid lot of calves of great promise.

Uncle Peter's Champion, by Uncle Peter's Gold Mine, heads the Jersey herd, and his work as a sire has been very satisfactory.

Hughes and Jones are offering some good bull calves of both breeds, and they might be induced to part with a few heifers. Their prices are right and buyers are guaranteed satisfaction. Please write them for description and prices and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### Freelove's Tamworths.

We invite the attention of prospective buyers to the advertisement of G. W. Freelove, of Carbondale, Kans., that starts with this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

He is offering for sale, at reasonable prices, some extra good boars and gilts, in two families so that he can furnish pairs or trios not related.

Mr. Freelove probably has one of the largest and best herds of this valuable breed of swine in the State. This herd consists of good individuals of the choicest breeding.

His herd is headed by Simpson's Select, an outstanding individual, and an excellent sire. The present crop of spring pigs are by Simpson's Select, and they are good ones with plenty of bone and stretch, fancy heads, and ears, and good, broad backs. These nearly all came early and are thrifty, vigorous, well developed lot. In addition to these Mr. Freelove has some fine fall males and gilts that he is pricing worth the money. His young stock is all out of big, smooth, prolific dams, and are just the kind to make purchasers money.

Look up Mr. Freelove's advertisement on another page and write him or visit his herd. He lives in Carbondale, which is on the main line of the Santa Fe, fifteen miles southwest of Topeka.

Mr. Freelove has established a reputation for a square deal and good hogs and will treat you right.

#### Did You Know

That since January 1, 1908, a pure-bred Hereford steer was awarded grand championship over all breeds at the Denver, Colo., Fat Stock Show in January, and sold at 21 cents per pound:

That a carload of grade two-year-old Hereford feeders was awarded grand championship over all breeds at the Denver Fat Stock Show in January:

That Hereford steers were awarded first, second, third, and fourth prizes in the carcass classes, over all breeds, at the Denver Fat Stock Show in January, and dressed out, respectively 70.4 per cent, 69.1 per cent, 68.78 per cent, and 68.6 per cent:

That a Hereford steer was awarded grand championship over all breeds at the Fort Worth, Texas, Live-Stock Show in March:

That a carload of three-year-old grade Hereford steers were awarded grand championship over all breeds of fat cattle at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show in March:

That a carload of grade Hereford steers (feeders) were awarded grand championship over all breeds at the Fort Worth Fat Stock Show in March:

That a carload of grade yearling Herefords topped the Chicago market in June at \$8.40 per hundred?

All this happened to Herefords.

#### J. J. Mason's Shorthorns.

J. J. Mason, of Overbrook, Kans., the well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle, invites the attention of prospective buyers, through his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER, to the choice line of young stock that he is offering for sale. Mr. Mason's Shorthorns are noted for their size, finish, and fleshing qualities. His foundation stock is composed of choice individuals from some of the best American and Scotch families. A great many of the females are strong in the blood of the 2,800-pound bull, Imported Conqueror 149048, and carry the scale and fleshing qualities of this great sire to a marked degree.

The herd is headed by the Scotch show bull Victoria's Clipper 252123, an animal of substance and quality and a strong breeding sire.

The class of young stock that is being offered is of the very best quality and will be priced worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. We know of no better place to buy good cattle at right prices than of J. J. Mason, of Overbrook, Kans. His farm is near town and he writes the inspection and correspondence of prospective buyers.

Write him and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### Science and Farming.

One of the many important facts in modern farm science most worth the attention of farmers who think, is the new system of feeding live stock. Present ideas which have grown from and out of old-time methods within comparatively recent years, put the whole feeding question on a truly scientific basis. The proportion and composition of feeds is fully explained by agricultural science and wise breeders and feeders pay sufficient attention



## A Child Can Tell Good Paint

if instructions for using our white lead tester are followed. The whole experiment is very simple and yet it is an absolute guard against throwing away money on worthless paint which looks like the real thing when put on the house, but which will not wear. Painting is a great and constant expense only when the paint material is bought blindly or used without intelligence.

### Send for our Test Equipment No. 23

which includes blow-pipe for testing, instructions for using it, and book on paint and painting. Worth dollars to every paint user; costs nothing but a postal card. Address:

#### FULL WEIGHT KEGS

The Dutch Boy Painter on a keg guarantees not only purity but full weight of White Lead. Our packages are not weighed with the contents; each keg contains the amount of White Lead designated on the outside.

### NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)



## Dispersion Sale of the Alfalfa Stock Farm. 30 Head Shorthorns 100 " Poland-Chinas

I have sold the farm and will give possession September 1. Sale August 26, 1908. Lord Butterfly 285264 at the head of the herd, a pure Scotch Barmpton Lady, the cow that topped Mrs. E. H. Rutledge's sale last spring. Ten cows with calves at side and safe in calf; and 7 bulls. Send for catalog. Big-boned Poland-China hogs of the best that can be had. Mischief Maker at the head of the herd. Send for catalog.

W. E. HUNTER & SON, Lyon, Kans.

## HOLSTEINS—Sir Hengerveld Sadie Julip

I have a young bull calf sired by Pontiao Sadie Julip, whose two nearest A. R. O. tested dams averaged over 94 lbs. milk in one day and 80 lbs. butter in seven days; and his three nearest A. R. O. tested dams averaged over 96 lbs. milk in one day and 28.28 lbs. butter in seven days. Dam of calf is Hengerveld DeKol Colanthus, a granddaughter of the great Hengerveld DeKol, who has 83 Advanced Register Officially tested daughters. The calf is bred in the purple and the price is very low. Address:

R. W. MAGUIRE, Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

## HOG CHOLERA VACCINE

Successfully used upon 700,000 head of swine.

SORBY VACCINE CO.,

163 Randolph Street

CHICAGO

to the subject to reap great benefits from it.

Facts upon which the entire structure of the cattle-feeding business rests are so well attested that there is no gainsaying them, and first and foremost in actual importance is the tonic idea.

It teaches one commonsense principle—no animal under the continued strain of heavy feeding can make satisfactory growth or production without the digestive apparatus is strengthened to meet such strain.

To attempt to bring a fine bunch of thrifty steers up to the proper selling weight, or to get a large average production of milk from a herd of cows, leaving nature to settle alone the constant over-drafts made on animal digestion by big, daily rations of rich foods, is simply to upset the very end in view.

If fattening cattle and cows, in milk were always at liberty to select what instinct tells them is best or necessary there would of course be no need of the tonic. But here is where the difficulty arises. Cattle can not choose or select for themselves, but must eat what the feeder furnishes, and besides endure a stuffing process for weeks and months. Is it any wonder that an overtaxed and unassisted organism breaks under the strain?

Give your cattle a tonic—something to strengthen digestion—and growth will be continuous because then there can be no interruption caused by in-

digestion, loss of appetite, or complications of a more serious nature.

Another great advantage in the tonic idea is its economy. Cattle receiving it, because of greater appetite, eat more rough fodder and thus reduce feed bills.

Besides, it is a well-attested fact that there is great saving of nutriment where the tonic is given, which would otherwise enrich the manure heap.

Without going further, than, into details, this one fact stands out above everything else in the new farm science—a "food tonic" is a necessity.

Eminent medical writers, such as Professors Winslow, Quilman and Finley Dun, tell us certain elements are always beneficial—bitter tonics, which aid and strengthen digestion, iron, well known as a blood builder, and nitrates, which act as cleansing agents to remove poisonous matter from the animal system. These are the ingredients found in the tonic and healthy growth, production and condition are sure follow in cattle, horses, sheep, or swine when these elements are given.

If anybody would like to improve upon conditions under which it sometimes rains too much and sometimes not enough, he should write to the Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co., 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill., asking for literature concerning a proposition in Hamilton County, Montana. This proposition is especially attractive to persons who are looking for a sure thing in fruit-growing.



## Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### SOMETIME.

Sometime, when life's mysteries all are learned,  
And suns and stars for me are set,  
The things that I so blindly spurned,  
O'er which I grieved with lashes wet,

Will flash before me in darkest night  
As stars more brightly shine 'mid  
tints of blue;  
Then shall I see the plans of God  
were right—  
That what I deemed reproof was  
love most true;

And shall see how, though my heart  
may sigh,  
God's plans the better are for you and  
me—  
How, when I called, He heeded not my  
cry,  
Because His wisdom to the end did  
see.

Yea, as prudent parents may disallow  
The sweets so craved by babyhood—  
So what God, in love, keeps from me  
now  
Is withheld alone for His child's  
own good.

And if, sometime, commingled with  
life's wine  
I find the wormwood—rebel and  
shrink—  
Still sure and I a wiser hand than  
mine  
Pours out this portion for my lips to  
drink.

And if my own dear one be lying  
low—  
Low, where my kisses can not reach  
her face—  
I must not blame the blessed Father  
so,  
But shield my sorrow in His love  
and grace.

I shall sometime know not lengthened  
breath  
Would prove the best for my dear  
friend,  
That 'e'en the sable palls of voiceless  
death  
May hold the fairest boon that love  
doth send.

But alas! not now. Abide in faith, O  
aching heart!  
God's plans, like lilies pure and  
white, unfold;  
I must not tear the close-shut leaves  
apart;  
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.

And when I shall reach that promised  
land  
Where the tired feet with sandals  
loosed find rest,  
Then clearly shall I see and under-  
stand  
The paths that God ordains are al-  
ways best.

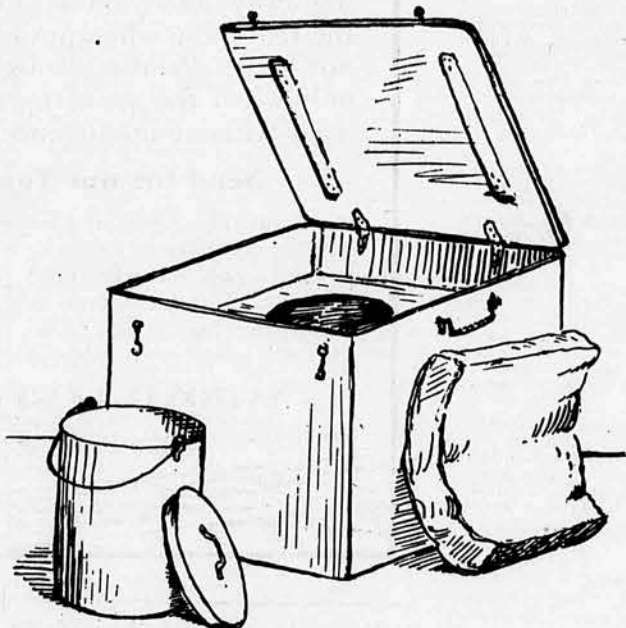
—Advocate.

### When the Weather Is Hot.

The few hot days just experienced here in the West brought forth complaints of discomfort and walls against the "dreadful" weather, but we really do not know what hot weather is, especially in the country. When one is thinking he is having a miserable time and spends much thought in self pity, there is nothing better than to look about for some one who is worse off than he. His condition is pitiable indeed if he can not find some such. If we, here in Kansas, could have a glimpse of the crowded tenement districts of the cities we would feel ashamed of our own complaints and be very much of selfish egotists if we did not immediately transfer our thoughts of pity to the unfortunate ones and look about us for a chance to help some one. One need not look far. Perhaps in your own home you have an aged one whom you have thoughtlessly neglected who needs a little outing or some loving attention. Perchance a sick neighbor's life may be brightened in some way. There may be little babies in your province whose mothers are ignorant of how to care for them, whom, by tact and judicious management you may artfully instruct, and make the little ones more comfortable. The hot weather is especially trying to the aged and the babies and the mortalities among them is very great during the hot season.

The world is full of kind, unselfish people, and the number is increasing. There are many fresh-air projects instigated by broad-minded, great-hearted persons whose appeals for assistance are responded to by multitudes of willing ones. Since Jacob Ris began his work for the betterment of the poor in New York city, the transformation in the tenement districts is won-

derful, and the work is going on. Sea Breeze, on Coney Island, where the sick children, the aged, and the overworked mothers are cared for and cured is one of the many institutions for the amelioration of the poor. This is especially for the cure of tuberculosis of the bones, which is so prevalent among this class and it is under the supervision of the New York Association for the improvement of the condition of the poor. What this association is doing for New York city would take too much time and space to tell in detail in these columns, but a few things I will mention briefly. They go through the slum district making a house to house visitation to ascertain the conditions and to teach mothers how to care for their children and prepare healthful food; they arrange fresh-air excursions that take hundreds of these unfortunate ones



THE FIRELESS COOKER.

from the heated, unhealthy quarters and give them a breath of pure air and a needed rest. One of the best things that is being done is in the Junior Sea Breeze, where babies are taken away from the city in order to cure them and where mothers are taught how to save their own babies, to sterilize their bottles, food receptacles, and clothes, and of themselves to bring fresh air and cleanliness into their homes. And what New York City is doing is being repeated in other places. To bring you nearer home, it is encouraging and gratifying to know that Kansas City, Mo., is looking after the health and lives of the babies by installing a sufficient number of physicians needed to look after and cure the sick and ailing babies among the poorer classes of which such an astonishing number die during the hot months.

