

# KANSAS FARMER

NEBRASKA MISSOURI OKLAHOMA

Volume XLV. Number 21

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 23, 1907

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

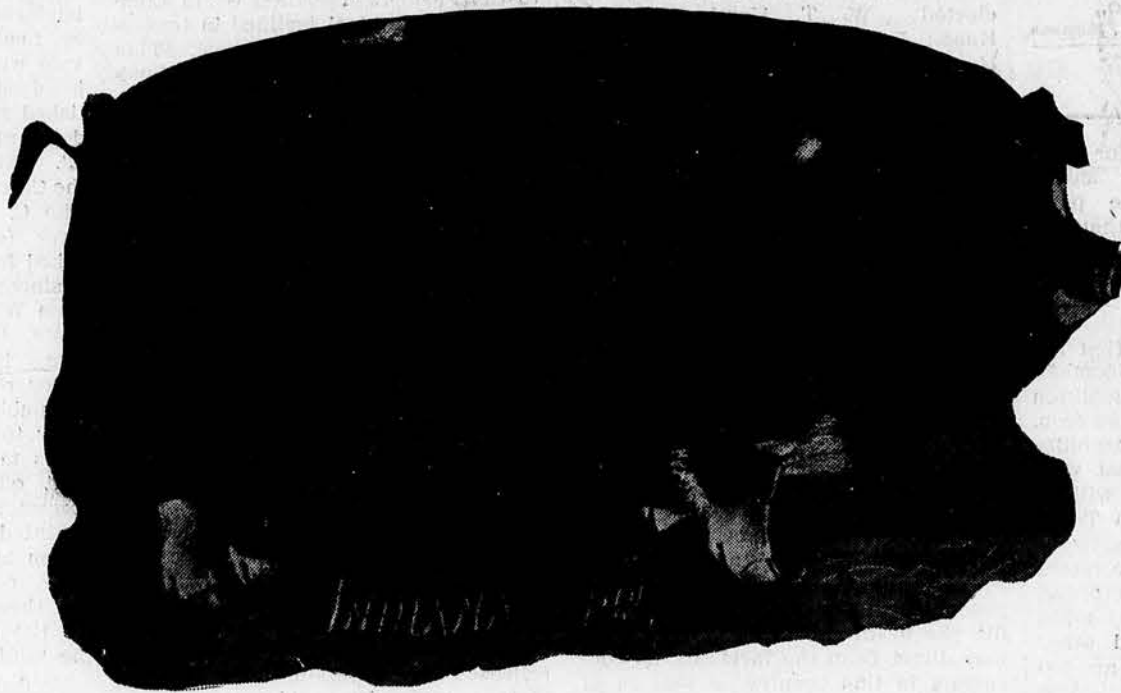
## THE SITUATION AS TO THE GREEN BUGS.

Reports of the disappearance of the green bugs on account of the operations of the parasites which deposit their eggs within the bodies of the bugs are pleasant reading. McPherson County after a four weeks' contest, reports the green bugs vanquished. Douglas County by prompt action destroyed the green bugs in somewhat less than four weeks. Reno County reports good results from the use of the parasites and is so well pleased with their operations that the county commission-

ports state that it is attacking corn and English blue-grass.

The little parasite with the big, unpronounceable name, *Lysiphlebus*, is commendably active. The continuance of the cool weather has doubtless retarded the multiplication of the parasite while it has had little effect upon the pest.

Reports of good results from the transportation of the parasite to the front of the invading line of the green bugs are uniform. Where left to their natural course under the weather conditions that



Indiann 2d 124729 at the head of the Poland-China herd of Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.

ers have assumed charge of the work of procuring and distributing parasites. Reports of the appearance of the green bugs farther north indicate a steady progress to new fields. On Saturday, May 18, the writer met farmers from a wide area in Kansas and Nebraska. At that time the green bugs had reached Solomon City, Kans., but none were then reported from Nebraska. This information has been supplemented by letters from farmers as far west as Ellis, Pawnee, and Edwards Counties in Kansas, and as far north as Minneapolis, Ottawa County.

While the green bug's first preference seems to be oats and its second choice is wheat, some re-

ports state that it is attacking corn and English blue-grass. The little parasite with the big, unpronounceable name, *Lysiphlebus*, is commendably active. The continuance of the cool weather has doubtless retarded the multiplication of the parasite while it has had little effect upon the pest. Reports of good results from the transportation of the parasite to the front of the invading line of the green bugs are uniform. Where left to their natural course under the weather conditions that

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# KANSAS FARMER.

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625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas



with a fifty-mile start for the green bugs had no human assistance been extended to the parasite, it is easily conceivable that the destruction wrought in Texas and Oklahoma might be extended to the northernmost limits of the Kansas wheat-belt.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the labors of Professor Hunter in combating the green bugs will, in addition to greatly protecting the Kansas crop, so clearly demonstrate the feasibility of fighting this destructive pest with its natural foe that the work will be taken up with such energy in Texas and Oklahoma or by the Department of Agriculture as to protect the future crops of our Southern neighbors and stop the breeding of these great broods to invade Kansas and other States whose ordinary winters are too cold for their propagation before spring opens.

But whether others will attempt a solution of the problem or tamely submit to great damage, there is little doubt but that Kansas will apply nature's remedy with such energy as to prevent a recurrence of the anxieties of the present season on account of the green bugs.

Since the appearance of the green bugs on the Southern line of Kansas last December they have advanced northward about 150 miles, or approximately an average of one mile a day.

When unassisted, the advance of the parasite, *Lysiphlebus*, has been about 50 miles, or nearly 50 days, behind that of the green bugs.

The green bugs begin bringing forth young at the age of about seven days. The spring and summer generations are all females, and each produces about 40 young and dies at about three weeks old.

*Lysiphlebus*, the parasite, lays an egg in the interior of a green bug by punching a hole through the back. This stops the production of young by the green bug that has been parasitized. The parasite repeats this operation on about 15 green bugs for a day's work. These eggs develop into mature parasites in six or seven days. The writer has seen no statement as to the age at which this minute parasite dies nor of the total number of eggs she lays. About half of the parasites are males. It is known that during warm weather the parasites in-

crease much faster than do the green bugs so that they eventually so reduce the numbers of the pest as to render them unnoticeable. But during cold weather the parasite is nearly inactive while the green bugs' fecundity continues with little diminution even when the temperature falls as low as the freezing point.

The green bugs probably breed all winter in Texas. Last winter was mild, and they bred all winter near the southern line of Kansas.

Green bugs develop wings when their food supplies run short, and these winged individuals fly with the wind to find new feeding grounds.

The parasites follow but they have this season remained so far in the rear of the advance column as to give time for such multiplication of green bugs as to threaten immense damage to growing crops.

It is a simple proposition to transport the parasites from devastated fields in the South where their work is done to the front ranks of the invaders and there release them to begin their work of multiplication and the destruction of the green bugs simultaneously with the green bugs' work of multiplication and destruction of crops.

## A TERMINAL MARKET IN KANSAS.

At a meeting held Saturday, the 18th, at the Kansas Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Kans., by independent shippers and producers of grain from Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, The Farmers' Terminal Grain Company of Kansas City, Kans., was organized with a capital of \$50,000. The following board of directors was elected: W. T. Harris, Solomon, Kans.; J. S. Kennedy, Minden, Neb.; H. A. Heath, Topeka, Kans.; S. H. McCullough, Solomon, Kans.; B. R. Beall, Kansas City, Kans.; James O'Neill, Macksville, Kans.; R. T. Andrews, White City, Kans.; J. Y. Callahan, Enid, Okla.; P. W. Goebel, Kansas City, Kans.

After the election of the above board, a meeting of the directors was held, at which the following named officers were elected: S. H. McCullough, Solomon, Kans., president; J. S. Kennedy, Minden, Neb., vice-president; B. R. Beall, Kansas City, Kans., secretary; P. W. Goebel, Kansas City, Kans., treasurer; and an executive committee consisting of P. W. Goebel, H. A. Heath, and B. R. Beall. The purpose of this organization is to handle grain for the producers by a company owned, operated, and controlled by themselves; in other words, it is proposed by this organization to handle the grain produced in this territory direct from the farms to the consumers in this country as well as in Europe, and secure to themselves the large profits which are now being made by the grain trust and line house elevator operators.

By starting with a capital of fifty thousand dollars this company is enabled to pay up the amount required by law and commence business immediately. It is the intention, however, that this capital shall be increased from time to time until it reaches one million dollars, thereby putting the producers in a position financially to compete with the trust operators, and handle their own grain to the very best advantage.

