

NEBRASKA

KANSAS FARMER

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FENCE QUESTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—About two years ago A and B bought adjoining farms between which a partition fence has been maintained for years. A's part of the fence consists of a high hedge which is kept trimmed on both sides and is two or three feet over on A's land. Along this fence A has farming land, and on B's side, which is occupied by a renter, there is alfalfa, which is used for both mowing and pasture. B's part of the fence consists of posts and three barbed wires. The posts are mowing and pasture. B's part of the fence consists split at the top that they will not hold staples and the fence is in a very poor condition. On A's side of fence he has prairie-grass pasture; on B's side is farm land on which renter pastures stalks and wheat in winter. A spoke to B about condition of fence last winter and he promised to have it re-

paired at once, but has failed to do so. What we wish to know is, can A compel B to keep up a lawful fence, and if so, what course should A pursue to compel him to do so? Also, can A recover damages from B for stock that is injured on this fence while in this condition? Can B compel A to keep his hedge trimmed down to four feet? What constitutes a lawful partition fence in this State?

FARMER.

Cowley County.

A can compel B to keep up his portion of the fence. The entire subject of fences is treated in the General Statutes of Kansas in sections 3143-3196 inclusive. Section 3151 provides that if either party to a partition fence will not keep up his portion thereof the other party may complain to the fence-viewers—township trustee, clerk, and treasurer—who shall examine the fence, etc. The



White Plymouth Rocks before the Judge. See page 536.

Principal Contents of This Week's Paper

Aberdeens on the range, the.....	535	Motherhood (poem).....	541
Accidental possession.....	530	Mother's rocker (poem).....	540
Asparagus popular.....	539	Old times, old friends, old love (poem).....	540
Authority over parks.....	530	Paint, pure.....	531
Banking law.....	530	Peardler's license.....	531
Club department.....	541	Pedigree, the value of a.....	543
Colt, training the.....	534	Poultry notes.....	544
Commerce of the world, international.....	531	Road-overseer, compensation of.....	530
Corn-contest, Shawnee County boys'.....	537	Skim-milk as a poultry food.....	544
Corn-growing contest, a few suggestion to the boys entering the.....	537	Snowball's kittens.....	541
Educated young men, chances for.....	531	State federation meeting.....	541
Farmer, the first scientific.....	532	Talking, rules for.....	540
Fattening cattle on grass.....	533	Tenant's option to purchase.....	530
Fence questions.....	529	Twenty-second annual report of the bureau of animal industry, the.....	535
Foresight.....	540	Weather bulletin.....	547
Grant never swore, why.....	541	Weedy field, cleaning up a.....	538
Library notes, traveling.....	542	Wool situation, the.....	534



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complete provisions are too long for insertion here. There are many kinds of lawful fence. A lawful barbed-wire fence is described in section 3147 General Statutes of 1905.

The owner of a hedge along a public road may be compelled to keep it trimmed but the law is silent as to hedges along other lines. See section 3191, General Statutes 1905.

It is probable that A can not recover damages for injury to his stock on account of the bad condition of B's fence. The general law is that the party at fault is liable for damages if the injury is the "natural and necessary result" of the negligence or act complained of. A should see that his neighbor's portion of the fence be made to conform to the legal requirements.

COMPENSATION OF ROAD-OVERSEER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please state through the columns of your paper whether the township board has a right to make a road-overseer put in ten hours for a day for \$2, or 20 cents per hour? Can they remove an overseer for refusing to take less than \$2 a day of eight hours, or 25 cents per hour, giving the reason that it can get men to take the place for 20 cents per hour?

Linn County. OVERSEER.

Section 6594, General Statutes of 1905, fixes the compensation of the road-overseer at \$2 per day.

Section 4008, General Statutes of 1905, fixes eight hours as "a day's work for all laborers, workmen, mechanics, or other persons" employed on behalf of the State, "or by or on behalf of any county, city, township, or other municipality," etc. This section further provides that such employees "shall be paid on the basis of eight hours constituting a day's work" in case they work more than eight hours per calendar day.

The above-mentioned section 6594 provides that the township board may discharge the road-overseer "for cause." It is not likely that any court would hold refusal to receive less than the rate of wages fixed by the statute sufficient cause for discharge.

The eight-hour law was passed at the instance of the labor organizations at whose request severe penalties were provided for "any officer of the

State of Kansas, or of any county, city, township, or other municipality" who shall violate any of the provisions of the law. The enforcement of the labor laws has been looked after with considerable zeal by the State Commissioner of Labor.

The editor expresses no opinion as to the wisdom of these laws as applicable to the case presented by this inquirer, but there is little doubt but that a violation of the law that might come to the attention of the labor organizations would be followed by speedy application to the courts for the infliction of the penalties.

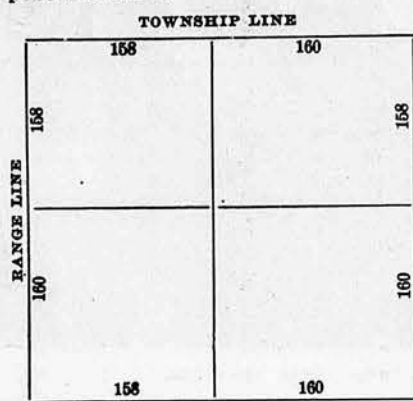
ACCIDENTAL POSSESSION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A and B own adjoining farms in the same section. A has lived on his place for many years, which is enclosed with a hedge planted probably thirty years ago. So far as B knows this hedge has been used as a dividing line, but according to recent survey the hedge is three rods on B's land when the section is equally divided. A claims the hedge as a permanent line regardless of the survey. Is A's claim good according to law? If not, how should B proceed under the law if A refuses to change the line? Should every section be divided equally into quarters regardless of the number of acres it contains? SUBSCRIBER.

Marion County.

The Kansas Supreme Court has decided, 35 K. 85, that "accidental adverse possession does not give title." According to Subscriber's statement A has had possession of a portion of B's land through the accident of an erroneous survey. This does not give A a right to retain the land under the statute of limitations, and he should give possession without trouble. If he does not so give possession an action of ejectment is the proper proceeding.

But there is a possibility that Subscriber has inadvertently omitted to note an important fact. If the section in question lies adjacent to the north line or the west line of the Congressional township it may contain either more or less than 640 acres. Under the law governing the original and all later surveys in such cases the excess or deficiency was placed in the half-mile terminating on such north or west township line. In such cases the section is not evenly divided. The northwest quarter of section 6 is frequently affected by the discrepancy on both its north and its west line. This is easily understood on referring to the accompanying diagram of a supposed section 6:



There may be an excess along the north line and a deficiency along the west line or vice versa, in which case no two of the four quarter-sections will contain the same number of acres. If there is excess along both the north and the west, the northwest quarter is larger than 160 rods square, while the northeast and the southwest quarters are each larger in one dimension. Inquirers involving land lines are advised to give the numbers of the lands in question.

BANKING LAW.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please inform me through your paper the law in regard to State banks. How is a bank of exchange conducted, and what is the responsibility of the officers and stockholders? A. W. P.

Sedgwick County.

The banking laws of Kansas are contained in sections 423-491, inclusive, of the General Statutes of 1905. They are too voluminous to be repro-

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duced or even summarized here. Parties interested should refer to the Statutes.

To the specific questions asked it may be answered that the responsibility of officers and directors is far-reaching. The penalties may be fine or imprisonment in the penitentiary or both fine and imprisonment. The stockholders are "additionally liable for a sum equal to the par value of the stock owned, and no more."

TENANT'S OPTION TO PURCHASE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A owned a piece of land and B rented it for the purpose of building a poultry-house and hogpens. B told A that he did not want to build on it and be obliged to move off when the year was up. A told B he wanted to sell it, but he could have it as long as A kept it. B asked A if he would give him the first refusal of it when he got a buyer, and A said that he would. B has occupied the land for seven or eight years and set out fruit-trees on it. Now A has sold it without saying a word to B about it, and asked B how soon he could get the buildings off, and claimed B has no right to move the trees. A said the trees were B's and never cost him, A, anything and offered to remit \$5 which B owed him for rent. There is no dispute about the rent that is back. It happened that the buildings were erected on a street that was so plotted but never opened. B did not know there was a street there when he built. The buildings and yard are entirely on the street that has never been opened to the public. Can A oblige B to move the buildings and prevent him from moving the trees? B has offered to leave the trees for half their value. W. W. TIBBITTS.

Shawnee County.

In considering this inquiry it is more than usually important to remember that the answer is based on the assumption that the facts are exactly as stated. A slight variation of the facts might make considerable difference in the rights of the parties.

The essential facts, as the editor understands them, are:

1. B rented land from A for one year for rental not here stated.
2. As a part of the consideration B was to be allowed to remove his buildings at the expiration of his lease and was to have the option to buy the land at the highest price offered in case A should find opportunity to sell.
3. There was no written contract.
4. The lease was continued from year to year by mutual consent.
5. B paid his rent each year and made improvements on the land.
6. B's lease has not been terminated as provided in section 4056, General Statutes 1905.
7. A has sold the land disregarding B's option to buy.
8. A is willing that B shall remove his buildings and is willing to partly compensate him for the trees he has planted.
9. This proposed settlement is not satisfactory to B.

Under the Kansas Statutes a contract for the sale or the lease of real estate must be in writing if for more than one year. But a tenant who with the assent of his landlord remains longer than one year becomes a "tenant from year to year." That is, unless otherwise agreed his lease is renewed each year without change of its terms.

Under this construction of the law B's option to purchase is as good at any time during his renewed tenancy as it was during his first year. He can be compelled to vacate on the first day of next March if given thirty days' notice in writing, but no sooner.

In the absence of a contract as to

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improvements such as buildings attached to the soil, trees, etc., these become the property of the landlord at the termination of the lease. But in this case the contract as understood by both parties gives the buildings to the tenant and the landlord concedes that the tenant has an interest in the trees amounting to \$5, which the landlord is willing to pay. This mutual understanding of the part of the contract relating to improvements leaves no doubt of the virtual successive renewals of the contract.

Aside from the different views as to what B should receive for planting the trees the most important open question relates to his option to buy. Ordinarily such an option should be in writing. But where it was made a condition of the contract of lease and this contract was entered upon and performed on the part of the tenant, it is probable that the landlord is held for the performance of his part.

A should have given B an opportunity to buy at the highest price offered. In the matter of removal of buildings from land which has been found to be in an unopened street, A probably has no more to do with this than if B had contracted with some other party.

The proper course is for A and B to come together as neighbors and settle their differences by mutual concessions. If they can not do this and can agree upon some level-headed neighbor to examine the matter and advise them what he thinks is right it would be better to take his advice than to get ugly and go to law. There are good farmers in that part of the county who are capable of doing justice to both parties. The editor nominates W. H. Coultis as a man to whom the parties may safely leave their case for settlement. If Coultis can not be had find some other good man. Avoid a lawsuit.

AUTHORITY OVER PARKS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your answer in THE KANSAS FARMER of April 4 has been read with interest. It does not quite cover another point of interest to the undersigned. A block with residences on all sides of it has been deeded to the city for a park. It is good ground for trees and will be beautiful when improved. Now can the city council lease the block to a baseball association or any other private concern against the wishes of all residents in the vicinity of said ground? Osage County. SUBSCRIBER.

It may be that the authority conferred upon the mayor and council in sections 667 and 668 of the General Statutes of 1905 is sufficient to enable them to grant the use of the grounds mentioned by our correspondent for the purposes of a baseball ground. The authority conferred seems to be very broad and yet there may be a question of the amount of disfigurement that the mayor and council may authorize. It is generally presumed that these guardians of the city's interests will not permit any continued use of such grounds that will reduce the desirability of neighboring property.

The statute enumerates various public utility purposes for which the use of parks may be granted and follows with, "or for any other purpose whatsoever." The title of the act restricts the authority of the mayor and council to "purposes named" in the act. Strict construction might exclude purposes not named or to limit such as might be comprehended in the general terms "any other purpose whatsoever" to those of a "public utility" character.

Under the conditions named by our correspondent it is probable that the best course is for the adjacent residents to prepare and sign a petition to the mayor and council setting forth

In courteous terms their objections to the proposed use of the park. It will be observed that the right to use the park for any of the enumerated purposes can be granted only by ordinance in which "shall be defined fully and at length the terms upon which said right is conceded." If such ordinance has not been passed the right has not been granted and a united presentation of a well-worded and numerous signed remonstrance should prevent what seems from our correspondent's letter to be a proposed outrage upon the rights of residents of the vicinity.

PEDDLER'S LICENSE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly answer the following questions through the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER:

1. Does a man have to secure or possess a license to peddle farm products grown by himself?
2. Has he the right to buy products and peddle them out in the country, not in town, if produce is grown in Kansas, without a license?
3. May he peddle anything that is raised or manufactured without securing a license?

S. M. ROBERTS.

Pottawatomie County.

The Legislature of 1907 enacted a law requiring that peddlers of medicines anywhere in Kansas pay a license of \$50 per year. Cities of the first, second, or third class may exact licenses from persons engaging in almost any kind of business within their corporate limits. Peddlers are included. City licenses are regulated by ordinance as authorized by the statutes. Cities may or may not make exceptions in favor of persons selling produce grown by themselves. The old soldier law provides that license shall be issued to an old soldier on application, free of charge. This is the only exception that the cities are required to make. Any one may peddle anything except medicines in the country without license.

The laws of 1907 have not yet been printed in book form and are therefore not yet available.

CHANCES FOR EDUCATED YOUNG MEN.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on May 1-2, 1907, to secure eligibles from which to make certification to fill a large number of vacancies in the positions of clerk and teacher in the Philippine Service.

It is desired to secure as a result of this examination as many eligibles as possible who are college graduates, including graduates of polytechnic and agricultural schools. It is also desired to secure as many eligibles as possible who are normal school graduates.

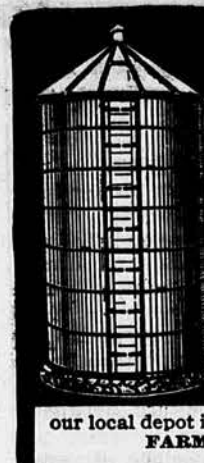
There are at least 100 vacancies in the position of teacher to be filled, and appointments to that position as the result of this examination will be made at \$1,200 per annum. Those appointed will be eligible for promotion up to \$2,000 per annum for teacher, and from \$1,600 to \$3,000 for division superintendent. Eligibility in the assistant examination is required for promotion to division superintendent.

The work of the American men teachers is largely of a supervisory character, and the higher positions are filled as vacancies occur by the promotion of those who have demonstrated their efficiency and ability in the service.

The prospects of appointment of those who qualify in the optional subjects of agriculture, educational methods, bookkeeping, and auditing of accounts are said to be excellent. The majority of those qualifying in the assistant examination who are willing to accept appointment as teacher are selected.

For complete information apply to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Many people are fond of fooling with fads, as witness the ginseng fad, the Belgian hare fad, and others. Now, if anybody wants to propagate a fad in which the figures will be really attractive, why not start a black fox fad? Black fox pelts are quoted as



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W. F. MITCHELL, Reed City, Mich.

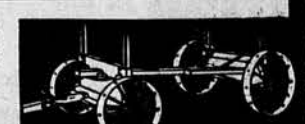
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high as \$300 for the best. No fad-promoter ever thinks of any but the best. At \$300 apiece black foxes might even be fed on chicken and show a profit in the prospectus of the promoter. P. T. Barnum used to know a good deal about fools, and it was his opinion that a fool is born every minute. The perennial crop of fools is game for the fad-promoter. Now for a black-fox fad to relieve fools of their money. Let the music begin.

PURE PAINT.

An agitation for pure paints has followed the successful movement for a pure-food law, and in several States bills are being considered imposing severe penalties for putting up imitation paints and labeling them pure white lead. A National law is also being advocated by some publications and leaders in those trades which use paint the most.

Next to the painter himself probably there is no one who is more interested in the purchase of paint than the farmer, and the movement to prevent fraud in paint labels should be heartily supported by the members of the Legislature from rural communities.

Relative to proposed legislation upon the subject, the Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, of New York, in a recent issue, says:

"We believe that the purpose of whatever law may be passed should be to protect the honest manufacturer, the painter, and the property-owner against mislabeling and misrepresentation and to enable the purchaser to be certain that he is getting exactly what he pays for.

"The pure-food law might be taken as a model, and working along these lines, we do not doubt that results would be obtained which would tend to do away with much of the unfair and unscrupulous competition that has prevented honest manufacturers from reaping the full reward of their industry, has tended to more or less demoralization, and has caused a general cheapening of product.

"We believe that a fair and honest paint-labeling law would help both the manufacturers and their customers, the master painters, by raising the general tone of the trade, and by causing an increased demand for a better quality of goods, and a higher standard of workmanship."

Professor Hunter, of the State University, would probably undertake to supply enough of the natural enemies of the green bugs to make reasonably sure of conquering the pest had he the available means to pay the moderate expense of the work.

The Weather Bureau has reports showing that at least the southern half of the Kansas wheat-belt got a copious rain on Monday of this week. The importance of this announcement is such that it depressed the Chicago wheat market about one cent a bushel.

For the better accommodation of our subscribers and friends, THE KANSAS FARMER has just published a brief descriptive catalogue of the newest and best books pertaining to the practise and science of agriculture and allied subjects that are published in the English language. The list includes books for farmers, gardeners, florists, architects, stock-raisers, fruit-growers, ar-

tisans, housekeepers, and sportsmen. Each of these books is offered to our subscribers at publishers' prices and delivered postage paid. Safety of delivery is guaranteed.

We are always happy to correspond with our patrons and cordially invite them to write us on any matter pertaining to rural books.

This list will be mailed free to any one who requests it, and any book not found therein can be obtained on short notice at the regular retail price.

Several resignations have been tendered by professors in the Utah Agricultural College on account of a retrograde step required by an act of the Legislature. This eliminated engineering from the course of study. It is a backward step not in harmony with the original purpose of the law under which the land-grant colleges were established.

Miscellany

International Commerce of the World and Share of the United States Therein.

The international commerce of the world now exceeds 26 billions of dollars, of which *13 1/4 billions is imports and *12 1/2 billions exports. Of the imports of countries other than the United States, 14 1/3 per cent are drawn from this country, and of their exports, 9 1/2 per cent are sent to us.

This is a summarization of a table published in the annual Statistical Abstract of the United States, just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It shows the total imports and total exports of each country of the world for which statistics are available in the latest year for which figures can be had, a large proportion of the statements relating to the commerce of the year 1905, though in a few cases they are for the year 1906 and in certain other instances necessarily accept 1904 as the latest date for which statistics can be had.

The total value of the imports of all the countries for which statistics are available is set down at \$13,739,697,000 and the total value of their exports is set down at \$12,496,419,000, these figures of exports including only the domestic products exported and not including the foreign or colonial merchandise brought into the country and reexported. The total imports of the countries other than the United States are given at \$12,513,143,000, and the share of these imports drawn from the United States at \$1,798,338,000, or 14.37 per cent of the total. The total exports of the countries other than the United States are given at \$10,778,466,000, and the share sent to the United States at \$1,031,113,000, or 9.57 per cent of the total.

The share which the United States supplies of the imports of the various countries of the world and which it takes of their exports is shown by an examination of the details, and this examination discloses some interesting facts. The country which draws the largest share of its imports from the

United States is Honduras, which in 1905 took 73.7 per cent of its imports from this country. Next in rank in this particular is Santo Domingo, of whose imports in 1905 71.65 per cent were from the United States. Mexico in the same year took 65.99 per cent of its imports from the United States; Canada, 59.59 per cent; Nicaragua, 52.09 per cent; Costa Rica, 51.65 per cent; Cuba, 45.34 per cent; Guatemala, 39.55 per cent; Haiti, 35.56 per cent; Colombia, 34.15 per cent; Salvador, 31.18 per cent; Venezuela, 30.22 per cent; Ecuador, 28.86 per cent; Japan, 21.35 per cent; United Kingdom, 20.45 per cent; Peru, 17.98 per cent; the Philippines, 16.8 per cent; China, 16.68 per cent; Denmark, 16.08 per cent; Argentina, 14.1 per cent; Germany, 13.91 per cent; Italy, 12.48 per cent; the Commonwealth of Australia, 11.7 per cent; New Zealand, 11.21 per cent; Spain, 11.21 per cent; France, 10.72 per cent; Brazil, 10.33 per cent; Chile, 9.92 per cent; Uruguay, 9.67 per cent; Russia, 9.66 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 9.49 per cent; Netherlands, 9.38 per cent; Bolivia, 8.45 per cent; Belgium, 7.98 per cent; Sweden, 7.22 per cent; Portugal, 7.13 per cent, and Korea, 6.19 per cent.

Considering the share of the exports of the various countries sent to the United States in the order of the relative share, the table shows that Cuba sends to the United States 86.53 per cent of its total exports; Mexico, 68.60 per cent; Santo Domingo, 65.16 per cent; Colombia, 54.01 per cent; Nicaragua, 53.21 per cent; Costa Rica, 47.14 per cent; the Philippines, 36.28 per cent; Venezuela, 31.11 per cent; Canada, 30.41 per cent; Guatemala, 34.9 per cent; Japan, 29.48 per cent; Ecuador, 27.32 per cent; Salvador, 21.72 per cent; Chile, 15.2 per cent; Switzerland, 12.90 per cent; Italy, 11.95 per cent; China, 11.86 per cent; Germany, 9.46 per cent; Peru, 9.34 per cent; Haiti, 8.84 per cent; and the United Kingdom, 7.25 per cent of the total exports.

The countries in which the largest share of the trade occurs with the United States are as a rule those of the American continent and those lying nearer to its markets than to those of other countries, while in a large proportion of cases their products are of the character especially required in the United States and their requirements chiefly of the character of articles largely produced in the United States. Mexico, separated from the United States only by an imaginary line, and penetrated by railroad lines which are operated in close conjunction with those of the United States, takes practically 66 per cent of its imports from this country and sends 68.6 per cent of its exports to our markets. Manufactures, breadstuffs, meats, and coal are the principal articles forming this large share which Mexico takes from the United States, and sisal, copper in ore and pigs, lead, hides and skins, and coffee and other tropical products are the principal articles forming the large share of her exports sent to us.

Canada, also separated from the United States only by an imaginary line and with close railroad and other facilities for intercommunication, takes practically 60 per cent of her imports from the United States and

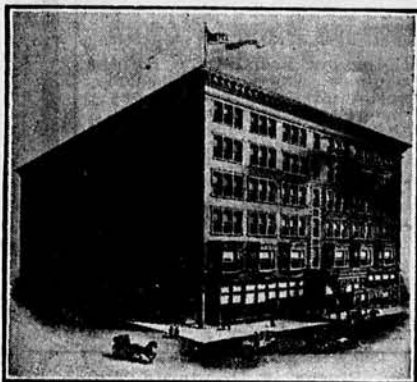
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"I endured agony that words cannot express from St. Vitus' dance, which followed a very severe spell of rheumatism. I doctored with a physician; but the more I took of his medicine the worse I got. My mother's devotion saved me. After she had become almost heart-broken, as well as physically exhausted from constant care, by the advice of a neighbor she procured a bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine. From the first dose to the last a continual change for the better was noticeable, and when I had taken eleven bottles I was well, and in robust health."

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North Manchester, Indiana.

"Our little boy Harry, had spasms for three years, and although we doctored with many physicians, he continued to grow worse until he had ten spasms in one week. About that time our attention was called to Dr. Miles' Nervine. We began giving it to him. His improvement seemed slow, but when he had finished the fourth bottle the spasms had disappeared, and have not been seen now for years. We shall always recommend Dr. Miles' Nervine."