Let me bring you still nearer home and tell you what Osawatimie is doing. A short time ago Rev. Charles Moore of the Institutional church of Kansas City, Mo., showed that the boys of the city had a camp on Indian creek where they might fish and swim, but the girls had to remain at home and work—that was not fair. Osawatimie heard about it and through the efforts of a few club women made arrangements to give the girls, or some of them, a vacation and sent to Kansas City requesting that four dozen girls under 14 years of age be sent for a ten day's outing. In the language

of the dispatch from Kansas City here is the result as far as we know it:

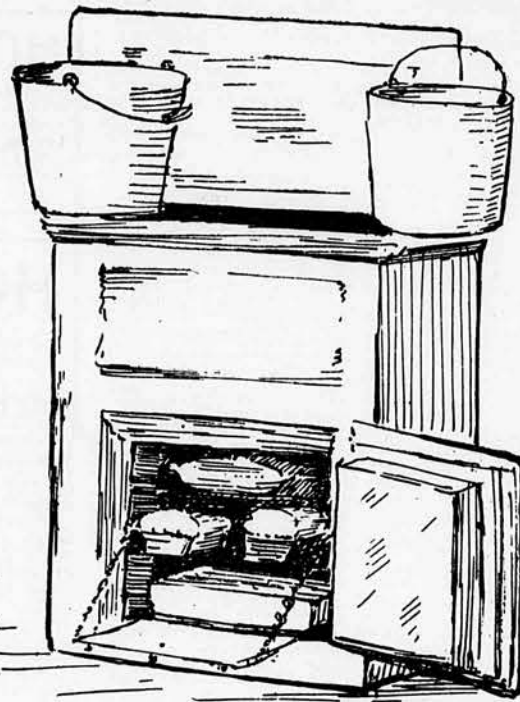
"Brother Moore spread the news and made out a list of forty-eight names. Goodness, what a rubbing out of white dresses and sewing of aprons and frocks followed! For the vacation party leaves Thursday morning at 10 o'clock and girls always have a lot of work to do before they go on a trip. By mistake a small boy got on the list, but he wept so bitterly when he heard that he was on the list by mistake that Brother Moore relented. Presuming on the generosity of Kansas, he made the number forty-nine.

"You know how small the Japanese are. One of the party is a tiny Japanese baby girl only two and a half years old, the youngest of the party and no bigger than the "pint pot" in the mother Goose book. But the Kansas folk who are to be her hosts will all wear spectacles with magnifying glasses, if necessary. Brother Moore is sure of it."

### The Fireless Cooker.

Through the courtesy of the authors of the new Fireless Cooker book, of which mention has been made heretofore, I am pleased to show to the readers of these columns several cuts illustrating the fireless cooker. The first is one in its simplest form, and may be made as much larger as needed. The principle involved is the same in all. No. 2 shows one made from an ice box, and contains an oven. The following is a description of it as given in the book:


"The discarded ice box with its insulating lining will make a satisfactory and complete cooker. The part prepared to preserve ice provides space for two large kettles to be used for all moist heat. The heavy lid which excluded heat will now retain it.



COOKER FOR BOILING AND BAKING.

Only a little additional packing is necessary to fit around the curved kettle forms. Packing material may be wool, cotton, crumpled newspaper, sawdust, ground cork, excelsior, or asbestos.

"The lower part makes a fine oven. Remove the shelves and slip in a gasoline oven. Insulate the space between the oven and the lining of the refrigerator with asbestos wool, making it very tight. Supply heat by a very hot soapstone or fire brick slabs, heated over a flame while you are preparing the food for the oven. Place meat, potatoes, pies, etc., in



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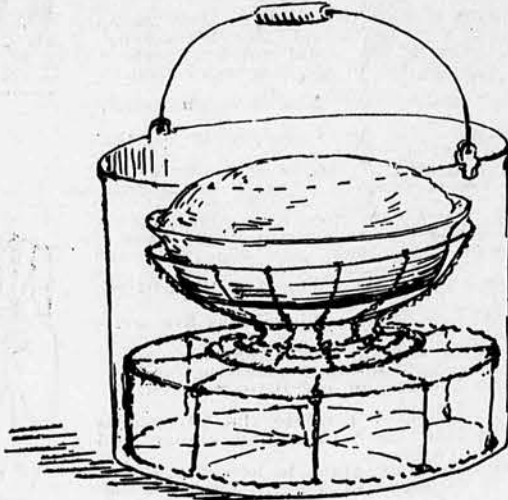
ordinary baking pans, heating as much as seems wise over the flame. Then put the hot fire brick or stone and the food into the oven just as quickly as possible. Tightly close doors of both oven and refrigerator and do not open them until the allotted time. We found it best to have two more buttons put on the oven door to hold it more tightly closed. We fitted in an asbestos slab from the second hand store for a floor, filling the space below it with asbestos wool. After that was in there was no space to be heated that was not needed in baking."

No. 3 illustrates the steamer cooker which cooks by the steaming process. "A deep wire basket is placed in the boiler as illustrated and the dish containing the pudding or whatever is to be steamed is placed in the rack, which holds it well out of the water. The large amount of water supplies a large quantity of heat which cooks the food to perfection, and as quickly as when it is cooked over a fire." The large kettle of the fireless cooker may be used as a steamer cooker by placing the wire basket in it and following the same rules.

No. 4 is the steamer cooker on a larger scale and is thus described:

"We have a still larger boiler of granite ware holding four and one-half gallons and inclosed in a box of suitable size with three and one-half inches of packing around it. The diameter of this boiler is fourteen inches and the height eight and one-half inches. We have found this very useful for special purposes. In it one may cook enough delicious Boston

a divine love and tender consideration by which an infinite Being devised the happiness, comfort, and perpetuation of him who was to be a "reflection of His own image" that the genesis of human life is sanctified by the environment in which it first began; especially so since it appears that it was only after everything essential for the well-being of man had been prepared and laws made for the natural government of this work that the finishing touch was to be emphasized by bringing into existence a being into whose keeping and by whose superior will and reason—attributes mysteriously withheld from the other animals—the world was to be controlled and directed. It would seem, there-



STEAMER COOKER.

fore, that man, then and ever afterwards, should have been grateful for this exhibition of care and should have been supremely happy and contented. Where so much is bestowed it is not expecting too much, according to a human estimate of appreciation and gratitude, that at least an acknowledgement should be shown by a cheerful spirit through all phases of living.

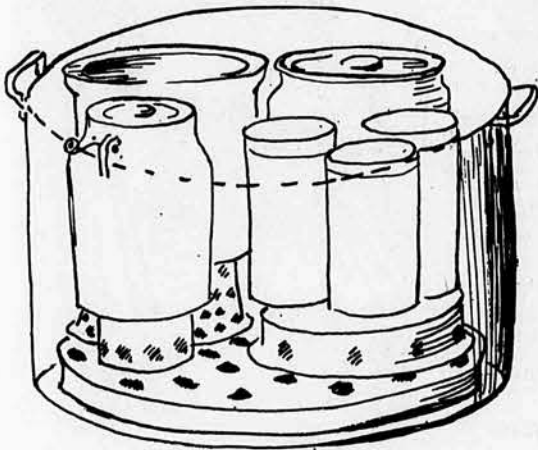
Cheerfulness is an attribute of the mind as well as of the heart, and is inherited as well as acquired. Like mercy, it thrice blesses him who gives as well as him who receives. It is an outward expression of a contentment and happiness within, and it is also a reflection of a humble spirit and of a disposition which thinketh no evil.

Cheerful people are generally healthy people, and therefore cheerfulness must be classed among the virtues which should be cultivated for its hygienic and sanitary influence on men and women.

Compare a bright, sunny disposition with one of a morose and sour kind, and in whose company would you prefer to be placed, aside from esthetic considerations? There can be but one answer, and the man or woman who carries in his or her countenance a contentment and an appreciation of the millions of blessings which each day come to him or to her is the individual whose company is sought after and who is always a welcome visitor. See a man or a woman who, as Kipling says, wears a smile which goes around their faces two times, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred cases you will find their digestion good, sleep tranquil, brain clear and well balanced, and, in fact, every organ of the body working harmoniously and normally.

Doubtless it is this quality of mind which is trained to view every aspect of living in its most pleasing attraction that has given impetus to a class which claim a command over the ills of life without resort to medication or drug therapeutics. A happy frame of mind, contentment in every sphere of life in which placed, and a determined purpose to make the best of every situation, will oftentimes influence the several organs of the body to so perform their functions, normally and in accord, that in a general way the human system may be kept in perfect trim.

Suggestive therapeuticon has its ini-



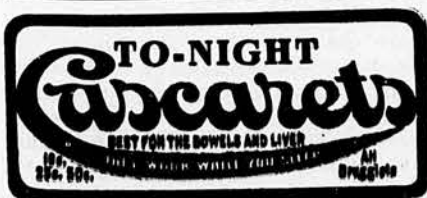
STEAMER COOKER.

brown bread for a whole church supper or picnic, if the batter is placed in deep twenty-five ounce baking powder cans. The greater part of a dinner for harvest hands may be put into the boiler early in the morning while it is cool, thus relieving the labor of the housewife. It may cook a ham in one night and the next may boil eight or ten pounds of beef and so solve the problem of meat for many men and for many a day.

"The large boilers should be broad rather than deep so that several jars or cans may be placed side by side. The receptacles should reach nearly to the top of the boiler, thus allowing a large body of hot water and insuring perfect cooking."

#### Be Cheerful!

In the plan of creation it is recorded that the human was the last of the animals to be brought into existence. The divine Creator is said to have viewed the different phases of the evolution from chaos to light and life, and determining that it had been beautifully and satisfactorily completed, created man. Even if only allegorically true, yet the scheme of the creation of the world, as given in the Bible, is so wonderfully conceptive of



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tative and growth in the will power of the individual, and cheerfulness is a feature most prominent in such a condition.

Cheerfulness is catching. The presence of a cheerful person in a household is wonderfully contributive to the happiness of all the other members. The hygienic influence of such a person can not be too highly prized, for it has its impress which is felt day by day, and in brightening other lives it has an introactive impression on the individual himself or herself. The character of cheerful persons is enriched by the unconscious giving of their nature to assist others and to make them happier, for by constantly minimizing one's own troubles in an effort to raise the physical tone of another there will be a beautifying of our own individuality and character which will make each one of us less selfish and more generous in thought and act. A cheery spirit is like a ray of light, penetrates the minutes crack, brightens the darkness of gloom and despair and lifts a sorrow, for—

"When a bit of sunshine hits ye,  
After passing of a cloud;  
When a fit of laughter gits ye,  
And yer spine is feelin' proud,  
Don't forget to up and fling it  
At a soul that's feelin' blue.  
For the minute that ye sling it  
It's a boomerang to you."

Be cheerful!—From Florida Health Notes.

### The Young Folks

#### LEAD ME, OH LORD!

"I do not ask, Oh Lord! that life may  
be a pleasant road;  
I do not ask that Thou wouldst take  
from me  
Aught of its load.

I do not ask that flowers should al-  
ways spring  
Beneath my feet.  
I know too well the poison and the  
sting  
Of things too sweet.

For one thing only Lord, dear Lord, I  
plead—  
Lead me aright,  
Though strength should falter, and  
though heart should bleed,  
Through peace to light.

I do not ask my cross to understand,  
My way to see;  
Better in darkness just to feel Thy  
hand,  
And follow Thee.

Joy is like restless day, but peace de-  
vines  
Like quiet night;  
Lead me, Oh Lord! till perfect day shall  
shine  
Through peace to light."

—Unidentified.

#### Lord Chesterfield to His Son.

Lord Chesterfield lived a long while ago and had some very correct ideas in regard to the behavior of young men. In his letters to his son he gave much good advice of which I give a little here:

"The end which I propose by your education, and which (if you please) I shall certainly attain, is to unite in you the knowledge of a scholar with the manners of a courtier; and to join, what is seldom joined in any of my countrymen, books and the world. They are commonly twenty years old before they have spoken to anybody above their schoolmaster and the fellows of their college. If they happen to have learning, it is only Greek and Latin; but not one word of modern history or modern languages. Thus prepared, they go abroad, as they call it; but, in truth, they stay at home all that while; for being very awkward, confoundedly ashamed, and not speaking the languages, they go into no foreign company, at least none good; but dine and sup with one another only, at the tavern. Such examples, I am sure, you will not imitate, but even carefully avoid.

#### GOOD COMPANY.

"You will always take care to keep the best company in the place where you are, which is the only use of traveling; and (by the way) the pleasures of a gentleman are only to be found in the best company, for that rot which low company, most falsely and impudently, call pleasures, is only the sensuality of a swine.