A few words may be said regarding the standing of the gentlemen composing the board of directors. P. W. Goebel, treasurer of the new company, is president of the Commercial Bank of Kansas City, Kans., and a thoroughly reliable and influential business man. H. A. Heath, of Topeka, Kans., of course needs no recommendation from us. He has been actively connected with *THE KANSAS FARMER* for a third of a century and is widely known. R. T. Andrews, of White City, is a strong business man of that locality, being a director in the Citizens' State Bank there and a large farmer and producer of grain. W. T. Harris, of Solomon, Kans., is president of the Citizens' State Bank of Solomon; also a large farmer and land-owner. S. H. McCullough is one of the most successful farmers in the Solomon River Valley and a man whose standing and

## Handy ALL STEEL FRAME Silo

Send for our free catalog that tells all about silos and silo making. How to raise and gather silage crops, how to feed silage and make the silo pay. A money saving book for any farmer. **THE FARMERS HANDY WAGON CO.,** Saginaw, Mich. Largest mfrs. of silos in U. S. Makers of Farmers Handy Wagon. Branches: Kansas City, Mo., Des Moines, Ia., Madison, Wis.

integrity are unimpeachable. J. S. Kennedy, of Minden, Neb., is a prosperous and successful farmer of that locality, and has for many years been a strong leader in the movement of the independent shippers and producers of Nebraska. James O'Neill, of Macksville, Kans., is a successful farmer and is manager of the Farmers' Elevator Company of that locality, a man of experience and one whose judgment is always sought in his community. J. Y. Callahan, of Enid, Okla., is a tried and strong supporter of the independent shippers and producers of his territory. Mr. Callahan is manager of the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Enid, which does a large shipping business as well as being a manufacturer of flour. B. R. Beall was raised on a farm in Platte County, Missouri, and left there at 25 years of age to engage in the grain business, which he has followed since that time in the Missouri River territory, buying grain for mills, doing a commission business, and traveling in this territory for fifteen years.

Banking interests in Kansas City, Kans., have abundance of money and are intensely interested in having the grain business done on the Kansas side. They have given such attention to the Farmers' Terminal Grain Company that they feel justified in tendering it ample financial support. This will enable the company to begin business immediately with no lack of money on account of small capitalization.

The writer attended the meeting at which the organization of the company was affected and was pleased to note that the heaviest subscribers to the capital stock proposed that the new company should avoid all speculations and confine its attention to receiving and selling grain and other products on commission, making the usual advances on consignments; in short, doing a safe business, independent of the grain trust, for reasonable compensation.

This company will be connected with the Kansas Board of Trade, which is a Kansas institution operating in Kansas City, Kans., and proposing that the grain business of Kansas shall be done on this side of the State line.

The new Kansas law requiring the railroads to maintain terminals in Kansas will place shipments from Kansas points to the new company, under Kansas law, subject to supervision by the Kansas Railroad Commissioners. Under some circumstances this may be important to Kansas producers.

Stock in The Farmers' Terminal Grain Company should be a good investment. *THE KANSAS FARMER* hopes that as soon as the organization shall be completed by the adoption of by-laws fuller information of the various details will be available.

## SANTA FE ALFALFA TRAIN.

The Kansas Agricultural College has for twenty years been "preaching" alfalfa to the Kansas farmers in bulletins and in farmers' institutes. More farmers in Eastern Kansas would find it profitable to raise this wonderful crop, and those who have a few acres would increase their profits by increasing their acreage.

The Santa Fe Railroad is quick to see the needs of its territory, and has run "wheat trains" and "dairy trains" for the college. Its industrial department, with Mr. Wesley Merritt at its head, has now arranged with the farmers' institute department of the college to conduct an "alfalfa train" over its lines in Eastern Kansas.

The train will carry its own lecture cars, make but forty-minute stops at stations, and the lectures will be given in the cars, illustrated by charts and photographs. Supt. J. H. Miller, of

the farmers' institute department, will be assisted by Professors TenEyck, Roberts, and Wheeler.

The alfalfa train will leave Topeka on Monday morning, June 10, go north to Atchison, south by way of Leavenworth, Holliday, Olathe, Ottawa, Chanute, and Independence, west to Moline, north to Osage City, and then east by way of Lyndon, Ottawa, and Lawrence, and get back to Topeka Saturday evening, June 15, making over seventy stops.

The detailed itinerary will be published next week, giving exact time at every station. Farmers should remember that the train will be on time. It is hoped that even the record of the wheat train last August will be surpassed.

## A PECULIAR WORKING OF THE LAW.

The "unluckiest man in court" just now is the Standard Oil Company. Under a recent conviction before a jury at Chicago this company is liable to fines of not less than \$1,463,000 and not more than \$29,260,000. The offense committed has some peculiar and interesting features according to some of the reports. There are several railroads competing for the oil business from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis. The rate at which this service was rendered was six cents per hundred. Whether this was the published rate on the two roads that were doing most of the business is not stated. But an obsolete published rate of the Chicago & Alton was eighteen cents. The C. & A. traffic men, seeming to have forgotten this published rate, asked for and obtained a share of the business of the Standard Oil Company from Whiting to East St. Louis at six cents, the then current rate of its competitors. Now to secure transportation of any commodity at less than the published rate of a railroad is contrary to the law of Congress in such cases made and provided. The diligent officials charged with the enforcement of the law became acquainted with the facts and brought action against the Standard Oil Company, convicted it on many counts, and there seems to be no course open for the court but to impose at least the minimum fine of \$1,463,000.

No doubt the Standard Oil attorneys will know what to do with their case without advice from outsiders. But, it will be well for the average shipper to make sure that he pays the regular published rate on his shipments. This is even more important than to make sure that he does not pay too much.

## LANDS RELEASED FROM TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL IN THE NATIONAL FORESTS.

Tracts of land aggregating nearly one million acres in the National Forests in Washington, Oregon, California, and Wyoming have just been released from temporary withdrawal by the Interior Department, at the request of the Forest Service. This action has been taken in order to re-adjust the boundaries of the National Forests so as to include only land chiefly valuable for forest purposes. The tracts just released in the States named will be open for settlement late in July and to entry a month later. In the last two months tracts aggregating nearly three million acres have been released at the request of the Forest Service.

The releases which have just been made include 133,120 acres of land adjacent to the San Jacinto National Forest, San Diego County, California; 247,280 acres adjoining the Washington National Forest, Washington; 98,560 acres adjacent to the Mt. Rainier National Forest in Cowitz, Clarke, and Skamania Counties, Washington; 28,440 acres from the Medicine Bow



National Forest in Wyoming and Colorado, and 478,760 acres adjacent to the Cascade and Heppner National forests in Morrow, Umatilla, and Grant Counties, Oregon.

During the past winter and spring the Forest Service has had a force of men in the field readjusting the boundaries of the National Forests, and in accordance with the policy of the Forest Service all land which is suitable for other purposes is now being excluded.

Scattered all through the National Forests are many agricultural lands, most small and narrow and more or less isolated so that their elimination is impracticable. Settlement is encouraged in these lands, which are open to homesteaders under the Act of June 11, 1906. This act provides for the homesteading of agricultural lands in the National Forests, and is being generally taken advantage of for that purpose.

CORPORATION SHAREHOLDERS HAVE RIGHTS.

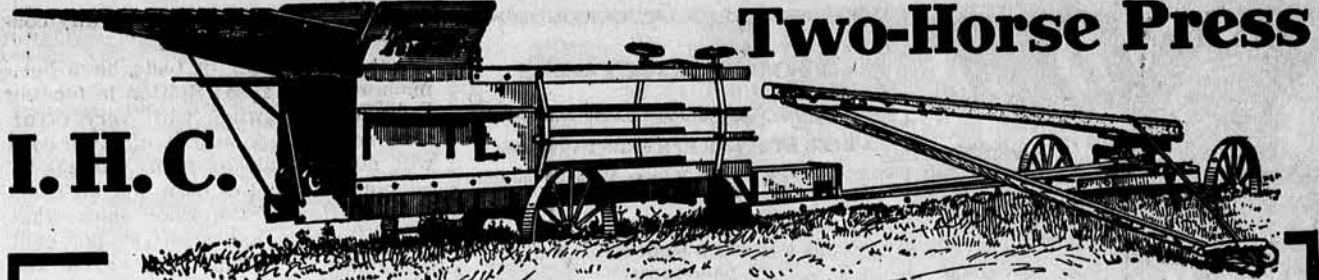
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask a few questions in reference to our rural telephone company. Can part of a company or stockholders vote a levy on members when there is no indebtedness on the company? This levy is to go to the aid of putting up a blank line which has nothing to do whatever with the company which voted the levy.