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Hastings, Neb.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

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to hatch them, but it takes the proper feed to raise them. Otto Weiss Chick Feed is scientifically prepared by a poultryman of 25 years experience. A trial will soon convince.



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The New Book on the Feeding of Beef Cattle, by Professor Herbert W. Mumford, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Illinois College of Agriculture. The subject is presented clearly and concisely from the cattle feeder's standpoint. The conclusions of experience and experiment have been combined in such a way as to present the latest thought on all phases of cattle feeding. It is authoritative and accurate. The teachings of this book will materially aid cattle feeders in making cattle feeding profitable. Price \$1.50, postage paid.

—ADDRESS—

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

sends 30 per cent of her exports to this country, the imports being largely manufactures (especially of iron and steel), coal, breadstuffs (especially corn), cotton and cotton manufactures, boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, and mineral oils. Her chief exports to the United States are copper, in ore and pigs, nickel ore, hides and skins, timber and lumber, wood pulp, fish, and furs.

The Central American States draw practically one-half of their imports from the United States and send to us a like proportion of their exports, the bulk of the imports from the United States being manufactures and foodstuffs, and the bulk of their exports to the United States tropical products, especially fruits, coffee, and woods.

The countries of the northern part of South America, those fronting upon the Caribbean, also take a large share (averaging about one-third) of their imports from the United States, and send an equally large share of their exports to the United States, and the character of these imports from and exports to this country is similar to that already mentioned for the Central American States.

Cuba sends 86½ per cent of its exports to the United States, and takes 45¼ per cent of its imports from this country, the exports in question being chiefly sugar and tobacco, and the imports railway supplies, lumber, manufactures of all sorts, foodstuffs, and coal.

Brazil, which supplies a very large share of our coffee and rubber, sends us 41 per cent of its exports and takes 10½ per cent of its imports from us, the latter composed chiefly of manufactures and meats.

In the case of European countries, the percentage which American products form of the imports is much larger than that which products for the United States form of the exports. In the case of the United Kingdom, for example, the imports from the United States formed 20.45 per cent of the total, while of the exports, the share sent to the United States was 7.25 per cent. In the case of Germany imports from the United States formed 13.91 per cent of the total, and exports to the United States 9.46 per cent of the total. In the case of Italy, imports from the United States formed 12.48 per cent of the total, and exports to the United States formed 11.95 per cent of the total. In the case of Austria-Hungary, merchandise from the United States formed 9.49 per cent of the total imports, and that sent to the United States formed 2.36 per cent of the total exports. In the case of France, merchandise from the United States formed 10.7 per cent of the total imports, and that sent to the United States, 6 per cent of the total exports.

In the Orient, conditions vary greatly, according to the peculiar circumstances. In the case of Japan, merchandise from the United States formed 21.35 per cent of the imports, and consignments to the United States 29.48 per cent of the exports. In the case of China, merchandise from the United States formed 16.68 per cent of the imports, and that sent to the United States 11.86 per cent of the exports. In the case of India, merchandise from the United States formed but 1.47 per cent of the imports, while that sent to the United States formed 6.13 per cent of the exports. In the case of Java, merchandise from the United States formed 1.66 per cent of the imports, and that sent to the United States formed 8.25 per cent of the exports. In the case of Turkey, imports from the United States formed but one-fourth of 1 per cent of the total, and merchandise sent to the United States formed 2.76 per cent of the exports.

Senator Hansborough says: "One great advantage to the agricultural interests of the entire country which will be secured as the result of a workable law providing for untaxed denatured alcohol, is that the price of those farm products from which it may be most cheaply produced can never fall below a point which would give the farmers a satisfactory profit. In other words, this legislation practically gives the farmer a policy of insurance against loss in growing corn and

potatoes. Corn, at 30 cents a bushel, would banish kerosene as a source of light and heat, and gasoline as a source of power, at the present prices of these articles."

The First Scientific Farmer.

The first really scientific farmer history gives any record of was Jethro Tull, an Englishman, born in 1680. A writer in the "New York American" gives the following account of this man and his work:

"The first scientific farmer, so far as the record shows, was one Jethro Tull, an Englishman, who wrote and labored in the cause of agriculture between the years 1680-1740.

"Tull claimed that, since it was from the soil that plants derived their nourishment, the finer the condition of the soil the better would be the results to the farmer.

"A great hobby with Tull was the thorough pulverization of the soil. He claimed that it was from the fine earth, not from hard clods, that the plant got the nutrition it needed to make it productive.

"He also insisted upon deep plowing to give moisture to the plants roots, and upon frequency of cultivation to keep the surface open to the influence of the rays of the sun.

"In a word, it was the Englishman who first strove to impress upon men's minds that idea that farming was a science, and that in order to get good crops, agriculture needed to be carried out upon scientific principles.

"Tull furthermore believed that there was no reason why agriculture should be carried on almost wholly by brute strength. He believed in saving as much of man's labor and strength as possible, and he set himself to the task of finding ways and means of doing farmwork that should be an improvement upon the old muscle-wearing methods.

"His thinking took shape in the invention of a horse hoe, a grain drill, and a thrashing-machine—not much of a thrashing-machine, it is true, as compared with those of to-day, but still a great improvement upon the old-time flail.

"The impetus given to scientific farming by Tull started the movement which was later on taken up with enthusiasm by Arthur Young, the correspondent and friend of Washington.

"Young did a great deal for agriculture. By his pen, by travel and painstaking investigation and experiment, and last, but not least, by a series of bright and useful inventions, he did more for the ancient art than any man of his day and generation.

"With the birth of modern chemistry, and through the writings and experiments of such men as Sir Humphrey Davy, Thomas Jefferson, Justus von Liebig, and others, agriculture began to look up as it never had before, and to-day, as a result of those men's labors, the farmer is beginning, for the first time since farming began, to get from the earth something like a fair return for his toil.

"I say 'beginning,' for there can be no doubt that we are simply upon the threshold of successful farming. A hundred years hence, when the truths of chemistry shall have been almost universally applied to the agricultural art, returns such as would now be considered miraculous will be the common order of the day.

"We have been merely playing with the earth heretofore. When we get down to the principles and practices of a scientific husbandry, our harvests shall be many fold what they are even to-day."

Lambs will gain faster from the feed than older sheep, showing that with sheep, as with most other animals, the most rapid gains are made when they are young.

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Kansas City has a doctor who has found what the medical profession has been seeking to learn for many years, "The Uses of the Appendix Vermiform." This doctor, H. C. Carson, looks upon surgical operations that remove the appendix as a crime against nature. He has cured permanently every case of appendicitis that has been brought to him for treatment at his home, Twelfth and Washington Streets, Kansas City, Mo. He publishes a magazine which gives full details of this method of treatment and will send it to all who write him.

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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 and 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.



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May 28—Henry Kuper, Humboldt, Neb.
May 31—W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.
June 4—Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill.
June 11—P. J. Wornall & Sons, Liberty, Mo.
June 21—Jos. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.
November 6 and 7—Furdy Bros., Kansas City.

Herefords.

May 15—Fair Acres Herefords. Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.

Poland-Chinas.

May 24—Hebbard & Roy, Wichita, Kans.
June 12—J. Walter Garvey, Thayer, Ill.
September 19—J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans.
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.
October 12—D. C. Stayton, Independence, Mo.
October 19—Sam Rice, Independence, Mo.
October 14—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
October 17—Charlie W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans.

October 19—Geo. Falk, Richmond, Mo.
October 21—F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.
October 22—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
October 22—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kas.
October 23—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
October 24—G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans.
October 26—W. J. Honneyman, Madison, Kans.
October 26—Martin Lents, Atherton, Mo.
October 26—A. E. Hoffman, Kesee, Ka.
October 28—Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
October 29—J. C. Calhoun, Potter, Kans.
October 29—The Big 8, Centerville, Kans.
October 31—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
November 1—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.
November 2—C. K. Shaffer & Co., Erie, Kans.
November 2—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
November 2—Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

November 4—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
November 5—Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
November 5—F. L. Calvin, Bolcourt, Kans.
November 6—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
November 7—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 8—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
November 9—U. S. Iron, Butler, Mo.
November 9—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
November 11—Edams & Loranec, Moline, Kans.
November 12—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.

November 12—E. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.

November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
November 14—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas.
November 16—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
November 18—J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.
November 19—A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kans.
November 19—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
November 20—Bert Wise, Kesee, Kans.
November 20—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
November 21—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
November 21—E. W. Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.
November 22—C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo.
November 23—F. F. Orley, Oregon, Mo.
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.
October 16—Bernham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.
October 22—Jas. Mains, Okaloosa, Kans.
October 23—John M. Oats, Liberty, Mo.
February 5—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
February 6—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
February 8—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
February 8—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.

Duroc-Jerseys.

October 16, 1907—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebraska
November 2—Jos. Lynch, Independence, Mo.
November 26—Geo. Hannon, Olathe, Kans.
November 28—Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.
January 21—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.

O. I. C.

October 17—Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo.

Combination Sale.

May 1, 2 and 3, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

May 14, 15, 16, 1907—All beef breeds at Sioux City, Iowa, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.

February 18, 19, 20, 21.—Percheron, Shorthorns; Herefords, Poland-Chinas at Wichita. J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans.

Horses.

May 8—Dr. Axtell and C. B. Warckenstein, Wichita, Kans.

Fattening Cattle on Grass.

(Copyright, 1906, by H. W. Mumford.)

To advise what is good practise in fattening cattle on grass one must know whether or not the cattle-feeder wishes to sell "grass fat" or corn-fed cattle, at what time the cattle are to be marketed, and in what way they have been wintered.

To get satisfactory results from fattening cattle on grass alone the cattle used should be wintered very largely on roughage, for, if they have acquired the habit of depending very largely upon a highly concentrated or grain ration for their nourishment they will shrink heavily when grain is withheld. If, however, cattle are to be fleshy enough to sell for killing purposes they must be in good, thrifty, and even fleshy condition. Cattle so conditioned for the market are seldom, if ever, fat enough to successfully compete in the market with corn-fed cattle, and unless land is cheap and corn high in price this practise seldom proves to be the most profitable one. Gains are undoubtedly cheaper than where corn or other concentrates are fed, but the lower prices which must be accepted for such cattle usually more than counterbalances this advantage. That is to say, it is usually good practise to feed corn to cattle turned to grass when the cattle-feeder anticipates selling them in the large markets for slaughtering purposes. Where pasturage is abundant on cheap lands within easy access of any of our large cattle mar-

kets, a good rental may be secured on the land by purchasing thin cattle at the opening of the pasturing season and running them on pasture without grain as long as pasture remains good or until a favorable market renders an earlier sale advisable. In a majority of instances such cattle are sold to local cattle-feeders or returned to the market to be sold for reshipment to the country as stockers or feeders.

If an attempt is made to fatten cattle with grain on grass their management will depend upon their age, condition, quality, and when it is desired to market them. If they are young cattle, either calves or yearlings, and it is intended to market them during the pasturing season or before it is necessary to remove them from the pasture to dry lot, they will need to be grained continuously from the time they are turned on grass until marketed. With older cattle well wintered the question of management is largely one of whether the cattle-feeder plans to market during early, mid, or late summer. If early, that is by June 15, the writer is strongly of the opinion that the cattle would better never be turned to grass but finished in the dry lot. Such cattle are usually so far advanced in flesh at the season for turning to grass that if they are turned to grass the shrinkage is too great to make the method practicable. If the cattle are to be marketed about the middle of July it is then necessary to have the cattle on full feed when they are turned to grass and continue the same until marketed. By marketing by July 15 the hottest weather of summer is avoided, which is usually attended with myriads of pestiferous flies which are extremely annoying to cattle and which materially lessen the gains during this period. In changing from dry lot to pasture there are some questions arising that should receive attention; for example, "Is it better practise to turn fattening cattle to grass early or late in the spring?"

The answer to this will depend upon the character of the grass and condition of the cattle. If there is a good quantity of old blue-grass left from the preceding season it is good practise to turn cattle to grass early, whereas, if all the grass is a fresh growth severe scouring will likely follow such practise. Where pastures are eaten close the preceding fall the grass should be allowed to get a good stand and get some substance before being turned onto. If at all practicable it is wise to turn cattle to grass for only an hour the first day during the middle of the day after the cattle have filled on their regular feed. On the following day the cattle can be left on the grass for a longer time, and on each succeeding day until they are allowed to spend their entire time on the fields. This method occasions considerable trouble and is unnecessary unless the cattle are quite fleshy. By many it is believed, and this belief is shared by the writer, that rather more pasturage for the season is secured by letting the grass get a good stand in the spring. Corn may be nearly all or in some instances all the concentrate used. This will depend upon the age of the cattle, the kind of pasture, and how soon it is desired to finish the cattle. The younger the cattle the more advisable is it to feed some concentrate rich in protein as a supplement to corn. Both oil-meal and cottonseed-meal are extensively used for this purpose. If it is desirable to finish older cattle in the shortest possible time those feeds may be fed to advantage. If the pasture is made up quite largely of clover or alfalfa there is less need of these feeds than where cattle are run on blue-grass. The prevailing impression among cattle-feeders is that the practise of turning cattle to market before the hottest months to avoid heat and flies is increasing. Corn may be fed in the form of broken ear corn, shelled, corn-and-cob-meal, or corn meal. Where shelled corn is fed it has been found good practise to soak it for twelve hours before feeding, great care being exercised to prevent souring either before or after being placed before the steers. In whatever form the corn is fed, hogs should be provided to follow the steers; moreover, hogs may be used to advantage behind steers fattening in summer on grass.

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We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. Ask your Postmaster, Banker, Express or Freight Agent or the Editor of this paper about us. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a small trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.
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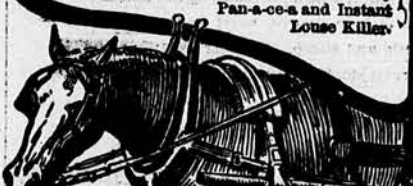
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Sampson's Splendid Stallions

In Service Season of 1907.

C. H. Sampson, - Owner
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

In charge of George T. Farish,
Barn No. 1, Fair Grounds,
Ind. Phone 1056.

and grass than in winter in the dry lot, first, because the hogs get a portion of their feed from the grass, and second, the hogs are not required to wade about in mud to pick over the droppings.

If the cattle-feeder wishes to carry the cattle through the summer without grain, fattening them off on the new corn, it will be advisable to start with the new corn some time in September, depending upon the location and season and increasing very gradually until the cattle are getting all they will eat. Thirty days is the minimum of time for getting cattle on feed in this way. If the grass is good the cattle will soon begin to leave more of the stalk than should be wasted. In this event only such amounts of the shock corn should be fed as will be economically eaten by the cattle, substituting snapped corn for a part of the shock corn. Grass-fat cattle handled in this manner for ninety days will be in good, marketable finish, especially if the corn is supplemented with oil-meal or cottonseed-meal.

The Wool Situation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The market outlook for the coming year is certainly very encouraging. One need not dwell on the matter long in order to size up the situation after examining the empty wool lofts of the dealers and commission houses.

Neither in this market nor elsewhere is there very much good, desirable staple wool in sight, and owing to this fact manufacturers have had to enter foreign markets for supply, which fact largely contributed to the late advance in London.

The demand for good, staple wool has been excellent all the past year, and it is our opinion that it will continue to be the leading seller, at the prevailing high prices, for some time to come; at least as long as worsted fabrics are worn so generally.

On the other hand, short clothing wool has not moved quite so freely, nor at such satisfactory prices. A good deal of this kind is still unsold, but we learn from good authority that there will be considerable more demand for woolen goods this coming season, and with this improved outlook we can also expect better prices for shorter wool.

Territory wools have naturally figured most conspicuously in the buyings, the takings of the big consumers since last August comprising very large blocks of choice staple Wyoming and Montana wool, Utah, Idaho, and similar wools have sold somewhat more slowly, owing to their heavy condition, but even these have been well cleaned up.

Bright wool, such as is raised in the Middle States, has sold exceedingly well at ruling prices, especially the three-eighths and finer grades of good staple, and we expect the demand for such wool will continue; one-quarter blood and lower grades have sold rather slowly, but at the present time are all sold out and we think new wool of this character will again be wanted at prevailing prices.

Consumers have been more particular as to the wools which they bought than they were a year ago, and the result has been that most of the clips had to be graded and sold on their merits, and less wool has been sold in the original bags.

It stands to reason that those who put up their wool honestly fared the best, and this undoubtedly will hold good the coming season.

As the mills are exceedingly busy, and the stocks of wool held in the markets and those in the hands of the manufacturers are not very large, we judge that consumers will have to step into the market as soon as the new clip arrives, to buy such wool as they must have to finish the goods which they have already sold and must deliver.

Under the circumstances we can not quite agree with those in our line who predict lower prices.

We anticipate that the clip of 1907 will bring as good a price as did that of last year, and wool-growers need not fear any slump in prices, especially those that have the best-grown and honestly put up clips, for which we

can assure our shippers they can realize present full market value.

You are undoubtedly aware of the strained financial conditions that have existed in the seaport cities during the past year, and which are still prevailing.

Wall Street seems to need all the money that is to be gotten there and elsewhere to carry on its reckless speculation in stocks, which has more or less inconvenienced legitimate merchants, in our line as well as others, in getting the desired accommodations, and many were compelled to come West to procure money needed in their business.

This, in itself, speaks well for the West, and particularly for Chicago, where we have had no trouble in obtaining all the funds we desired for investment in wool or any other commodity. It is well to bear this in mind when ready to consign your wool. We are at all times prepared to make a good advance on wool at the usual rate of interest. The market here is at present in excellent shape for immediate shipments. The demand is good and the price is steady.

Chicago, Ill. **SILBERMAN BROS.**

Training the Colt.

W. H. UNDERWOOD, OZARK, ILL.

The time for training the colt is when he is young. The lessons he learns then are the ones that will stay with him. As my method of training the colt has proven successful to me I wish to give it to the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER.

I first get acquainted with him when he is not more than one day old. I treat him as though he were a child and reach his heart through the medium of his stomach, by giving him sugar from my hand. I handle his limbs and teach him that I am bigger than he is. I put one arm in front of his neck and the other behind his hind legs, let him jump and struggle until he is tired out, then give him a little sugar and handle him all over from ears to heels.

I teach him that I will not hurt him, but that he need not try to get away. I repeat this one or two more times, or until he becomes so strong that holding him is uncertain. Never match strength with him, for once he breaks loose he will always remember it; but if he does not get away in the first few days of his life he will grow to full size believing that he must obey. I teach him to lead with the halter at four or five days old. I put a soft, close-fitting halter on his head and a strong half-inch rope around his body just in front of the hips, letting an iron ring in the end of the rope serve as an eye. I place the noose about the rear end of the colt and pass the free end forward between the legs to the hand, making an apparatus by means of which I can induce him to come forward. I pull the halter rope and tell him to "come," then when he settles back I draw the rope tight about his body. I try again, pulling the halter gently, telling him to "come," being ready with the surprise rope. By doing this four or five times I teach him what is wanted so he will follow. If he is led around for a few minutes each day for three or four weeks he will never forget it.

In teaching the colt to back I stand close in front of him, pulling the halter back and say, "back." As he does not understand he will not obey. I then press my fingers firmly against his breast and to free himself he will naturally step back. I repeat the same operation and the youngster soon understands and willingly obeys.

I begin teaching the colt to move forward at command, or in other words to break him to drive when he is about two weeks old. I put on the halter, checkrein, surcingle, and lines, passing them from the sides of the halter through loops in the sides of the surcingle. This prevents the colt from turning around. When ready, I speak the words, "get up." He doesn't go, of course. I then give him a sharp, stinging little cut on rear end with a light whip. This makes him go. By doing this a few times he learns that the word is followed by the pain and he goes to avoid the pain. I never strike first. It is not fair or sensible.

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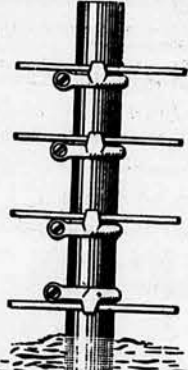
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in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

The whip has a place though a small one when training a colt. When I have taught the colt to go at command I teach him how to stop at command by using the word "whoa." I speak the word plainly and at the same time snub the colt short. He will soon connect the word with the event and obey at command. I always teach him to obey the word without a tug at the lines. Later in years it might save a runaway and perhaps life.

The Aberdeens on the Range.

C. E. SUTTON, BEFORE THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS MEETING, MANHATTAN, KANS., JANUARY 5, 1907.

It is not uncommon to see column after column of inspired articles in the live-stock and farm journals blowing the Shorthorn and Hereford horn as the ideal range cattle. These articles more than likely contain the statements that very few Angus are to be found in this section or that section, and possibly advancing a step further and intimating that they are not adapted to range conditions.

We Angus men sit around and reply not a word. The only way I can account for this lifelessness is that we have no horns to blow. But if we are short on horns you can rest assured that that is the only thing our cattle lack in a fair comparison. Not a few wise cattlemen figure that horn shortage is worth about \$2.50 per head. It was only a few weeks ago that a prominent exporter stated that he would not buy horned cattle worth \$5.25 per hundredweight at \$4 per hundredweight for his business.

However, I may be wrong. It may be that you Angus men are so happy and contented in the great pasture of prosperity that you fear to let the world know more of your cattle.

But we must get down to the cold, hard facts, and herald these facts to the thousands that know little or nothing of the best beef breed on earth. I just want to relieve my mind and tell you that I know a well-bred Angus herd, grade or pure-bred, will make more money and produce a more uniformly high-class product than any other beef breed. That is easily said and just as easily proved. Now, the only way to prove this is to count the increase and market it—as beef.

I absolutely know from twenty years' experience that a good bunch of Angus cows will produce 85 to 90 per cent of a calf crop year in and year out under range conditions. I also know that the calves sell readily at \$17 to \$22 per head at weaning-time in the open market, and further, that the dry black cows bring from \$3.50 to \$4.25 per hundredweight, which nets fully \$2 to \$5 per head more than equally well-bred "red" cattle and, if stockers or feeders, you can safely count on 25 to 50 cents per hundredweight over red cattle.

But how can this difference be accounted for, and why do the packers and feeders do it? Why buy them so high?

You must not jump at conclusions. But let us see whether they are money-losers or mortgage-lifters at these prices. To get this information, we must follow them to the market again as finished beef. But when can we find them in the big stock yards? That is easy. Just get up on the fence and glance over the yards and you are sure to see the fence surrounding the pen they occupy covered with men admiring them. And that is not all. You are just as sure to find several buyers asking the salesman for the first bid on them. The result is a top price and a good profit to the feeder.

To many it seems strange that with the yards filled with cattle, you can see buyer after buyer ride right on by the common kinds. Why doesn't he stop and try to buy them? What is he looking for? That also is easily answered—it's quality. He wants the Angus. They have the quality; they dress well; they cut up well. The retailer wants them for they are all beef and not covered with gobs of fat. The fact is, they make money for the producer, the packer, the retailer, the commissionman, and the struggling railroads.

You possibly want more evidence to

back up these statements of selling values, so we will look at the Angus carlot sales at the 1906 International Show. You can not contradict my statement when I say that all the beef breeds are trying to win at this International Show. You also know that there are a hundred breeders of Shorthorns and Herefords in the country to one of Angus, and that many of them have unlimited wealth and with it a desire to win with their favorites, and further, that their pedigree associations are offering \$1,000 to the load of "reds," "whites," or "roans" that can beat the "bonnie black skins" for the grand championship. Surely this ought to bring the winners to the front. But you know it doesn't; at least, it hasn't.

This reminds me that you can not make a silk purse out of a "red" sow's ear.