#### MANLY DEFERENCE TO RANK.

"People of a low, obscure education

can not stand the rays of greatness; they are frightened out of their wits when kings and great men speak to them; they are awkward, ashamed, and do not know what nor how to answer, whereas les honnetes gens are not dazzled by superior rank; they know and pay all the respect that is due to it, but they do it without being disconcerted; and can converse just as easily with a king as with any of his subjects. That is the great advantage of being introduced young into good company, and being used early to converse with one's superiors. How many men have I seen here who, after having had the full benefit of an English education, first at school and then at the university, when they have been presented to the king did not know whether they stood upon their heads or their heels.

#### VULGARITY AND GOOD BREEDING AT COURT.

"If the king spoke to them, they were annihilated; they trembled, endeavored to put their hands in their pockets and missed them, let their hats fall and were ashamed to take them up; and, in short, put themselves in every attitude but the right that is, the easy and natural one. The characteristic of a well-bred man is to converse with his inferiors without insolence, and with his superiors with respect and with ease. He talks to kings without concern; he trifles with women of the first condition with familiarity, gayety, but respect; and converses with his equals, whether he is acquainted with them or not, upon general, common topics, that are not, however, quite frivolous, without the least concern of mind or awkwardness of body; neither of which can appear to advantage, but when they are perfectly easy.

#### FILIAL LOVE TO THE MOTHER.

"You owe her not only duty, but likewise great obligations, for her care and tenderness; and consequently can not take too many opportunities of showing your gratitude.

#### ADVANTAGES OF MANNERS.

"Manners, though the last, and it may be the least ingredient of real merit, are, however, very far from being useless in its composition; they adorn and give an additional force and luster to both virtue and knowledge. They prepare and smooth the way for the progress of both; and are, I fear, with the bulk of mankind, more engaging than either. Remember, then, the infinite advantage of manners; cultivate and improve your own to the utmost; good sense will suggest the great rules to you, good company will do the rest.

#### METHOD AND MANNER.

"The manner of doing things is often more important than the things themselves, and the very same thing may become either pleasing or offensive, by the manner of saying or doing it."

#### A Fable.

A ragged beggar was creeping along the street. He carried an old wallet, and asked every passer-by for a few cents. As he was grumbling at his lot he kept wondering why it was that people who had so much were never satisfied, but were always wanting more.

"If I only had enough to eat and wear, I should be satisfied," said the beggar.

Just at that moment Fortune came down the street. She saw the beggar and stopped. She said to him:

"Listen! I have long wished to help you. Hold your wallet, and I will pour this gold into it. But I will pour only on this condition—all that falls upon the ground shall become dust. Do you understand?"

"Oh, yes, I understand," said the beggar.

"Then have a care," said Fortune. "Your wallet is old."

He opened the wallet quickly, and the yellow metal was soon pouring in. "Is that enough?"

"Not yet," said the beggar.

"Isn't it cracking?" asked Fortune.

"Never fear. Just a little more," said the beggar. "And just another handful!"

Another handful was added, and the wallet burst from end to end.—The Round Table.

### The Little Ones

#### THE LITTLE RED HEN.

When the parlor grows dusky at twilight,  
And the children are waiting for tea,  
They leave all their books and their playthings,  
And come asking a story from me.

Then Harold, whose boyish ambition  
Is to rival some hero of old,  
Wants tales of some long-buried Grecian—  
Of Hector, or Ajax, so bold.

Could he sail in the Argo with Jason,  
Or with brave old Leonidas stand,  
A happier boy could not be found,  
He thinks, in all the broad land.

But Edith, like most youthful maidens,  
Cares but little for deeds of that kind,  
And stories of fairies or brownies  
Are very much more to her mind.

But Alice, the three-year-old baby,  
Whose seat in a place on my knee,  
Wants the same one repeated each evening—  
We know what her favorite will be;

For none of the things that are written  
Of heroes, or fairies, or men,  
To her are one-half so attractive  
As the tale of the little red hen.

So once more I relate the adventures  
Of the dear little hen, plump and good,  
Who lived all alone in her cottage  
In the edge of a great dreary wood.

Of the naughty old fox and his mother,  
Who were anxious to catch the poor hen  
And tried every way they could think of  
To carry her off to their den;

How at last the old villain succeeded,  
And tying her up in a sack,  
Went rapidly traveling homeward,  
With his burden slung over his back.

But the smart little hen had her scissors,  
And cutting a hole, out she flew,  
Then slipping a stone in the bag she had left,  
Ran back to her home, good as new.

But the fox did not know what had happened,  
And he emptied the sack in a pot,  
Where the hottest of water was boiling,  
And was scalded to death on the spot!

When this climax is reached there is cheering,  
And Alice's eyes shine with glee.  
Then just as the story is finished  
We hear the bell ringing for tea.  
—Louise E. Spencer, in The Advance.

#### How Mrs. Spider Cleans House.

Like all housekeepers, Mrs. Spider has her cleaning day, but, unlike other careful housekeepers, she wears her fine clothes when she works.

Maybe you have seen her all rigged out in her yellow and black velvet gown, sweeping and dusting her web, but just remember she is not as extravagant as she seems. Clothes never bother her. She doesn't have to go to a dressmaker's when she needs a new gown. She has only to step out of her old, and, lo, just under it is a fresh one all ready made, and a perfect fit!

No, Mrs. Spider is not extravagant. She is very economical, in fact; for, instead of throwing aside her old dresses, she rolls them into a ball and eats them.

There are no old-clothes men in the spider world.

Well, to tell about Mrs. Spider's housecleaning, she has neither brushes nor brooms nor dusters, so she begins her work by raising one of her eight claws and giving her house a shake which reaches to every corner. She is careful however, not to injure it, but she makes the dust fly. When this is done to her satisfaction she looks her web over, first from the top, then from the bottom, and then from both sides. If the walls sag, or are the least bit broken, she rolls them into a ball and eats them, just as she does her old clothes. Then she replaces them by new ones.

When everything is in thorough order she sits down for a rest, and to make her own toilet.

As her whole body and legs have a rough, hairy covering, she needs quite a little time to fix herself properly.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

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In her mandibles, or jaws, are the teeth with which she combs her hair, and her claws serve as brushes for the other parts of her body.

After a careful dressing she is ready for dinner, and woe to the fly or other luckless insect which is caught in her web!

She spends much of her time eating, and all her food goes into the back part of her body, which, you know, looks just like a soft round ball. Here it is changed into a thick sirup. That is the material of which her web is made. It is forced through her spinnerets, the tiny knobs at the



## Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending Aug 18, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

## DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.				Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Total since March 1.	Per cent of sunshine.
<b>WESTERN DIVISION.</b>							
Ashland.	104	54	77	...	3.66	21.24	90
Blakeman.	96	52	74	...	0.75	...	64
Colby.	96	53	74	...	0.29	10.00	64
Coolidge.	98	59	78	...	0	6.59	93
Coding City.	98	59	78	+1	0.02	12.90	68
Dresden.	96	45	70	...	0.56	13.11	55
Farnsworth.	96	57	75	...	0.15	10.79	86
Hoxie.	100	60	78	...	0.48	14.74	89
Hugoton.	106	57	78	...	0.35	...	...
Liberal.	108	57	80	...	0.56	9.10	82
Lucerne.	...	...	...	...	0.70	...	...
Norton.	93	58	74	...	0.56	21.08	82
Scott.	99	53	76	...	...	8.76	94
Wakeeney.	100	58	78	...	0.08	12.25	...
Wallace.	97	50	76	...	0	9.09	...
Division.	108	45	76	...	0.64	12.55	77
<b>MIDDLE DIVISION.</b>							
Alton.	94	53	74	...	0.01	...	79
Anthony.	103	58	82	...	0.38	...	...
Chapman.	94	59	78	...	1.25	27.19	78
Clay Center.	96	58	77	...	0.69	27.18	...
Coldwater.	103	58	78	...	1.05	12.57	67
Concordia.	89	60	75	-2	0.58	32.42	82
Cunningham.	102	56	...	...	1.90	16.45	...
Eldorado.	98	58	80	...	0	...	93
Ellinwood.	94	57	78	...	0.33	21.92	59
Ellsworth.	95	55	76	...	0.86	17.47	...
Hanover.	95	59	76	...	0.64	...	86
Harrison.	87	56	72	...	1.54	21.89	62
Hays.	98	56	76	...	0	15.40	89
Hutchinson.	98	56	77	...	0.68	22.83	60
Jewell.	90	55	72	...	0.22	...	71
Kingman.	98	57	78	...	2.14	18.14	...
Lebanon.	94	58	74	...	1.15	20.77	...
Macksville.	91	56	...	...	0.34	...	64
McPherson.	95	57	76	...	0.48	19.98	...
Marion.	93	60	78	...	0.80	24.38	79
Minneapolis.	94	58	76	...	0.58	19.34	71
Norwich.	100	57	80	...	0.38	16.53	92
Phillipsburg.	96	56	76	...	0.32	21.20	...
Salina.	96	57	80	...	0.33	...	...
Wellington.	99	51	79	0	0.63	21.31	70
Wichita.	103	53	77	...	0.69	20.89	76
Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>EASTERN DIVISION.</b>							
Burlington.	99	57	80	...	0.34	24.86	...
Columbus.	96	53	78	...	0	...	60
Cottonwood Falls.	96	57	78	...	0.57	31.09	45
Emporia.	98	59	78	...	0.58	26.18	...
Esbridge.	89	61	76	...	0.21	29.43	67
Eureka.	...	...	...	...	0.57	25.45	...
Fall River.	99	59	80	...	0.15	25.02	77
Fort Scott.	94	56	78	...	0.02	27.29	...
Frankfort.	96	53	76	...	2.54	37.11	92
Fredonia.	99	53	79	...	0.21	...	...
Grenola.	98	55	80	...	0.16	26.77	84
Independence.	97	60	80	...	0.10	28.59	47
Iola.	97	59	80	-2	0.16	22.29	68
Kansas City.	94	55	78	+1	0.05	21.79	75
Lebo.	94	60	78	...	0.56	27.82	79
Madison.	100	56	...	...	0.59	...	...
Manhattan.	93	57	...	...	1.49	36.16	...
Olathe.	93	53	76	...	0.42	27.37	59
Ossage City.	96	58	76	...	0.13	33.76	...
Oswego.	98	56	78	...	0	26.28	79
Ottawa.	96	55	76	...	0.37	29.01	71
Pleasanton.	93	60	77	...	0.13	30.77	85
Sedan.	98	55	79	...	0.18	27.06	89
Topeka.	95	62	78	+1	0.61	30.89	62
Toronto.	101	56	78	...	0.20	24.18	81
Valley Falls.	92	59	76	...	0.90	...	70
Yates Center.	100	55	78	...	0.27	24.52	75
Division.	101	53	78	...	0.43	27.88	72
State.	108	45	77	...	0.56	22.12	75

## DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

April 13.	89	19	55	...	0.91	...	54
April 20.	92	30	60	...	0.79	...	53
April 27.	92	37	65	...	0.46	...	60
May 2.	98	15	49	...	0.08	...	62
May 9.	88	29	52	...	1.32	...	47
May 16.	95	37	67	...	1.12	...	67
May 23.	102	33	68	...	1.74	...	66
May 30.	97	40	69	...	1.33	...	64
June 6.	100	41	71	...	2.83	...	49
June 13.	93	43	70	...	2.97	...	53
June 20.	100	44	70	...	1.04	...	59
June 27.	110	46	76	...	0.28	...	83
July 4.	101	44	70	...	2.67	...	58
July 11.	107	43	74	...	0.45	...	83
July 18.	102	52	79	...	0.78	...	75
July 25.	103	50	75	...	1.06	...	64
August 1.	98	48	79	...	0.45	...	79
August 8.	103	51	79	...	1.21	...	85
August 15.	108	45	77	...	0.56	...	75

\*Received too late to use in means.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The weather was quite warm in the western portion of the State the first part of the week, and cool in the eastern portion, with cool weather over the entire State Wednesday and Thursday, and very warm the last days of the week. The maximum temperature occurred on the 10th or 11th in the western portion of the State, and generally on the 15th in the eastern portion.

Showers were quite general in the western portion of the State on the 11th and in the eastern portion on the 12th, the several counties reported no rain during the week. Local showers occurred on the 9th and 14th. The precipitation was heavy in the extreme northeastern counties and in some of the southwestern counties and was heaviest at Ashland in Clark County.

The sunshine was below normal in the central and northern portions of the State and in the extreme northwestern portion, but was generally above normal over the rest of the State.

## EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The week was very warm and dry. The wind velocity was quite high and dry winds on the 11th and 15th were severe.

Bourbon.—There was much sunshine and temperatures averaged slightly above normal. The rainfall was deficient.

Chase.—The weather was favorable in every way except that more rain is needed. The nights were cool. The highest temperature was 96° on the 11th and 15th.

Chautauqua.—Uniformly warm days and pleasant nights prevailed. Only one light rain fell.