Woodson County. A SUBSCRIBER. Corporation stocks that have been fully paid are non-assessable under the laws of Kansas. No stockholder is obliged to pay a levy or assessment. If the corporation needs more money for the extension of its business it may increase its capital stock as provided in Sec. 1345, General Statutes of 1905, or it may borrow money under authority of Sec. 1349.

This is the year for the appearance of the 33-year locusts. They may be expected at any time from this date until the middle of June. The territory in which they are likely to appear in greatest numbers is Missouri—except the northwest corner—Southern Illinois, Northwestern Arkansas with less numerous appearance throughout Arkansas, in Northern Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Northwestern Georgia, the Carolinas, and Southeastern Virginia.

As a result of the efforts of the "crop-boomers" and the "crop-killers," Kansas is this year kept as much in the lime-light as usual. If the claims of these two much-in-evidence functionaries be properly discounted by persons having no case to prove, and an average of their estimates be taken it will be found that the present condition of the Kansas wheat crop is probably about as much below the average as the market quotations are above those of last year.

THE KANSAS FARMER has received a copy of the Third Report of the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry of the Territory of



PLAIN FACTS ABOUT HAY BALING

The press that will enable you to bale your hay in good shape, with as little help as possible, in as short a time as possible and with the least hard work both for your force and the team, is the press you want.

We invite your attention to this I. H. C. press. We believe, if you will investigate, you will find it just such a press.

First, you will be sure of getting your hay up in good marketable shape. The bales will be compact, heavy, well squared—the kind that will pack well in the car, and the kind that city

and town people like to handle.

The work goes on fast. You are doing only an ordinary day's work when you bale 8 to 12 tons.

And when you get started you are not likely to have interruptions. The press is made almost wholly of steel. It is proof against breakages, so far as that is possible in a baling press.

Every effort has been made to make this a press that will facilitate the work and make it easy.

The feed opening is unusually large. It is arranged for convenient feeding and tying. The pressure is applied by a pull

instead of a push. The team travels constantly forward in a circle instead of stopping and backing up every time a charge of hay is pressed. No driver is needed.

The step-over for the horses is only four inches high. It is so arranged that the pull for the team at the bed reach crossing is lighter than at other points on their round. Bale chamber on this press is either 14 by 18, 16 by 18 or 17 by 22 inches.

We also make a one-horse press, same general style, with bale chamber 14 by 18 inches, which will bale conveniently eight to ten tons of hay a day.

Either of these presses handles timothy, clover, alfalfa, straw, pea vines, shredded fodder, excelsior or other material requiring baling.

If you are interested in hay baling, call on the local International agent and investigate these presses. He has catalogs and is able to give particulars. Or write—

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A. (Incorporated)

Hawaii for the year ending December 31, 1906. Should any of the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER desire additional copies of this interesting and valuable publication such will be forwarded upon receipt of their names and addresses by H. P. Wood, Secretary, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The American Society of Equity expects to have a field day at Lewis, Edwards County, Kansas, on Tuesday, May 28. This organization is spreading rapidly in that part of Kansas.

The regular summer semi-annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at Carrollton, Mo., June 4, 5, and 6, 1907. The program is a good one.

Miscellany

The Manhattan Good-Roads Contest. Having on this, the 18th day of May, 1907, personally inspected each section of earth road which was entered for competition for the various prizes offered by the Manhattan Commercial Club, we would respectfully submit the following report:

We find that in the one mile contest, the contestants scored as follows: Geo. K. Brenner, 89 points; John B. Collister, 97 points; W. J. Griffing, 89 points; Josiah Richards, 89 points; J. W. Selvidge, 92 points; J. W. Selvidge, 85 points; J. W. Selvidge, 81 points; Alf Worrel 88 points.

In the rural route contest the score was as follows: Route 1.—R. A. Willis, 94 points; John M. Kimball, 91 points. Route 2.—W. R. Yenawine & C. W. Emmons, 96 points; C. W. Huse, 94 points.

Route 3.—J. W. Selvidge, 91 points. Route 4.—John B. Collister, 95 points; C. R. Ingraham, 90 points.

Respectfully submitted, KANSAS GOOD ROADS' ASSOCIATION. Bradford Miller, Pres.; H. W. McAfee, Vice-Pres.; Clarence D. Skinner, Assistant Secy.

Bale Your Own Hay. The modern way to market hay is in bales. It costs a little extra labor, but the extra price received more than compensates for this. In many places there is absolutely no market for hay unless it is baled. The baling can be done at odd times without incurring any great expense if the farmer is prepared to do the work. It is not at all necessary that he should call in a contract baler. To get the extra profit, he must do the work with his own force. With such a hay press as the one-horse or two-horse press manufactured by the International Harvester Company, he will be well equipped. They are designed to enable the farmer to put his hay-crop in marketable shape, and to get the most out of it. The purchase price is not large, and they are strong, durable machines, as all International Harvester Company machines are known to be. With them the work can be done rapidly, too. With the one-horse press, a man or boy can bale eight to ten tons a day. That is doing well enough for off days. With the two-horse press of course the work can be done still more rapidly.

Catalogues and particulars of these International Harvester Company presses can be had by calling on local agents. Farmers will be consulting their own interests to investigate them thoroughly before buying a press of any other make.

Profitable Dairying.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company of Bellows Falls, Vermont, will shortly issue another edition of its very interesting booklet, "How One Farmer Made \$832.50 Clear Profit from Seven Cows in One Year." The first issue of 125,000 is entirely exhausted, and a second edition of 100,000 is in course of preparation. The object of this little book is to relate the unusually successful experience of Mr. S. W. Coleman, of Sedalia, Mo., with seven cows on a ten acre farm. Mr. Coleman says:

"I use a No. 6 U. S. Separator, and will say right here, in my judgment it is the grandest Separator in use. It is easily operated, both by hand or the engine, and if the engine should stop we can take hold of the crank, and finish skimming without stopping. And again, we don't have oil all over the house as I have seen from other makes—everything is as clean around the machine, as though there had never been any milk or oil about."

My total receipts for one year were. . . . . \$1,651.50 The expense of feeding my stock was. . . . . 819.00

Which leaves a profit of. . . . . \$832.50 Mr. Coleman has taken the First Butter Premium at his State Fair five times in six years, with scores averaging 96 1/2 to 97 1/2.

The Vermont Farm Machine Company will cheerfully send the Booklet to any person who writes them about it.

Standard Cream Separator Prices.

It is now possible to buy standard cream separators straight from the manufacturers very close to actual factory cost. The machines we have in mind are made of the best materials throughout, fully guaranteed in every respect against defects and with a further guarantee that they cannot be surpassed in close skimming or ease of running, and are manufactured by the Davis Cream Separator Company, 54-0 North Clinton Street, Chicago. As this paper thoroughly investigates the standing of each advertiser before accepting their advertising, can say that this company is reliable in every way and will do as they agree. They have been manufacturing cream separators for nearly twenty years. Their machine has all late up-to-date improvements, such as low down supply can, simple enclosed gearing and the only separator bowl on the market which is not balanced with lead or soft metal. We would advise any of our readers interested in cream separators to write at once for the free catalogue No. 125 and mention THE KANSAS FARMER. This will insure prompt and careful attention.

New Advertisers.

- Mrs. L. B. Griffith, White Plymouth Rock eggs. Dr. H. C. Carson, appendicitis. International Harvester Co., hay-press. John Thompson, mule team. A. F. Huse, eggs for hatching. Jas. S. Taylor, Jersey bull. A. P. Chacey, Scotch Collies. Bert Finch, Duroc-Jerseys. W. C. Whitney, Silver Lake, Durocs. W. H. Bullen, Poland-Chinas. Dr. McLaughlin Co., electric belt. Overbrook Hotel, for sale or trade. American Sunbonnet Co., bonnets. L. L. Vrooman, Duroc-Jerseys. D. D. Sallee, homes in Florida.

We want to call the attention of every one of our readers to the advertisement now running every other week in THE KANSAS FARMER of the Red Label Lice Killer made by the Moore Chemical Company, of Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Whittier, the president of this company, is making a life study of diseases and vermin that are peculiar to live stock, and the remedies he has discovered have been a blessing to every farmer and breeder of live stock. Car-Sul Dip, Moore's Hog Remedy, and Fly Kill are well enough known to need no comment, but we believe our readers should look carefully into his latest

LICENSED LOOT

A Story of Nationalized Greed and Graft

By H. B. KELLY, Author and Promoter of First Western States Commercial Congress.