Consulting the records (in the Breeder's Gazette), we find there were eighty-one loads of steers competing for the grand championship honors, the Angus as usual in the lead, so the award was a foregone conclusion. Such a constellation of "black" bullocks the public has never seen before—first, second, third, and fourth prize winners, all Angus and almost every steer a show steer.

The Angus Association only offered \$200 for the Angus winning load as compared with \$1,000 by other breeds, and this paltry \$200 called out "black winners" for the first four prizes.

How do you account for this, and so few Angus in the country as compared with other breeds, and only on American soil, in any numbers, for twenty years? It simply illustrates the fact that the Angus bull has the quality and the power to reproduce it from an Angus, Shorthorn, or Hereford cow.

Let us see how they sold. The champion load brought \$17 per hundredweight, or \$244 per head, besides several hundred dollars in prize money. All the Angus loads in the show averaged \$8.52 per hundredweight, while the Herefords and Shorthorns averaged \$7.90 per hundredweight. Calling the average weight of these loads 1,400 pounds, the Angus loads sold for \$8.68 per head more than the other breeds besides winning most of the prize money.

Is it not about time for we Kansas Angus men to "wake up and sing?" Kansas should be gathering in these prizes. A lot of the winners were Kansas bred and why not Kansas fed? That championship would look "swell" in Kansas and it is coming. Just remember, gentlemen, your cattle can't do it all. The finest \$10,000 automobile becomes a useless conveyance when the sparker refuses to ignite. So let us wind up our push and energy and let 1907 mark the beginning of a new era of progressiveness and aggressiveness among Kansas Angus breeders. Don't "hide your light under a bushel" any longer, but let the world know you are breeders of the best beef cattle on earth—that you know it and want them to investigate. All the Angus breed wants is push and publicity.

But I am getting too far away from the range, so let us return to the Angus cow—the foundation of our industry. Among the qualities that make her the ideal range animal we find, first, her short, furry hide that seems to defy all kinds of weather, wet or dry, hot or cold, and protects her from the flies. Then her ambition to be up and doing, always on the lookout for a dainty bit of grass. The storm has no terrors for her, and the feeder's first call brings her on the trot.

Springtime comes and with it the calf crop but the Angus man loses mighty little sleep over that. All he wants to provide for her is a dry shed or sheltered spot, for these little imps of blackness come into the world like rubber balls—hit the ground and up they jump, connect themselves to central and become chief operators. But such little calves—I may add, such godsend. A \$20 gold piece is smaller than a silver dollar, and these small calves comfort the hearts of the heifer mother and the stockman in about the same proportion, for they mean no sitting up nights, no dead heifers to skin, no orphans to splice. Surely these are points that will appeal to the stockman

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The Government is spending millions for irrigation in these localities.

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Why pay rent when for same payments you can own your own home?

I am employed by the Burlington Route to show these lands and my services to you are free.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP RATES from Omaha, Lincoln and Kansas City, \$20. St. Louis \$23, Chicago \$25. Excursions leave Omaha 4:10 p.m., Lincoln 6:00 p.m., Kansas City 9:50 a.m. and 6:05 p.m., St. Louis 8:02 a.m., and Chicago 9:15 a.m., on dates named.

NEW FOLDER FREE. For our new folder with large map, telling all about these lands, the markets, what the farmers raise, how to acquire title, and much other valuable information, write to

D. Clem Deaver, General Agent,
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and farmer, as they must all be recorded in the profit column.

These statements are founded on an Angus experience of over twenty years, originally a strong advocate of the "reds," "whites," and "roans," but when we saw the first calves sired by the first Angus bulls that were imported to America, watched them grow up with our calves in the same pastures—under the same conditions, winter and summer—we did not have to be told that we were in the wrong boat. We purchased two imported heifers and a bull, and the result is we have sold about \$30,000 worth of bulls and today have about 300 head on hand as the increase of the herd, besides the improvement in our grade cattle. The purchase was a most fortunate one for us, and I believe for the beef-cattle interests of Kansas, and if I had an Angus horn I would blow it loud and long and request the other beef breeds to produce a record to compare with this. It may be of further interest to look up the records of the Royal and International Shows where we will find that a large majority of the winners in the range classes have carried the blood of these two heifers.

This only emphasizes the fact that all our cattle require is a chance to lead the procession. Let us accord them that chance.

S. W. Artz's O. I. C's.

S. W. Artz, of Larned, Kans., well known as a successful breeder of O. I. C. swine, in writing to have his adver-

tisement changed in THE KANSAS FARMER, states that spring pigs are arriving daily, that he never had them doing better, and never had any finer ones.

Mr. Artz is a progressive breeder and has recently added to his herd some of the best animals that money could buy, and is better prepared than ever to furnish stock of top breeding and individual merit. Mr. Artz also breeds Standard-bred White Wyandottes, which he advertises in THE KANSAS FARMER. If you need anything in his line look up his advertisements and write him for prices.

Sale of Herefords by Marshall County Hereford Association.

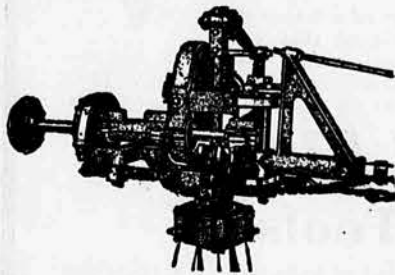
The annual Hereford sale of the Marshall County Hereford Association at Blue Rapids, Kans., April 17, was well attended. The cattle were largely taken by local buyers, although a number went to other States. The offering did not sell for its worth, on account of so many of the animals being too young for service. This fact was taken advantage of by the buyers and very materially reduced the average. The cattle were presented in pleasing condition, not too fat, but in shape to bring the best results to the buyers. The top price for bulls was \$200.00 paid by F. H. Shellenbaum of Randolph, Kans., for the two year old bull Conductor, by Twilight, he by Hesiod 6th, bred and consigned by W. B. Hunt, Blue Rapids, Kans. The fine cow Elberta, tracing to Anxiety 4th in both sire and dam, contributed by Cottrell Bros., Irving Kans., was the top of the females, selling to Wm. Acker, Vermillion, Kans., for the conservative price of \$100. The breeding of the offering was excellent. The contributors were the well known breeders, E. R. Morgan, W. B. Hunt, Miss Lou Goodwin, D. L. Wescott, C. A. Spratt, Walter M. Morgan, Geo. E. Miller, Cottrell Bros., W. A. Gibson, R. E. and A. W. Gibson, S. W. Tilley, F. W. Preston, and A. Bosch, all of Marshall County, Kans.

It is safe to predict that these cattle

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Large Oil Boxes,
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They stop the noise and lesson the wear. Are the best of everything in windmills.

And all other parts are as good as the Head.

See nearest agent or write

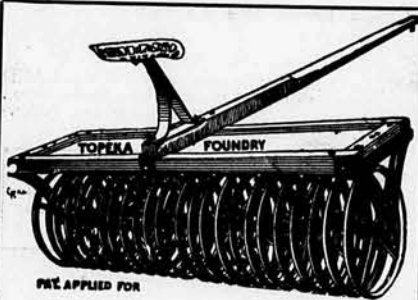
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I will send a full pint of Beardslee's Guaranteed Gall Cure postpaid to any part of the United States for 50 cents, with a guarantee to cure or money returned. Also other valuable information to horse owners free.

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will yield liberal profits to the buyers, and reflect credit on the consignors' efforts as breeders. Cols. Brady, Bellows, and Gordon did the selling. The sale was under the management of F. W. Preston, secretary of the association. A summary and list of the sales follow:

31 bulls sold for \$1967.50—ave. \$63.50
7 females sold for 465.00—ave. 66.43
38 head sold for 2432.50—ave. 64.00

FEMALES.

Alice 168906, James Edwards, Manhattan. \$65.00
Trinket 221299, James Edwards. 40.00
Lady Goodwin 2d, 140803, James Edwards. 70.00
Julia 146142, James Edwards. 70.00
Lorena 224129, E. C. Calhoun, Irving. 50.00
Maud S 244050, A. W. Gibson, Blue Rapids. 72.50
Elberta 96405, Wm. Acker, Vermillion. 100.00
Katherine 257978, James Evans. 47.50

BULLS.

Trojan 254298, W. A. Hurt, Booneville, Mo. 40.00
Conductor 217221, F. H. Shellenbaum, Randolph. 200.00
Duke 241718, W. A. Hurt. 52.50
Pete 241720, W. W. Carlson, Keats 77.50
Cupid 232337, H. A. Tadwalen, Cleburne. 100.00
Beau Mystic 3d, 239859, E. B. Walker, Frankfort. 65.00
Togo 211256, W. A. Hurt. 55.00
Leon 244344, C. J. Anderson, Randolph. 50.00
Mystic's Beau 244051, Wm. Fincham, Blue Rapids. 45.00
Teddy R 191533, R. W. Dudley, Glen Elder. 87.50
Rex 242327, Toburen Bros., Cleburne. 60.00
Victor 261289, J. R. Wright, Blain 62.50
Bruce, W. A. Hurt. \$40.00
Victor 231563, T. A. Skalla, Blue Rapids. 55.00
Duke of York 251340, O. D. Ford, Blue Rapids. 52.50
General Funstan 249764, F. J. Falkner, Marysville. 67.50
Jap 245887, W. A. Hurt. 40.00
Luna's Belle Medal 259181, W. A. Hurt. 45.00
Roaring Bill 259191, J. W. Van-Scooter, Irving. 67.50
Blue Grass Tom 259173, Geo. Walls, Irving. 55.00
Morris 225408, James Crowderville, Irving. 65.00
Barrister 225396, W. A. Hurt. 60.00
Prosper 254012, W. A. Hurt. 45.00
Peary 262387, B. E. Colby, Blue Rapids. 40.00
Fritz 262383, F. J. Falkner. 52.50
Samson 262392, Wm. Acker. 37.50
Lawton Boy 3d 262385, C. A. Sprout, Blue Rapids. 40.00
Theodore 262701, McCormick Bros., Manhattan. 165.00

John McCoy and Sons Sale of Short-horns at Seneca, Kans., April 19.

Shorthorn buyers from Eastern Kansas and Nebraska, participated in the distribution of the cattle offered by John McCoy and Sons, at Seneca, Kans., April 19. The offering was composed chiefly of young things, a large proportion of them females. While the prices paid, were in the main conservative, the average was very satisfactory. The top of the sale was \$154.00 paid by John Wheathon, of Seneca, Kans., for the fashionably bred young cow Red Beauty a great granddaughter of imported Scottish Lord, and tracing to imported Young Mary through her dam. The top of the bulls was Waterloo Duke 198704, who sold to O. G. Young, Seneca, Kans., at the bargain price of \$135. Waterloo Duke has been in service in this herd for the past 3 years, he is an excellent feeder, a bull of great constitution, thick, beefy, and close to the ground, his produce are early maturing, good color, and thick flesh. He was sold on account of having so many calves in the herd. The bargain of the sale was the toppy young bull Fremont 274109, by imported Royal Pride, who was bought by J. F. Wolfley, of Goffs, Kansas much below his value.

The cattle were presented in very thrifty, well-kept form, and are sure to yield liberal profits to the buyers, and reflect credit on the McCoy's as breeders. Mr. McCoy is one of the oldest breeders of Shorthorns in the State, having been engaged in this business for 27 years. He is an excellent judge of cattle and has built up one of the soundest herds in the West. McCoy and Sons have recently placed at the head of their herd, the pure Scotch bull, Pride of Collynie, by Imp. Collynie, dam Imp. Missetoe 15th, bred by S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kans. Pride of Collynie is a full brother to Captain Archer who is at the head of J. F. Stodders Silver Creek herd of Shorthorns at Burden, Kans., and who has proved himself a breeder of wonderful merit. Cols. Sparks, Wickins, and Speck did the selling. Summary and list of sales follow:

22 females sold for \$2,136—ave. \$97.10
10 bulls sold for 957—ave. 95.70
32 head sold for 3,093—ave. 96.40

FEMALES.

Isabelle, Wm. Peck, Morrill. \$145.00
Red Beauty, John Wheathon, Seneca. 154.00
Kansas Beauty, W. R. Wright, Seneca. 75.00
Goodness, W. H. Rule, Beatrice, Nebr. 112.50
Hostess Maid, W. H. Rule. 95.00
Pansy Blossom, Price & Barrett, Baileyville. 90.00
Highland Queen, Jas. Lahr, Sabetha. 90.00
Prudence 2d, Price & Barrett. 85.00
Lilly Dale, T. Esindice, Morrill. 97.00
Tuberose, E. Hayes, Hiawatha. 120.00
Carnation, T. Esindice. 100.00
Ruby Lass, D. E. Reber, Morrill. 100.00
Sadie Belle, W. H. Rule. 97.50
Nellie Blake, T. K. Master, Sabetha. 82.50
Irene, A. Ludwig, Sabetha. 100.00
Violet, W. R. Wright, Seneca. 97.50
Katydid, W. H. Rule. 90.00
Kansas Daisy, E. Hayes. 97.50
Polly 3d, Wm. Peck, Morrill. 102.50
Red Ruby, W. H. Rule. 47.50
Polly 4th, Price & Barrett. 82.50
Prudence, T. Y. Smith, Holton. 75.00
Roan Lassie, Price & Barrett. 85.00

BULLS.

Waterloo Duke 198704, O. G. Young, Seneca. 135.00
Dantucker 274108, T. Y. Smith. 100.00

Legal Tender 253133, W. R. Wright. 90.00
Scottish Pride 174113, Howard Gaston, Seneca. 100.00
Fremont 174109, J. C. Wolfley, Goffs. 57.50
Rock Springs 274111, Jno. Bronxteman, Seneca. 75.00
Matineer 174110, E. C. Sanford, Oneida. 100.00
Royal Knight 274112, Jas. Gilmore, Oneida. \$112.50
Bull calf by Waterloo Duke, S. Coleman, Oneida. 102.00

An Attractive Hereford Offering.

The dispersion sale of the entire Fair Acres Herd of Hereford cattle, owned by Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans., gives every promise of being the most attractive offering of the popular whitefaces of the year. It is seldom that one has a chance to buy a picked lot at his own prices. But in this sale everything goes without reservation, and in looking over the offering THE KANSAS FARMER representative noted the fact that a splendid lot of show animals are to be included in this sale, and breeders who want some choice foundation stock and animals to complete a show herd will find this sale the right opportunity. The young things in this herd are bred to Christy 234417, a splendid son of Keep On 2d, and out of Clarchen by Lord Saxon. This young herd-header will do to head as good a show herd as may be found this fall. In this offering of 71 head there is not a single one that any breeder may not well feel proud of. Of the sixteen yearling bulls, with perhaps one exception, all are suitable for herd-headers, and the 25 cows are a grand lot of exceptional matrons that one seldom finds in an auction sale. It is certainly a picked lot of select cows, that were sired by such famous bulls as Wild Tom, Java, Keep On, and Lord Saxon.

It is with great reluctance that Mrs. Cross finds it necessary, on account of scarcity of reliable help, to have to retire from the breeding fraternity, especially after having made a distinguished success and realizing the handsome profits for the time and money invested in the business. The sale will be held at Emporia, at the Fair Acres Farm, adjoining Sunny Slope, on Wednesday, May 18, 1907. For catalogues and other information address Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.

Headquarters for Herefords.

Jas. A. Carpenter, of Carbondale, Kans., who is a regular advertiser in THE KANSAS FARMER, is one of the largest breeders of Hereford cattle in the State. His herd numbers 120 head at the present time, with an annual increase of forty calves.

The best families of the breed are represented. The matrons are rich in the blood of Anxiety, Boatman, and other noted sires, and his herd is headed by a Princeps and a Beau Brummel bull. These bulls are as good individually as they are well bred, and are getting excellent calves. Princeps stuff is attracting much attention, since a "Princeps" won the grand championship at the International 1906.

Mr. Carpenter has 15 yearling bulls and 17 heifers of the same age by these bulls and out of his best cows for sale at reasonable prices if bought soon. These are well grown, sappy youngsters with especially good "coats" and horns, in just the right condition to go on and bring the best results to their purchasers.

Mr. Carpenter is an excellent developer as well as an experienced breeder, and these yearlings are fit for any herd. If you need a good young bull, or a few choice females to improve your cattle, write Mr. Carpenter at once, or better still go and inspect them personally and you will not be disappointed in quality or price. In writing please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Haub Shorthorn Sale.

In settlement of the estate of the late Henry Haub, of Whiting, Kans., it has been decided to hold a dispersion sale of his Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs. In making this sale the estate will be joined by Herbert Haub, who will contribute a number of both Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas from his own herds. In all there will be sixty Shorthorns and eight Poland-Chinas. The cattle are well known among the farmers and breeders of Northeastern Kansas as being of the useful kind that made money for Mr. Haub. They consist of the best American families with Scotch tops. The thirty cows will be sold bred or with calf at foot by the Scotch-topped herd-bull, Good Enough 260149, who will also be sold. There will be twenty heifers that range from 10 months to 2 years and that will be sold open. Including the herd-bull there will be ten bulls from 1 to 2 years of age. Here will be an excellent opportunity for farmers and breeders to get bargains in plenty.

The Poland-Chinas will be worth going after, although few in number. The Haub sales of Poland-Chinas have been very successful and these now offered are the same kind. One share of stock and 16 volumes of records of the Standard Poland-China Record are for sale also.

Remember the place is Holton, Kans.; the date is Saturday, May 18, 1907, and the man from whom to get a catalogue is Herbert Haub, Holton, Kans.

Gossip About Stock.

Our first-page illustration shows Mrs. C. T. Pomeroy, of Kansas City, Mo., inspecting the White Plymouth Rock Yards of G. R. Davis, Valley Center, Kans., with a view of purchasing birds for the present season.

Without doubt the largest sale of Standard-bred horses ever held in Kansas will be held in Wichita, May 8. Over seventy head from the herds of Dr. J. T. Axtell and Mr. C. B. Warkentin, of Newton, Kans., will be sold to the highest bidder. Perhaps a stylish, well-bred driver appeals to you. You will find many such offered. A catalogue will be mailed on application to either of the above named at Newton, Kans.



Easy Corn Cutting

MEN used to think that almost anything with an edge and a handle would do for corn cutting.

Now we know a makeshift doesn't pay. The quality and shape of your corn hooks are of as much importance as the quality and shape of your mowing machine knife.

Ask Your Dealer For

TRUE TEMPER

Tools.

The True Temper label on a corn hook is the strongest guarantee expert manufacturers can give you, that the quality is the finest and the shape the most correct they can produce.

No tool—Fork, Hoe, Rake, Hook, Weeder, whatever it may be, is allowed to wear the True Temper Label until it has been tested and found to come up to its standard of requirements.

The special steel used in True Temper corn hooks makes a sharp cutting edge that holds.

The correct shape gives you the right swing and enables you to work rapidly, cutting your corn slick and clean.

Ask your dealer to show you the complete True Temper line. The best tools you have ever bought at the same prices you have always paid.

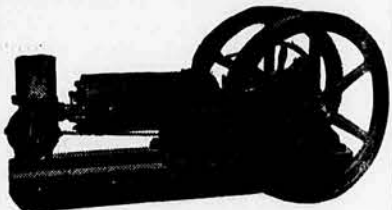
Write today for our FREE BOOK, "Tools and Their Uses." It tells how to save time and money, by the use of proper tools.

AMERICAN FORK & HOE CO. 1436 Am. Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.



WATERLOO VAPOR COOLED GASOLINE ENGINES

The only horizontal vapor cooled gasoline engine in the world. Absolutely frost proof and cannot freeze.



(Patented May 15, 1906.)

The king of all gasoline engines. Our catalogue will tell you all about them, also our power and sweep feed grinders. Send to-day.

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Work When You Work

Double Action Cutaway Harrow



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

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

Campbell's Soil Culture for the Semi-Arid West

No irrigation, no crop failures, no gambling on the weather. A proven success in crop-growing in the dry country. Results of years of scientific experimentation and study at the disposal of every farmer. Indorsed by all scientific and practical farmers in the West. Crops sure despite drouth and four times as big as by the old way. Circulars free, or 10 cents for Campbell's 1907 Soil Culture Almanac. Prof. H. W. Campbell, Lincoln, Neb.

Make More MONEY on Fruit

Everyone who grows fruit should be interested in getting MORE PROFIT from his FRUIT crops

THE FRUIT GROWER

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

is a handsomely illustrated, 76-p. monthly. Treats of fruit growing, gardening, poultry raising, on a large or small scale. Every farmer needs it. \$1 a year, but will be sent 3 months FREE on trial if you will notify us to stop or subscribe after trial.

The Fruit-Grower, Box 165, St. Joseph, Mo.

Agriculture

A Few Suggestions to the Boys Entering the Corn-Growing Contest.

F. A. KIENE, JR.

The business of raising corn will ever be one of the most extensive phases of agriculture and each year as the crops are taken from the field, a little more difficulty will be experienced in making the yields come up to that of the previous season and the quality hold to that of the seed that was planted. The boys of today will not in the future be able to raise corn and other crops so easily or successfully as their fathers have, unless they study thoroughly the soil and crops with which they are working. As land grows in value and it must do this, larger crops must be taken from the fields to pay the same returns on the investment and it is for the boys to turn to this problem of greater crop production and solve it to the last riddle. So this boys' corn-growing contest has been organized and every boy in the county under 18 years of age is urged to enter not alone to take chances on the liberal prizes which will be given to those showing the best corn but for the inestimable benefit he may derive from thought and study and work and for the pride he may take in knowing that he is a producer.

The matter of cultivation and care of the crop may be mentioned though perhaps every boy is more or less familiar with this. If possible some little corner or strip which is some distance from other corn fields should be selected. A moderate application of manure will be helpful and thorough cultivation of the ground before planting is best. Either a combination of plowing and harrowing or disking and listing according as to whether the ground is naturally moist or rather dry. After the corn is planted cultivation should be frequent especially after heavy rains which pack the ground, for if the surface be kept loose very little moisture will be lost by evaporation and the corn is not likely to suffer even if subjected to dry periods. Care should be taken that the corn is matured before gathering and then put in a dry place to cure. It is best not to cut the corn for fodder unless this is done very late.

It is the desire of the committee in charge of the work to furnish the corn on the ear, and if this is done each boy is urged to carefully study the ears before he plants the corn. The yellow corn will be Reid's Yellow Dent. Notice that the grains are about twice as wide as they are thick, and that they are packed closely together, there being very little space between the rows. Then notice the depth of the kernel and the wedge shape that it must have in order to pack in closely. Notice the indentation on the top of the grain. This corn should be fairly smooth. Type is given as medium indentation.

The Boone County White, which is the type of white corn to be furnished, is much the same as the yellow, except that the grains may be a little wider and rougher. There is practically no difference except in the color. Both ears should be cylindrical, with well filled butts and tips. The rows should be straight and run out evenly to the ends. The shank of the ear should be rather small, permitting the grain to swell out evenly around it at the butt. These two kinds of corn are two of the basic types and each boy should try to fix in his mind the appearance of the ideal or perfect ear. He can do this no better than by carefully studying his seed, or if this is furnished shelled, by securing circulars from seed houses which publish photographs, or by studying the pictures which appear in the farm papers from time to time. After the type of corn is fixed in the mind of the young corn-grower it is not a difficult thing to pick out a sample of show ears. If your sample is not uniform and true to type it must take second place to ears that are, for this ideal type is composed of points of excellency which conduce to



Harvest Time

Draws Near and Nearer

ARE YOU READY?

IF you have a crop of grain or grass growing, you naturally are beginning to think more and more about how you are going to reap the full benefit of the year's growth.

How you are going to turn what Mother Nature has given you, into the largest amount of golden dollars—

—How you may harvest your crop at the least expense, with the least delay and with no avoidable trouble.

Now is the time to make your decision—not just before you begin to cut your grain or hay.