Cherokee.—No good rain has fallen for almost a month, and the ground is getting dry.

Coffey.—The week was warm and dry, with light rains on the 12th.

Elk.—The dry weather continues, only 0.16 of an inch of rain falling this month. The nights were cool, especially the fore part of the week, but the days were warm and mostly clear.

Franklin.—The rainfall was deficient. Temperatures were below normal the fore part, the minimum on the 9th being 55° and on the 12 the maximum failed to exceed 78°. The latter part was hot.

Greenwood.—On the 12th a rain, exceeding a half inch, fell at Eureka and Madison, but only 0.15 of an inch fell at Fall River. The temperature reached 100° at Madison on the 11th.

Jefferson.—Very favorable weather prevailed. There was plenty of sunshine and temperatures were normal. The rainfall, 0.90 of an inch, was abundant for all needs.

Johnson.—The week was hot, and there was a fine

Dickinson.—There was an abundance of rainfall, and temperatures were seasonable, but the sunshine was somewhat deficient.

Ellis.—No rain fell, but, as there was already plenty of water in the ground from the previous week, rain was not greatly needed. Temperatures were about normal.

Ellsworth.—The 12th and 13th were cool, a minimum temperature of 55° occurring on the latter date. A fine rain fell on the 14th.

Harper.—The week was dry, hot and dusty. Temperature extremes were 103° on the 10th and 56° on the 9th. The rainfall was deficient, amounting to only 0.38 of an inch.

Jewell.—Unseasonably cool and wet weather marked the week. Rain fell on every day but one, the total being 1.54 inches, at Harrison, and 0.22 of an inch at Jewell.

Kingman.—The week began hot, but rains began on the 11th and were attended by cooler weather until Friday and Saturday. Over two inches of rain fell at Kingman, and heavy rains also occurred at Cunningham.

McPherson.—Light showers fell on the 12 and 14th, but more rain is needed.

Marion.—Temperatures averaged slightly above normal. Rains on the 11th and 12th amounted to 0.48 of an inch.

Osborne.—Cool and very pleasant weather characterized the week, but only 0.01 of an inch of rain fell.

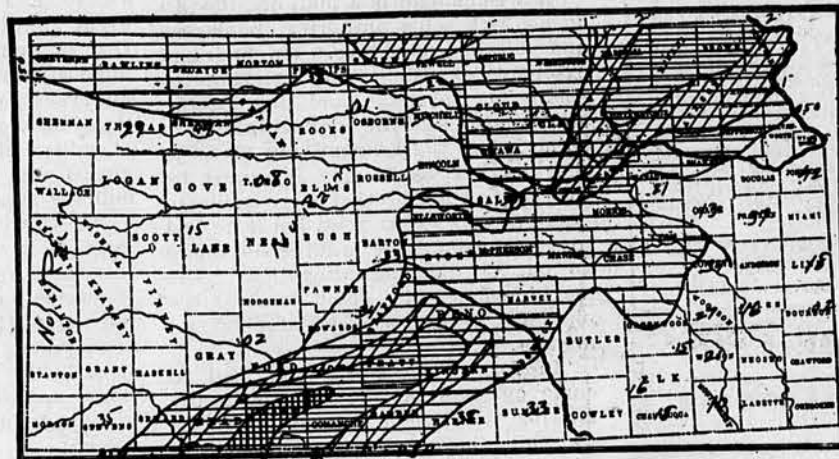
Ottawa.—A minimum temperature of 58° occurred on the 9th, but temperatures rose towards the close of the week.

Phillips.—The weather was cooler, with more sunshine this week than last. The rainfall was light.

Reno.—The first two days were hot and dry, but cooler weather, with light rains, followed.

Salina.—The maximum temperatures failed to reach 90° until Friday, the 14th, and the minimum fell be-

## RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 15, 1908.



SCALE IN INCHES.

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

shower on the 11th and 12th, the weekly precipitation amounting to 0.42 of an inch. This was not needed, however, as the ground was in fine condition from the rains of last week.

Labette.—Dry and uniformly warm weather prevailed. Temperature extremes were 56° on the 9th and 98° on the 15th.

Linn.—The week began cool and pleasant, but temperatures rose towards the latter part. A light shower on the 12th supplied all the moisture needed.

Lyon.—The rainfall was rather light, but the ground was already well soaked from the rain of the previous week.

Marshall.—The week was wet, with normal temperatures. Rains on the 11th, 12th, and 14th amounted to 2.84 inches.

Montgomery.—The week began and ended warm and clear, but the middle portion was cool and cloudy, with a light rain on the 12th. Rain is needed.

Ossage.—Seasonable temperatures and dry weather characterized the week.

Riley.—The week was pleasant, tho it ended somewhat warm.

Shawnee.—Very favorable weather prevailed.

Wednesday, the 12th, was unseasonably cool, but temperatures were above normal most of the other days. Friday, the 14th, was unusually damp and sultry. The total rainfall, 0.61 of an inch, was all that was needed.

Wabunsee.—The rains were light, but the ground contained all the moisture needed.

Wilson.—The week was dry and hot and rain is needed badly.

Woodson.—The week was hot and dry, with the exception of Wednesday, the 12th, when 0.20 of an inch of rain fell. On the 11th the temperature reached 101°.

Wyandotte.—Pleasant weather prevailed, the last two days being warm. There were light showers on the 12th and 14th, the total rainfall being quite deficient.

## MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—Sprinkles of rain fell on the 9th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, and 0.33 of an inch on the 14th. Five days were partly cloudy, one was cloudy, and one was clear. The highest temperature was 94° on the 15th when a high wind blew.

Butler.—The week was dry, clear, and rainless.

Clay.—Good showers on the 12th and 14th supplied all the moisture needed. Temperatures were somewhat low for the season until the last two days.

Cloud.—The daily mean temperature was from 2° to 6° below normal the first five days, but temperatures rose rapidly the last two days. Light rains fell on five days and the sunshine was slightly below normal.

Comanche.—The week opened hot, with a maximum temperature of 103° on the 10. The last three days were cooler. Rains on the 11th, 12th, and 14th amounted to 1.06 inches.

low 60° on the mornings of the 9th, 10th, and 13th. More rain is needed.

Sedgwick.—A copious shower occurred on the 11th. Excepting a cool period on the 12th and 13th, the weather was hot, the weekly mean temperature averaging near the normal. The percentage of sunshine is considerably below that of the previous week.

Smith.—Seasonably warm weather, with plenty of rain, marked the week.

Stafford.—Temperatures were seasonable, but rain is needed.

Sumner.—The first of the week was hot, the middle portion was cooler. On the 11th 0.33 of an inch of rain fell.

Washington.—There was much sunshine, but the weather was noticeably cooler than that of the previous week. Showers, aggregating 0.64 of an inch, fell on the 9th, 11th, and 14th.

## WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—Heavy rains fell on the 11th and 14th, the weekly total aggregating 3.66 inches. On the 10th the maximum temperature reached 104°. The nights were cool.

Decatur.—Plenty of rain, warm days, and very comfortable nights made this a favorable week.

Ford.—A good soaking rain has not occurred for over a month, the rainfall this week amounting to but 0.02 of an inch. The average temperature was slightly above normal, but the sunshine was deficient.

Hamilton.—The nights were cool. The days were clear, warm, and rainless.

Lane.—Cooler weather obtained, but only one light rain fell.

Norton.—Ideal weather prevailed, with plenty of sunshine and rain and temperatures close to the normal.

Rawlins.—The fore part was cool. A good rain fell on the 10th and light showers occurred on the 9th and 13th. The total weekly rainfall was 0.75 of an inch.

Scott.—The week was warm, dry, and windy.

Seward.—The week began hot and clear, the temperature reaching 108° on Monday, the 10th. Rains, amounting to 0.56 of an inch, fell on the 12th and 14th.

Sheridan.—Seasonably warm weather was experienced, with ample showers.

Stevens.—More rain is needed, the total for the week being but 0.35 of an inch. On the 10th the temperature reached 106°.

Thomas.—The week was pleasant, the nights, especially, being cool. Light rains fell on three days.

Trego.—A shower on the 9th was all the rain that occurred. Temperatures rose steadily the latter part of the week, the maximum being 100° on the 15th.

Wallace.—The week was warm, tho considerably cooler than the preceding one. Temperature extremes were 50° on the 12th and 97° on the 14th.

## Maupin's Commercial College.

Maupin's Commercial College of Chillicothe, Mo., has issued a handsome fifty page catalogue profusely illustrated with photographic cuts and views of the interior of his great school.

Scores of applications for catalogues are being received daily, and from present indications the attendance this fall will break all former records.

Mr. Maupin, the founder and president of this institution, is a gentleman of considerable experience and ability as a business educator and a man who has achieved a large measure of success in his chosen line of work.

He has gathered about him a faculty of the most competent instructors that money and good judgment can employ, assuring students the highest possible training in commercial education.

The fall term opens on Tuesday, September 1, and we would suggest that in case you are contemplating attending a business college this fall, that you write for one of these catalogues and any other information you may desire relating to the conduct of the school.

back of her body, and hardens into a thread when it comes in contact with the air.

As the web is in constant need of repairing, a great deal of material is required, and Mrs. Spider must eat much and often.

She will neither make nor mend her web in cloudy weather.—Wesleyan Advocate.

## If You Want to Be Loved

Don't contradict people, even if you're sure you are right.

Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

Don't underrate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in life.

Don't believe all the evil you hear.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Learn to hide



## EXCLUSIVE Tubular ADVANTAGES No. 8

### Perfect Separation

Perfect separation not only means the "most butterfat," but means the delivery of the smoothest velvety cream, unfrothed and unchopped.

Exclusive Tubular Advantage No. 8 is the means that insures "perfect separation," both as to clean skimming and the production of smooth, velvety cream. Our Catalogue tells you the scientific and mechanical reasons why.

To convince you that the Tubular skims the cleanest, we offer to place one in your dairy and guarantee to cut in half any record any other machine may be able to make.

If other makers could make separator bowls like the Tubular, there would be no other kinds made. It is absolutely the most perfect bowl ever invented. If it were not, we could not make such a broad guarantee as stated above.

Now you want the best, don't you? A postal brings Catalog No. 163, giving more fully this broad guarantee. Write for it today.

The SHARPLES SEPARATOR Co.,  
West Chester, Penna.  
Toronto, Can., San Francisco, Calif., Chicago, Ill.

## Dairy Interests

### The Ridd Milking Machine at Work.

Everyone who milks cows is interested in the degree of success attained by the various kinds of milking machines. The following account of the operation of the Ridd machine is from an editorial in the New Zealand Dairyman of June 20, 1908:

"Will there be any work at all in the world that will not be successfully performed by machinery in another ten years? We asked ourselves this poser as we rode out from Palmerston North by starlight, on a hard frosty morning to see the Ridd milking machine 'on the job' at Jackeytown.

"We started thus early because we are only too familiar with the nocturnal habits of that energetic species of man kind generally known as the dairyman, and we did not want to arrive on the scene when the 'fun' was nearly over.

"We finally reached the milking shed in a semi-frozen condition, and found things humming right merrily—they had just commenced on a herd of 50 cows. Most of these were spring calvers, and were of course, in various stages of drying off. Mr. Buchanan, who greeted us very cordially, said that he would have turned them out long ago, but for the machine. Mr. Buchanan's brother was bringing in the cows, leg-roping them, and working the machines. Each machine consisted of a bucket with tubes and teat cups (to milk two cows simultaneously), attached to the lid. The pulsator is not in the lid of the bucket, but overhead at one end of the shed, and is a very simple-looking affair, consisting principally of a small wheel worked by a band off the main shaft, which opens and shuts a valve and gives about 45 pulsations per minute. The pipe which carries these pulsations to the teat cups is a separate and smaller one from that which carries the suction from the vacuum tank. We noticed that the dial registered from 13 to 15 inches pressure.

"To turn on the taps and fix the cups on the cows' teats requires less than half a minute.

"Mr. Buchanan's brother informed us that he had, the other morning, driven in, bailed up, leg-roped, and milked, with the machines, thirty cows in the hour.

"Mr. Buchanan, who was doing the stripping, showed me a little milk in the bottom of a bucket, the drainings

of four cows. It did not amount to half a pint. He only did this stripping, he said, to see what the milk of each individual cow was like. If there was anything wrong with any of the herd, he was enabled thus to detect it. Sometimes, too, a cow would hold up her milk—but would give it down when hand-milked. In many cases there was nothing to be got from the cows after the machine had finished with them.

"The cows all stood very quietly during milking, and did not manifest any uneasiness even when the cups were being fitted on.

"The machine was installed in February, and had been working continuously ever since.

"During that time it has not once stuck up its owner, refused to do its work in a satisfactory manner, nor has it cost him one penny for repairs or renewals. No wonder he speaks with unreserved approval of his investment.