Price 25c. 6 Copies, one address, \$1

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Licensed Loot is the most concise and complete review and discussion of politico-economics that has ever been issued. It deals especially with the last forty years. It is non-partisan. It will give you a clearer insight into financial and fiscal questions than anything you have ever read, showing how you are affected by money-value and tariffs. It is unanswerable, the conclusions irresistible. You will read with interest from start to finish, recognizing the truth of the statements, and the logic of the conclusions. The object of the pamphlet is to have Kansas people cease active or passive support of the "protection" graft and fraud.

The statements are not from egotism, but from a thorough consciousness of right, and with full conviction that the writer's position and conclusions are absolutely unanswerable.

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Pretty Corset Covers, 25 and 15c

Why make them? Order one of these—you'll like it well enough to want more.

- 25c Cambric Cover, full front, two rows of wide Valenciennes lace insertion at neck, with ribbon and beading, lace edge on neck and arms. 15c Cambric Cover, full front, neck and arms finished neatly with hem-stitched lawn ruffles.

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Gold, Any Style, FREE.

Send for our new system to test your eyes then send \$1.00 and receive a pair BB lenses to fit your eyes; set in solid gold filled frames (not plated). Secure 5 orders and get yours free R. H. Baker, Mfg. and Wholesale Optician, Topeka, Kans.

discovery, a compound that is sprinkled on the chicken roosts and the fumes of which instantly kill all the lice on the roosts and on the fowls. No farmer can afford to feed a lot of lice when they can be gotten rid of quickly and inexpensively by the use of this remedy. If your dealer does not keep it write for booklets and further information to Moore Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.





**.22 CARTRIDGES**

Furnished with either Black or Smokeless Powder, greased or ungreased bullets. Shoot straight and strong. Preferred by marksmen and boys. Recommended by gallery men. Send for free targets.

**THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**

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

**Worms all Over the Ground**

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



Taylor's Stock Tonic does more than drive out the worms. It puts your hogs, cattle and horses in the pink of condition, makes them grow faster and stronger, prevents cholera, blackleg and all diseases arising from imperfect digestion.

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**PURE-BREED STOCK SALES.**

**Shorthorns.**  
May 28—Henry Kuper, Humboldt, Neb.  
May 31—W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.  
June 4—Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill.  
June 14—P. J. Wornall & Sons, Liberty, Mo.  
June 21—J. W. Leeper, Auburn, Neb.  
June 21—Jos. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.  
Nov. 5—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.  
November 6 and 7—Purdy Bros., Kansas City.

**Herefords.**  
February 25, '96—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kas.  
February 25-28—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.

**Aberdeen-Angus.**  
July 10.—Thos. J. Anderson, Gas City, 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 3—M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.  
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.  
October 12—D. C. Stayton, Independence, Mo.  
October 12—Sam Rice, Independence, Mo.  
October 14—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.  
Oct. 15.—John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.  
Oct. 16.—Geo. Hull, Burchard, Neb.  
October 17—Charlie W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans.

October 17—J. T. Ellerbeck, Beatrice, Neb.  
October 18—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.  
October 19—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 22—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.  
October 24—G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans.  
October 24—J. R. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.  
October 25—W. J. Honneyman, Madison, Kans.  
Oct. 25.—H. G. Chapman, Dubois, Neb.  
October 26—Martin Lents, Atherton, Mo.  
October 26—A. B. Hoffman, Reece, Kans.  
October 26—Bolin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.  
October 29—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.  
October 30—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.  
October 30—The Big 3, Centerville, Kans.  
October 31—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.  
November 1—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.  
November 2—C. E. 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—E. L. Calvin, Bolcourt, Kans.  
November 6—W. E. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.  
November 7—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.  
November 8—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.  
November 8—U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.  
November 9—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.  
November 11—Adams & Lorange, Moline, Kans.  
November 12—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.

November 12—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.  
November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.  
Nov. 13—W. H. Bullen, Bellville, Kans.  
November 14—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas.  
November 16—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.  
November 18—J. J. Ward, Bellville, Kans.  
November 19—A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kans.  
November 19—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.  
November 20—Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans.  
November 20—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.  
November 21—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.  
November 21—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.  
November 22—C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo.  
November 23—F. E. Oreley, Oregon, Mo.  
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.  
October 15—Bernham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.  
October 22—Jas. Main, Okmooza, Kans.  
October 23—John M. Coats, Liberty, Mo.  
January 30—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.  
February 5—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.  
February 6—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.  
February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.  
February 8—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.  
February 8—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.  
Feb. 26—W. H. Bullen, Bellville, Kans.

**Duroc-Jerseys.**

Oct. 15—Jno. W. Jones, Concordia, Kans.  
October 16, 1907—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebraska  
Oct. 16.—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.  
October 22—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.  
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.  
February 4—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.  
February 5—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans.  
February 6—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.  
February 7—Joseph Reust, Frankfort, Kans.

**O. I. C.**

October 17—Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo.  
**Combination Sale.**  
February 18, 19, 20, 21.—Percheron, Shorthorns; Herefords, Poland-Chinas at Wichita. J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans.

**Grains for Domestic Animals.**

Will you please give me the relative value of such grains as Kafir-corn, black and white cane, broomcorn, maize and dent corn, for feeding to horses, cattle, hogs, and also chickens? I have moved to the short-grass country, and here we have to contend with some entirely different problems, as to feed, than we had farther East. Stanton County. P. D. GUEDBERT.

The varieties of grain mentioned all have considerable feeding value for all classes of domestic animals. Kafir-corn especially has been used quite extensively over all sections of the country where corn is not an absolutely sure crop. It has been tested experimentally at the various experiment stations in comparison with the Indian corn and other grains with very satisfactory results. In digestible nutrients it is very similar to ordinary corn, containing almost exactly the same amount of protein, but somewhat less of carbohydrates, and about two-thirds as much ether extract, or oil, as corn.

**For poultry-feeding it is generally considered superior to corn.**

A large number of tests have been made at the Kansas Station in feeding Kafir-corn to swine, with very favorable results. A bushel of Kafir-corn will not produce as many pounds of pork as a bushel of corn, but an average of a few of the trials shows that the Kafir-corn has about 89 per cent the value of Indian corn. From the fact that the grains are small and flinty in character, it can not be fed whole, grinding and feeding wet giving the best results.

For horse- and cattle-feeding, the value is very similar, although less experimental work has been done with cattle and horses. Some tests have been made at the Oklahoma Station with horses, in which the experimenters report that its value approaches that of corn very closely. A great many farmers who have had experience in feeding it, claim that it is fully equal to corn, many feeding it in the head, allowing a whole mature head of Kafir-corn to take the place of an ear of Indian corn.

Broomcorn and milo maize are near relatives of Kafir-corn, and are almost identical in composition, and while practically no experimental work has been done with these grains, their value is undoubtedly very close to that of Kafir-corn. Where the broomcorn is harvested for the brush, the seed, of course, has not matured so it can not be very satisfactorily saved or utilized for feeding purposes. Cane-seed, while very similar in composition to its near relative, Kafir-corn, does not give as favorable results in feeding. It seems to have a bitter principle which renders it unpalatable, and doubtless acts in a depressing way upon the digestion. It is used to some extent as a poultry feed, however, with considerable success. G. C. WHEELER.

**The "Beef Production" Book.**

Copies of Prof. Herbert W. Mumford's book, "Beef Production," have reached the desk of the editor of the Drovers Journal and Farm News. They are beauties in every respect.

From a mechanical standpoint this is one of the most attractive books in appearance on an agricultural topic that has issued from any press. Typographically from the standpoint of clear cut print of size that may be read with ease by old or young, and in the character and quality of illustrations with which many pages are illuminated, it is a model of excellence that may well be copied by agricultural authors of the future.

As to the interesting and valuable contents of its pages, the name and fame of its author and the practical work he has done in the very line that is covered by the title of the book require no further recommendation that it is material information of the highest order on the subject.

As an expert worker of practical tests with cattle for the production of beef Professor Mumford, chief of the department of animal husbandry at the University of Illinois, stands with hardly a peer in America. He has been a tireless worker in that line and his methods developed at the Illinois Experiment Station have been applied on a large farm of his own that has become one of the most famous farms for the production of pure-bred beef cattle and high-class beef in Southern Michigan.