You want to be sure that you are ready for harvest—that you have a harvesting machine not of the "may-be-so" kind, but of the "know-for-sure" kind—a machine that you can depend upon with all certainty and assurance.

You can't afford to try "to get along" with a wornout machine, for in all probability it will waste more time, more of the crop, and more of your nervous energy, than a new machine costs.

Neither can you afford to experiment with a machine. Let others do that if they want to and think they can afford it, but as for you, make up your mind to use *only* such machines as time and experience have proved to be successful and dependable.

For, after all, that is the only way in which you can arrive at a wise decision. All over the world during the past thirty to forty years, farmers have been using harvesting machines of many kinds and many types of construction.

Some they condemned beyond all hope, the first time they tried them.

Others they gave a second trial, only to find them wanting.

While to a few—a very few—they awarded the stamp and seal of their approval season after season and year after year.

Does not that mean something to you?

Do you know of any better guide than the thirty years' experience of *all* the grain and grass growers of the world?

Could you in a whole lifetime of investigation arrive at a surer decision than *all* the farmers of the country put together?

Of course not.

You know that in this day, the wide-awake farmer knows what he is about. If a majority of farmers favor a certain line of machines, it *must* be because that line has *proved* its value.

There can be no other reason.

And there *is* no other reason for the popular-

ity and reputation of the six leading makes of harvesting machines now known as the International line:

Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano.

Their popularity has increased from year to year because every year they prove to more and more farmers that they can be *depended upon* with certainty.

And today they are better than ever before in their history.

The International Harvester Company is able to employ, in the design and construction of each machine, every principle and every mechanical idea that more than thirty years of experience in this special line has demonstrated to be of value.

The International Harvester Company is able to command at all times, the very best materials that forest and mine produce—not only the lumber from its own forests and ores from its own mines, but by reason of its steady and increasing requirements and the desirability of its trade, it secures the pick and choice from hundreds of lumber camps, mines and mills.

The International Harvester Company very naturally attracts to its factories the most expert workmen, the most skilled mechanics; so that it has constantly at its command every facility for the improvement of its machines,

—every mechanical principle that experience has approved,
—the choicest materials,
—the most skilled workmen.

Do you wonder, then, that so many farmers all over the world refuse to use any other than these standard machines?

Do you think you can afford to begin harvest without first getting one of these machines?

See the International Dealer

and get a catalog of whichever machine you want.

If you don't know an International dealer, write us and we will give you the name of the one nearest you.

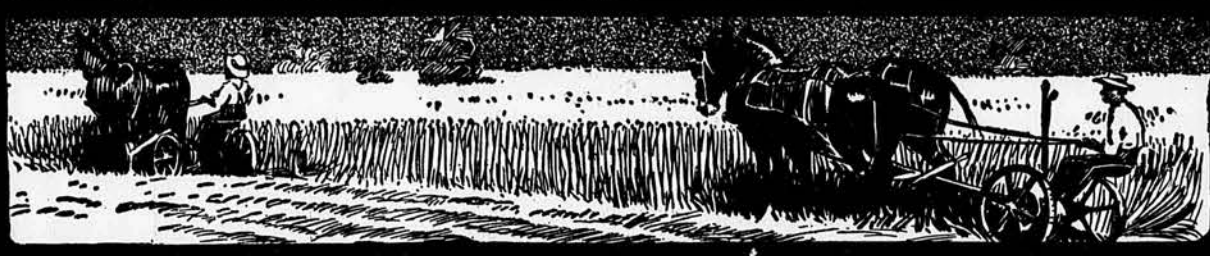
Don't forget this other advantage. If your team runs away or an accident occurs, you can *always* get repairs for an International machine near at hand, and they *always* fit. A full stock of repair parts is carried at every agency.

Equal in importance with a perfect machine is perfect twine. The most perfect twine made may be had in Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee and Plano, sisal, standard, manila and pure manila brands.

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

(INCORPORATED)

International Line: Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header Binders, Corn Binders, Corn Shockers, Corn Pickers, Huskers and Shredders, Corn Shellers, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, Bettendorf Wagons and Binder Twine.



a high yield of shelled corn and must be recognized.

When the corn has matured and is gathered as many as a hundred of the best ears might be picked out. Then if these are carefully arranged on a long board or on the floor one may begin at the bottom and reject the poorest ears. This may be easily and quickly done until perhaps twenty-five remain when the need for real care and study is greatest. With a good idea of what is wanted ten ears should finally remain that are uniform and that show the greatest number of good points.

Shawnee County Boy's Corn Contest.

The boys of Shawnee County are invited and urged to join the Corn Growers' Contest for this year, which is being promoted by Oak, Berryton, Prairie, Auburn, Indian Creek, and Muddy Granges, the Boys' Contest Committee and the Commercial Club of Topeka.

1. The contest will be limited to boys between 10 and 18 years of age.

2. The work must be conducted on a farm, and not on a city lot.

3. Each boy, who gets a quart of seed, must agree to plant it carefully,

tend it well, and exhibit ten ears of corn raised from that seed at the County Institute, and Corn Contest next autumn or winter.

4. With his entry he must submit a brief statement as to the date of plowing the ground, the kind of land, length of cropping history, methods of preparing for planting, method and date of planting, methods of cultivation, date of gathering, and a statement of number of vigorous stalks in plot on the first day of August, the number of ears and the number of barren stalks. Each boy must agree to

attend, if at all possible, at least one session of the County Institute.

5. If the Topeka Fair offers prizes, and if any individual offers prizes under these conditions, all the winners may select corn and enter their best ten ears.

THE STATE CONTEST.

All the winners at the contest will be eligible to enter the State Contest at the Kansas State Agricultural College on December 30 and 31, 1907, under the auspices of the Kansas Agricultural College.

PRIZES.

Following the recommendations of the State Agricultural College to encourage a movement for education and inspiration and not merely to swell the boys' bank accounts, the railroad fare and board while at the Institute, to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College next winter—probably December 26 to January 4—will be paid to ten boys taking prizes. All the prizes will be the same, whether first, fifth or tenth—a trip to the State Institute.

Some special prizes undoubtedly will be offered, and these will be announced in due time.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

It is designed to hold the Institute for the display and judging of the corn, lectures by a prominent officials from the Agricultural College and elsewhere, music and high class entertainment in the Auditorium, probably in November, and make an annual feature of the Institute and Corn Contest. Various other contests will be opened and encouraged, to the men, women and girls of Shawnee County.

SEED CORN FREE.

Boone County White, and Reid's Yellow Dent, will be furnished to every boy in the county who will enter the contest and agree to exhibit his corn at the County Institute and at the State Institute if he takes one of the ten prizes.

WHERE THE SEED CORN CAN BE PROCURED.

C. A. Kline, for Monmouth Township. Address Topeka, Sta. B., R. 7.

Wm. Quall, Topeka Township. Address Topeka, R. 2.

John Milliken, Tecumseh Township. Address, Tecumseh.

Emery Brobst, Mission Township. Address, Topeka, Sta. B., R. 7.

Wm. Firestone, Auburn Township. Address, Auburn.

Chas. O'Neill, Williamsport Township. Address, Tevis.

W. P. Kimball, Soldier Township. Address, Topeka, Sta. A., R. 4.

Grant E. Kelsey, Menoken Township. Address, Topeka, Sta. A., R. 6.

Walter Salley, Silver Lake Township. Address, Silver Lake, R. 6.

David Howard, Rossville Township. Address, Rossville.

F. A. Kiene, Jr., Dover Township. Address, Valencia.

Bradford Miller, Address, Topeka, 626 Clay Street.

Five hundred Shawnee County boys are wanted to enter the contest. Send at once your name, age, address and name of father to John R. Carter, County Superintendent, or T. J. Anderson, Secretary Commercial Club, Topeka.

Cleaning Up a Weedy Field.

FIRST PREMIUM PAPER IN INDIANA FARMER.

To clean up a field that is full of weed seeds depends a great deal upon the kind of land, whether it be high land or low, wet land, and whether it is good, rich land, with plenty of humus or is in a run down condition.

If it be good, rich land, and the weeds have gotten the start, I know of no better crop than corn, especially if the land is a little low. I would break the ground reasonably early. I would not be in any hurry to plant, but would devote some time to killing the weeds, which is easier and more thoroughly done when there is nothing to bother. It would be well after the field has been plowed to drag it, so as to have it more level. By so doing the weeds will start a great deal better, and that is what we want. Then just before we plant I would go in with a good disk harrow, going both ways if necessary, after which go over it with a drag. This will leave it in nice shape

for planting, which should be deferred until the latter part of May or first of June. My reason for late planting is to give the weed seeds time to germinate, so they can be killed before planting. After the ground has been thoroughly disked and harrowed down nice and smooth, and the weeds all killed that have come up, then plant the corn with a check rower never drill, but plant so it can be plowed both ways. Then by all means, if possible, just before the corn comes through, give it a thorough harrowing. This will kill the weeds that have sprung up again, as the disking will bring some seed near enough the surface to sprout.

By the time the corn is big enough to plow the weeds that have again come through will be small and easily covered without covering the corn, as the corn will grow very fast at this time of year, and if we have been successful thus far the fight is pretty well over. It should be plowed about once a week until time to lay the corn by. Do not allow any weeds to go to seed, but rather go through and pull them, if any, from around the corn. If the ground is badly infested with weed seeds it should be treated the same way the following season. By that time the seeds will be pretty well exterminated after which it can come in for the regular rotation of crops, unless it be low and wet, and then it can be put in timothy and red top for a change, then back to corn again.

If the land be poor for corn and lacks humus, then a very good way is to let it go until the weeds are in full bloom; then plow them down, being careful to get them all turned under nicely, for if the work is only half done the seed will ripen, and that is what we want to prevent. It should be harrowed or disked at intervals sufficient to keep the ground clean, until about the middle of September, or possibly a little later; then sow it to rye, 1½ bushels per acre. This will afford some pasture in the fall, but do not pasture any in the spring, as a vigorous growth is what we want. Let the rye grow just as long as possible, just so it can be plowed and planted in corn in time. The longer we wait the bigger the rye gets, and the more fertility. Now with a coat of weeds to plow up that had been turned down, and with a good crop of rye to turn down, it will put new life in the ground, and it can be changed from one crop to another, as we may see proper. G. B.

Are you careless about the way in which the manure is handled upon your farm? These facts ascertained by experiment by the Cornell University ought to arrest your attention and make you consider your wasteful methods. Four thousand pounds of ordinary manure from the horse stables, worth \$2.74 per ton for the plant food is contained, were exposed in a pile out of doors from April 25 to September 22 (less than five months), but at the end of that time the total weight has decreased to 1,730 pounds, and that was worth only \$2.34 per ton. In other words, the value of this pile of manure was reduced from \$5.48 to \$2.03 during five months' exposure. In another experiment, manure exposed for six months lost 56 per cent of its dry matter and 43 per cent of its plant food value. In this case the fresh manure was worth \$2.27 a ton, while the rotted manure was worth \$3.01 a ton, but the loss in total weight and in plant food was such that for each ton originally worth \$2.27 there remaining only \$1.30 worth after six months' exposure.

Famous Book Free.

By special arrangement with Dr. W. O. Coffee, the well-known eye and ear specialist of Des Moines, Iowa, all readers of this paper can write to the Doctor and get one of his new 128-page books free of charge.

This book tells all about the different eye and ear diseases. Gives the symptoms and causes of each. How all eye and ear troubles, including ordinary deafness and failing eye sight, can be cured at home by a simple and inexpensive method.

The book also tells all about how to live, diet, bathe, exercise, etc., to prevent eye and ear diseases and numerous other facts which every one should know.

If you want one of these books, simply write the Doctor a letter or postal card and mention this paper. The book will be sent by return mail free of charge. Address Dr. W. O. Coffee, 872 Century Building, Des Moines, Iowa.

CONGO ROOFING

On flat roofs or steep roofs, on old shingles or new buildings, Congo gives roofing service longest for the least cost.

Let us send you a sample and you will understand why. You will see then that for quality, Congo has no equal. It is proof against the hottest sun or the chilliest cold snap or the most drenching rain. As easily laid as a carpet.

Write for that sample now.

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Chicago and San Francisco



THE BANNER RIDING ATTACHMENT

Will fit on any right or left hand wood or steel beam walking plow, lister, sod breaker, middle breaker or harrow. ALL OF THIS WITH THE SAME ATTACHMENT. A wrench all the tool for attaching. Is regulated by levers, same as a regular riding plow. Plow or lister may be adjusted to depth from 1 to 12 inches, and from 8 to 24 inches width. Lifts point out of the ground for moving. Made of malleable iron and steel; no wood or hard castings. 26-inch wheel with removable box, 2-inch oval tire, 1½-inch solid steel axle, steel levers, pressed steel seat—the best of material used throughout. Weight complete 110 lbs., and will cause plow or lister to stay in as hard ground and do as good work as any riding plow or lister. 15,000 now in use. WE GUARANTEE EVERY ONE. Only \$15 from your dealer, or delivered by us to your nearest station. We want an agent in every locality and we prefer men who use plows. Write for terms and full descriptions. THE IMPLEMENT AND MFG. CO., Coffeyville, Kans.



HAIL INSURANCE

There is no misfortune that can overtake a farmer that is more disastrous than the loss of his growing crops by hail. According to the Government Reports the entire State of Kansas is right in the center of the Hail Belt. Possibly you have never had a loss by hail, but that is not a guarantee that your crops will escape destruction this year.

If you want the Best Hail Insurance, get a policy in The Grain Growers Hail Insurance Company of Topeka, Kansas. We have been writing the Most Liberal, Up-to-Date Hail Insurance Policy in Kansas for seven years and have never Resisted a Single Loss or had a Single Lawsuit.

This is the only Hail Company in Kansas whose application takes effect as soon as you settle with the Agent.

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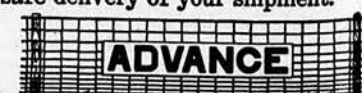
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Horticulture

Asparagus Popular.

Asparagus is the precursor of the season of fresh vegetables, and there is probably no other vegetable the flavor of which is so highly esteemed as is that of tender asparagus. Chemical analysis offers no explanation of its pleasant flavor, but assigns to it a decidedly high nutritious value.

Asparagus furnishes one of those interesting examples of a food which, containing more water in its composition than does milk, is nevertheless a solid substance. Thus the head of the asparagus contains slightly more than 93 per cent of water, which is only one per cent, less than that contained in the lettuce, but 5 per cent more than is present in milk.

The solid constituents, however, are particularly rich in nitrogenous substances, which amount to 80 per cent of the dried vegetable. Among these may be reckoned a purin body, to which has been ascribed the harmful influence of asparagus on some persons with a gouty tendency.

When asparagus is consumed in large quantities, the output of uric acid is very distinctly increased. The same effect is obtained after drinking copiously of beer, which also contains purin bodies, although they are entirely absent in wines, and, of course, in spirit. Sweetbread may be objectionable on similar grounds.

There is no reason for thinking, however, that when asparagus is eaten in reasonable quantities, it causes an undesirable disturbance of the body functions. On the contrary, it is very digestible and is easily tolerated even by invalids.—The Lancet.

Treating Potatoes for Scab.

Potato scab is a disease produced by a fungus. From the farmer's standpoint, however, the fungus is sufficiently well known to enable him to guard against its ravages. The spores of the scab fungus are capable of living in a soil for a considerable time even without the presence of potatoes. They will also maintain their power of germination when packed away in manure. From this it naturally follows that soil which produced scabby potatoes last year should not be used for the potato patch this year. It is also plain that manure which is apt to contain spores of the scab fungus should not be applied to the potato patch this spring. A popular belief prevails that lime produces potato scab, and that barnyard manure does the same thing. This is an erroneous opinion because nothing can produce potato scab except spores of the scab fungus. This scab fungus, however, thrives best in an alkaline soil and a heavy coat of barnyard manure or a dressing of lime causes the soil to become alkaline, consequently, if there are spores of the scab fungus in a soil that has been treated with lime or a heavy dressing of barnyard manure, the conditions of that soil favor the growth of the scab fungus. This fact is the cause of the popular belief that lime and barnyard manure are direct causes of the potato scab.

A poorly drained soil favors the growth of the scab fungus, because such a soil is sure to have an alkaline reaction. In view of these facts it can readily be seen that it is not desirable, except in localities where scab is not known, to manure land heavily for potatoes just prior to planting, nor is it desirable to give such land a dressing of lime. A well drained soil should be selected for the same reason as explained above. We speak of these things because unless the soil is reasonably free from scab fungus treatment of seed potatoes with formalin, as recommended below, will do comparatively little good. It is just as important to rotate potato crops as it is to rotate other crops on the farm.

Treatment of seed potatoes for scab is as follows: For each 40 or 50 bushels of seed potatoes purchase at your local drug store one pound of formalin guaranteed to contain 40 per cent of formaldehyde. Put this pound of commercial formalin in a barrel contain-

ing 40 gallons of water and thoroughly stir the mixture. Before cutting the potatoes put a convenient quantity, say from one-half to three-fourths of a bushel, into a gunny sack and immerse the sack containing the potatoes in the formalin solution mentioned. Leave the tubers in the solution for one and one-half hours, then remove, drain and spread them out on a clean floor or blanket to dry. As soon as they are dry they are ready to be cut and planted. Remember that formalin is not a poison and that there is no danger in handling the potatoes after they have been treated. Forty gallons of this solution is sufficient for treating from 45 to 50 bushels of potatoes. The solution, of course, may be used over and over, that is, after one lot has been soaked in the solution it may be removed and another added until the number of bushels mentioned have been treated in the quantity of liquid recommended.

Bear in mind that if you plant scabby potatoes on clean land you are sure to harvest scabby potatoes next fall. If you plant potatoes, after having treated them with the formalin solution mentioned, on land that contains scab fungus spores you will be little, if any, better off as a result of the treatment. In order to get a crop free from scab you must plant potatoes free from this disease on clean land. If you will do this you need not fear harvesting scabby potatoes regardless of the character of the season. It does not matter whether the season is a wet or dry one, whether the land is rich or poor unless spores of the scab fungus can get into the ground either through the seed or through soil infected with them, you cannot secure scabby potatoes next fall. It pays well to treat seed potatoes for this disease.

\$300,000,000 in Eggs.

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

What is the rest of Uncle Sam's barnyard doing to compare with that showing? There's no mistaking a patent fact—Biddy "cuts the ice," and the American farmer and his hustling wife are getting "wise" to the fact. Everywhere the land is dotted with chicken coops and hen yards. The man with a farm, the man without a farm—and the suburbanite—have all gone into poultry, and those who put brains in too, are getting dollars out. This kind of people—hundreds of thousands of them—keep fowls in a healthy and prolific condition the year 'round by feeding Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, which gives the fowl in confinement, by perfect digestion and assimilation the same elements she would find for herself if at liberty.

Careful study and experiment under just the conditions that the average poultryman finds in his own yard, led Dr. Hess to the gradual perfecting of his Pan-a-ce-a. It is not a stimulant, and should not be confounded with preparations of that class. It does not excite unnatural production only to leave the hen exhausted and unprofitable. Rather, it makes a hen natural under unnatural conditions, by supplying iron for the blood and nitrates to help nature in throwing off poisonous matter, so that "tone" and vigor are given the whole system, and disease eliminated. It is easy to see from this how important Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is to the hen man. Dr. Hess and Clark, of Ashland, Ohio, are so sure of its positive merit that they cheerfully give a guarantee with every package. All they ask is that you use it according to directions. If you do and occasionally sprinkle the roosts, nests, and fowls with Instant Louse Killer your success in poultry culture will be large. It costs but a penny a day to feed it to 30 fowls.

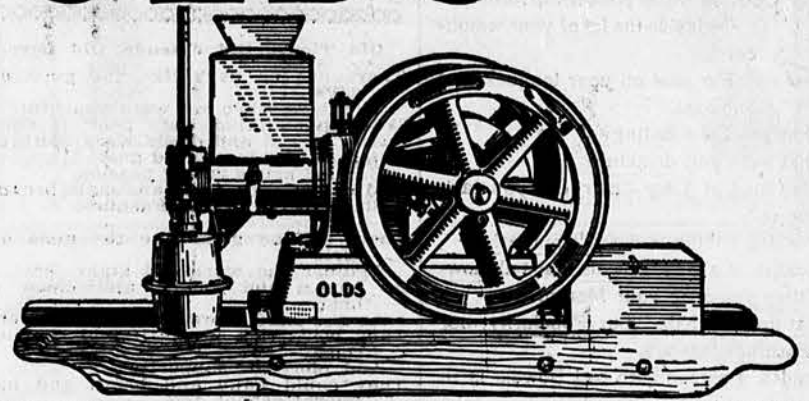
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We know that it will interest our readers to learn that the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., of Chicopee Falls, Mass., have perfected a new oil which is known as "Stevens' Odorless Gun Oil." The name is interesting when we know the unwholesome odor that gun oils have had in the past. This oil is a lubricant, rust preventive, polishing and a cleaning compound. It is not only adaptable to firearms, but also to bicycles, sewing machines and all mechanisms requiring a high grade oil.

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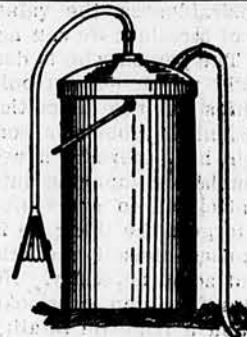
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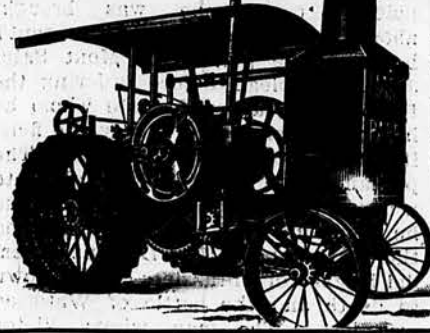
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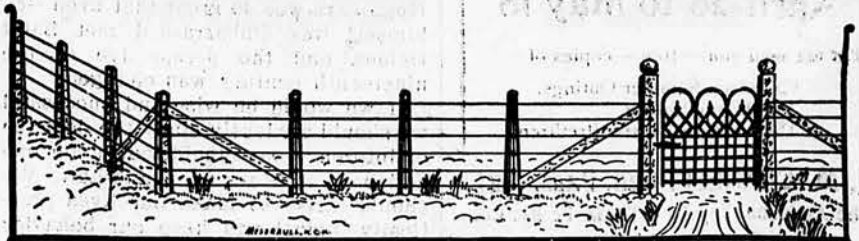
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Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

Old Times, Old Friends, Old Love. There are no days like the good old days. The days when we were youthful! When humankind were poor of mind, And speech and deeds were truthful; Before a love for sordid gold Became man's ruling passion, And before each dame and maid became Slave to the tyrant Fashion! There are no girls like the good old girls— Against the world I'd stake 'em! As buxom and smart, and clean of heart As the Lord knew how to make 'em! They were rich in spirit and common sense, And piety all supportin'; They could bake and brew, and had taught school, too, And they made such likely courtin'! There are no boys like the good old boys— When we were boys together! When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet That dimpled the laughing heather; When the pewee sang to the summer dawn Of the bee in the billowy clover, Or down by the mill the whip-poor-will Echoed his night song over. There is no love like the good old love— The love that mother gave us! We are old, old men, yet we pine again For that precious grace—God gave us! So we dream and dream of the good old times, And our hearts grow tenderer, fonder, As those dear old dreams bring soothing gleams Of heaven away off yonder. —Eugene Field.

Foresight. CORA BULLARD.

Those who have done the most towards curing the world's diseases and solving the world's difficulties, have been people with great range and intensity of vision. Not those with a foreknowledge merely speculative or abstract—miracles of useless genius—but people with prescience that came to fruition in ability to deal with large affairs, discriminating almost infallibly between that which was right and that which was wrong, fit and unfit, wise and unwise in the mutable economies of life.