"Mr. Buchanan is a man qualified to speak with some authority upon cows and milking machines. He had had extensive experience at dairying in Australia, Taranaki, and now in the Manawatu. And the Ridd milking machine is not the first milking machine that he has used. He informed us that he and his brother were going to tackle 70 cows next year, but if he had to give up machine milking he would go out of dairying altogether. The machine had quite spoilt him for the old method now with its slaving and anxiety.

"In former days his wife had to come out and murder herself in the milking yard when that uncertain individual—the hired man—left suddenly and another could not be obtained. He had no social side to his existence in those black days—he always wanted to sleep during the brief cessations of labor. Now, however, all was different. He was able to lay in bed for an hour longer every morning, and could go out to any festivity that he fancied in the evening. On Sundays, too, he was able to go to church, and in this connection he told us the following story. Coming up by steamer, from the South, he was telling to an interested group of fellow passengers what the milking machine spelt to him in the way of social enjoyment. He could go to a concert, or a dance, and he could go to his kirk on the Sabbath. Upon this, a Presbyterian minister, standing by, was heard to exclaim fervently, 'Thank God, something has at last come along to enable the dairy farmers to go to church.'

"Mr. Buchanan is very particular about keeping every part of his machine very clean. Even in the height of summer the milk drawn by the machine will keep sweet for two days. This has been his experience with other milking machines as well. His method of cleaning is as follows: Immediately after milking, cold water is sucked through the machines. They are then all taken to pieces and put to soak in cold water, while the family are at breakfast. Afterwards every part is washed in hot water and caustic soda, and finally scalded with live steam.

"Mr. Buchanan is very positive that no measure of success can be expected from any machine unless every part is kept scrupulously clean.

"The plant is driven by a Blackstone oil engine (3 h. p.), though we were informed that a 2 h. p. would be amply sufficient. The owner spoke in delightful terms of this make of oil engine. It ran sweetly and smoothly all the time, and gave no trouble.

"We noticed, too a Harkness pump at work, and were told that it did its work well, and was no trouble to look after.

"The simplicity of the whole plant from start to finish impressed itself very forcibly upon our minds. In fact Mr. Buchanan endorsed our opinion very emphatically upon this point by saying that the farmer who could not run a Ridd milking machine in conjunction with a Blackstone oil engine and Harkness pump, had ceased to justify his existence for a day longer

on the earth, and ought to be strung up.

"We congratulate the inventor, Mr. Ridd, upon—as it seems to us—the practical working success of his milking machine, and Mr. Buchanan upon his enterprise and courage in being the first man in the district to give the new machine a show."

### The Holstein-Friesian to the Fore.

Secretary F. L. Houghton of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, writes as follows:

"It is the belief of the literary committee that great good can be done for Holstein-Friesian interests and the present splendid progress kept up and increased by directing the attention of all owners of Holstein cattle to certain points and urging their general adoption. For example, it is now conceded by all leading physicians and many intelligent persons that the healthful properties of Holstein milk yielded as it is, by a large, strong, and vigorous race of cattle, possessing great vitality, and of a makeup so like that of human milk, constitute it the ideal human food for infants, invalids, and young persons, and especially for those whose diet is largely composed of milk. Holstein milk is easily digested and assimilated by the most delicate stomachs.

"In view of these well-established facts, it is the desire of this committee that every individual owner of Holsteins be invited to cooperate with the association in the work of making more widely known the fact that Holstein is the most healthful and nutritious, and therefore the best of all milks. In order to do this it is suggested:

"That those engaged in selling either at wholesale or retail, always state the fact that it is Holstein milk—butter, cheese, cream. That all cans, or receptacles, wagons, stationery, or printed matter used in connection with the business, bear the words, 'Holstein Milk the Most Healthful and Nutritious.'

"That persons selling to retailers contract with them to the effect that such milk shall be always sold and advertised as Holstein milk, and particularly, in the case of hotels, restaurants, and public places, the words, 'Holsteins, together with other extensive menu, bill of fare, or show cards used.

"That in absence from home, in ordering milk, always ask for and insist upon having, if possible, Holstein milk.

"It is believed that the general adoption of these ideas by all interested in Holsteins, together with other extensive plans about to be executed for creating a universal demand for Holstein milk, will create such a world wide recognition of the merits of the milk and create such a demand as to tax every herd in America to its utmost to supply breeding cattle, and simultaneously increase the selling price, to the great advantage and prosperity of all concerned."

### The Dairy Cow's Influence.

History, both ancient and modern, sacred and profane, is replete with the achievements, the value, the importance and the influence of the dairy cow. In all ages and in all countries she has been a prominent factor in advanced agriculture. To untold numbers of humanity she has been a life preserver. At the most critical moment she comes to the relief of the anxious and solicitous mother, whose idolized child is wasting away, and she nurses it back to life and health and vigor with the life-giving properties of her product. She enters the open door of the world's hospitals and side by side with the masters of science she restores to health emaciated victims of disease by furnishing the only panacea known to the science of medicine. She furnishes an article of food that is acceptable to the most exacting requirements of taste and salutary to the most delicate stomachs. A food that is not only palatable, but easily digested and strengthening in its effect. A food that is a perfectly balanced ration, that is composed of the necessary ingredients for

"ONE MILLION IN USE."

# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO  
165-167 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 42 E. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

making bone, muscle, and good, rich blood and providing the power for pumping this blood throughout the system. Thousands of homes are brightened by the merry laughter and childish glee of her foster children. Her influence does not stop here. She enters every avenue of the commercial world and she must be reckoned with as a source of revenue and the bulwark of bank accounts. For these reasons alone every citizen in the commercial and industrial, as well as the agricultural world, is interested in promoting her welfare. But this is not all. Her influence as a civilizer and educator is far-reaching. She teaches industry and constancy, as well as economy and thrift. She teaches order and system and encourages kindness and patience. Her abiding place is a land of promise, whose people are the most intelligent and contented. Sacred history tells us that the most bounteous gift ever promised as a reward for obedience was not a land of hog and hominy, nor rice and cotton, nor mules and tobacco, but a land of milk and honey, the foundation of which was the dairy cow. In the primitive days of this country the dairy cow was a conspicuous figure in its development. With her advent came civilization, and wherever she has been made prominent the country has been prosperous and immigration has been encouraged. She is in no sense a destroyer, but a creator and upbuilder. She interferes with no other business, but is a stimulus and assistance to every other line. An acre of land that has raised a crop of corn or oats or wheat has lost some of its fertility and is not worth as much as it was before. An acre of land that has raised a crop of milk is more fertile than it was before and is worth more, and for this condition we are indebted to the dairy cow. The influence of the dairy cow is not only felt along commercial and educational lines, but she is a character builder as well. The man who associates with dairy cows is a better man in consequence of his association and the community engaged in dairying is a better community because of the character of the business in which they are engaged. The best results can only be attained in dairying by kind and patient treatment of the dairy herd. Any violation of this rule is detrimental to the desired end. No greater service can be rendered to his community by any man than to encourage dairying.—Blue Valley Bulletin.

Writing to their New Zealand agents a prominent firm of butter merchants in England in commenting on some packages of "fishy" butter received during the past season, remarks as follows: "We think that a lot of this trouble would be overcome if the cream were pasteurized. During the last few years, we have never seen a piece of fishy Danish butter, and no doubt the fact having the cream pasteurized does have some effect on this."—New Zealand Dairyman.

According to the yearbooks of the United States Department of Agriculture, the value of the 1907 Kansas corn crop was \$68,262,000 which, as reported by the same authority, was greater than the value of the combined corn crops of that year of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California, and nineteen additional States and territories.—F. D. Coburn.

\*It is now winter in New Zealand.



## The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

### Poultry Notes.

A correspondent who has a crop-bound hen asks for some remedy for this disease, saying he had emptied the crop but that it filled up again in a few days as hard as ever. This disorder is of two kinds, dry caked, hard crop and the undigested watery condition of the contents of the receptacle at times. Either is bad enough and both are fatal to fowl life, if not taken in hand in good time. It is not a nice job to perform, but though unpleasant it is not a very difficult operation, to open, cleanse, and sew up the crop thus affected. Something clogs in the passage from the crop to the gizzard and prevents the food and water from passing into the system. This ferments, swells, hardens, or sours and death follows, if the bird is not relieved, but near the top of the crop a slit, lengthwise, with a sharp knife and then turn out the offending substance by gently pressing it away with the hand, while another person holds the bird firmly upon its side. Then pour clean water into the crop and rinse out. At this stage it is very important to see that all foreign substance has been taken out of the passage leading to the gizzard, for it may be a long piece of straw or hay or grass that clogs the passage. And here is where we think our correspondent failed, for if the passage had been clean the crop of the fowl would not have choked up again. When all is removed, sew up the edges of the skin closely with a small-sized needle and silk thread. Feed sparingly for a few days with soft food and the fowl will generally recover. The fowl is ravenous, having been literally starving for food, though the crop was full, and will eat more than is good for it till it gets to its normal condition, hence the caution about feeding too liberally. This process is for valuable fowls. With a common bird a knock on the head and a swift burial is the least trouble, and best remedy for swollen crops, as it for every disease that is liable to leave the fowl in a delicate condition, requiring nursing and care that its value will not guarantee.

The growing chicks, especially of the first hatch, are getting to be large and greedy. If not looked after they will crowd out the smaller chicks so that the latter will not have a fair chance to thrive. The smaller ones should be fed in a different place from the larger ones and ought to be provided with separate coops at night, otherwise the small ones will be crowded to death in a short while.

While it is not a good thing to let the chicks roost too early, for they are liable to have crooked breast bones, yet when they are three or four months of age they should be provided with roosts a few inches from the ground. They are not then so liable to crowd the weaker and younger chicks.

Notice closely the combs and wattles of your fowls during molting time and if any appear pale and colorless look to the sanitary arrangements at once. Have all their surroundings thoroughly cleansed, whitewash the house with lime and carbolic acid and sprinkle fresh lime all about the yard. While molting fowls are in an enfeebled condition, and are very susceptible to diseases. It is therefore very essential to spy out the first one that looks sickly and keep it away from the healthy fowls.

In buying fowls to breed from, with the intention of raising choice birds to compete with your neighbors, either for eggs, flesh, or the show-room, secure your birds from men who can not afford to injure their reputation by selling poor stock. Men who have no reputation to loose, don't care

what kind of stock they sell; all they want is the money. But the honest breeder won't sell you poor stock, he would rather sell his culls to the butcher at market prices, than sell to you at higher prices as pure-bred.

Farmers should learn the advantages of rearing pure-bred poultry by studying the exhibitions at fairs he familiarizes himself with good, pure-bred poultry, and he can compare it with his common stock, which results in giving the preference to pure stock every time. Thus is laid the foundation and incentive within him to improve his stock. In time he will be glorying in as good fowls as anybody can boast. It is impossible to have too many interested in this matter, and the farmer especially should become familiar with the advantages of breeding and rearing pure-bred poultry. Attend all the county fairs you can and do not forget the State fair.

There are people who make poultry pay largely and others who do not. Experience has taught that there is no legitimate business which pays better but it must be conducted with care and skill. The lack of these is why nine-tenths of our farmers do not make a success of the business. A farmer who keeps a strict account of all the returns and expenditures from his poultry is an exception. Many keep no account at all. Such are the ones who cry, "Poultry don't pay." Lack of experience, patience, system, and understanding of the amount of work connected with poultry-raising tell the reason of their failure. Is this not true? We know if they kept a true account of their poultry expenditures and the income derived from the same that they would surely find that it pays.

## The Apiary

### Bee Culture in Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION PRESS BULLETIN NO. 155, STILLWATER, OKLA., MARCH, 1908.

Recognizing the dependent relations existing between the fruit and alfalfa-grower and the bee-keeper this circular has been issued, not alone in the interest of the latter, but of the former as well. Early reports indicated that bee-keeping in Oklahoma was not a financial success and, consequently, the number of bee-keepers has decreased in some sections and in others there are no bees kept at all.

Up to the present time only a relatively small amount of fruit has been produced in Oklahoma, and alfalfa culture for the production of seed is a new line of farming, and the lack of pollination of the flowers has not led to the introduction of bees in sufficient quantities. In some places scarcity of nectar producing plants has caused former apiarists to engage in other lines of business.

GOOD FOR ORCHARDS, ALFALFA AND COTTON.

Experiments in sections outside of Oklahoma warrant the statement that no orchard, alfalfa or cotton field should be more than two miles from an apiary, and a shorter distance would be of advantage. The object of this circular is to give a few timely suggestions which will aid the inexperienced in starting and maintaining a small apiary.

No one need hesitate about taking up the bee business because he or she imagines that bees do not like them, for when armed with veil, smoker, and gloves, one is master of the situation. The main reason why some persons can not handle bees is because they are nervous in their movements or strike at the bees. Quiet, steady movements and a moderate use of smoke will enable almost any one to handle Italian bees without personal danger.