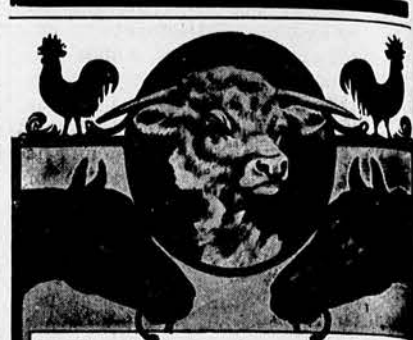
This gives assurance that everything contained in this book is not merely scientific but practical as applied to the conditions that may be met with on the average farm.

A glance through the pages of this book, stopping to read a chapter here and there, impresses one with the idea that here is information in single chapters of this book which if put to use by any man who is engaged in the production of beef cattle on any scale even from feeding only a few head in his barnyard each winter to the three or four carload feeders, will repay in a single season many times the cost of this book by economizing of feed supply and the better results that may be attained from the same quantities of feeds when properly prepared and fed to cattle of the right kind. All

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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 Elements from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OIL FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blinding. 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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FOR SPRING DIPPING AND Hand Dressing All Stock. PUTS AN END TO LICE, TICKS, MITES, FLEAS, MANGE, SCAB, RINGWORM, ALL SKIN DISEASES. Don't waste time and money on inferior dips.

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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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They constitute the future herd. VACCINATE NOW WITH THE ORIGINAL PASTEUR (BLACKLEGINE (Cord form) Pasteur (Blacklegules (Pellet form) Vaoline Co. (Blackleg Vaccine (Powder) Produced by the Discoverers: Profs. Arloing, Cornevin and Thomas. Successfully used on over 36,000,000 Head. PASTEUR VACCINE CO., Ltd. 206-S W. 11th St. 1 Rue Meyerber 4-5 Wabash Ave. NEW YORK PARIS OHIOAGO Sole Concessionaires Institut Pasteur, Paris, Biological Products Our Best Virus is the only Scientific non-poisonous redist. ext. sterilizer.

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A scientific remedy and cure for fistula, poll evil and lump jaw. We send the cure on trial; use it carefully. If it cures your animal, send us \$1. If it does not, don't. State how long affected. If fistula, poll evil or lump jaw; whether swollen or running. Give particulars; also express office. W. T. Dowling Manufacturing Company, St. Mary, Kans.



AT 23, 1907.

These important matters are treated and it seems that the beef-producing farmer of America can ill afford to be without a copy of this book.—Drovers Journal.

Indiana 2d 124729.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER we present the cut of Indiana 2d 124729, the great young boar that Howard Reed, of Frankfort, Kans., has recently placed at the head of his herd of Poland-Chinas. Indiana 2d is an outstanding individual of wonderful merit and is remarkable for his feed-ability, early-maturing qualities, and fleshing, which has been accom-panied and illustrated in this type of this great breed of swine.

Indiana 2d is 6 months old, and will weigh 275 pounds. He is perfect in conformation, measuring 50 inches from crest to root of tail, 50 inches from crest to root of the flanks, and has 7 3/4 inch bone. He is a dash-ingly stylish fellow with strong arched, well-fleshed back, well-sprung ribs, and a beautiful head and ears.

Indiana 2d was got by Indiana, he is a son of L. and W.'s Perfection, dam Katie Ramsey, by Ramsey's Perfection, making him a line-bred Perfection. His sire, Indiana, won first in class at Ohio State Fair 1906 (which is equivalent to sweepstakes in that State), first in class and sweepstakes at Indiana State Fair; also as head of first-prize herd, and his get won 17 first prizes at this fair.

Indiana 2d is a prize-winner and the son of prize-winners, and has the distinction of being the highest priced 4-month-old pig of any breed ever sold at public auction or at private sale so far as known, selling for the long price of \$400. His half brother sold for \$520 at 5 months old, the highest price ever paid for a pig of any breed at that age.

A thousand dollars was paid for a sow bred to his sire, which was the highest price ever paid for a Poland-China sow. These are three world records. Indiana 2d is assisted by Lail's Perfection 119667. He was got by Lail's Perfection, and he by Mischief, a son of Lail's Perfection, by Mischief's Perfection, a litter brother to Cor-rector. Lail's Perfection is a good in-jector. Lail's Perfection is a sire of outstanding merit.

The sows in Mr. Reed's herd are a choice lot and have been selected for their individuality and breeding qual-ities, and are by some of the great sires of the breed. A few of the good ones are: Keep Sake 4th, a Chief Perfection sow bred by E. A. Ware of Douglas, Ill. she has a great litter of pigs by Meddler 99999 the World's Fair Cham-berlain.

Graustark, sired by Mixer, he by Keep On, was a first prize winner at the Ohio State Fair 1904. She has a choice litter by Indiana, Mascot Maid, by Mascot, with a litter by Picket, a good son of the great Corrector. Picket leads Leon Calhoun's herd. Mr. Reed's crop of spring pigs number about 140 and they are a fine even lot; he is a progressive breeder and is constantly improving his herd and has spent \$2,000 this spring in pur-chasing new blood from the best fam-ilies of the breed. His farm is equipped with every convenience and the greatest care is exercised for the cleanliness and well being of this fine herd.

Mrs. Cross's Hereford Sale.

The dispersion sale of the entire Fair Acres Farm Herd of Hereford cattle was held at the farm of Mrs. C. S. Cross, the 15th inst., and was one of the most spirited Hereford events of the season. The offering was a superb one in breeding and individual excel-lence, and the seventy head sold were disposed of in about two and one-half hours with the assistance of Auctioneers Wood and Bellows. The average on the cows and heifers was \$150, and twenty bulls averaged \$130. The gross proceeds of the sale netted the sum of about \$10,000. Mrs. Cross was regarded as one of the shrewd and successful breeders of Hereford cattle in the West, and she will always have great interest to know just where the animals sold were placed, and will watch their future career with interest.

It is very gratifying to announce that while no fancy prices prevailed what-ever, the top price of the sale was \$530, paid by Miss Lou Goodwin, of Blue Rapids, Kans., for the fine yearling show bull, Christy 234417, which she proposes to use at the head of her herd. This purchase was one of the very best bargains of the sale, and Miss Goodwin deserves much congratulation for securing the animal at so reasonable a figure. After the sale she was offered a considerable advance but refused it.

The following comprises a complete list of the purchasers of the females in this sale: G. A. Lee, Manhattan; I. E. Lambert, Emporia; C. G. Steele, Barnes; G. W. Newman, Emporia; Jas. Edwards, Manhattan; G. W. Lemley, Pierce, S. Dak.; T. H. Gideon, Adrian; A. & P. Schmitz, Alma; B. A. Reed, Dunlap; A. C. Jones, Emporia; A. Sweezy, Olivet; Geo. & J. O. Snyder, Admire; J. C. Dawson, Plymouth; Roger Jones, Reading; A. C. Jones, Hartford; R. M. Hall, Cam-bridge, Neb.; T. E. Welch, Hartford; Prof. H. R. Smith, Nebraska Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.; C. A. Stan-nard, Emporia; John Guthrie, Dunlap; Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan; Thos. Evans, Hartford.

The three pure-bred steers sold for an average of \$64.50. Lot 62 sold for \$86 to Professor Mumford of the Univer-sity of Missouri, Columbia; Lot 52 sold for \$57.50 to Prof. H. E. Smith, Univer-sity of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.; and Lot 48 sold for \$50 to R. M. Hall, Cam-bridge, Neb.

The purchasers of bulls were as fol-lows: Miss Lou Goodwin, Blue Rap-ids, Kans.; C. G. Steele, Barnes; J. C. Darr & Son, Plymouth; G. W. Blanken-shoff, Neosho Falls; C. M. Sutton, Mad-ison; John Guthrie, Dunlap; G. H. Dodge, Emporia; R. M. Hall, Cam-bridge, Neb.; T. H. Gideon, Adrian; Stannard, Emporia; Jas. Edwards, Man-

hattan; I. E. Lambert, Emporia; W. H. White, Council Grove; B. D. VanCleave, Braman, Okla.; and T. E. Welch, Em-poria.

Bellville Herd Big-Boned Poland-Chinas.