As to the desirableness, the value, the expediency of foresight we can not but be at one. The person who is destitute of foresight multiplies not only his own difficulties but the difficulties of those with whom he comes in contact. He forgets his umbrella, hence crowds the thoughtful companion into the rain who attempts to share one with him. He forgets the thing he is to bring and causes himself and others to do without some necessity. He takes an important position, overlooks a vital matter and a frightful fatality results. Cataclysms that have precipitated thousands of precious lives into eternity and changed the destiny of a nation, have been wrought through lack of foresight on part of a single individual. It has been said that Napoleon's catastrophe was brought about through the shake of a peasant's head on the plateau of Mont Saint Jean. Napoleon before ordering the fatal charge, asked Lecoste whom he had commissioned to survey the field, if there were any obstacles. The peasant guide had failed to take into account the hollow way of Ohain, so he shook his head. Napoleon ordered the charge and half of Dobouls' splendid brigade of cuirassiers dashed down to death and the battle of Waterloo was lost. The man whom Victor Hugo says was so great that even God himself was embarrassed met Saint Helena and the perspective of the nineteenth century was changed.

If we would be wise and successful we should anxiously study the doctrine of inference we should look upon one action as it bears upon another. We should strive to make our lives practically logical and keep our behavior within a chain of reasoning. The faculty of foresight rightly educated and developed gives peculiar elevation and invests one with commanding influence. Behind every well-ordered, well-balanced, and therefore happy home, there must be one who possesses the faculty of foreseeing. One who thinks logically hence acts logically. One who takes a broad view of life's

field, and so strikes averages, computes contingencies, institutes inquiries, and balance antagonisms to get a basis for action. The wife and mother who is wise, strong, and comprehensive in her judgments, who improves each opportunity of the passing hour, is blessed beyond all other women. "Her price is set far above rubies." She smiles at the day to come for her prevision, her sagacity, her preparedness conspire to keep her and her loved ones safe from disaster. She is therefore always hopeful and happy. Foresight renders life pleasant by systematizing duties. System is success. Some persons have no power of systematizing. The unsystematic and disorderly woman is a torment to a man who loves system and order. She has many clocks but no time. She rocks her duties to sleep and then imagines she has discharged them. She neglects her engagements and discounts her purposes at a ruinous percentage. She is cankered with care and overwhelmed with anxiety. Finally she frets herself to death and perishes not alone.

The human mind was made for wisdom and instruction. Commonplace as the remark may appear, its recognition lies at the root of all true endeavor to increase in judgment and wisdom. If we would hold our lives to high levels we must recognize the fact that it is the pursuit of such wisdom as admits of being brought into utility in judgment and operation that counts in the final reckoning. Wisdom is nothing so long as it is confined to the silent and the inactive life. It is when wisdom is put to the test of experience. When it can find its way in the dark without falling when it can answer the deepest questions of the heart, when it can excel all other comforts which have been offered to the sorrowing life, that it proves its true compass and its genuine power. As every life has its summer, so every life has its winter. The ant, without guide, overseer, or ruler, knows this. Let us consider his ways and be wise. Every life has its opportunities, every life has a summer, but May never comes twice in the same year. Only once she charms the landscape into beauty, and the forest into song and the orchard into fruitfulness—only once. Let us not forget the winter.

The Young Folks

Mother's Rocker. MRS. F. A. BRECK. A warm old rocking chair I know, With stiff, ungraceful form, That mother sat in years ago And held us close and warm. And though it is so faded now, Our hearts still fondly keep The chair where mother used to sit And rock us all to sleep. We must have tried her loving heart And made life hard for her, But ever patient, tender, kind, She was our comforter. And all along her tollsome way, However rough and steep, She sang to us sweet lullabies, And rocked us all to sleep. What precious dreams she must have dreamed, For all the coming days, As tenderly she guided us, And taught us Wisdom's ways. How earnestly she must have prayed, Ah! did she sometimes weep, When, in that dear old rocking chair She rocked us all to sleep? Though years have passed and we are grown, Dear mother's heart is young; And to her children's children, now, Soft lullabies are sung. 'Tis but a little gray has dared Among her locks to creep, And she, too, loves the rocking chair That rocked us all to sleep.

Rules for Talking. A great many people use too little care about talking correctly—speaking too rapidly and not pronouncing all the syllables of the words—thus making it painful to the listener and destroying the pleasure of conversation. I clip the following rules for talking

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from an exchange which will be worth reading and re-reading

Use clear, distinct words to express your ideas, although the tone of your voice should be subdued.

Be cool, collected and self-possessed, listening respectful, chaste and appropriate language.

Always defend the absent person who is being spoken of, as far as truth and justice will permit.

Allow people that you are talking with to do their full share of the talking if they evince a willingness to converse.

Beware of talking much about yourself. Your merits will be discovered in due time without the necessity of sounding your own praises.

Show the courtesy, when another person joins the group where you are relating an incident, of recapitulating what has been said, for the advantage of the newcomer.

Recollect that the object of conversation is to entertain and amuse; the social gathering, therefore, should not be made the area of dispute. Even slight mistakes and inaccuracies it is well to overlook, rather than to allow inharmoniousness to present itself.

Why Grant Never Swore.

In an article about General Grant in the Michigan Christian Advocate, the writer says:

"While sitting with him at the campfire late one night, after every one else had gone to bed, I said to him: 'General, it seems singular that you have gone through all the tumble of army service and frontier life, and have never been provoked into swearing. I have never heard you utter an oath or use an imprecation.'

"Well, somehow or other, I never learned to swear," he replied. "When a boy I seemed to have an aversion to it, and when I became a man I saw the folly of it. I have always noticed, too, that swearing helps to arouse a man's anger; and when a man flies into a passion, his adversary who keeps cool always gets the better of him. In fact, I never could see the use of swearing. I think it is the case with many people who swear excessively that it is a mere habit, and that they do not mean to be profane; but, to say the least, it is a great waste of time."

The Little Ones

Motherhood.

My little daughter, five years old, With loosely flowing locks of gold, Tended her dolly lovingly, In her small chair beside my knee.

I bent to her, and softly said, Smoothing, meanwhile, her shining head, "What will you do, dear, by and by, When you have grown as tall as I?"

"I think," she said, in thoughtful tone, "I'll be a mother when I'm grown!" Then hugged her dolly to her breast, And sang to it a song of rest.

—Cora A. M. Dolson.

Snowball's Kittens.

MARGARET E. WALBRIDGE.

Snowball had four kittens, and very pretty they were too in their mother's opinion.

Now, if you have some kittens you know how loving and playful they are, and as these were Snowball's first children it is no wonder she was so proud of them.

The kittens' home was in a hay-loft, and it was great fun they had tumbling over the hay and hiding in it.

The first time Snowball took her kittens out of the hay-loft into the great out-of-doors they were very much surprised. When one saw a dried leaf turning over and over on the ground, nothing would do but he must run after it, and then all the other kittens followed.

There was, also, the puppy Fido who was the kittens' fast friend. At first Snowball was afraid of him but when she saw he meant no harm she was very willing he should play with her babies.

The names of these kittens were, Flossy, Muff, Jacky, and Tommy.

Not far from the barn there was a brook, and Snowball had told her children never to go near it except to

climb the trees that grew on its banks, and even then not to climb those close to the water. But kittens forget things just as some little children do, and Tommy, Muff, Flossy, and Jacky forgot their mothers' warning.

One day the kittens were playing all over the trees trying to see which could climb the highest, and were having such fun till they began to climb the trees, very near the brook.

Tommy, who could climb the best, was way up in a tree that overhung the brook, and thinking he would get still higher climbed out on a small branch that would not bear his weight and broke, and Tommy fell into the brook.

Poor kittens! poor Tommy what were they to do? They ran to the brook as fast as their tiny legs could carry them and saw Tommy rise and sink; then in their fright they mewed for Snowball, but Snowball was far away and never heard them; but Fido did and came bounding to the rescue just in time to see Tommy rise and sink the second time.

He sprang into the water and caught the little rascal and brought him to the shore—a very wet kitten, but more frightened than hurt.

Just then Snowball came around the corner of the barn, and when she saw the kittens all gathered around Tommy and Fido, she cried, "O! what is the matter!"

Then Jacky told her all about it and said "Fido saved him mother."

After that day Snowball often left her children in Fido's care and they got along so well together that when they grew up they still remained fast friends.

Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

- President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina
Vice-President.....Mrs. L. H. Wishard, Iola
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons
Treasurer.....Mrs. H. E. Asher, Lawrence
Auditor.....Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Cawker City

Roll Call.—Items of Interest.

- I. The Ideal cellar and its care.
II. Dust and its dangers.
III. How shall we entertain our guests.

I. The cellar like everything else that is useful requires care or it becomes a source of disease, and worse than no cellar at all. The ideal cellar to be ideal must have care. This topic may be profitably discussed.

II. I suppose germs and microbes have always existed but as we were unconscious of their existence they did not trouble our minds. But dust is a harbinger of germs and to know how to live without dust or how to keep it out of our houses and to bring to mind the dangers that lurk in corners and cracks is worth the trouble and time it takes to investigate.

III. It is of importance to know how to make those who come within our homes, feel at home and enjoy themselves. There are obligations and courtesies that should be observed both by the guest and by the hostess which should be discussed under this subject.

State Federation Meeting.

For those who are contemplating attending the State Federation Meeting, which convenes May 6, at Kansas City, Kans. The following information will be interesting:

General Arrangements—Mrs. George Van Cleave, 2078 North Fifth street.
Special Entertainment—Mrs. L. W. Klepinger.

Transportation and Hotels.—Mrs. Randolph Nichols, The Lorraine, Kansas City, Mo.

City Entertainment.—Mrs. Dudley E. Cornell.

Bureau of Information—Mrs. George Stumpf.

Press—Miss Elizabeth Dickinson.
Educational—Mrs. Neville Walker.
Arts and Crafts.—Mrs. R. H. Balding.
Decoration.—Mrs. William Dunning.

Badges.—Mrs. George E. Rose.
Pages and Ushers.—Miss Lulu M. Blood.

Music.—Mrs. John Troutman.

Monday, May 6, is the first day of

Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys. The same high quality of these famous prints has always been maintained, with increasing beauty of patterns. Some designs with a new silk finish. All with fast color. For all-the-year round dresses. Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints. The Eddystone Mfg. Co. (Sole Makers) Philadelphia.

Central Business College. YOU CAN SAVE \$15, and secure home instruction in Penmanship or Shorthand free until you enter college by writing at once. Central Business College, 1312-14 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 96-page catalog free.

Topeka Business College. The School that always gets you a good position in. BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, TELEGRAPHY, CIVIC SERVICE or PENMANSHIP. Address TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS WHITMORE BUSINESS COLLEGE. Book-keeping, Shorthand, and Business Courses. 100's of positions, big wages, pleasant work for young men and women. Don't delay—Start now. Special Rates. Write A. R. Whitmore, Pres., St. Joseph. For Particulars & Catalogs.

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NORMAL COMMERCIAL SHORTHAND TELEGRAPHY. 961 Annual Enrollment. POSITIONS SECURED or tuition refunded. Our Fare Paid by the school. Send for full information and free catalogue. State course desired. Allen Moore Chillicothe, Mo. When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

Finlay Engineering College. 136 Boston Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Teaches steam, electricity, gas, refrigeration, architecture. The only school of the kind in the West. Machinery in actual operation. Students enroll any time. Assisted to positions. Have not been able so far to fill all positions. Reference: National Bank of Commerce.

C. W. PECKHAM, President, Haven, Kans. R. H. SMALL, Manager, Kansas City, Mo. The National Grain & Elevator Co. Receivers and Shippers of Grain. This Company is conducted on the cooperative plan by the Independent Cooperative Elevators. We are the terminal for Farmers and Independent Elevators and solicit your membership and patronage. ARE YOU POSTED on the recent developments in the Grain Trust investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission? IF NOT, ASK US. Why don't you farmers fight the Trust? We will help you, if you will help yourselves. DO YOU KNOW that the President of the Kansas City Board of Trade admitted in his testimony at the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that they had boycotted The Independent Farmers' Terminal Co.? The National Grain & Elevator Co. Kansas City, Mo. Reference—The Editor of this paper.

Sugar Beets in the Arkansas Valley. 1000 Laborers for Thinning and Cultivation Needed Very Shortly. 25000 acres of beets grown for the American Beet Sugar Company by farmers near Fowler, Manzanola, Rocky Ford, Las Animas, Prowers, Damar and Amity. Several thousand men and boys needed for work in the beet fields. Farmers will pay 15c per hour for day-labor, but contracts by the acre or for the thinning, cultivation and harvesting preferred and more profitable to the laborers. Work will probably start early in May. Laborers provide their own board. Individual parties or families coming to the Arkansas Valley about the middle of May will find plenty of remunerative work. For further information write to American Beet Sugar Co., Rocky Ford, Colo. American Beet Sugar Co., Lamar, Colo.

U.M.C. ARROW SHELLS



The Shells for Wild Fowl

Don't cripple your ducks. Kill them with Arrow Shells. All standard smokeless powders loaded. Perfect from primer to crimp.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Co. Bridgeport, Conn.

Agency, 323 Broadway, New York City. Sales Office, San Francisco, Cal.



Remodeled, Handsomely Furnished New Throughout.

THE ALBANY

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Absolutely Fire Proof. In the Heart of the City. 500 rooms, 500 bath rooms. European plan. Cuisine unexcelled. Gentlemen's Cafe. Ladies' restaurant and Moorish rooms. Popular prices. Plenty of life—but home-like. Single room and suites with and without bath \$1.00 per day and up. Send for booklet.

ROBERT P. MURPHY.

Farms That Grow "No. 1 HARD" WHEAT

(Sixty-three Pounds to the Bushel)

160 ACRES
FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA
FREE

are situated in the Canadian West, where Homesteads of 160 acres can be obtained FREE by every settler willing and able to comply with the Homestead Regulations. During the present year a large portion of

New Wheat-Growing Territory

has been made accessible to markets by the railway construction that has been pushed forward so vigorously by the three great Railway Companies. Grain-growing, mixed farming and dairying are the great specialties.

For literature and information address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada or the following authorized Canadian Government Agent.

J. S. CRAWFORD
125 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Organized in 1868.

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\$400,000.00

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Shipping tags and price lists free on application. Write us, try us, and mention The Kansas Farmer

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.
SURGEON
730 Kansas Avenue.

the meeting, which opens with a reception on the evening of that day.

All delegates reaching Union Station, Kansas City, Mo., during Monday afternoon, will find a committee of club women in the waiting room upstairs.

Arriving after the committee leaves the station, come directly to federation headquarters, Y. W. C. A. Building, Sixth street and Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kans. To reach headquarters, go upstairs, take Quindaro boulevard or Chelsea Park car, getting off at Minnesota Avenue. The Y. W. C. A. Building is but a few steps north of Minnesota Avenue.

Reception Monday evening, May 6, at 3 o'clock, the Union Club Hall, corner of Seventh street and Minnesota Avenue.

All other sessions at First Presbyterian Church, corner North Seventh street and Nebraska Avenue.

Delegates will be assigned places where they may secure lodging and breakfast; other meals will be provided by ladies of different churches, as follows:

Dinner at noon each day at Presbyterian church; Tuesday and Wednesday suppers at Episcopal Church, and Thursday supper at Congregational Church.

All delegates and visitors to the meeting should buy tickets on the certificate plan, being sure to ask for the certificate, Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, State auditor, will sign all certificates.

Traveling Library Notes.

The two libraries selected for missionary study and reading which have been at Oxford and Scottsville for the past six months were returned the first of the week and immediately shipped to clubs at Leavenworth and Dighton. An additional selection of the same class was sent to Highland.

The Domestic Science Club at Osage City has recently returned its library of fiction and juvenile reading. Following are some of the comments returned by the local librarian of the books they read:

"The Girl of '76—We have had a hard time to get an opportunity to read that book, there has been such a demand for it."

"We have had a much larger circulation this year than usual. I do not think the selection has been better than usual but I think the people are acquiring the reading habit. There have been about 500 entries this year."

Following are more of the good things said of the libraries upon their return home:

"This was a fine collection of books and a great help to us in our course of reading."—Centralia Reading Circle, Centralia, Kans.

"We are well pleased with the selection you made for us."—St. Nicholas school, Cummings, Kans.

"We enjoy reading the books very much."—Moodyville school, Blaine, Kans.

"The books were well liked by all. We will want more next fall."—Neighborhood Reading Circle, Paola, Kans.

The "Applington Art Gallery," accepted by the last Legislature from the Kansas Federation of Woman's Clubs for the State will soon be circulated from this department under the supervision and direction of the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission. Mrs. Kate Applington is now on a tour of the State to exhibit and lecture upon the pictures and statuary. The following extract from a letter recently received from Mrs. Applington gives some idea of the enthusiasm shown by the people where are collections of art are shown:

"The people are so enthusiastic. they are downright enjoying the pictures. The schools are sending the larger proportion of their pupils and they listen to the picture stories with real delight, and repeat them at home. The parents coming at night ask for certain pictures. At Beloit it was 'standing room only' each night and last night here at Kirwin the house was filled."

For information to secure the traveling libraries, address Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, State House, Topeka, Kans.



MRS. C. E. FINK

HEALTH OF WOMEN

In this nineteenth century to keep up with the march of progress every power of woman is strained to its utmost, and the tax upon her physical system is far greater than ever.

In the good old-fashioned days of our grandmothers few drugs were used in medicines. They relied upon roots and herbs to cure weaknesses and disease, and their knowledge of roots and herbs was far greater than that of women today.

It was in this study of roots and herbs that Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., discovered and gave to the women of the world a remedy more potent and efficacious than any combination of drugs.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is an honest, tried and true remedy of unquestionable therapeutic value. This medicine made from native roots and herbs contains no narcotics or other harmful drugs and today holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases of any medicine the world has ever known, and thousands of voluntary testimonials are on file in the laboratory at Lynn, Mass., which testify to its wonderful value.

Mrs. C. E. Fink, of Carnegie, Pa., writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish every suffering woman would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and write to you for advice. It has done me a world of good and what it has accomplished for me I know it will do for others."

When women are troubled with Irregularities, Displacements, Ulceration, Inflammation, Backache, Nervous Prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

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

Where Sun, Land and Water Blend

DEVELOPMENT of the PRIEST RAPIDS of the COLUMBIA

Great Irrigation and Power Works Under Construction by the

Hanford Irrigation & Power Company

In Central Washington.

Machinery is being built and one hundred and fifty teams and two hundred men are on the ground constructing canals to irrigate 32,000 acres of the finest land under the sun.

Here is a happy joining together of an exhaustless soil of basaltic ash, an extra mild climate and a never-failing supply of water for irrigation. These perfect conditions will grow apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, apricots, almonds, nectarines, plums, and all other large and small fruits of such superior quality that they will return profits for their fortunate owners far exceeding their greatest hopes.

A Centering Point For Railways.

Four lines of railways, electric and steam, pointed for the Hanford Irrigation and Power Company's lands.

The town of Hanford, trading point for thousands of acres of lands to come under irrigation, is now being laid out for orchard homes.

Five, ten, twenty and forty acre fruit lots soon to be placed upon sale. Our "Question and Answer" circular, with map, tells all about it; sent free. Address,

Hanford Irrigation & Power Company

E. C. HANFORD, Manager.

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(Ten acres enough)

SEEDS

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

Dairy Interests

The Value of a Pedigree.

W. M. KELLY, IN NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST.

The value of a good pedigree is the evidence which it brings that the animal is descended from a line of ancestors, all of which were alike and excellent of their kind, and can be depended upon to do the certain things for which they were created.

Pedigree is valuable to the extent it shows an animal to be descended, not only from such as are purely of its own breed, but also from such individuals in that breed as were noted for the excellencies for which that particular breed is esteemed.

Among many farmers and dairymen who are ignorant of what goes to constitute merit in a breeding animal, there is an inclination to treat as imaginary the higher values placed upon well bred animals over those of mixed origin, unless they are larger and handsomer in proportion to the price demanded.

It is not denied that fancy prices are many times paid for breeding animals, for there are many who are willing to pay for what pleases them, aside from the merit commensurate to the price. But, on the other hand, it is fully as true that great intrinsic value for breeding purposes may exist in an animal and yet make a very little show.

For example, I will cite an everyday occurrence. Two farmers need a

bull and two are offered, each two years old, of similar color, size, and general appearance. One is offered for twenty dollars and the other is priced at a hundred dollars. It is shown by its pedigree that the latter is no better than its ancestors for a number of generations back, that it possesses certain well known qualities, that it is of a pure and distinct dairy breed and that it is suited for a definite purpose.

Among its ancestors were some good and some bad, some large and some small, some fat and some lean, some profitable and some profitless. The animal now offered is better than the average of them. It looks for all one can see as well as the one for which five times the amount of money was asked.

The low priced bull served a hundred cows; more came the second time than ought to have done so. Having been overtaxed as a yearling he lacked somewhat of vigor. The calves came of all sorts, some good, some poor, a few like the sire but more like their dams, all mongrels and showing the mongrel origin more than he did.

The other, we will say, served that same season a reasonable number, four or six a week during the breeding season, never more than one a day;

BEST of SEPARATORS ACTUALLY FREE OF COST. This is really the fact in the purchase of a DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR. Any reputable person may buy a DE LAVAL machine on such liberal terms that the machine actually pays for itself.

few came the second time and those through no fault of his. The calves bear a striking resemblance to their sire; some of the better cows look even better than he himself and a few worse. There is a remarkable uniformity among them and as they grow up they thrive better than those by the low priced bull.

GET DAVIS' PRICE on a Cream Separator direct from the factory at real wholesale factory prices. Save 20% to 25%. Our improved 1907 model with wonderful cone bowl is a skimming device not equalled.

or ten years; meantime he will beget from four to five hundred calves which in due time will be worth from five to ten dollars apiece more than those of mongrel origin.

Which now seems the wiser purchase? Was the higher estimate placed on the well bred bull based upon fancy or intrinsic value?



THE OLD PAN WAY

50% MORE CREAM

The old pan way of raising cream don't pay—it's too mussy and fussy—too much work for the women. And it don't pay in dollars and cents because you actually lose 50 per cent of the cream you ought to get.

DON'T PAY

SHARPLES TUBULAR SEPARATOR

Besides you can skim the milk immediately after milking—save the handling and the expense of storage. A good milk-house costs more than a Tubular and isn't half so profitable—even if you already have the milk-house it will pay in labor saved, in crocks and pans saved, and the increase in cream will be all clear profit.



THE TUBULAR WAY

Mr. Mac Tuttle, Danville, Ill., says "The first week we used the Tubular we made a gain of 12 lbs. of butter from five cows."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., Toronto, Can. WEST CHESTER, PA. Chicago, Ill.

TEN REASONS WHY

You Should Buy the Jawhawk in Preference to Others.

1. Because you can do the same amount of work with less help. 2. Because you lose no time setting, as they are always ready. 3. Because you can make ricks as long as you wish. No limit. 4. Because you can re-top your ricks without any loss of time.

SAM JONES' LIFE AND SAYINGS

AGENTS WANTED Agents are coinng money. Send 50c for Canvassing Outfit and Contract for territory. Big Book, 7x10, Price \$2.50 Circulars Free.



A. N. Jenkins & Scott, ATLANTA, GA.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED P. ROCKS—Large, pure-bred, have farm range, males weigh 14 to 14 lbs., eggs fresh selected, packed carefully, or 1/2 lbs filled promptly; \$1 per 30, \$1.45 per 45 eggs. J. Bauer, Beattie, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Plymouth Rock eggs; \$1 per sitting. N. H. Wolf, 429 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Exclusively pure white birds, farm range. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$1.75 per 30. R. J. Yust, Route 2, Sylvia, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Pure Bradley strain. Eggs from pens \$2 per 15. R. Harmstrom, Route 6, Newton, Kans.