### HOW TO BEGIN.

The first step to be taken is to secure a swarm or two of bees as early

in the season as possible. A good Italian swarm housed in a modern hive should not exceed eight or ten dollars in cost, depending upon the value of the queen. A swarm of blacks or hybrids may in many cases be secured for much less, especially if housed in an old-fashioned box hive. A more pleasant and profitable start can be made by investing a little more money in a better equipment and bees of the best grade. Assuming that those who begin bee-keeping this season will desire to proceed according to modern methods, lists of apparatus for the production of comb and extracted honey are given below.

For Comb Honey.—One swarm, Italian bees in an eight-frame hive with foundation (either inch or full sheets) and two supers with sections and foundations; a medium-sized smoker; a bee-veil; and a bee-escape. The total cost of this outfit should not exceed fifteen dollars and may be obtained for less. If a start is made with two swarms instead of one, then the number of hives and supers purchased should be doubled.

For Extracted Honey.—One swarm of Italian bees in a ten-frame hive; one empty ten-frame hive with full sheets of foundation and two supers with extracting frames and foundation; a honey extractor large enough to contain the frames of the hives; a honey or uncapping knife; two honey boards; and the other necessary appliances mentioned under the head of "Comb Honey." The total cost of this outfit will be about thirty dollars. A start with two swarms will probably bring the total cost up to forty dollars.

Valuable additions to either outfit are the following: Bee-gloves, a queen and drone trap, a hiving-basket and a bee-journal.

This spring the Oklahoma Experiment Station at Stillwater is beginning apiculture with a twenty-five dollar outfit, the aim being the building up of an apiary for the production of comb-honey as a beginner in the business might proceed. The outfit includes two eight-frame hives of Italian bees, two empty hives and supers, and those things mentioned under the head of "Comb-Honey" and "Valuable Additions."

A few suggestions may be helpful to the beginner and enable him to make his first year's work a marked success.

1. Shade your hives, if possible with trees carrying heavy foliage. Swarms should be shaded from 9 a.



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About all you need is a hammer

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## Weak Heart Action

There are certain nerves that control the action of the heart. When they become weak, the heart action is impaired. Short breath, pain around heart, choking sensation, palpitation, fluttering, feeble or rapid pulse, and other distressing symptoms follow. Dr. Miles Heart Cure is a medicine especially adapted to the needs of these nerves and the muscular structure of the heart itself. It is a strengthening tonic that brings speedy relief. Try it.

"For years I suffered with what I thought was stomach trouble, when the doctors told me I had heart trouble. I had tried many remedies, when the Dr. Miles' almanac came into my hands, and I concluded to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. I have taken three bottles, and now I am not suffering at all. I am cured and this medicine did it. I write this in the hope that it will attract the attention of others who suffer as I did."

MRS. D. BARRON,  
804 Main St., Covington, Ky.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and we authorize him to return price of first bottle (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

## The Blossom House

Kansas City, Mo.

Opposite Union Depot. Everything first-class. Cafe in connection. Cars for the Stock Yards, the up-town business and residence parts of the city and for Kansas City, Kansas, pass the door. Solid comfort at moderate prices. A trial will please you.

## Incubators and Brooders

If you want a good incubator in a hurry write to the undersigned. He keeps the Old Trusty Incubator (hot water) and the Compound (hot air), two of the best incubators made. Also the Zero brooder, no better made. It pays to buy a good brooder. No use hatching chicks without a good brooder to raise them. The Zero will raise every chick you put in it.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.



m. to 5 p. m. during the hottest season of the year.

2. Get a super of honey from the hive wintered over by putting a super containing sections with full sheets of foundation or a super containing extracting frames on the hive as soon as there is a good working force.

3. When the swarm issues remove the super from the old and place it upon the new stand. Your new swarm will not leave their hive and will be quite likely to continue working in the super.

4. Arrange a wind-brake to prevent loaded bees from being dashed against the hive fronts by the prevailing strong winds.

5. Provide supports for the hives which will lift them a foot or more from the ground. Ants and insect-eating animals may give trouble if the hives are on the ground.

6. Get your extra hives and supers set up for use several weeks before any swarms are expected or the honey flow may be half over before you are ready to take care of it.

7. Keep all comb-honey in moth proof cases and examine frequently.

8. Set the hive with the front of the bottom board a half-inch lower than the back, but it should be level sidewise or combs will be built at an angle with the frames or sections.

9. Do not attempt to handle bees on cold, damp days but while they are working in the field.

10. If bees are found hanging in chains in a super do not smoke them down, thinking that they are idlers, for they are probably secreting wax.

11. Prevent much swarming by removing extra queen cells and by giving plenty of space at the bottom. Strong swarms produce surplus honey.

12. Grow with your business by reading a bee journal, a bee book, or both.

Being well aware that the conditions here at the station do not represent all of those existing in the State, any local problems which have brought about success or failure in bee-keeping will assist us in selecting that line of experimental work which will be of greatest benefit to beekeepers and farmers. The station seeks your hearty cooperation in this work and trusts that we may be mutually helpful to one another.

#### Bees.

Please send, through THE KANSAS FARMER, information as to the care of bees. My father takes the paper and as I have the care of several swarms of bees, I would like some information as I know nothing about them and thought you could give me what I need.

Jewell County.

In reply to the above inquiries I will state that while THE KANSAS FARMER answers many questions of importance to beekeepers, it can not devote space sufficient to this branch of industry to enable one knowing nothing about bees and their management to engage in beekeeping properly. A standard work on beekeeping and a bee journal should be in the possession of any and all persons who keep bees. A movable comb hive should also be used, as no other hive will admit of a proper inspection of the colony without which no desirable results can with reason be hoped for. More bees are kept in the Longstroth hive than any other. Longstroth's work on beekeeping is a very excellent treatise on the subject.

In making the foregoing suggestions, it is not meant to be dogmatic. But the beekeeping interest is growing all over the country, and as it increases different diseases, such as "foul brood," "black brood," "tickie brood," and bee torolysis are becoming more prevalent and consequently more destructive to bees.

Any of the ailments may and do creep into apiaries so slyly that none but a thoroughly informed person can detect them until an apiary is almost ruined, and nothing but a movable comb hive will enable the beekeeper

to diagnose a disease among his bees and treat them successfully for any of the ailments herein named.

Rice County.

G. BOHRER.

#### THE MARKETS.

##### Kansas City Grain and Produce.

Kansas City, Mo., August 17, 1908.

Wheat.—Receipts past 48 hours, 425 cars; shipments, 255 cars. Receipts same time last year, 272 cars; shipments, 223 cars. Inspections Saturday 312 cars. The market-to-day showed fair life, but at the same time lower prices prevailed. Receipts were good, much better than last year and futures were off and trading of a professional nature. The country still keeps out of the market. Cables were also lower. Liverpool was off 1/4d at the close and Berlin declined 1/4d, but Budapest was up 1/4d. This all made buyers bearish and they insisted upon lower prices. Values were generally called 1/4d to 1/2d lower, mostly 1/4d to 1/2d lower, but at this reduction there was very good buying and most of the offerings were disposed of by the close. Millers, elevators, and shippers all buying. The primary receipts were 1,066,000 bushels, against 1,058,000 bushels the same day last year. Shipments 683,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 635,000 bushels. In Chicago September closed 1 1/4c lower than Saturday, and here the same option lost 1 1/4c. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard choice turkey, 1 car 96c, 8 cars 95c, 1 car like sample 95c, 3 cars 94 1/2c; fair to good turkey, 2 cars 95c, 3 cars 94 1/2c, 12 cars 94c, 7 cars 93 1/2c, 5 cars 93 1/4c, 19 cars 93c; dark, 4 cars 93c, 3 cars 92 1/2c, 13 cars 92c, 7 cars 90c, 2 cars 89 1/2c, 1 car like sample 89 1/2c. No. 3 hard, choice turkey, 3 cars 93 1/2c, 3 cars 93c; fair to good turkey, 1 car 93 1/2c, 12 cars 92c, 1 car 91 1/2c, 1 car 91 1/4c, 6 cars 90 1/2c; dark, 9 cars 90c, 5 cars 89c, 1 car 88 1/2c; yellow and ordinary, 5 cars 88 1/2c, 8 cars 88c. No. 4 hard, choice turkey, 1 car 92c, 2 cars 90c; turkey and dark, 5 cars 90c, 1 car 89 1/2c, 2 cars 88c, 3 cars 87c; fair to good, 4 cars 87c, 2 cars 86 1/2c, 5 cars 86c, 2 cars 85 1/2c, 2 cars 85c; ordinary, 1 car 86c, 6 cars 85 1/2c, 28 cars 85c, 2 cars 84 1/2c. Rejected hard, 1 car 84c, 1 car as no grade 84c, 2 cars 83 1/2c. No grade hard, 1 car 83 1/2c, 2 cars 83c, 4 cars 83c, 1 car 80 1/2c. No. 2 red, choice, 2 cars 97c; fair to good, 1 car 96 1/2c, 1 car 96c. No. 3 red, choice, 2 cars 94c; fair to good, 3 cars 92c. No. 4 red, choice, 1 car 93 1/2c, 1 car 92c; fair to good, 1 car 90c, 1 car 88c. No grade soft, 1 car 89c.

Corn.—Receipts past 48 hours, 59 cars; shipments, 38 cars. Receipts same time last year, 58 cars; shipments, 31 cars. Inspections Saturday, 32 cars. There was a very good movement in this grain to-day, but as the receipts are picking up and the crop is making headway evening day buyers insisted upon lower prices and got them before they got to work. Mixed was called 1/4c to 1/2c lower and white was 3c off, but at this reduction there was very good buying both by the home trade and order people and most of the offerings had been disposed of by the close. There was no visible supply statement. Liverpool came in unchanged at the close. The primary receipts were 519,000 bushels, against 531,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 591,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports 1,000 bushels. In Chicago September closed 1/4c lower than Saturday and here the same option lost 1/4c. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 5 cars 71c, 13 cars 70 1/2c, No. 3 mixed, 1 car 70 1/2c, 5 cars 70c. No. 2 yellow, 2 cars 71 1/2c, 1 car 71 1/4c, 4 cars 71c. No. 3 yellow, 2 cars 71c. No. 2 white, 11 cars 72c, 3 cars 71 1/2c. No. 3 white, 2 cars 71 1/2c, 3 cars 71c.

Oats.—Receipts past 48 hours, 23 cars; shipments, 8 cars. Receipts same time last year, 23 cars; shipments, 7 cars. Inspections Saturday, 13 cars. The market-to-day was drab and weak to 1/4c lower. Holders tried to keep prices up and as a result there was but little doing and most of the sales made were on home account. The demand was mainly for the best samples. Low grades were especially hard to sell. There was no visible supply statement made public. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, none. In Chicago September closed 1/4c higher, but here there was nothing done in a speculative way. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, nominally 45 1/2c to 46c. No. 3 mixed, nominally 45c; red, 1 car 46c. No. 2 white choice, 1 car 48 1/2c, fair to good, 1 car 47 1/2c, 2 cars 47c; color, 1 car 47c. No. 3 white, fair to good, 1 car 47c, 1 car 46 1/2c, 1 car 46c.

Corn Chop.—Lower and dull. Country, \$1.34 per cwt., sacked.

Cornmeal.—Dull and lower. Quoted at \$1.50 per cwt., sacked.

Bran.—Slow sale and lower. Quoted: Mixed, 98¢@99¢ per cwt., sacked; straight bran, 96¢@97c; shorts, \$1.05@1.10.

Flaxseed.—Higher at \$1.14 upon the basis of pure.

Cottonseed-Meal.—All points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$29.50 per ton in car lots.

Ground Oil-Cake.—Car lots, \$30 per ton; 2,000-pound lots, \$31; 1,000-pound lots, \$16; 100-pound lots, \$1.60.

Seeds.—Timothy, \$3.25 per cwt.; red clover, \$10.12.50 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, \$1.50¢@1.65 per cwt.; cane, \$1.25¢@1.30 per cwt.; millet, \$1.125; alfalfa, \$12.05 per cwt.

Broomcorn.—Quotations: Choice green self-working, \$70¢@75¢; good green, self-working, \$60¢@70¢; slightly tipped, self-working, \$50¢@60¢; red tipped, self-working, \$40¢@50¢; common, self-working, \$30¢@40¢; stained and damaged, \$30 down.

Hay.—Receipts past 48 hours, 33 cars of prairie, 2 cars of timothy, 2 cars of clover mixed, 13 cars of alfalfa, 1 car of straw; total, 51 cars, against 107 cars the same day last year. A steady and fair market was had to-day under light arrivals.

To-day's sales included 1 car No. 1 timothy \$9, 2 cars choice prairie \$7, 3 cars No. 1 prairie \$6.75, 10 cars No. 1 prairie \$6.50, 7 cars No. 1 prairie \$6.25, 6 cars No. 2 prairie \$5.50, 2 cars scant No. 2 prairie \$5, 1 car No. 3 prairie \$4, 1 car good No. 1 alfalfa \$11.75, 1 car No. 1 alfalfa \$11, 1 car No. 1 alfalfa, \$10.50, 1 car good No. 2 alfalfa \$10, 1 car No. 2 alfalfa \$8, 1 car No. 3 alfalfa \$6.