THE KANSAS FARMER starts the card of W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans., in this issue. Mr. Bullen is offering some top-py fall boars and a few choice gilts bred to Pan Farno, for early fall far-row, for sale at living prices. One of these boars is especially good and is fit to head a good herd, he has lots of style and finish, and is well grown out. The rest are thrifty, growthy fellows and well worth the price asked for them. They all have heavy bone and are smooth with lots of quality. The gilts are choice ones out of some of his best producing sows, they have size and are of the smooth roomy type that make the most desirable as well as pro-fitable brood sows, they will all be bred to Pan Farno for early fall farrow. Pan Farno 43031 who is at the head of Mr. Bullen's herd is a remarkable hog, he is a prize winner, and the son of prize winners, he was got by Pan Jr. 38482 and he by the great Expansion. His dam is Farno X. L., by Victor X. L., who won 2nd in class at the World's Fair. Pan Farno is as good individu-ally as he is well bred. He has 9 inch bone and weighs 550 pounds at 12 months old, he has a strong arched thick fleshed back, well sprung ribs, heavy hams, great depth, and length, good underline, and strong masculine head, denoting great vigor, and vital-ity. He is one of those smooth, mellow fellows with great feeding and fleshing qualities, and is a remarkable sire. Mr. Bullen has as fine a lot of pigs by him, as the writer has seen anywhere this spring. The herd sows are, with few exceptions, by Grand Chief, and are granddaughters of Expansion, and Chief Tecumseh 3d, the great sire of prize winners. He and his get having won 150 first, in the past 6 years. These sows have plenty of bone, size and finish, and are excellent producers. The increase this spring is more than 100 head; many of them being of February and March farrow and will be in splendid shape for the fall trade. Mr. Bullen is a good feeder, and in breeding shows excellent judgment in mating to produce the best results. His herd at all times has fall access to alfalfa pasture, with shade and pure water. Mr. Bullen will hold his fall sale, November 13, and a brood sow sale February 26, 1908. If you want something good with which to improve your herd, or for foundation stock, write or call on Mr. Bullen, 2 miles south of Bellville, Kans. Remember that he has the big-boned kind with lots of quality.

D. J. Norton's Durocs.

The KANSAS FARMER representative visited D. J. Norton's fine herd of Duroc-Jerseys at Clay Center, Kans., recently, and found every thing pro-gressing in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Norton is a regular advertiser in THE KANSAS FARMER, and reports a splen-did trade, he has a strong demand in Texas and Oklahoma and is nearly sold out on fall pigs, but can supply a few fall boars and gilts if ordered soon. The boars are thrifty, vigorous, young fellows, fit for service in good herds, and are sired by Norton's Top Notcher a son of Tip Top Notcher. The gilts he is offering are also by Norton's Top Notcher and will be bred to Kanho Chief, a grandson of the great Ohio Chief, for early fall farrow.

Some of the best blood lines of the breed are represented in Mr. Norton's herd, his herd boars are a son and grandson of Ohio Chief and Tip Top Notcher, two of the great prize win-ning boars of the Duroc world, and they are as good individually as they are well bred. The herd sows have size and finish, are great producers and are by such sires as Improver 2d, You Bet, (who won 1st in class at the American Royal), Marti King, Chapins Duroc, and Norton's Wonder. The spring far-row has been a good one, and Mr. Nor-ton has 50 fine pigs from these sows, and by his herd boars. Mr. Norton has recently placed in commission in his herd the outstanding young boar Lads Goldie, by Tip Top Notcher, dam Gold-dust Rose 7th, bred by Seckman of Mt. Sterling, Ill. Individually he is a show prospect and gives every promise of being a great sire.

Mr. Norton is supplied with every convenience for caring for his fine herd, including an abundance of alfalfa pas-ture, to which they have access at all times. His Durocs are bred right and fed right to produce the best results. Write Mr. Norton for his sale catalogue.

Whitney's Silver Lake Herd of Durocs.

The attention of the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER is respectfully called to the card of W. C. Whitney of Agra, Kans., which starts in this issue. Mr. Whitney owns the Silver Lake Herd of Durocs, which in point of quality and numbers is among the best in the State. Mr. Whitney has some fine fall boars of the best breeding that he is offering for sale, also a number of choice gilts by Lone Jack, and Mc's Parker out of some of the best herd sows, and bred to Kansas Buddy a son of Buddy K., for early fall farrow. These are bred right, grown right and will be priced right. One of the boars that he is offer-ing is Whitney's Model, by Lone Jack, out of a Higgins Hero dam, he is way up in quality and should be placed at the head of a good herd, he is not only a herd header but a show pro-spect, and if not taken soon Mr. Whitney will fit him for the show ring this fall. The other boars that he is advertising are fit for service in good herds. They are by Lone Jack and out of a Tip Top Notcher dam. Lone Jack 30291, who heads Silver Lake herd, is an outstanding individual with size and quality, and is making an enviable record as a sire of good pigs. He has a record as a show hog, having won 1st in class at the American Royal 1904, and he and litter mates won 3 firsts at the Missouri State Fair 1904. His sire is 2d Surprise and he is out of a Missouri Wonder dam. The other boars in service are McParker, by Parker



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\$832.50 a year is big profit from 7 cows. Almost \$120 a year per cow on an average. More than many dairymen make on their whole herd. This man's own story, telling just how he did it,—and is doing it today,—makes mighty interesting reading. In it he gives valuable advice regarding selection of stock, feeding, handling of product, etc. Every line is chock full of interesting, practical, money-making pointers to dairymen. Every one milking cows should read it. If you write today, asking for "Profit Book-let No. 91", you will get a copy FREE, by ad-dressing, VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. 466 BELLOWS FALLS, VERMONT

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Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of **BLACKLEG IN CATTLE**  
NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.  
Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.  
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NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.



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Stong's Stock Food promotes health and vigor, and will cure mange, scurf and worms in hogs, cattle and sheep. Is being used by some of the largest stock raisers in the country. Three days' feed for one cent. 33 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$15.00, f. o. b. St. Joseph, Mo.  
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**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. 5. Because you can place hay in any spot on a rick of any length. 6. Because you can build stacks that settle evenly and keep. 7. Because there is not a pulley on the machine and only 18 feet of rope. 8. Because the load can be dumped or carried at any point of elevation. 9. Because you can move the stacker as readily as a sweep. 10. Because you want the only Up-to-Date Stackers made. We also manufacture Sweep Rakes. Write for catalogue and prices.  
F. WYATT MFG. CO. Salina, Kansas.

**LIGHTNING GASOLINE ENGINE**  
[STATIONARY AND PORTABLE, 3 TO 25 H.P.]  
**NEW PLAN FOR COOLING CYLINDER**  
Reduces Water Tank to a Few Gallons  
Send for Catalog.—Special Farm Engines  
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

**SHIP YOUR WOOL, PELTS,**  
Roots, Feathers, Goat-skins, Etc., to **M. SUMMERFIELD & CO.,**  
For thirty-six years a representative house of the BEST WOOL MARKET in the States. TOP PRICES. HONEST GRADING. PROMPT RETURNS. Price lists, Racks, Tags, etc., on request.  
214 NORTH MAIN STREET, (ST. LOUIS, MO.)



**Kendall Sun Bonnets**



Made of best Manchester Chambray; Lt. Blue, Adet Blue, Navy Blue, Pink, Brown, Grey, Buff, Nile Green. Also India Linen in Black or White. Can be laundered without injury. If dealer doesn't have them, we deliver to any address at 50 cents each. Doll Bonnets, 10 cents.

**American Sun Bonnet Company**  
Lathrop, Mo.

**Farms That Grow "No. 1 HARD" WHEAT**  
(Sixty-three Pounds to the Bushel)

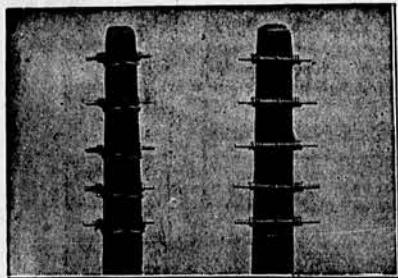
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**FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA**  
FREE

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.  
Mention this Paper.



**The Banner Cement Post**

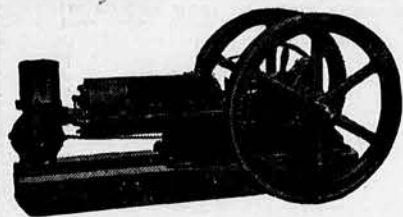
A Post for the Future as Well as the Present. (Patented)

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

**GEO. HASS, Lyons, Kans**

**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.

**WATERLOO GASOLINE ENGINE CO.**  
1014 3d Avenue West  
**WATERLOO, IOWA**

**BEEF PRODUCTION**

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—  
**The Kansas Farmer Co.**  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 192.