WHITE P. ROCK EGGS—\$1 per 15, \$4.50 per 100 Mrs. Lizzie Griffith, R. 3, Emporia, Kans.

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

BLUE BARRED ROCKS—Large, vigorous, farm raised stock, \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 30; \$5 per 100. Minnie K. Clark, Route 9, Lawrence, Kans.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$1 per 15, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. R. L. Parker, Lincoln, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs \$1 per 15, \$1.50 per 30, \$4 per 100. T. B. Wilson, Route 7, Osage City, Kans.

MY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS are the Bright's Watham's strain. Second prize cockerel Wichita, Kans., 1907. Three grand yards. Cockerel and pullet mating; scores up to 83. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Pringle, Eimdale, Kans.

BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Farm range. Eggs, \$4 per 100; \$2.50 for 50, and 75 cents for 15. Mrs. W. Lovelace, Muscotah, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS as good as the best. Eggs 50 cents for 15. Write D. N. Hill, Route 5, Lyons, Kans.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred B. P. Rock eggs. 75 cents for 15 or \$3.50 per hundred. Hillcrest Fruit and Poultry Farm. Address A. C. Merritt, North Topeka, Route 4; Ind. Phone 4851.

80 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR \$3—From prize-winning pens, line bred, large size and pure white. I pay the express charges. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kans.

BUFF ROCKS—High scoring, vigorous, farm raised, bred for size and laying qualities. Eggs \$1 to \$2.50 per 15, \$5 per 100; circular free. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Box 406, Effingham, Kans.

BARRED ROCKS my specialty; a fine lot of cockerels from prize winners for sale reasonable. Peter Reber, Neosho Rapids, Kans.

White Plym. Rock Eggs

Eggs for setting, also for incubators. Fine stock, farm raised. Write for prices to Mrs. O. E. Walker, Parkview Farm, Route 8, Topeka, Kans.

College Hill Barred Rock and Scotch Collie Farm.

Many first prize winners in Kansas and Oklahoma. 12 females scoring 91 to 94 1/2 by McClave, Emery & Helmlich. Hens and eggs to order. Fed-greed Collies from imported prize winners. Fine young stock for sale. Mrs. J. T. Woodford & Son, 3800 E. Central, Wichita, Kans.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS

will surely please you. High scoring prize-winners. Pens mated now. Send your orders early. No eggs after May 15. (Prom pens \$2 per 15, from stock \$3 per 100. Send for circular. Long distance phone Walton. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

(Bradley Strain.) Pullet-mating pen headed by a 93 1/2 point cockerel. Cockerel-mating headed by a 93 point cock. The females score from 90 to 93 1/2. Barring extra strong. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7.50 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

EGGS! EGGS!

I feel confident from the Steel Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks will be produced some prize-winning chicks for you, whether you wish them for show birds or on the farm. Let me have your order and the chicks will speak for themselves. It costs no more to raise fine birds than inferior ones, and the extra small expense of starting should not be considered for the results and satisfaction you would get out of this Famous Strain would overcome all. Try them. Write for catalogue, it's free. JOE B. MOORE, originator and breeder of the renowned Steel Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mexico, Mo.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

Toulouse Geese eggs, \$1 per sitting. Rouen and Pekin duck eggs, 15 for \$1. Muscovy duck eggs, 9 for \$1. Bronze turkey eggs, 9 for \$2. Peacocks, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Buff Games, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Cornish Indian Game, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Buff, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Pearl and White Guineas, Golden Seabright Bantams, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs 15 for \$1. Also sell by the 100. All kinds of fancy pigeons for sale. Also hunting dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS.

I have bred Buff Rocks exclusively for six years; have purchased eggs and birds from the best blood I could find in the west and now have as fine a lot of birds as I ever saw. I took both first and second on pen at the Republic County fair last fall. Eggs from 1st prize birds \$2.50 for 15, \$5 for 45, \$10 for 100. Eggs from 2d prize birds \$1.50 for 15, \$3.75 for 45, \$6 for 100. H. M. STEPHENS, - - - Munden, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat. Good to Look At W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96 1/2, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

EGGS { \$3 per 15 | Get the Best Start Right \$5 per 30 } S. T. Divinia, R. 2, St. Joseph, Mo.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Skim-milk as a Poultry Food.

We all know that skim-milk is a valuable addition to the poultry ration, but how good or how valuable it is, not so many of us know, and here is where the information furnished by the experiment stations on this and kindred subjects becomes of real value to the poultryman. Two tests are reported from the West Virginia Station of the value of skim-milk as compared with water for wetting a feed mash. In the first test which covered 122 days, twenty-two hens fed skim-milk laid 1,244 eggs, as compared with 996 eggs laid by the twenty-two hens fed mash wet with water. In the first



White Ivory's Record.

White Ivory owned by C. C. Fair, Sharon, Kans., was winner of the following prizes: First by Judge Russel, Topeka, 1904, score 95 1/2; second by Judge Rapp, Great Bend, 1904, score 95; first by Judge Atherton, Hutchinson, 1905; first by Judge Southard, Manhattan, 1905, score 95; first by Judge Helmlich, Topeka, 1906, score 95 1/2; first by Judge Rapp, 1906, score 95 1/2; fifth by Judge Helmlich, Wichita, 1907, score 94 1/2; (would have tied for first but was cut on account of broken wing.)

period of the second test sixty hens fed the skim-milk ration laid 862 eggs in thirty-seven days, as compared with 632 eggs laid by a similar lot fed no skim-milk. In the second period, which covered fifty-six days, the rations were reversed. The chicken fed skim-milk laid 1,220 eggs, as compared with 978 in the case of the lot fed no skim-milk. In every case the pens contained one cock to ten hens. In both experiments more eggs were produced when skim-milk was substituted for water in moistening the mash.

Under the conditions prevailing in these experiments, and with eggs selling from 20 to 25 cents per dozen, the skim-milk used for moistening the mash had a feeding value of from 6 to 8 cents per gallon. In these trials 802 quarts of skim-milk were fed, resulting in an increase in the egg production of 702 eggs, or about an extra egg for each quart of milk used. While mashes are not fed to poultry as extensively as they were a few years ago, we consider one mash a day very beneficial to laying hens and if we had skim-milk would moisten same with that in preference to water. We would also place skim-milk before them at all times for drinking, where dry feed is fed almost exclusively. And for growing chicks there is nothing healthier than milk, fed in a mash or given in its liquid state. Clabbered milk is also good and so is the curds when pressed dry. In fact milk in all its phases is good for young chicks and old ones.

Poultry Notes.

According to a new law in Iowa, eggs are now sold by weight in place of by the dozen, and if a person sells bad eggs he is subject to punishment. This is all right for it is not any more justifiable to sell bad eggs than to sell bad meat, or spoiled goods of any kind.

We always recommend a variety of food to laying hens, because they become dissatisfied with the same kind

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS from world's most famous strains. Eggs, 25 for \$1, \$3.50 per 100. Day chicks \$10 for 100. Col. Warren Russel, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—Cockerels from state prize winners. \$1.50 for 34, \$3.75 for 100. Mrs. D. M. Evans, Edgerton, Kans.

BUY EGGS from S. C. W. Leghorns that lay, and that hatched 2 1/2 healthy chicks out of 225 eggs this year. Pen headed by Snowflake, a winner at Pond Creek, Kans., and Oklahoma State shows. Pen scoring 94 to 96 1/2. Circulars free. Mrs. R. T. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kans., Route 2.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS—Best laying strains in the west. Eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. Special prices for large lots. L. H. Hastings, Route 1, Quincy, Kans.

CHOICE R. C. B. Leghorn and Pekin duck eggs \$1 per 15. Reductions on incubator lots. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE. Bred for years from the best egg laying strain. Write for prices. Bertha Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS, 30 for \$1; 100 for \$3 Mrs. P. E. Town, Route 3, Haven, Kans.

S. C. W. LEGHORN AND W. WYANDOTTE EGGS from high scoring stock. \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. W. H. Turkey eggs, \$1.50 per 9. A. F. Hutley, R. 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. ALSO BARRED ROCKS—Best selected and fresh eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Leghorn cockerels \$1. Bertha Evans, Lyons, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—From stock scored to 93 by Rhodes. \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Exhibition pen cockerel, bred \$2.50 per fifteen eggs. Frank Dunable, Clay Center, Kans.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Farm raised. Eggs \$1 per sitting of 15, per fifty \$2, per hundred \$3.50. Prompt shipments made. F. H. Mahon, Route 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$5 per hundred from birds as good as show birds but on free range. Mrs. W. J. Grist, Ozawie, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Best laying strain in the world. Eggs \$1 per sitting, 3 sittings \$2.50, \$5 per 100. Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Ka.

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

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen, Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$2 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

Buff Leghorns

Pure-bred eggs \$1.25 per 30, \$3.25 per 100. J. A. Reed, R. 4, Wakefield, Ka.

Oberndorf's S. C. W. Leghorns

Won 18 prizes and silver cup at Kansas City, Mo., Poultry Show 1907. Birds and eggs for sale. Also B. P. Rock eggs, best strains. Send your orders now. Eleonora Fruit and Poultry Farm, Centralia, Kans., A. Oberndorf, Proprietor.

STOCK AND EGGS.

Silver Sp. Hamburgs: 1 cockerel, 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet, 1 pen, at great Wichita show. S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns; Black Minorcas; 15 eggs Blue Ribbon pens \$5, 2d best \$2; utility pens headed by high scoring males \$1.00; M. Bronse turkey eggs \$2 per 9, selected 50c each. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kans.

STAY WHITE

S. C. W. Leghorn and Buff P. Rock eggs \$1 per 15. At Nickerson show 1907 (Helmlich judge) I won incubator on highest scoring cock, cockerel, hen, pullet in Mediterranean class. On Rocks took 1 cock, 1, 2, 3 hen. Mrs. J. W. Cook, R. 3, Hutchinson, Kans.

Galva Poultry Yards

R. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes; 30 prizes in 3 shows. Eggs \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 per sitting. J. Ditch, Galva, Kans.

Now is the Time to Get Your Eggs for Hatching

From W. S. Young, McPherson, Kans.,

the old reliable breeder of Rose Comb and Single Comb White Leghorns and White Wyandottes, in all their purity. The greatest egg-laying strain in the West.

S. C. W. Leghorns

I have over 200 selected hens, snow white, deep bodied and bred for large egg production, mated with show bird cocks. My flock has farm range. Eggs 15 for 75 cents, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. I replace all broken eggs.

Mrs. Neva Love, Formosa, Kans.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Prize winners—two firsts, two seconds at State Poultry Show 1907. Cockerels \$2, eggs \$1.50. John Lichte, Route 1, Oatville, Kans.

Light Brahma Chickens

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

SCOTCH COLLIES.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Am taking orders, for two litters of fine puppies, from \$5 to \$10. Sired by a grandson of Ormakirk Galopin. A. P. Chacey, North Topeka, Kans.

Scotch Collies.

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

WYANDOTTES.

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

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Eggs from prize winners carefully mated, fifteen for \$1.50. Also Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs ten for \$3. Mrs. E. B. Grant, Route 9, Emporia, Kans.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Pen No. 1, score 94 to 96 1/2 by Atherton. Eggs \$2 per 15. 100 others bred to lay high scoring eggs \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. J. L. Moore, Eureka, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—White P. Rocks and Rose C. B. Minorcas. Wyandottes and W. P. Rock eggs, 15 for \$1; Minorca eggs, 15 for \$1.50. Eggs for hatching from high-class poultry. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from choice matings; \$1.50 per fifteen. W. Arts, Larned, Kans.

White Wyandotte Eggs per sitting \$1, or 100 for \$5. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs \$1.50 for 15 from choice pens, \$5 per 100 from selected free range stock. Indian Runner duck eggs \$1.50 for 11; Mammoth White Holland turkey eggs \$1.50 for 9; White African guinea eggs \$1.50 for 17; a few pairs of guineas yet for sale. Order now. Mrs. L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kans.

Hammer's White Wyandottes

Eggs from first pen \$2 per 15; from second pen \$1.50; from flock at large \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. My strain is noted for eggs.

Lewis A. Hammer, Clearwater, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. I. REDS—Winners at the fairs. Pens won 1st and 2d at State contest at Manhattan. Write for prices. R. B. Steele, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS. Rose Comb R. I. Reds—Score from 90 to 94 1/2 points. Seven years experience with this breed. Eggs for hatching. Prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels, F. C. R. I. Reds from prize winners. Red to the skin. Eggs in season. Good Hooper Fruit & Poultry Farm, Troy, Ka.

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

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Won at State Show 1907, 1st, 2d, 4th. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, flock \$5 per 100. Mrs. D. A. Sneaks, Walton, Kans.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs for sale. Circular free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.

R. C. B. I. Reds—Pure-bred cockerels for sale \$1 each. A. L. Scott, Route 1, Larned, Kans.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red chickens. High grade Red Polled bull calves. J. W. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds PRIZE WINNERS

Eggs from select matings, average score 92 points. The second and third pullet and third hen at State Show 1906, and first cock and first, second and third pullet at Topeka 1907, are in these matings. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Pen No. 2, males score 91 1/2 and 91 points. Select unscored females; eggs \$1.50 per 15. Utility pens, all good, pure stock; eggs, \$1 per 15. Special prices on large quantities. A few good cockerels yet for sale. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kans.

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

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON AND BLACK MINORCA EGGS for setting, \$1 for 15. A. J. Stratton, Reading, Kans.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs, from the Cup-winners at the biggest show in the country at a low price. Write for prices Frank Hill, Sabetha Kans.

BUFF ORPINGTONS AND BUFF LEGHORNS—Won first pen State Show; catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1924 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.

BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs from prize-winners \$2 a sitting. Mrs. A. Wessler-Davis, Douglass, Kans.

S. C. Buff Orpingtons EXCLUSIVELY.

Winners at four shows. Bred for winter layers Eggs for sale. Send for free circular and show winnings. B. D. Hungerford, Canton, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS from fine stock; \$1.50 for 15, or \$7 per 100. Baby chicks, 10 cents each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, R. 1, Solomon, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS—\$1.50 per 15. From World's Fair winning strain. Mrs. E. Forward, Bayneville, Kans.

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

Black Langshan Eggs FROM HIGH SCORING FLOCK.

\$2 for 15. \$3.50 for 30. Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans. Fair Acres Farm,

BLACK LANGSHANS

Of best breeding. Eggs for sale at \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. Mrs. E. S. Myers, Box 174, Chanute, Kans.

BLACK MINORCAS.

IMPORTED, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—The world's greatest laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Hens \$2. Circular 5 cents. Address George Kerr, 317 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.



Look for Lice

Very likely the cause of all your trouble is the big gray body louse that sucks the blood from hen and chick alike—checks growth and production, and robs you of well-earned dollars.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

will rid every fowl of these costly pests and restore happy contentment to the whole hen colony. It kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle, ticks on sheep, bugs on cucumbers, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes, etc. Also a reliable disinfectant and deodorizer. Sold on a written guarantee. Perfectly harmless. In shaker-top can—convenient to use either winter or summer. Be sure the can bears the word "INSTANT," else it is not genuine.

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If your dealer cannot supply you, we will forward 1 lb. can by mail or express prepaid for 60c.

Manufactured by
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of food day in and day out. A variety of food is cheaper than to use only corn or wheat, for the reason that variety promotes growth, laying and thrift. Because a variety of food is recommended, it is not necessary that the expense should be increased. It costs more to feed the hens on one kind of food than on a variety, because a variety satisfies their wants sooner. A hen may eat a large amount of grain, but if she is producing eggs, she will require something else. If given a variety she will utilize less grain and satisfy herself with food that is, cheaper, because better results are obtained.

The question has often been asked, "How many hens can I keep successfully on an acre of ground and how much house room do they require?" The answer generally has been that 500 hens on an acre of ground is all that one can raise successfully and that it takes ten square feet house room for each hen. But modern methods of poultry-raising are demonstrating the fact that the wide range once considered necessary to success is not imperative. Experts have met with profitable results in close quarters by



First Prize Grand Pen.

The "Steel Blue" Banded Plymouth Rocks stamped their superiority in the most decisive manner, in hot competition, two years in succession at the Kansas State shows, winning first prize grand pen 1906-1907. This is confident proof where good stock and eggs are to be found. Many other winnings. Try them. Write for free catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed on all orders. Joe B. Moore, Mexico, Mo.

proper attention to condition. Professor Gowell, of the Maine Experiment Station, kept two thousand pullets on an area of two hundred by four hundred feet, a little over two acres, with an allowance of four square feet of house room to each fowl. From these birds six hundred to nine hundred eggs per day were gathered during December and January. Figuring on this basis, five acres would be sufficient for a plant of two thousand hens and the necessary growing stock to renew the layers, and a plant of this kind should pay from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per year. Careful management is essential to success in this intensive method, and while everyone would not succeed, it has been demonstrated to be possible.

POULTRY BARGAINS

Having to move at once, owing to the sale of my property, I will sell 65 R. C. White Leghorn hens 1 year old, 4 cockerels, 60 S. C. White Leghorn hens 1 year old, 3 cockerels, 1 cock bird, at \$1 each, if 15 or more are taken at one time. Cook and cockerels, \$2 each. These are my 1907 breeding pens and well worth \$2 all around, but as I have to move soon, will sacrifice half rather than to move them. If you want some don't wait, for they will soon go. This offer is for immediate sale.

W. S. YOUNG,

McPherson, - - - Kansas



Write us for our free illustrated 20-page catalog quoting prices on stock and eggs of Buff, Black and White Langshans, 5 varieties of Leghorns, 4 of Wyandottes, 3 of Rocks, Hamburgs, Minorcas, Reds and others, including ducks, geese, guineas and peacocks. Only finest blood obtainable introduced into our pens. Our prices are low considering quality of stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.


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

BEE SUPPLIES



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

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



White Plymouth Rocks

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

My first range consists of 100 large white hens weighing from 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 pounds, headed by eight large, white cockerels from my first pen. Stock—100 eggs \$10; 15 eggs \$2. Second range—100 eggs \$5; 15 eggs \$1. First pen—100 eggs \$25; 15 eggs \$5. Second pen—100 eggs \$15; 15 eggs \$3. You run no risk when you buy eggs of me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. R. Davis,
VALLEY CENTER, - - - KANSAS

The Talbott Poultry Farm

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

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Markers White Plymouth Rocks

Our stock won more premiums and specials at Hutchinson State Fair, Great Bend, Salina, Wichita State Poultry Show and Nickerson than any breeder in the west which is positive proof that they are

"Better Than Any."

Buy eggs from these birds, improve your flock and win the prizes at the coming shows. Safe arrival and fertility guaranteed. Prices, \$1, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$5, \$10 and \$15 per 100.

We More Than Please **Marker Bros., Great Bend, Kans.** **Satisfaction Guaranteed**

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THE SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR

Leads for 1907 because it has not been cheapened in quality. The copper hot water heating system is perfect. Simple end regulator with double brass thermostat. Double cases packed with a fibrous material filled with innumerable dead air spaces. Double clear table top packed the same as the walls. The cloth nursery tray, so nice for newly hatched chicks to rest on. Two doors, one of glass, the other solid lumber. Easy to clean safety lamp. And guaranteed perfect ventilating system. No better machine can be built at any price. Others claim the best hatches, but we get the largest averages and healthiest chicks. We pay the freight. Our 1907 catalogue tells it all. It's free. Address

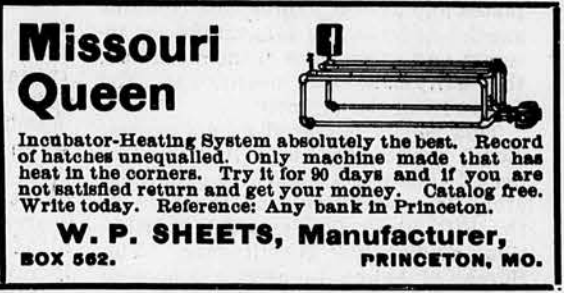
THE CLAY CENTER INCUBATOR CO.,
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Incubator-Heating System absolutely the best. Record of hatches unequalled. Only machine made that has heat in the corners. Try it for 90 days and if you are not satisfied return and get your money. Catalog free. Write today. Reference: Any bank in Princeton.

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Missouri Queen

Incubator-Heating System absolutely the best. Record of hatches unequalled. Only machine made that has heat in the corners. Try it for 90 days and if you are not satisfied return and get your money. Catalog free. Write today. Reference: Any bank in Princeton.

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BOX 562. PRINCETON, MO.

Everything must be kept scrupulously clean and it takes much more care and attention than where the quarters are more extensive. Our advice has always been to give your chickens as much range as you possibly can and the pertinent question should be, not how many chickens can I raise on an acre but how many acres can I devote to chickens. There is no doubt in there being any danger of overcrowding your chickens both in houses and in yards, and the safe rule is to allow them as much liberty as you can. You have heard of the gentlemen who advertised for a coachman. His question to the applicants was, "How near to a precipice can you drive my carriage without overturning it?" One applicant said he could drive within a foot of it without danger, another said he could drive within an inch of it without overturning the carriage. There was on applicant left and the gentleman said: "Well my man, how near could you drive to the precipice without injury?" "Indeed, sir," replied the man, "I try to keep as far away from precipice as I can while driving." "You are the man for me," said the gentleman and hired him forthwith. So it is in the poultry business, it is not good policy to see how near the danger line you can get without injury, but to keep as far away from the danger line as you possibly can.

Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for \$1 for the 2 sittings. Only 2 sittings sold to one person. White or Banded Plymouth Rock, or White or Silver Laced Wyandotte Eggs \$1 per sitting. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send money and have your orders booked at once. **W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man)** KIRKWOOD, MO.

\$7.00 Buys the Best 120-EGG Incubator

freight prepaid, ever made. Double cases all over; best copper tank; hot water; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot water Brooder \$4.50. Incubator and Brooder ordered together \$11.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our book, "Hatching Facts" tells all about them. Mailed free. Write today. **Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.**

Old Trusty

Incubators and Brooders

The really automatic incubator—start it and it runs itself. Regulator so perfect that you might throw away the thermometer, if you wanted to. Sold on

40, 60 and 90 DAYS' TRIAL and 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE

More sold in 1906 than any other make and every patron satisfied. You will be, too.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK.

Johnson's Chicken Book—bigger and better than ever. Full of common-sense chicken talk, 300 pictures. It will save you money. Write today sure.

M. M. JOHNSON CO., Clay Center, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOULOUSE GESE, PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Eggs \$1 per sitting of seven and thirteen. Mrs. G. A. Rhoads, Route 6, Columbus, Kans.

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

WEBER'S ON POULTRY

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

GILT EDGE POULTRY CO.

Eggs for sale from 24 different varieties of poultry, including Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks and M. B. turkeys. Each breed on separate farm. Write for catalogue.

Walter Hegue, Fairfield, Neb.

TOPEKA POULTRY BREEDERS

The fifty members of the Topeka Poultry Breeders Association raise all varieties of pure-bred poultry. Transactions of members guaranteed. Send for list of breeders and varieties.

W. H. MAXWELL, Secretary,
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INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR OR WOODEN HEN

Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchers made. **GEO. E. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

\$7.50 Incubator

Everybody's Incubator holds 125 eggs. Self regulator, needs no moisture, powerful double heater, egg tray and new removable sanitary nursery tray. Has everything high-priced hatchers have. Four walls, packed, not affected by heat or cold. Cat. Free

Gouverneur Incubator Co., 911 Main St., Gouverneur, N. Y.