##### The Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., August 17, 1908.

Although the cattle supply was liberal last week, 63,000 head, including 12,000 calves, the market improved 10¢@25¢ on everything except Western grass steers, which were plentiful and sold weak to 25¢ lower. While rains and cooler weather last week helped the market, the main element of strength was the moderate supply at competing markets, and the placing of more orders here for cattle for shipments than usual. The run to-day is 15,000 head, several thousand less than on last Monday, market strong to 10¢ higher on killing stuff and stockers and feeders, calves a quarter higher. Cows have been selling very good, especially Westerns, most of which bring \$3.40. Top fed steers recently reached \$7.50, and

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25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre. 22,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also choice/fertile lands in the Artesian Belt of Texas. We also have a splendid list of Kansas ranches and farms for sale, and 10,000 acres in Colorado. For detailed information,

Address, H. P. RICHARDS,

205-67, Bank of Topeka Bldg.,

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## Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisement 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.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—Offer 2 bulls, 10 females. The bulls are "Lethal," by Prince Consort, dropped August 21, 1907, and "Sylvester," by Prince Consort, dropped September 2, 1907. Both out of Lord Mayor dams. Cows are nicely bred and in calf to Prince Consort or Master of Alysdale. Will be priced right to any buyer. C. W. Merriam, Columbian building, Topeka, Kans.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Three Jacks, age 3 to 10 years, registered; Mammoth, 15 to 16 hands high; black; 12 jennets; 2 colts; 2 Jacks, age 1 1/2 to 2 years; 1 Percheron stallion, black, 1700 pounds. Write for particulars, Henry D. C. Poos, Blackburn, Okla.

#### SWINE.

ALVEY FARM O. I. C.'s—Where the progressive kind are bred. We are offering 20 pigs just weaned; quality considered, we shall price them very reasonable. Will be pleased to hear from any one in regard to our O. I. C.'s. Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few very choice Poland-China fall boars; in good breeding condition. F. A. Tripp, Meriden, Kans.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Duff's Barred Rock Winners at half price during summer. Fine spring chicks and 1-year-old breeders. Send for circular and prices. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

REMEMBER—That I have a choice lot of young stock coming on. All Smith's laying strain flocks. Choice breeders. Prices right. Chas. E. Smith, Mayetta, Kans.

## White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively, and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first-class, high-scoring stock at live and let-live prices. \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

Thomas Owen, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

#### BRAHMAS.

## Light Brahma Chickens

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

#### WYANDOTTES.

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, Boyer, Colo.

#### LEGHORN.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from our standard bred flock, sterling quality, rest of season \$1 per 30, \$1.50 per 50 or \$2 per 100. Our motto: Fine birds, moderate prices. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

#### BUFF ORPINGTONS.

FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Orpington, Rhode Island Reds (both combs), White Langshan cockerels and pullets, \$1 each, six for \$5, if taken soon. Mrs. Lizzie Griffith, Emporia, Kans.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—1500 utility, January, February, March hatched cockerels and pullets to sell. Buy now and get the pick. Price will advance next month. Catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

#### SCOTCH COLLIES.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—Natural born cattle drivers. Pedigreed stock. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES of the very best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars address, DEER LAKE PARK, SEVERY, KAN.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups and young dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered, well trained and natural workers. Emporia, Kansas, Emporia, Kans. W. H. Richards.

## Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

other lots went at \$6.90 to \$7.30, fair to good \$5.25 to \$6.25, grass steers \$4.05, bulls \$2.40 to \$3.75, top veals to-day \$6.25, stockers \$2.85 to \$4.25, feeders \$3.60 to \$4.50. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country last week were heaviest of the season, 574 cars, nearly twice as many as in any recent week. More of this class of cattle will appear each week from now into September or the first of October, and while favorable crop weather will make a good demand for them, the larger number available, and the almost infinite variety, will make it

#### SHEEP.

FOR SALE—400 breeding ewes with 400 lambs, in bunches to suit on farm of W. R. Lott, Highland Park. Address, Route 1, Topeka, Kans. Ind. Phone 2874.

#### REAL ESTATE.

I HAVE SOME GOOD BARGAINS in Ge County lands. Write and get my prices. We have lots of good water and a fine climate. M. V. Springer, Quinter, Kans.

200 ACRES good land only 3 miles from Atchison, Kans. 50 acres in cultivation, rest in full bearing Jonathan and Ben Davis apple trees. Terms and prices reasonable. Owner non-resident, and cannot attend to it. For further information, address, Lock Box 384, Atchison, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE—Three upland farms in Jefferson County. One highly improved. Also wheat land in Geve County. J. F. True, Perry, Kans.

FINE alfalfa, wheat and stock farms for sale. Circular free. Warren Davis, Logan, Kans.

FARMS for sale in Catholic community; \$25 per acre and up. Ed George St. Paul, Kans.

TWO HOMES CHEAP—160, good improvements, bottom timber, orchard, alfalfa, route, phone; price \$6500. 200 acres improved, smooth, 180 cultivated, land and location good. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kans.

"Do You Want to Own Your Own Home?" If so write for catalogue to Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

QUARTER SECTION of fine land in Sherman County, close to Goodland, to trade for part horses, cattle or mules. T. J. Kennedy, Osawatomie, Kans.

WRITE J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH., for best list of fruit, grain and stock farms.

A GOOD FARM WELL LOCATED. 160 acres all good land of a dark, sandy loam, located 2 miles from the city of Wichita, 5-room cottage, 2 granaries, barn, hayrack and other outbuildings, good young orchard, all fenced and cross-fenced, 10 acres house lot, some alfalfa, 20 acres pasture, 20 acres meadow, balance in a high state of cultivation. Price for a short time, \$5500. The Nelson Real Estate and Immigration Co., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

## YOU WANT MONEY! SO DO WE.

Will you invest \$100 now for \$500 next year? Write for details. NAPA IMPROVEMENT CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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quickly for cash; the only system of its kind in the world. You get results, not promises; no retaining fees; booklets free. Address, Real Estate Salesman Co., 468 Grace Block, Lincoln, Neb.

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Everman has a farm for every man. Write for description and price list.

John W. Everman, J. Gallatin, Mo.

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FARMERS, SOW THE BEST—We have pure Kharkof seed wheat, re-cleaned and graded, price \$1.50 per bushel in lots of 4 bushels or more, f. o. b. at Belaire, Smith Co., Kans. Seed from Manhattan College, 1907. Chas & W. S. Honn.

SEED WHEAT—The great yielding famous Kharkof and Turkey Red Winter wheat, choice re-cleaned seed, also Mammoth White rye, Timothy, Clover and Alfalfa seed. Farmers prices. Send to grower for catalogue. Jno D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

PURE BRED SEED WHEAT—Kharkof and Malakof. Varieties giving the heaviest yields. Seed bought from Manhattan Experiment Station, 1906. Re-cleaned and sacked, \$1.50 per bushel, F. O. B. J. A. Fleming, Garfield, Kans.

TENNESSEE WINTER BARLEY—Averaged 47 bushels per acre for 3 years. \$1 per bushel, 55¢ per bushel in lots of 10 bushels or more. Best of pasture. Walter Jenkinson, Pond Creek, Okla.

THE BEST ALFALFA SEED GROWS "OUT THERE IN KANSAS". We sell it. Ask us for samples and prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

PURE "BEARDED FIFE" seed wheat, grown on sod. Inquire of Wallace Gibbs, Kinsley, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY—New crop Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass seed. If you have any to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

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ASMA BRON Greatest known remedy for Asthma, Bronchitis and Hay Fever. Sure cure. Send for free particulars. Fortuna Remedy Co., Dept. H, 878 Calum Ave., Chicago.

WANTED—A good white woman for cooking in small family. Wages \$4.50 a week. Address, Mrs. L. A. Wals, Stanley, Johnson Co., Kans.

SHEPHERD DOGS FOR SALE—Have a choice lot of well bred puppies. Prices right. Mrs. A. E. Harness, Speed, Cooper Co., Mo.

NEW HONEY—Fancy, \$10 per case of two 60-pound cans. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

JOB PRINTING—Write us for prices on anything in the job printing line. Address B. A. Wagner, Mgr., 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

## Stray List

For Week Ending July 30.

Greeley County—Curtis Major, Clerk. MARES AND COLTS—Taken up May 12, 1908, by A. Dyberk, in Colony, two small brown mares and a colt; no marks or brands visible; valued at \$85. STALLION—Taken up by the above on the same date, one small bay stallion, white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

Week Ending August 13. Dickinson County—H. W. King, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Albert Pagenkopf at Liberty tp., August 1, 1908, one gray mare, 8 or 9 years old, spavin on right hind leg, wire cut on left hind leg, eight about 800 or 900 pounds.



an easy matter to fill orders for almost any class promptly.

The hog market declined heavily last week, with a sharp recovery last of the week, followed by the big rise of 10¢ to-day, on a supply of 5,000 head. Large numbers of light weight, inferior hogs appeared last week, and same were cut sharply in price, but there is less of this kind included to-day than for a week or ten days. General opinion favors smaller runs, and higher prices for the near future. Top to-day is \$6.85, bulk of sales \$6.55 @ \$6.55, pigs \$4.50 @ \$5.50. Shippers always have orders in hand here, which is a powerful influence in keeping the packers in line, and local prices generally above other river points. Small supplies of sheep and lambs gave the market a turn for the better middle of last week, and the same influence is operative to-day, run 2,000 head, market 10¢ to 20¢ higher. Choice lambs reached \$6.35 Friday, and while the top is only \$6 to-day, it is because of lack of quality. Yearlings brought \$4.65 to-day, wethers worth \$4.25, ewes \$4. Some yearling breeding ewes to-day were held at \$4.75, although fair to good breeding ewes are available at \$3.50 @ \$4, and feeding wethers and yearlings \$3.50 @ \$3.85, lambs \$4 @ \$4.75.

J. A. RICKART.

### South St. Joseph Live Stock.

South St. Joseph, Mo., August 17, 1908. The receipts of cattle are continuing quite liberal, but are coming largely from the ranges of the South and Southwest. Fully two-thirds of the receipts of the past week have been credited to this source. The supplies at all points are rather larger than conditions of the beef trade warrant, and there is not much prospect for improvement until there is a more free movement of beef in Eastern channels of consumption. Prices at present are not much different from a week ago on the few good fat corn-fed cattle that are coming, but for the bulk of offerings, prices are off 15¢ to 25¢. The cow and heifer market shows about the same decline as steers, while calves are 25¢ to 50¢ lower. In the stocker and feeder line there is a fair demand for good quality light weight stockers, but rather a slim call for weighty feeders. Bulk of steers are selling at \$3.75 @ \$6.25, for fat natives; \$3.50 @ \$4.25 for rangiers; \$2.85 @ \$3.50 for bulk of cows and heifers, with canners down to \$1.50. Bulk of veal calves, \$4.50 @ \$5.50. Stock calves and yearlings \$2.85 @ \$3.60 and feeders \$3.50 @ \$4.25.

Within the past few days the movement of hogs has been somewhat surprising, in that they have shown a sharp falling off. This has developed a rapidly advancing market and prices at this writing are 25¢ to 30¢ higher than last Thursday. With this falling off in supplies there is a noticeable decrease in the number of underweights that may be suggestive for the immediate future. Tops to-day sold at \$6.85 and the bulk at \$6.65 @ \$6.80. Sheep and lambs are coming in moderate numbers for the season of year, and prices are holding up quite well, in fact, are somewhat higher than at time of last writing. Some feeder demand is beginning to develop, and this is affording an outlet for the thin grades. It is likely there will be a fair feed demand as long as prices do not take an upward shoot. Good killing lambs are selling at \$4.50 @ \$6.25, yearlings and wethers at \$3.75 @ \$4.50, and ewes at \$3.25 @ \$4.

WARRICK.

## DUROC-JERSEYS

### STROH'S HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS

70 spring pigs for sale, mostly sired by Hogate's Model, the sweepstakes boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1906 and out of popular breeding dams. Correspondence solicited.

J. STROH, R. 4, DeWitt, Neb.

## HIGHLAND DUROCS

100 Choice spring pigs of the best strains and a few fancy gilts bred for fall farrow, at reasonable prices. Farm adjoins town.

L. A. KEELER, Toronto, Kans.

## DUROC SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

of both sexes from the Orion, Kant Be Beat and Ohio Chief families. Correspondence solicited. Write for prices.

O. A. Pencoek, Burchard, Neb.

## CROW'S DUROCS

140 large early spring pigs. 21 sows and gilts bred for August farrow and a few fall farrows. Are fitting a show herd of 24 head, call on or write.

CROW BROS, 200 E. Osborn St., Hutchinson, Kans.