**L. M. PENWELL,**  
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.  
511 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas

Mc, dam Bessie H. and Kansas Buddy by the great \$5,000 show boar Buddy K. Kansas Buddy is only a fall pig but he is a promising one, and will make a record as a breeding animal. Mc's Parker is a strong backed, vigorous, young fellow and is getting some splendid pigs. The brood sows number 35 and have been selected by Mr. Whitney for their size, finish, and producing qualities, and are by such noted sires as Gold Finch, Tip Top Notcher, Oom Paul, Kant Be Beat, and other good ones. There are a number of show prospects among them, and with very few exceptions they are farrowing and raising large, even litters. The spring farrow has been very satisfactory. Mr. Whitney has 225 fine pigs, and 100 of these are of March farrow a record that is pretty hard to beat. Remember that Silver Lake herd is headquarters for everything in Durocs. Write W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans., your wants or better still call and inspect his fine herd and you will not be disappointed in quality or prices.

**Welcome Stock Farm.**

Welcome Stock Farm is located two and one-half miles northwest of Bel-lair, Kans., and it is owned by C. F. Hutchinson, who has been breeding pure-bred stock in Kansas for 30 years. Mr. Hutchinson breeds the large type of Poland-Chinas, Standard bred and Percheron horses, Double Standard Polled Durhams, and Barred Plymouth Rock, and S. C. White Leghorns. Welcome Stock Farm has been the home of Bright Look 21833, who was winner of first and sweepstakes, at Inter-State Fair, Red Cloud, Neb., as a yearling at a weight of 700 pounds, also winner of 1st and Sweepstakes, and 1st on boar and 4 of his get at Nebraska State Fair 1900, his weight at that time was 1,000 pounds, Bright Look was the sire of King Look reputed to be one of the greatest sires in the State of Nebraska. Mr. Hutchinson, also bred Guys Price, winner of 1st and sweepstakes at Nebraska State Fair 1903. Other prize winners bred by him are Caddie Price, Ruby Look, Hutch 82287, Tecumseh White Face, and Darkness 89669, these were winners at Kansas and Nebraska State Fairs. Mr. Hutchinson has always bred for size and quality, and his many winnings demonstrate that he has produced both, in his splendid herd. His herd sows have been selected for size, finish and breeding qualities, and the crop of spring pigs which now number 175 are among the best the writer has seen. Remember that Mr. Hutchinson breeds for size and quality and that he holds several public sales each year, watch for his sale announcement which will appear later.

**The Haub Dispersion Sale.**

The dispersion of the Henry Haub Shorthorns took place under the management of Mr. Herbert Haub, at Holton, Kans., on Saturday, May 18. These cattle were a well-bred lot and showed a good deal of quality though, because of the recent death of the owner and the consequent necessity for settling the estate, the cattle were not specially fitted for this sale. There were a few aged cows and the largest lot of young calves the writer ever saw in a sale. Everything was sold and, while the prices do not look large on paper, it was considered a good sale by the people at the ringside. The sale was made in one of the large sale tents belonging to Col. L. R. Brady, of Manhattan, who with Col. Geo. R. Bellows, of Maryville, Mo., made the sale. These two auctioneers make a splendid team in the auction ring—especially in a Shorthorn sale, and this dispersion afforded full scope for their powers.

There were eleven bulls, including the herd-bull, Good Enough 260149, in the offering. Mr. C. P. Brown, of Whitney, Kans., secured Good Enough at a price that will make him money. The highest priced cow was Violetta, Vol. 47, who went to Geo. Manville, Larkins, Kans., at \$130. The highest priced bull was an unnamed calf by Victor Archer 223102 out of Lady Sharon 2d who went to W. A. Flusher, Hoyt, Kans., for the same money.

Other buyers were: W. J. Powers, Netawaka; J. Mack, Soldier; Ed. Steglin, Straight Creek; Geo. B. Telford, Cedar Point; D. M. Lyons, Oak Hill; E. T. Ralston, Holton; I. B. Belden, Whiting; John D. Myers, Holton; Henry Schermer, Holton; M. G. Hamm, Holton; S. Perkins, Holton; T. Luker, Holton; J. P. Lair, Holton; J. Reiderer, Holton; Martin Willick, Germantown; W. J. Blair, Netawaka; J. L. Armour, Holton; W. C. McBride, Winchester; Geo. Decker, Birmingham; H. Rosedale, Holton; Jas. Bland, Holton; Ed. McAllister, Holton; A. Schultz, Holton.

The average for the entire sale was nearly \$75.

**Finch's Deer Creek Herd of Durocs.**

Bert Finch of Prairie View, Kans., is proprietor and owner of the Deer Creek herd of Duroc-Jerseys; he is located four and one-half miles southeast of Prairie View on the creek for which his herd is named. It is an ideal place for breeding pure-bred stock, with an abundance of alfalfa pasture, natural shade and pure water, to which his herd has access at all times. Mr. Finch is comparatively a new breeder, but has shown excellent judgment in selecting his foundation stock, some of the best bloodlines of the breed are represented in his brood sows from some of the prize winning sires such as Top Notcher, Morton's Prince, Journal 23, Duroc Challenger, Rosevelt 2d, and other good ones. His sows are all of the smooth, roomy type, and have farrowed large, even litters and are raising them. His herd boar is Hio by Ohio Chief 8727-a, and out of a Top Notcher dam, combining the blood lines of two of the great families of the breed.

Hio is an outstanding individual with both size and quality, he has lots of vigor which he imparts to his get and is making a record as a sire. A large part of the spring farrow is by Hio, although there are several fine litters by other good boars. Daisy Wait by Billie K 20373, he by Duroc Challenger, dam Miss Morton, by Morton Prince, has a remarkably fine litter of 9, by Medoc, a

son of Kant Be Beat. There are other litters by Wilkes Echo, and Doty's Wonder. Mr. Finch has been very fortunate in his spring farrow and at the present time has more than 100 pigs, they are a fine even lot, and are growing like weeds. His pigs are remarkable for their fine color, good heads, and feet, and general thrift. Most of his pigs are of March and early April farrow and will be ready for shipment any time after July 1. Mr. Finch starts his card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, calling your attention to his fine crop of pigs and to the fact that Deer Creek Herd will be headquarters for Durocs after July 1st. Mr. Finch invites your patronage and inspection, write him or call and inspect this fine offering, considering quality prices will be reasonable.

**Professor Mumfords Shorthorn Sale.**

Professor H. W. Mumford makes the following announcement: "As is generally known the owner of the Brookwater Herd of Shorthorns is employed in the State of Illinois. This makes it impossible to give personal attention to the herd and because of this I have decided to offer practically my entire herd at public auction at my farm June 5, 1907.

Cattle will be presented in good condition. Especial attention is called to the chief herd bull at Brookwater, namely: Quartermaster 226000. Examine his pedigree and inspect the bull. Calves sired by him or cows in calf to him are valuable. This bull will be sold and is good enough to head a high class herd of Scotch cattle. His breeding is of the best and he has demonstrated his value as a sire. About one-third of the female offering is Scotch, belonging to such families as Duchess of Gloster, Matchless, Clipper, and Eliza families. The remainder of the cows and heifers are desirable Scotch topped breeding. I do not anticipate high prices.

"While I prefer to make this a cash sale, six months' time will be given on bankable notes bearing six per cent interest.

Delhi, Mich., is the nearest railroad station being one and one-half miles from the farm. Free conveyance will be provided to the farm for parties arriving either at Delhi or Ann Arbor. For train service see inside of back cover page of the catalogue. The Cook House in Ann Arbor will be headquarters from which conveyance will leave for the farm. Parties from a distance will please be my guests at the Cook House. If you purchase amounts to \$300 or more I will pay freight.

"We will greatly appreciate your presence at this sale."

**Gossip About Stock.**

Remember the Henry Kuper sale of Shorthorns at Humbolt, Neb., Tuesday, May 28. This sale is made up of the tops from the largest pure Scotch herd in Nebraska, and you may expect a lot of bargains.

Notice the change in Jas. A. Carpenter's breeder's card. In order to reduce his Hereford herd at Carbondale, Kans., and to make the cattle move quickly, Mr. Carpenter has decided to offer 20 cows with calves at foot at bargain prices. This offer, together with the young bulls and open heifers he is offering, makes the Carpenter farm one of the most interesting ones in Kansas to the Hereford breeder. Go and see these cattle if you possibly can. If not, just write to Jas. A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kans. He will treat you right.