Pride of Nebraska

The Greatest Incubator on the Market...

Waste heat runs brooder. The only brooder that will raise chicks after they are hatched. One lamp runs both. Write at once for free catalogue to

Mrs. Tim Hartnett, Sutton, Nebraska

By careful breeding the Maine Experiment Station has increased the average yield of its hens from 120

eggs per year to 144 eggs per year. No female has been used in the breeding pens for six years whose mother did not lay at least 160 eggs in her pullet year. No males have been used as breeders unless their mothers laid above 200 eggs per year.

The Boston Herald says: "The great American hen, learning apparently of the threatened decline in business, has been doing her full part toward discouraging the idea. Last week 65,300,600 eggs reached the New York market, the record receipts being made on Tuesday, when 17,937,360 strictly fresh eggs, all carefully packed for storage arrived on the ground. The amount received since January 1 surpasses all previous records by at least 50 per cent, and the end is not yet.

Three Valuable Books Delivered for Three Dollars.

The Kansas Produce Directory, containing list of all the dealers in Kansas and general stores handling produce also produce dealers and commission merchants at the principal markets of the United States. It also contains the classified freight rates to the different markets. Nicely bound in cloth. Price, \$3.

The Shippers' Record Book, designed especially for a complete record of all shipments, contains 100 pages 14 by 8 1/2 inches. Bound in board. Price, \$1.

A genuine leather bill wallet with your name in gold. Price, \$1.

In order that every one may have for ready reference the Kansas Produce Directory, we will for a limited time deliver all three books by express, prepaid, for only \$3. Address all orders to the Kansas Directory Company, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

The Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, for the year 1905, has just been published. It is a cloth-bound volume of 364 pages, illustrated by 23 plates and 22 text figures, and contains special articles and information of interest and value alike to the stockman, the dairyman, the poultryman, the farmer, and the scientist.

This report is issued as a Congressional publication, and a limited number of copies is assigned to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in the Fifty-ninth Congress for distribution among his constituents. The Bureau of Animal Industry has no copies for general distribution, its quota being required for its own employees and such outsiders as cooperate in its work. The book is on sale to the public by the Superintendents of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 50 cents.

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 animals, stating symptoms accurately, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply all letters for this Department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department of The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, or to Dr. C. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

If in addition to having the letter answered in The Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mail, kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across top of letter: "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

Probably Inflammation of Bowels.—I have lost a fine sow and have two other hogs sick and would like to have your judgment on the matter. The sow was in good condition, was wintered on a mixed ration with the run of a large pasture, brought pigs two weeks ago and was raising nine. I was feeding her corn and sweet milk, but shut her off the pasture a week or more ago. On Wednesday night she ate her feed but on Thursday morning she refused all feed, could scarcely be made to move and as discharging blood and undigested corn which symptoms continued until yesterday afternoon when

she died, having refused all feed and drank but little water. I gave some lard and turpentine and afterwards saw some small worms the size and half the length of a pin. Two shoats weighing 100 pounds each in a bunch of thirty were turned into pasture a week ago and are now sick but not so severely, the bloody scours not being present. R. F. C.

Blue Mound, Kans.
Answer.—I believe that your sow died from inflammation of the bowels. This might have come from too rich feed, in fact anything that would be irritating. As prevention would recommend that you feed your hogs rather sparingly and secure from your druggist the government condition powder, the formula of which is in the press bulletin we are mailing you.

Indigestion in Hogs.—I have a herd of last fall pigs born about September 20 or October 1, Red Duroc stock that were taken good care of all winter and did reasonably well. About five or six weeks ago I noticed one of them breathing hard and fast with a throbbing in the sides just behind the forelegs. Its appetite failed and it has become thin in flesh. It lies in the shed almost all the time and still breathes the same as it did when first taken sick only faster. About a week ago another one was taken sick the same way. I have done nothing for them yet. They are fed a good slop made of bran, shorts, oil-meal and some corn. They have plenty of exercise.

Soldier, Kans. W. H. G.
Answer.—I believe your sick hogs are suffering from indigestion. I am sending you a press bulletin giving you a formula for a tonic recommended by the government for hogs which I think will improve their condition.

Caked Udder.—I have a valuable cow whose udder will get hard in one quarter. It will be this way for two or three milkings and gives clotted milk but not bloody. She will be all right for a while again and then the same thing will be repeated. D. M. E.

Edgerton, Kans.
Answer.—I would advise you to use 2 ounces of gum camphor melted with one-half pound of lard and rub on your cow's udder three times daily.

Discharge at Nose.—I have a black mare, 8 years old, that had distemper about five months ago. She has discharged at right nostril ever since from a teaspoonful per day when standing in barn to four times as much while working. She seems to feel fine, eats and works well. Shows no bad effect whatever from it. She has had scarcely any treatment at all. Her blood seems to be out of order. Kindly advise me as soon as possible. W. H. M. J.

Wichita, Kans. F. M. J.
Answer.—I would advise you to secure from your druggist one pint of white lotion. Use one ounce of this lotion in eight ounces and inject in affected nostril daily. C. L. BARNES.

Buying a Hay-Press.

Users of hay-presses like every one else always want the best values for their money. We desire to call the attention of prospective purchasers to the advertisement of the Western Steel and Wire Company, 101 Osage Avenue, Kansas City, Kans., who manufacture the New Century Hay-Press which is acknowledged to be one of the highest grade presses on the market. So confident are its manufacturers of its superiority over other machines that they offer to pay any intended purchaser's cartage when it does not amount to over \$15, and allow him to go to their nearest agency and inspect their press and compare it with other makes. Then if you like the other press better than you do their own and buy it instead of the New Century they will put up the cash for your railroad fare, and if you buy of them they deduct it from the purchase price, and they don't put the price up on you either, for they believe that they can pay your fare to come and see them as cheaply as they can pay the fare of some traveling man to come and see you. If you want a hay-press it will pay you to investigate their offer. The Western Steel and Wire Company is one of the responsible firms of Kansas City and always make their word good.

Hot Weather Ahead.

Many a housewife is wondering how she will pass through the coming summer months with the stove she well knows will make the kitchen unbearably hot—to say nothing of the dirt, dust, and ashes that will add to the discomfort. There is a way out of it all—a way that not only lessens the work and keeps the kitchen cool, but that also reduces fuel expense. This convenience, comfort, and economy is all effected by the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove, an oil stove

This Little Pig Went to Market and Got Top Price

Clean hogs are healthy hogs and make profit. 42 State Agricultural Colleges use Zenoleum on their hogs, and unhesitatingly in Bulletin after Bulletin, recommend you to do the same thing. So do America's most successful hog breeders.

ZENOLEUM

Makes Hogs Wallow in Profit

Disinfectant destroys disease germs, makes sanitary quarters, prevents contagious diseases from taking hold. Famous for warding off and avoiding hog cholera. As a dip, it kills lice, cures mange, eczema, scours, sores, scurvy, canker, surfeit and wounds. *Non-poisonous when taken inwardly*, and is a sure relief from intestinal worms.

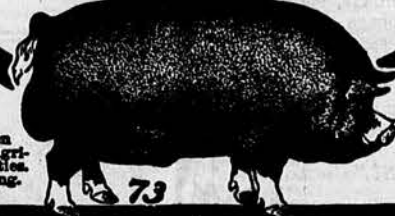
Most Dealers Everywhere Sell Zenoleum.

At All Dealers—Small size, 25 cents; Quart, 50 cents; Half gallon, 90 cents; One gallon, \$1.50; Five gallons, \$6.25—or we will deliver one gallon or more, charges paid, to your station. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

The Zenner Disinfectant Co., 181 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

Free Booklet Veterinary Adviser

64-page book for Stockmen and Farmer's written by Agricultural College Authorities. Positively free for the asking. Send postal quick.



OUR POSITIVE GUARANTEE

If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters,—just money.

so superior to other makes that it is fast replacing the coal and wood range, the old-fashioned oil stove, and in many cases the gas stove.

Any one who has had to wait ten or fifteen minutes for the fire to get started will appreciate the New Perfection, which gives a strong working flame at moment of lighting. "Blue Flame" means the hottest and cleanest flame produced by any stove. The flame is always under immediate control and can be raised or lowered instantly. The convenience of this will be understood when it is considered that while the flame of one burner is boiling the kettle or roasting a large joint, that of another can be reduced to simmering point—in this way enabling the housewife to cook a variety of dishes at one time.

Another home comfort is the Rayo Lamp, which produces a light of unusual brightness, yet soft and mellow—a light that will not hurt the eyes. The Rayo Lamp can be used in any room, whether it be library, dining-room, parlor, or bedroom. It is highly ornamental, being made of brass throughout and beautifully nickeled. Every lamp is warranted and makes a valuable and handsome addition to any home. The New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove and the Rayo Lamp are two real essentials to home comfort. Their easy operation, absolute safety, and handsome appearance commend them wherever stoves and lamps are used.

A Real Mineral Surface Roofing.

There are many roofings on the market to-day which will give satisfaction provided they are carefully painted or coated every year or two. This painting, however, is expensive and troublesome, and we are glad to note the coming into the market of a new roofing which requires no paint whatever. This is Amattite roofing.

Amattite has a mineral surface which takes the place of paint and lasts very much longer. Farmers who have any roofing to do should obtain a free sample, which may be done by addressing the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati.

Less Work, More Results.

Labor-saving methods and contrivances have done more for the advancement of farming than any other industry in this country.

How to combine on the hardest labor that falls to the farmer's lot—labor that always must be done by hand—is told in a practical way in an attractive, fully illustrated and valuable book, published by the American Fork and Hoe Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

While the present edition lasts our subscribers can procure copies free by writing to the above address and mentioning this paper.

A Sure Lice-Killer.

On page 528 of THE KANSAS FARMER of last week appeared the very handsome advertisement of the Red Label Lice-Killer which is manufactured by the Moore Chemical and Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City. We hope all of THE KANSAS FARMER family has read this advertisement because it announces the solution of a trouble which comes to every farm where poultry is raised. In this country it seems impossible to prevent the incursions of lice and mites in the hen-house. They are a persistent pest and have heretofore been difficult to get rid of. The Red Label Lice-Killer has solved all of these questions. It is manufactured by the same company that makes the famous Car-Sul cattle, hog, and sheep dip, and this insures its quality. Nothing is so annoying to the poultry-raiser as to have his birds and buildings become infested with these pests as they are a constant drain on the vitality of the

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM. LOCATED AT 927th AND WYANDOTT.



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

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

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

PILES PERMANENT CURE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED Without knife, ligature or caustic. No money accepted until patient is well. Special Book FREE.

VARICOCELE Radically Cured in Ten Days, under a Positive Guarantee. Send for Special FREE Book. New restorative treatment for loss of Vital Power, Hydrocele, Rupture, Stricture, etc.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN CURED by improved methods. Trained attendants.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK ON Club Feet, Curvature of Lung, Eye, Skin, Spine, Hare Lip, Kidney, Bladder, Epilepsy, Catarrh, Blood and Stomach Troubles, Nervous Diseases.

Patients successfully treated at home by mail. Consultation Free and confidential. at office or by letter. Thirty years' experience.

170 page illustrated Book Free, giving much valuable information. Call at office or write to OFFICE, 915 WALNUT ST., DR. C. M. COE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

bird. The preparation of the Red Label Dip makes it possible to not only get rid of all insect pests and kill the profit-takers, but it is a strong and efficient disinfectant and will kill all germs and prevent poultry diseases and thus save the profit-makers. It is guaranteed under the food and drug law and is so cheap, so easily applied, and so efficient that every person who raises poultry should order a trial sample of this at once.

Are Your Hogs Wormy?

If so read carefully the advertisement of F. J. Taylor, of Kansas City, who has an infallible remedy for them. Notwithstanding the fact that many hogs die every year from worms, farmers stand idly by without making any effort to save them. Why not invest a small amount in something that will rid your hogs of these worms and put them in better conditions for feeding? Mr. Taylor's offer is certainly a fair one and should not be overlooked by stockmen. Fill out the little coupon in his advertisement and send for his trial offer.

We have just received from the McMillan Fur and Wool Company, Minneapolis, Minn., their new market report and price list which we have placed on file for reference. This circular contains up-to-date information in regard to the market and quotes the correct market prices. This company has been established for thirty years and has established a great shipping trade and also the most desirable outlets for their goods. Any one desiring their circular can obtain it free by dropping them a postal card.

STIFFNESS, STITCHES, LAMENESS, CRAMP, TWISTS AND TWITCHES, ALL DEAMP WHEN YOU APPLY

ST. JACOBS OIL



THE OLD-MONK-CURE



PRICE 25 AND 50 CENTS



This Free Book Tells How to Increase Your Milk Profits

It filled from cover to cover with information, data and facts that tell you how to get MORE CREAM and more money from your milk. It takes up the whole dairy and separator question and figures it out in dollars and cents. It helps you to decide whether a cream separator would pay you. Which make is best to buy. Incidentally it tells all about the IMPROVED 1907 MODEL.

Davis Cream Separator.

WITH actual photographic reproductions of all parts, how they are made, and put together, fully describes the material entering each part. Tells how easy it is to buy one under the new selling plan and save you 20 to 50% on first cost. This book gives fully the experience of E. J. Davis and his nine sons in the dairy and separator business, and one page is given entirely to a photograph of the famous family. It contains scores of facts you ought to know. Write for it before you lay this paper away. Ask for Book C 125 DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO., 540 North Clinton St., Chicago, U.S.A.

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending April 23, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.			Precipitation	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.
WESTERN DIVISION.					
Cimarron.	72	19	46	0.26	0.00
Colby.	72	17	44	0.41	0.00
Coolidge.	80	21	50	0.40	0.00
Dodge City.	70	24	44	-11	0.02
Dresden.	69	17	40	0.26	0.00
Englewood.	71	24	50	T	0.00
Farnsworth.	72	17	43	0.03	0.00
Goodland.	75	18	44	0.48	0.00
Hill City.	65	17	43	0.27	0.00
Lakin.	77	23	48	0.37	0.00
Liberal.	75	24	49	1.31	0.00
Norton.	65	14	40	0.20	0.00
Wakeeney.	70	16	44	0.11	0.00
Division.	80	14	45	0.32	0.00
MIDDLE DIVISION.					
Alton.	68	17	42	0.40	0.00
Anthony.	78	28	50	0	0.00
Clay Center.	69	18	42	0.20	0.00
Coldwater.	73	24	46	0.10	0.00
Concordia.	66	21	41	-14	0.24
Eldorado.	75	22	46	0.06	0.00
Ellinwood.	70	18	43	T	0.00
Elsworth.	72	16	42	0.06	0.00
Greensburg.	72	22	46	0.05	0.00
Hanover.	65	18	42	0.17	0.00
Harrison.	65	15	40	0.18	0.00
Hays.	70	13	41	0.02	0.00
Hutchinson.	72	21	43	0.03	0.00
Jewell.	66	15	40	0.33	0.00
Larned.	71	14	40	0	0.00
Lebanon.	65	20	42	T	0.00
Macksville.	71	19	42	T	0.00
McPherson.	71	20	42	0.07	0.00
Medicine Lodge.	74	26	48	T	0.00
Minneapolis.	55	23	40	0.11	0.00
Newton.	73	20	45	0.06	0.00
Norwich.	74	24	47	T	0.00
Phillipsburg.	66	19	43	0.27	0.00
Republic.	64	18	41	0.10	0.00
Rome.	75	25	47	0.05	0.00
Russell.	71	12	40	0.04	0.00
Salina.	17	42	0.04	0.00	0.00
Wichita.	74	25	45	-12	T
Winfield.	74	24	49	0	0.00
Division.	78	12	43	0.09	0.00
EASTERN DIVISION.					
Agricultural College.	72	20	40	0.25	0.00
Atchison.	70	26	43	0.42	0.00
Baker.	67	23	39	0.37	0.00
Burlington.	75	23	46	0.02	0.00
Cottonwood Falls.	76	20	47	0.02	0.00
Emporia.	71	25	44	0.20	0.00
Eskridge.	71	25	42	0.18	0.00
Eureka.	71	25	42	0.14	0.00
Fall River.	76	25	43	0.05	0.00
Fort Scott.	72	25	44	0.06	0.00
Frankfort.	68	17	42	0.37	0.00
Garnett.	73	23	45	0.10	0.00
Grenola.	76	26	48	T	0.00
Horton.	69	24	41	0.38	0.00
Independence.	76	23	50	0.02	0.00
Iola.	74	26	45	-10	0.04
Kansas City.	70	29	42	-12	0.38
Lebo.	72	24	44	0.05	0.00
Madison.	71	24	43	0.06	0.00
Manhattan.	73	21	42	0.24	0.00
Moran.	75	27	45	0.03	0.00
Olathe.	71	25	43	0.21	0.00
Osage City.	74	22	44	0.22	0.00
Oswego.	70	27	47	T	0.00
Ottawa.	74	22	44	T	0.00
Paola.	72	24	43	0.09	0.00
Pleasanton.	71	25	45	0.17	0.00
Sedan.	73	28	47	T	0.00
Topeka.	70	27	42	-12	0.16
Division.	76	17	44	0.15	0.00
State.	80	12	44	0.15	0.00

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The past week was the coldest since the week ending March 11th.

The mean temperature for the State, 44°, was 12° below the normal. The local mean temperature ranged from 39° at Baker, in Brown County, to 50° at Independence, Anthony, Englewood, and Coolidge.

The maximum temperature occurred on the 14th in the extreme western counties, and on the 15th over the rest of the State. The minimum temperatures, with few exceptions, occurred on the 17th.

The precipitation was light, averaging 0.44 inch below normal. On the 16th a snow storm crossed from Phillips and Republic counties, southeastward to Greenwood, Allen and Miami counties. On the night of the 17-18th snow fell in the extreme north-eastern counties. On the 19th a snow storm moved southwards over the extreme western and south-western counties. No snow fell in the southern counties east of Mead county.

Killing frosts occurred on the 14th and 17th.

EASTERN DIVISION.

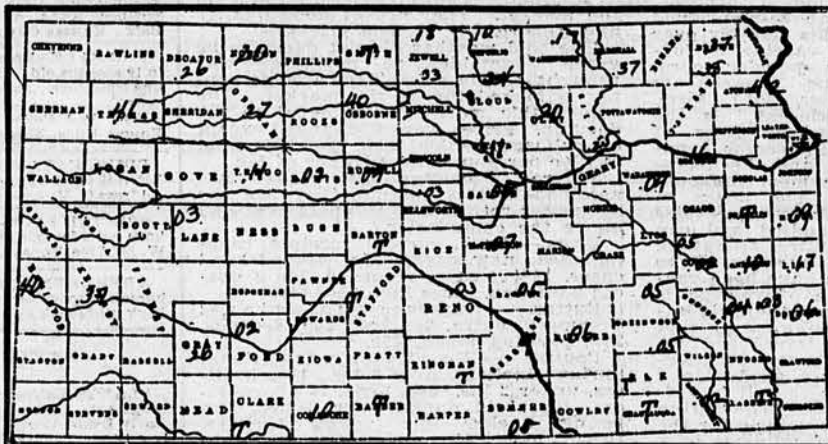
Allen.—The week was generally cloudy and cold. The temperature averaged 10° below the normal, and there were killing frosts on the 14th, 16th and 17th. Precipitation amounted to 0.04 of an inch, and 0.02 of this fell in the form of snow on the 16th.

Anderson.—Cold, cloudy weather prevailed, but the precipitation was light. The temperature was below freezing on three mornings.

Atchison.—The week was cold and cloudy. A half an inch of snow fell on the night of the 17th and 18th, but soon disappeared. Freezing weather occurred on five nights.

Bourbon.—Three days were cloudy, three partly and one clear. With the exception of the 15th, day temp-

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 20, 1907.



temperatures were abnormally low. Two light showers fell, one on the 15th, the other on the 17th.

Brown.—The minimum temperature fell to freezing, or below, every day except one. Three inches of snow fell on the 17th, and the moisture resulting was very beneficial.

Chautauqua.—Monday, the 15th, was a pleasant day, but the others were cold and mostly cloudy. Freezing weather prevailed on three mornings. The precipitation was but a trace.

Coffey.—The week was dry, but unpleasantly cold. These conditions have not been beneficial to vegetation. Ice formed on four mornings, and the minimum reached 22° on the 17th. On the 16th there was a snow fall which lasted about four hours, the snow melting as it fell.

Elk.—The week was cold and cloudy. A trace of sleet fell on the 16th, and there was a killing frost on the 17th.

Franklin.—Every day, except the 15th, was abnormally cold, with freezing temperatures on four mornings. The lowest temperature, 22°, occurred on the 17th. Three days were cloudy and four partly cloudy.

Greenwood.—On the 16th, there was sleet and snow which made 0.05 of an inch of water, when melted. Freezing temperatures were experienced on three days, the lowest, 24°, occurring on the 17th.

Johnson.—The week was cool and cloudy, with northerly winds.

Labette.—Three days were cloudy, three partly cloudy and one clear. Temperatures were unusually low for the season, being below freezing on three nights.

Linn.—The maximum temperature was above 70° on the 15th and 16th, but the other days were cold, with much cloudiness. Light showers fell on the 14th, 16th, and 18th.

Lyon.—With the minimum temperature below freezing on four mornings, this has been the coldest week experienced for over a month. On the 16th, two inches of snow fell and the moisture that resulted was very beneficial.

Marshall.—Conditions were very unfavorable this week. Freezing weather was experienced every morning but one, the lowest temperature being 17° on the 17th. The precipitation amounted to 0.87 of an inch.

Miami.—There was but one clear day, and temperatures were much below the seasonal average. A light snow fell on the 16th which, with the rain on the 18th, made a weekly total of 0.07 of an inch of water.

Montgomery.—The week was cool, with but little sunshine, and a minimum temperature of 28° on the 17th. A trace of sleet fell on the 16th.

Osage.—The weather was too cold and cloudy to be favorable to crops. Snow occurred on the 16th, but melted as it fell.

Riley.—There was a thunderstorm on the 14th, and an inch and a half of snow on the 16th. The week was cold and cloudy.

Shawnee.—The weather averaged the coolest since the week ending March 11th, the mean temperature being 12° below normal. Killing frosts occurred on the 14th and 17th, and 0.3 of an inch of snow fell on the 18th. There was but one clear day. Northerly winds prevailed.

Wabaunsee.—Freezing temperatures were observed on four mornings, and an inch and a quarter of snow fell on the 16th. Three days were clear, two partly cloudy, and two cloudy.

Wyandotte.—The week was unusually cold, the mean temperature being 12° below normal. The minimum temperature, 29°, occurred on the 16th. The rainfall was 0.32 of an inch, but more would be beneficial.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barber.—This has been another unseasonably cool week. There was much cloudy weather, but there was no precipitation, except a light shower on Friday night.

Barton.—The week was dry, cold, and windy, with hard freezes on the 16th, 17th, 19th, and 20th. The lowest temperature, 18°, occurred on the 17th.

Butler.—With the exception of the 15th, cold weather prevailed throughout. The lowest temperature was 22° on the 17th. Although there was much cloudiness, the precipitation was very light.

Clay.—The temperature was much below the normal. The minimum was 18° on the 17th.

Cloud.—Temperatures ranged from normal on the 15th to 19° below normal on the 18th, the mean for the week being 14° below normal. The lowest temperature was 21° on the 17th. Three days were clear and the rest partly cloudy.

Comanche.—The temperature fell below 40° on every night, and reached 24° on the 17th, making the week much too cold for vegetation. A trace of sleet fell on the 17th.

Cowley.—With the exception of Monday, the 15th, the week was uniformly cold, and there was no precipitation. The lowest temperature was 34° on the 16th.