## 200 SPRING PIGS

HEADQUARTERS FOR DUROCS: any age, either sex, females sold open or bred. Large herd in the S. W. Send in your order, we can fill it.

COPPINS &amp; WORLEY, Potwin, Kans.

### GEO. KERR'S DUROCS.

Pigs for sale sired by such boars as Lincoln Chief, Leader, Lincoln Top. Out of dams from the Improver 2d, Proud Advance, Top Notcher, Wonder and Ohio Chief families.

R. E. 3, Box 90, Sabetha, Kans.

## Walnut Creek Durocs

150 spring pigs by the herd boars, attractive Chief 61097 and Big Crimson 69113, and other good sires. Choice boars for sale now. T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Riley Co., Kans.

## Humphrey's DUROCS.

Choice spring pigs, both kinds, of early farrow; Ohio Chief and Improver 2d blood lines. Also Scotch Collies of the best breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Call or write.

J. S. Humphrey, R. 1, Pratt, Kans.

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BROOD SOWS—Some fine brood sows bred to Major Roosevelt and Miller's Nebraska Wonder, he by Nebraska Wonder.

FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.

## GAYER'S DUROCS

36 choice fall gilts and 14 topy fall boars by Golden Chieftain, a good son of Ohio Chief. These will be sold cheap to make room for my spring crop. Also 1 good yearling boar, \$25.

J. H. GAYER, R. R. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

## PEERLESS STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS FOR SALE.

R. G. SOLLINGER, Woodston, Kans.

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DEEP CREEK DUROCS (Spring pigs, either sex, for sale, from the most noted families of the breed. Up-to-date Durocs at prices to move them. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kas.

### Fairview Herds—Durocs, Red Polls

20 high grade Red Polled cows and heifers, 40 Duroc-Jersey swine, mostly males, will be sold at my fall sale on October 7, 1908. Nothing for sale now. Stock doing fine.

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

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Good hogs are good property now. Don't you want some? A few boars and gilts of 1907 crop. Nice lot of spring pigs just right age and weight to ship.

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## Howe's DUROCS.

100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write.

J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kans.

### JACKSON'S DUROCS.

Special Bargains in fancy, well grown spring pigs, both sexes, and choice fall males richly bred; 2 of these are double cross Ohio Chief. Also 1 good herd boar, a grandson of Desoto 15155. 2 extra good registered Shorthorn bulls for sale.

O. L. JACKSON, New Albany, Kans.

## SPECIAL!

I have a car of long yearling bulls, a car of bull calves, a car of yearling heifers and a car of heifer calves for sale. These cattle are all in good growing condition and are mostly reds. They were sired mostly by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Bold Knight 179064 and Headlight 2d 248306.

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Choice pigs from the Garnett and Captain families. The large smooth strong boned, easy feeding kind. Correspondence solicited.

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### OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Ninety pigs of February and March farrow, and sixteen fall boars and gilts. The large deep smooth bodied strong boned easy feeding kind. I pay express, and ship on approval.

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## Closing Out Herd O. I. C.

Including two champion herd boars. Tried brood sows and choice bunch of spring pigs ready to ship. Write for prices. Correspondence solicited. John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.

## O. I. C. SWINE

Fall boars and gilts, also spring pigs. They are bred right and will be priced right. Let me know your wants.

S. W. ARTZ, Larned, Kas.

## O. I. C. BARGAINS

Bred sows and gilts all sold. Have a fine bunch of spring pigs for which I am booking orders. Write your wants and get prices.

W. S. GODLOVE, Olathe, Kans.

Prop. Andrew Carnegie herd O. I. C. swine.

## Garth's O. I. C.'s

125 choice spring pigs, also some extra good fall boars, out of good dams and by the prize winners, Kerr Dick, Kerr Nat and Big Jim, at right prices. Call on or write.

A. T. GARTH, Larned, Kans.

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### MAPLE HEIGHTS HERD BERKSHIRES

Kansas Longfellow, champion Nebraska State Fair, 1907, and Berrington Boy in service. Have some choice sows and gilts bred for fall litters, for sale. Nice lot of spring pigs to choose from. Write me.

J. M. Nielson, Marysville, Kans.

## Guthrie Rancho Berkshires

The Guthrie Ranch Berkshire herd, headed by Berrington Duke, assisted by Revelation, General Premier and Sir Ivanhoe (all three winners). Berkshires with size, bone and quality. Individuals of style and finish. You will find our satisfied customers in nearly every state in the Union.

T. F. GUTHRIE, Strong City, Kans.

## Knollwood Berkshires

Headed by Pacific Duke 56891, dam Marjorie 37491 by Baron Duke 23d 50000, a son of Baron Lee 4th, the sire of Lord Premier and Dutchess 120th 28675, grand dam of Premier Longfellow. Stock of all ages for sale. All stock guaranteed as represented.

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## Ridgeview Berkshires

—FOR SALE— One aged and one yearling boar, and spring pigs of both sexes.

MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas

## Poland-Chinas

Big stretchy fellows, sired by 900-pound O. K. Prince 42071, out of big dams.

G. M. HULL, Burchard, Neb.

## Pickerell Herd—Large Poland-Chinas.

Choice pigs, both sexes for season's trade. The big boned, large litter kind that make the money for the feeder. Write your wants.

B. E. RIDGELY, Pickerell, Neb.

## Higgins' Big Boned Poland-Chinas

Blue Valley Exception 41635 at head of herd. Choice pigs, both sexes, for season's trade. Come and see us. Correspondence solicited.

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Choice pigs for sale sired by Miesner's Hadley, a son of Big Hadley and grandson of Logan's Chief; out of large well bred sows. Write for prices.

T. J. MIESNER, Sabetha, Kans.

## WELCOME HERD POLANDS

Choice richly bred spring pigs either sex. Several extra fall boars, fit to head good herds, also a half interest in the \$1000 Tom Lipton. Fall sale Oct. 6.

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## CENTER GROVE POLANDS

Choice well grown fall yearling gilts, sold bred or open. Also early springs, both sexes. Stock guaranteed and richly bred. Prices reasonable.

J. W. Pelphrey &amp; Son, Humboldt, Kans.

## KEEP ON PRINCE

by Keep On; dam, Sweet May by Chief Perfection 2d; now owned jointly by R. A. Stockton and J. M. Devlin. An 800-pound boar in show flesh. The get of this boar will be the feature of our fall sale at Cameron Mo., October 2. R. A. Stockton, Lathrop, Mo.; J. M. Devlin, Cameron, Mo.

## SUNFLOWER HERD.

POLAND-CHINAS—Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (119147) by Meddler (99999), dam Excitement (289538) by Corrector (63379); Allen's Corrector (128613) by Corrector (63379); dam Sweet Brier (261790) by Chief Perfection 2d (42559); Kansas Chief (126983) by Chief Perfection 2d (42559); dam Corrector's Gem (250720) by Corrector (63379). G. W. Allen, Route 4, Tongonoxie, Kans.

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Special bargains in choice Poland China gilts, sold bred or open, and a few extra fall boars by prize winning sires. Fall sale September 24.

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## Pitcher's Poland-Chinas

80 Good ones, consisting of 68 growthy spring pigs and a few choice gilts, out of richly bred prolific dams, and by Great Excitement, a son of Meddler 7d. Our fall sale is called off and these will be sold at private treaty at moderate prices. Stock registered and guaranteed.

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The Big Kind that Weigh and Win. 125 early springs, both sexes, with size, bone and stretch; 60 fall and winter pigs that are extra good ones, including a number of fancy males, out of prolific big boned sows and by Columbia Chief, by Chief Tecumseh 3d, and other noted sires. My prices are right.

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Several first class boars that are herd-heads; from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable.

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FOR SALE—Two extra good 2-year-old stallions; and some good young mares bred to Casino.  
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Big stretchy fellows, sired by 900-pound O. K. Prince 42071, out of big dams.

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Largest importer and breeder of Mammoth Jacks in the United States. Every stall in my barns has a big Mammoth Jack, 15 to 17 hands high, 1000 to 1300 lbs.; that I will sell on one and two years time to responsible parties. If my Jacks are not just as I represent them I will pay all railroad expenses.

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Choice young stock, heavy milking strains. Some extra good bull calves, either breed.

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ROCK BROOK FARM,

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OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

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The choicest horses from the stables of 20 States will be on the track during the week. No event in Kansas ever approached this year's program. Six races for \$1,000 each. Riders and Drivers Dressed in gaudy colors. The Kansas Derby will be run for \$500 in gold Tuesday. Amusements of all descriptions for all people--children, women and men--entirely chaste and entertaining.

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will leave its mooring twice each day for an aerial trip. It is the most up-to-date machine built and is the study of governments as well as scientists. Silver Cornet Band Music to enliven the occasion.

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TOPEKA, - KANSAS  
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DON'T overlook what promises to be the best Fair ever held in Kansas. Plenty to see and hear. Kansas Music Festival. Twentieth Kansas Reunion. Free Sensational Exhibitions. Fat Stock. Farm Machinery. Farm Products. Races Galore.

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#### TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Dutchess of Gloster bull, Glad-lator 261065 and Baine 276673, a Cruickshank But-terfly. Cows of Scotch and Scotch topped Bates breeding. 1 yearling Bampton bull (a good one) for sale. Will make tempting prices on a few females. M. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

#### PONY CREEK HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Scotch bulls, Sybils Viscount 265898 and Bashful Conqueror 24 261605. The cows in this herd are mostly Scotch or Scotch topped from the popular and well known families such as the Victorias, Phyllis, Cowslip and Young Marys. Young bulls and heifers from this mating for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome, for it is a pleasure to show stock.

E. D. LUDWIG, Sabetha, Kans.

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#### Foster's Red Polls.

15 choice young bulls, a few good females and our 2400 lb. herd bull Dandy 89147 for sale at bottom prices.

CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Hecrode, Kans.

#### COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomeroy, Kans.

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Best of breeding. Write or come and see. Chas. Morrison & Son, R. 2, Phillipsburg, Kas

### SHORTHORNS

#### New York Valley Shorthorns and Berkshires

A large number of my Shorthorns must be sold before winter to make room; including my calves sired by Baron Rupert 248267, ranging in age from 6 to 20 months old. And have for sale sows bred to Field Marshall and Lee's Masterpiece, and boars of serviceable age; also 110 May and June pigs to pick from. Come and select your show stock, or write J. T. Bayer, Yates Center, Kans.

#### Greendale Stock Farm

25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Ardathan Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire-rams. Correspondence solicited.

COL. ED GREEN, Prop.,

Florence, Kan.

#### Prospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 145647 and Orange Commander 256590. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.

H. W. McAFEE,

Bel Phone 59-2. Topeka, Kansas

#### Big Shorthorns

Strong in the blood of the 2800-pound bull Imported Conqueror 149048.

Herd founded with choice individuals of American and Scotch families, from the leading western herds, and headed by the show bull, Victoria's Clipper 252123. Inspection invited. Young stock of extra scale and depth of flesh for sale.

J. J. MASON -- Overbrook, Kans.

## DUROC-JERSEY AUCTION

Coppins & Worley's Sale of 30 Head of Good Stuff at the farm 2 miles east of

POTWIN, KANS., FRIDAY, SEPT. 4

The Tops of this Entire Herd will be Included.

Some choice bred sows.

Some choice bred gilts.

Some fine open gilts.

Some fine young herd headers.

Some sows with young litters.

This offering comes from Ohio Chief, Kant-Be-Beat, Morrison's Bell Top, Model Chief Again, Improver 2d, and Oom Paul blood lines.

Send bids to L. K. Lewis in our care.

### Coppins & Worley, Potwin, Kans.

JNO. D. SNYDER, Auctioneer.

### AUCTIONEERS

THOS. E. DEEM,

Live - Stock - Auctioneer

CAMERON, MO.

A specialty of Pure Bred Live Stock sales. My charges are moderate. Dates upon application.

### JOHN BRENNAN

Live Stock Auctioneer

Esbon - - - - - Kansas

My life work has been breeding and selling pure-bred stock.

Jas. T. McCulloch,

Live - Stock - Auctioneer

Clay Center, Kansas.

I am making a study of your herd and best interests from a public sale standpoint. I am conducting sales for many of the best breeders in Northern Kansas and want to make your next sale. Selling pure-bred live stock at auction is my business.

### L. H. TJADEN,

Live Stock Auctioneer and Breeder of O. I. C. Hogs.

Young stock for sale at all times. GARNETT, KANSAS.

### AUCTIONEERS

D. B. ROGERS,

Live Stock Auctioneer.

Brookfield, - - - - - Missouri

Am now booking dates for the coming season. Write or wire me for same. Also a breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs and Hereford cattle.

L. R. Brady,

Live - Stock - Auctioneer

Manhattan, Kansas.

R. L. HARRIMAN

Live Stock Auctioneer.

BUNCETON, - - - MISSOURI

JAS. W. SPARKS

Live Stock Auctioneer

MARSHALL, - - - MISSOURI

Twenty Years selling all breeds.