Ellis.—Cold, northerly winds prevailed, and temperatures were much below normal.

Ellsworth.—Temperatures were below freezing every night but two, the lowest being 16° on the 17th.

Harper.—While the week was cool, there were no unusual extremes of temperature, the lowest being 28° on the 17th.

Harvey.—The week was generally cool, maximum temperatures ranging in the fifties and minima in the thirties, generally. The lowest temperature, 20°, occurred on the 17th. One day was clear, four partly cloudy, and two cloudy.

Jewell.—The week was cold, cloudy, and very unfavorable to growing vegetation. Freezing temperatures were recorded on every day but the 15th, and the minimum was 15° on the 17th.

Kingman.—A trace of sleet fell on the morning of the 14th. The last four days were uniformly much cooler than the average.

Kiowa.—Freezing weather occurred on three days, and a minimum temperature of 23° on the 17th. There was but one light shower.

McPherson.—The weather was cold, dry, and gloomy. The minimum temperature was 20° on the 17th.

Osborne.—Temperatures were below freezing on five nights, the minimum reaching 17° on the 17th. A welcome rain of 0.40 of an inch fell on the 17th.

Ottawa.—Cold weather prevailed, with but 0.11 of an inch of precipitation. Temperatures fell below freezing on five dates. A light snow occurred on the 16th.

Pawnee.—There was much freezing weather, with a minimum temperature of 14° on the 17th.

Phillips.—This has been a cold week. On the 16th, a light snow fell, and on the 18th there was a light rain of 0.37 of an inch, but more is needed.

Reno.—There were three hard freezes during the week. Some sleet fell on the 16th.

Republic.—The precipitation, 0.10 of an inch, was mostly in the form of snow which melted as it fell. Ice formed on five nights, and the minimum temperature was 18° on the 17th.

Russell.—There were two especially hard freezes on the 17th and 19th, when the minimum temperatures were 16° and 12°, respectively.

Salina.—The latter part of the week was much too cold to benefit vegetation. The ground is dry and rain is needed.

Sedgewick.—Little or no precipitation occurred. Unusually low temperatures prevailed, averaging 12° below the normal, with freezing weather on the 16th and 17th, and a killing frost on the latter date.

Smith.—There was a frost every night, and a minimum temperature of 20° on the 17th. The rainfall was a trace.

Stafford.—The temperature fell to 19° on the 17th. Light showers were received on the 14th, 15th, and 16th.

Sumner.—There was a little sleet and rain on the 16th, but the ground is very hard as there has not been a good rain for three weeks.

Washington.—On the 18th there was some snow and a light rain. Ice formed every night but one.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—Temperatures were unusually low. But a trace of rain was received, and the ground is very dry. The lowest temperature was 24° on the 17th.

Decatur.—A trace of snow fell on the 17th and 0.26 the next day, but more precipitation would be beneficial. Freezing temperatures occurred every morning after the 15th, the lowest being 17° on the 17th.

Ford.—The mean temperature, 44°, was 11° below the normal, and the total rainfall, 0.02 of an inch, was 0.35 of an inch below the seasonal average. There was considerable cloudiness. A light snow fell on the 16th, and killing frosts occurred on the 17th.

Graham.—The weather was cold and disagreeable, with northerly winds. The minimum, 17°, on the 17th, is the lowest temperature recorded since the 7th of February.

Gray.—There was sleet on the 16th, two inches of snow on the 19th, and furies of snow occurred on the 20th. The weather was unseasonably cool.

Hamilton.—Five inches of wet snow fell on the 19th and 20th, and the water resulting was very beneficial. Three days, the 14th, 15th, and 17th, were warm, but the nights were very cold for the season.

Kearny.—Precipitation amounted to 0.37 of an inch. The latter part of the week was abnormally cold. The lowest temperature was 23° on the 17th.

Lane.—With three hard frosts and a mean minimum temperature of 26°, this has been unusually cold for the season. There was but little wind and rain.

Norton.—Freezing temperatures were observed every night but one, the lowest being 14° on the 17th. Day temperatures were moderate the first part, but quite low the latter part.

Seward.—About seven inches of snow fell on the 19th and 20th, but melted almost as fast as it fell. The last four days were much below the normal temperature.

Sherman.—On the 19th, there was over two inches of snow which melted as it fell, and was very beneficial to crops. The week was cloudy and cold.

Thomas.—The week was abnormally cold, but the precipitation, 0.41 of an inch, was very beneficial.

Trego.—Temperatures below freezing occurred on the last five days. The minimum temperature was 16° on the 17th.

Blackleg.

With the coming of spring this disease is again making its appearance and the careful cattle-raiser is considering the advisability of vaccinating his stock so as to prevent the ravages of this disease. There is no longer any question but that Blackleg Vaccine will positively prevent the disease, provided a reliable vaccine is used in ample time. The loss of a single animal due to delay or faulty vaccine will frequently amount to more than the cost of sufficient vaccine for the entire herd. It is to the French Scientists, Professors Arleing, Cornevin, and Thomas, that we are indebted for the discovery of a reliable blackleg vaccine. They are recognized as being the greatest authorities on the subject and their vaccines have been successfully used all over the world for more than twenty years. Their vaccines can still be obtained through the Pasteur Vaccine Company, Ltd. of Paris and London, with New York and Chicago offices in this country. This company is the largest exclusive biological house in the world and represents commercial-ly the greatest institution in this line. They introduced the above-mentioned blackleg vaccine into this country over ten years ago. Their vaccine is furnished in three forms—powder, cord, and pellet. Numerous experiments have shown that their cord form, which is called "Blacklegine," is the best and most satisfactory form of blackleg vaccine. Each dose is separate and ready for use, and the necessary instrument is the most inexpensive on the market. The doses of Blacklegine are of a convenient size that can readily be handled and can be seen during the entire operation. There is, therefore, no question as to whether all the animals have been vaccinated when this form of vaccine is used. With other forms there is always a possibility of losing all or part of the dose before it is introduced under the skin of the animal. Furthermore, Blacklegine gives a gradual and increasing immunity, so that it is safer than any other method. The cotton threads which act as the vehicle for the vaccine are composed of cellulose in a pure state, and are, therefore, impure-sible.

We would suggest that you write to the Pasteur Vaccine Company mentioning this paper, then they will be glad to give you full particulars.

New Advertisers.

- Benedict & Co., suburban home.
J. E. Torrington, realty for sale.
H. W. Campbell, soil culture.
North American Information Bureau, tame horses.
E. J. Evans, Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Richenbacher Realty Co., small tracts.
D. Clem Beaver, land-seekers' information.
Forbes Brothers, chick food.
Bank of Topeka, card.
J. T. Axtell, horse sale.
S. J. Steinmetz, Duroc-Jerseys.
P. S. G., \$100 for mule colt.
Kupper-Benson Hotel Company, Hotel Kupper.
Western Steel and Wire Company, New Century hay-press.
F. J. Taylor, Taylor's stock tonic.
W. A. Scofield, Duroc-Jerseys.
Herbert Haub, Shorthorn sale.
Safety Burner Company, lamps.
H. B. Clark, Hereford bulls.
A. D. Jones & Co., real estate.
W. S. Young, poultry bargains.

Kansas City Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., April 22, 1907. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City today were 132 cars; Saturday's inspections were 66 cars. Prices were unchanged. The sales were: Hard wheat—No. 2, 1 car 75c, 3 cars 73c, 14 cars 72 1/2c, 1 car 72 1/2c, 8 cars 72c, nominally 71 1/2c@75 1/2c; No. 3, 1 car 75c, 1 car 74c, 2 cars 72 1/2c, 1 car 71c, 1 car 70c, nominally 69@75c; No. 4, 1 car 73c, 1 car 72c, 1 car 71c, 1 car 70 1/2c, 2 cars 70c, 1 car 68 1/2c, 3 cars 68c, 5 cars 67c, 3 cars 65c, 8 cars 64c, 2 cars 63c, nominally 61@73c; rejected, 1 car 63 1/2c, 2 cars 60c; no grade, 1 car 68c. Soft wheat—No. 2 red, 3 cars 77c, 1 car 76c; No. 3 red, 69@76c; No. 4 red, 63@72 1/2c. Mixed wheat—No. 3, 1 car 71 1/2c. Durum wheat—No. 2, 2 cars 68c. Receipts of corn were 48 cars; Saturday's inspections were 24 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/2c higher for mixed, 1/2@1c higher for white. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 45 1/2c, 6 cars 45c; No. 3 white, 3 cars 45c, nominally 44@45c; No. 2 mixed, 44@44 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 7 cars 43 1/2c, 7 cars 43c; No. 4 mixed, 2 cars 42c, 4 cars 41c; No. 2 yellow, 1 car 45 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 2 cars 44 1/2c; no grade yellow, 1 car 41c. Receipts of oats were 33 cars; Saturday's inspections were 9 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/2c higher. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 42 1/2c, 9 cars 42c, 1 car color 41 1/2c; No. 3 white, 4 cars 41 1/2c, 2 cars 41 1/2c, 1 car poor 40 1/2c, 2 cars color 41 1/2c, 4 cars color 41c, 1 car color 40 1/2c; No. 4 white, 2 cars 40 1/2c, 1 car color 40c; No. 2 mixed, 1 car 41 1/2c, nominally 41@41 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 41c, 3 cars 40 1/2c. Barley was quoted at 56@58c; rye, 58@62c; flaxseed, \$1.07@1.08; kafir corn, 66@72c per cwt.; bran, 85@86c per cwt.; shorts, 86@90c per cwt.; corn-chop, 84@87c per cwt.; millet-seed, \$1.05@1.10 per cwt.; clover-seed, \$7@12 per cwt. The range of prices for grain in Kansas City for future delivery and the close to-day were as follows:

Table with columns: Month, Open, High, Low, Closed. Rows for WHEAT, CORN, and BARLEY for May, July, and Sept.

The Hay Market.

The receipts of hay were rather light for Monday. There is a good demand for top grades of all kinds. There is still some low-grade hay on the market that does not sell readily. Prices were unchanged. Receipts included 52 cars of prairie, 18 cars of timothy, 4 cars of clover mixed, 1 car of clover, 15 cars of alfalfa, and 1 car of straw, a total

of 91 cars, as compared with 102 cars a week ago and 106 cars a year ago. Quotations are as follows: Choice prairie, \$10.25@11; No. 1 prairie, \$9@10; No. 2 prairie, \$8@8.50; No. 3 prairie, \$4.25@6; choice timothy, \$14.25@15; No. 1 timothy, \$12.50@14; No. 2 timothy, \$10.50@11; No. 3 timothy, \$7@9.50; choice clover mixed, \$12.50@13; No. 1 clover mixed, \$11@12; No. 2 clover mixed, \$8@10; No. 3 clover mixed, \$7@8; choice clover, \$12@12.50; No. 1 clover, \$10.50@11; No. 2 clover, \$7.50@10; wheat and oat straw, \$5.25@5.50; choice alfalfa, \$14.50@15.50; No. 1 alfalfa, \$11@13.50; No. 2 alfalfa, \$8@10; No. 3 alfalfa, \$4.50@8; slough hay, \$5@6.

Fruit and Produce Markets.

The market for eggs is weak. Receipts are large. The demand is moderate. The market for creamery butter is weak, while on packing stock it is firm, because of the good demand and the scarcity of this kind of butter. Poultry supplies were moderate and demand fair.

There is about an equal supply of Texas and Arkansas strawberries on the market. They are of good quality and sold readily at firm prices.

The cold weather did not damage the green vegetables as much as was thought, and in a few days a large supply is looked for on the market. The supply this morning was equal to the demand. Prices were unchanged except on cabbage, which is in good demand at 3 1/2c per pound, an advance of 1/2c.

Where "exchange quotations" are specified in this column, they are the net prices returned to shippers over and above the commission.

Eggs—Fresh, current receipts, cases included, new cases, 15c; second-hand cases, 14 1/2c; cases returned, 14c a dozen; Southern, cases included, 14c.

Butter—Exchange quotations: Creamery, extra, 2c; first, 26c; seconds, 23c; packing stock, 20c.

Poultry—Exchange quotations: Spring chickens, over 2 lbs., 13c; broilers, under 2 lbs., 24c; hens, 10 1/2c, roosters, 4 1/2c; old ducks, over 3 lbs., 10c, young ducks, 10c; young turkeys, 10 1/2c; hens, 10c; old toms, 9c; gobblers, 10c; culis, 5c.

Strawberries—Texas, fancy \$1.75@3 a crate; poorer stock, any price obtainable.

Potatoes—Carlots, Northern, 60@67c bushel; Colorado, 84@88c; small lots, Northern, 68@72c; seed potatoes, carlots, 75c@\$1.

Hides—Green salted, No. 1 and No. 2, flat, 9@9 1/2c; side branded, over 40 lbs., 8 1/2@9c; under 40 lbs., 7 1/2@8c; bull hides, 8 1/2c; glue hides, 6 1/2c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., April 22, 1907. Cattle receipts continue liberal, but the market remains in first-class condition. All kinds of killing cattle advanced last week, steers gaining 5@15c, cows and heifers 15@25c. Country grades began to lose ground after Tuesday, and closed the week 10@15c lower. The supply last week was equal to the liberal run of the previous week, around 44,000 head, and the receipts today are heavier than on last Monday, at 14,000 head. The market is steady on medium and light steers and cows and heifers are fully steady, but heavy steers are steady to weak, while stockers and feeders are slow and lower. Prices on country grades had reached almost a prohibitive figure early last week, \$4.15@5.50, which has kept some buyers at home, and active farm work is also occupying the time of many others, so that the range of prices has been reduced to \$3.85@5.50 to-day. Nothing extra choice in beef steers has been included recently, although numerous droves sold last week at \$5.75@6.05, and a bid of \$6.15 was refused on one drove; they were forwarded to Chicago and sold there at \$6.35. Bulk of steers is now at the highest range of the year, at \$5.15@5.75. Cows bring \$3.25@4.35, heifers \$3.75@5.50, bulls also higher, at \$3.20@4.50, calves \$4@6.75. The excellent condition of the cattle market is drawing in supplies that might have been fed awhile yet, but no injury has yet been done to the market, and no break is expected for the present.

The hog market is running along without much change; prices to-day steady with Saturday, and about 5c higher than a week ago. The supply was 58,000 last week, about normal for the season, and the only feature was that light weights took a more pronounced lead over the others. Top price to-day is \$6.60, bulk of sales \$6.50@6.57, with heavy hogs selling at \$6.45@6.52 1/2, and some of the rough hogs and stags thrown out of loads at \$5.50@6.

Sensational prices continue to be paid for sheep and lambs. New records are made nearly every day, and the market is 25@35c above a week ago. Supplies are fairly good, the attraction of the phenomenal prices swelling receipts somewhat, 31,000 here last week, 11,000 here to-day. A new top was made on lambs to-day at \$8.65, bulk of lambs at \$8.55@8.65, some common lambs at \$8.35, clipped lambs worth \$7@7.25, clipped wethers \$5.75@6.10, clipped ewes \$5.25@5.60, woolled ewes \$6.15@6.50. J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 22, 1907. The week opened with moderately liberal receipts of cattle at this point and included was the largest proportion of steers seen here on any one day in the past month. The total of cattle in sight at the leading markets was also quite liberal, but there was a very fair demand here for light and handy weight steers at around steady prices, while anything on the heavy order showed rather a slow demand with prices inclined to weakness. There were no strictly prime heavy steers here but a very good showing of 1,350 to 1,500 pound styles of fair to good quality that sold large in a range of \$5.30@5.60. A very good quality of 1,100 pound averages sold up to \$5.50, and the bulk of light and handy weight steers went in a range of \$4.80@5.30. The proportion of she stock was very light and the market steady to firm with no strictly fancy heifers offered

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls bred by Beau Jr. 185568. Will price right. Come and see or write. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

JERSEY BULL—Pedroll's Commodity III, 68547, dropped April 5, 1903. Rich in blood of the great \$10,000 Pedro 1817, on both sides. Dam and grand-dams gave 38 to 40 lbs. milk daily. Sire of fine heifers. Sure server, gentle as a cow, \$50. Raised by Geo. W. Maffett. Also two male calves of fine breeding. Jas. S. Taylor, R. 5, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—Choice Red Polled bulls by D. F. Van Buskirk, Blue Mound, Kans.

FOR SALE—Three thoroughbred Hereford bulls, yearlings last fall. These bulls are grandsons of Lamplighter 51834. Address F. L. Bally, Bonner Springs, Kans., or L. B. Bailey, 605 New England Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—5 registered Shorthorn bulls from 17 to 19 months old, of high Scotch breeding; bulls in fine condition. John J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kans.

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

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

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

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

PLANTS, Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, Winingstadt, Early Summer, Succession, Tomato, Early Dwarf Champion, Early Dwarf Stone, Matchless, Stone, Beauty; 30 cents per hundred, \$2.50 per thousand. Sweet potato, Yellow Jersey, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish, Southern Queen, 25 cents per hundred \$1.75 per thousand. F. P. Rude & Son, Ind. Phone 4008, North Topeka, Kans.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS—Sample dozen (by mail) embracing Carnations, Roses, Geraniums, etc. T. Montgomery, Larned, Kans.

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

SEED SWEET POTATOES—Bny direct from grower and get first class stock, also field selected seed, Hillbreth Yellow Dent corn, second year in Summer County. Seventy bushels, ear and shelled. Write for prices. W. A. Schreier & Sons, Argonia, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES.

\$150 OFFERED for each mule colt bred from J Sherman's Jack, southeast of Agricola, P. S. G.

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

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

TRY Forbes Bros. Chick Food, also Baby Chick Grit. 115 West Laurent Street, Station A, Topeka, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—My pen now ahead of all pens at state laying contest at Manhattan. Won at State shows and Topeka show. R. B. Steele, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

Evans' Barred Rocks—Superior winter-laying strain, noted for size and quality. Fifteen years careful, exclusive breeding. Eggs \$1 per fifteen, \$1.75 per thirty. E. J. Evans, Route 4, Fort Scott, Kans.

USE OUR MONEY

We helped 10,000 Agents last year. Goods ship't on 30 days' credit; deliver and collect before paying. Portraits 35c; frames 15c; sheet pictures 3c; stereoscopes 25c; views 1c; all art goods at lowest wholesale prices. Big catalog and sample outfit free. CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT & FRAME CO. 290 1/2 West Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

but with some good kinds selling at \$5.10. Veal calves are still on a declining basis although \$6 is a quotable top price. A few stock cattle here sold steady to firm values, and more of them would find a ready outlet.

The aggregate showing of hogs at leading markets to-day was considerably less than on the opening day of the previous week. The local trade showed active tone and prices were strong to a shade higher with smooth light and butcher weights commanding the top prices. The range in prices is still very narrow but will perhaps begin to show a spreading tendency with the first appearance of hot weather as the proportion of heavy weights is large and the trade is already beginning to call for the light cuts of pork. Hogs sold to-day largely at \$6.47 1/2@6.55, with tops bringing \$6.57 1/2.

Another new record in prices for live mutton was made at this market, local receipts being fairly liberal but the demand was lively, quality of offerings was good, and buyers did not hesitate to pay the highest prices made on the river for lambs and ewes. A long string of Western and Colorado fed lambs sold up to \$8.65 and the bulk of ewes sold at \$6.85, both of which are record prices. WARRICK.

REAL ESTATE.

VERY FINE SUBURBAN HOME

10 acres on car line; this is well set to all kinds of fruit and nice shrubbery; with a good 12-room house finished in hard wood, hot water heat, and has its own gas plant; large barn; 4 chicken houses and yards. Price one-third off original cost of house alone.

BENEDICT & CO., FARMS,

City Properties, Business and Residence Land, Merchandise, Hotels, Mills, Livery Stables, Blacksmith Shops, etc., to sell or trade on Farms. Full list of properties and buyers is the largest in Kansas. Call or write at your earliest convenience.

GARLINGHOUSE REALTY CO., 608 Kansas Avenue. TOPEKA, KANSAS

For Sale.

Several choice, unimproved quarters of Kansas land in Finney and Kearney Counties, north of Kansas River, \$5.50 to \$8 per acre. Very nice 40-acre farm, smooth rich land with 10 acres fruit, in good condition, 6 miles southeast of Topeka. For sale and possession, \$3500.

J. E. TORRINGTON, 109 West Sixth St. Topeka, Kansas

SMALL TRACTS.

2 1/2 acre tracts to exchange for city property. 2 10 acre tracts to exchange, both improved. 10 acres 1/2 mile of city, \$1,000. 80 acres good land, improved, \$2,900. 40 acres good land, improved, \$2,100. 50 acres good land, \$2,800. 80 acres, 1/2 bottom, improved, \$3,800.

A. D. Jones & Co., 600 Kan. Ave., Topeka

LAND FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—800 acre stock farm, close to town \$15 per acre. For description write Owner, Box 12, Zenda, Kans.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Duroc-Jersey sows with litters, and bred sows and gilts. S. J. Steinmetz, Aiden, Rice County, Kans.

FOR SALE—Two pedigreed boars, "Pathfinder, son of Corrector, and "Perfection Now," son of Kiever's Choice. This is fine breeding and fit to head any herd. Rare bargains. White Wyannton eggs \$1.50 a sitting. Mrs. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Waucott, Kans.

FOR SALE—Forty Duroc sows and gilts, bred for March and April farrow. Also sows with litters. R. O. Stewart, Aiden, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRUGS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES—Eastman Kodak, Premo Cameras, Velox and Sollo papers. Films for all cameras and kodaks. Fred T. Walker, 825 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Splendid pay after few weeks with us. Positions or locations to start business always on file. Special inducements this season. Wages Saturdays; tools given. Pat. System mailed free. Write nearest Branch, Model System of Colleges, St. Louis, Mo., Kansas City, Mo., Dallas, Texas, or Omaha, Neb.

ANTI-KICKER—Write A. B. Smith, Topeka, Kans., for particulars about that new anti-kicker and hobble. Indispensable for cows with sore teats, vicious kickers, or breaking heifers to milk.

"CORRECT ENGLISH, HOW TO USE IT"—A monthly magazine devoted to the use of English. Josephine Turk Baker, editor. Partial contents: Course in Grammar. How to Increase One's Vocabulary. The Art of Conversation. Shall and Will. Should and Would; How to Use Them. Pronouns. Clauses (Century Dictionary). Correct English in the Home. Correct English in the School. What to Say and What Not to Say. Course in Letter Writing and Punctuation. Twenty Daily Topics. Business English for the Business Man. Compound Words; How to Write Them. Studies in English Literature. Agents wanted; \$1 a year; send 10c for single copy. Correct English, Evanston, Ill.

MAN WANTED In each county to sell wire fish traps on halves. Price, \$2. Joe Liles & Son, Dawson, Neb.

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

GASOLINE ENGINE—8 and 15 horse power. Callahan Engine cheap. Guaranteed. L. Bender, 121 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A second-hand traction engine, not less than 15 horse power. Dr. W. E. Barker, Canute, Kans.

HONEY—For Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Two 5-gallon cans, 150 pounds net—Amber \$4.00, whitest \$9. Also small cans. Comb honey in one pound sections 12 1/2c. Write for price list. Nothing but genuine bees honey. Reference Kansas Farmer Co. Address Cheek & Wallinger, Props., Arkansas Valley Apiaries, Los Animas, Colo.

Stray List

Week Ending April 15. Cowley County—A. H. Abrams, Clerk. MARE—Taken up, March 25, 1907, by W. Hill, in Atlanta, Kans., one gray mare, 15 or 16 1/2 hands high, ear split, valued at \$50.

LEGAL.

FRED C. SLATER, Lawyer, Topeka, Kansas. Collections made in all parts of the country. Advertisements given on matters by mail. Inheritances collected in all states investigated parts of the world.