C. C. Baker, who formerly lived in Topeka, is evidently prospering in his new home at Lathrop, Mo. Mr. Baker is the owner of the American Sunbonnet factory at that point, and the business has grown so rapidly of late that a new factory is now being built. The American sunbonnets are advertised in another column in THE KANSAS FARMER. In addition to their being made of the best of materials and sold at a cheap price, the American sunbonnets are stiffened by a secret process which admits of their being laundered without injury. The American Sunbonnet factory is now operating 25 power machines, and the product is sold all over the United States. Note the advertisement and the price.

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

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

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

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

**Sugar-Beet Land.**

Readers of THE KANSAS FARMER will notice the handsome full-page advertisement of the Northwest Land and Trust Company, in this issue. Since the establishment of the million dollar beet-sugar factory at Rocky Ford, Col., and the wonderful reputation this region has won through its crops of cantaloupes there have been many inquiries in regard to the land in this vicinity. The tract advertised lies thirty miles east of Pueblo, Col., and is only eight miles from Rocky Ford. It is all under cultivation and fully supplied with water for irrigation. Land all about it is selling for from \$100 to \$200 per acre, and this tract is as good as any in the district and has over \$6,000 worth of improvements upon it. Read the advertisement and write the Northwest Land and Trust Company for any further information.

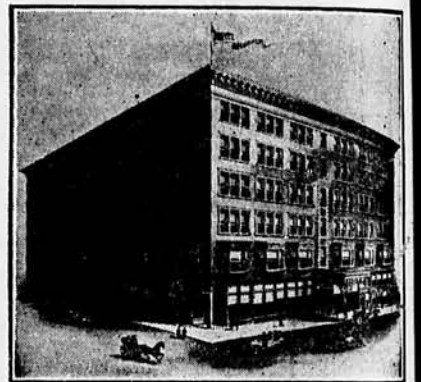
Remodeled, Handsomely Furnished New Throughout.

**THE ALBANY**  
41st Street and Broadway, New York.

Absolutely Fire Proof. In the Heart of the City. 500 rooms, 300 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.**

**HOTEL KUPPER**  
11th and McGee St.  
Kansas City, Missouri



One of the newest and most centrally located hotel in the city. Absolutely modern in every detail.

European Plan, \$1 per day and up.

**FARMERS AND STOCKMEN!**

The Myers Pumping System designed to automatically supply fresh water as needed in feed lots, barns and, under pressure, in house. No Tank; No Stagnant Water. Great demand for machines everywhere. Agent wanted in each county. For information write or call

**MEYERS PUMP & MFG. CO.**  
SEALS BUILDING,  
9TH & WYANDOTTE  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Organized in 1868.  
**Bank of Topeka**

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, PROFITS  
**\$400,000.00**  
RESOURCES JAN. 26, '07  
**\$2,369,593.16**

**DIRECTORS**  
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Established 1880.  
**Southward & Johnston**  
—Dealers in—  
Hides, Wool, Furs, Pelts.  
WICHITA, KANS.

Branch houses—Lyons, Kans., Guthrie, Okla.  
Shipping tags and price lists free on application. Write us, try us, and mention The Kansas Farmer

**CEMENT STONE**

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

**J. H. TURNER, -:- Wichita, Kans.**  
**HENRY W. ROBY, M. D. SURGEON**  
730 Kansas Avenue  
Topeka, Kansas



# Hungry Markets Surround Colorado Farmers

Products in Otero County Bring From 10% to 25% More ON THE FARM Than The Same Article on The Same Day in Chicago.

**WHY**—because Colorado markets demand more than Colorado can ever grow. Only 2,000,000 acres out of 26,000,000 can be cultivated in Colorado, and while the population of Colorado is steadily increasing the number of producing acres is limited. Owners of Otero County farms are secure for life in their local markets alone.

This is *One* advantage of farming in Otero County.

And Here's the reason why the Otero County farmer's land *pays* better than yours.

He can grow things that you can't and sell them at better prices than you can get on anything you raise.

He can raise *Three* crops of almost anything *You* can in the same time it takes you to raise *One*, for he can work *His* land practically *Every Day*.

And he will be able to do this *Always* with the *same land*, because *his* land has "fertility everlasting."

It doesn't "wear out" like yours, because it is *Irrigated* land and is enriched continually in the following way:

The water that *Keeps* the Otero County farmer's land in fruitful condition flows down from the virgin soil of the mountains and brings with it the potash, the lime, the magnesia, and the sulphuric acids — which things constitute the very "Breath Of Life" of the soil. The water stays on this land as long as desired, and these fertilizers soak into the soil. These *Free* mineral fertilizers are far more valuable than any you *Buy* at *High Prices*.

Did you ever stop to realize that your dependence upon rain is a detriment to your profits in more ways than one?

Drouth and early frosts kill *your* crops. You find neither in Otero Co. Excessive rains carry these necessary natural mineral deposits *off* your land and they are wasted.

That's why your land becomes languid — your crops become sickly. Your prices in already well supplied markets suffer accordingly. *Right Now* — the farmers in Otero County are profiting over you, two, three and four to one without working any harder than you do.

Not only because their land is four times better than yours, but because they can get their water when they want it, and put it where they want it

### Compared With Corn—

480 acres corn 24,000 bu. or.....	\$9,600
Less all expenses .....	3,600
Net profit.....	\$6,000

Net profit in favor of Sugar Beets .....

The price of Beets every year is \$5.00 per ton. The price of corn uncertain.

On 34 acres of beets one man cleared net \$3,825.

Another rented 80 acres for 3 years, planted all in sugar beets, he paid rent \$4,380, and cleared above all expenses, \$9,920.

Do you know of any land owner or tenant in Illinois, or other central states, doing as well raising corn? The above are not isolated cases, but are common to land sold by the Northwest Land & Trust Co. Under irrigation Alfalfa, Oats and Wheat will pay better than corn in Illinois. Fruit, cantaloupes or vegetables will pay better than sugar beets. It will pay you to go and see before investing elsewhere or renting a farm for next year. We can prove that the profits mentioned here, and others equal, are made by former Illinois farmers who are now cultivating these lands.

There are many "stories" about "things they do in Otero County" that are dubbed "fabrications" by people who have never been there or have never investigated.

But these "stories" are real facts worth Dollars and Cents to Owners of Otero County Farms.

Stock raised here is the tender fat stock from which come

the "choico cuts" —and choice prices.

Hogs fed on alfalfa, sugar beet pulp, etc. are marketed quicker because they fatten quicker and are better specimens.

Sheep graze in the open country the year around, no freezing, no housing—easy to care for and rich in revenue. Horses and Cattle thrive here.

In fact, Otero County is a grain, fruit, vegetable and stock-raising country *Par Excellence*.

We want to *Prove* that we are talking facts. We cannot do it in this small space, but *We Can* if you will write us.

Even though we fail to prove it, it costs you nothing to let us try. There are 40,000 acres in cultivation now. We have still 6,000 acres which are not yet under cultivation. None of these tracts are more than four miles from the main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R., affording easy and quick shipments. The prices *Now* range from \$85 to \$110 per acre.

The terms are *easy*. Let us prove to you that you can buy a better farm than the one you have at present — put up a house, barn, out-houses, etc.—get your crops in and make money the first year.

Write us today, tell us how much land you have—let us put this in figures for you. If we fail to convince you that Otero County is far richer in possibilities for you than your present location, it has cost you nothing but a 2-cent stamp. But we have the proof. Write for it to-day.

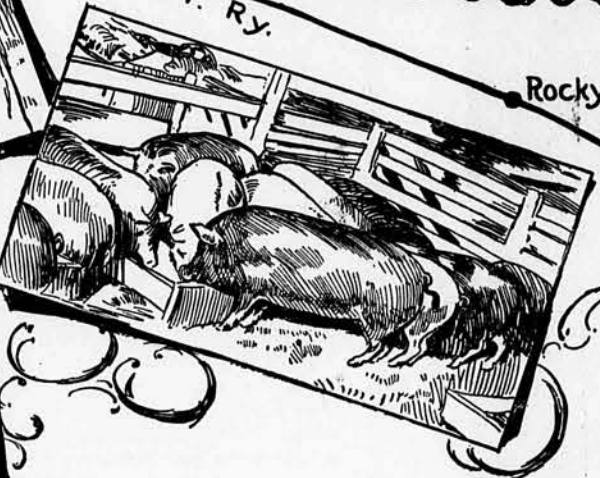
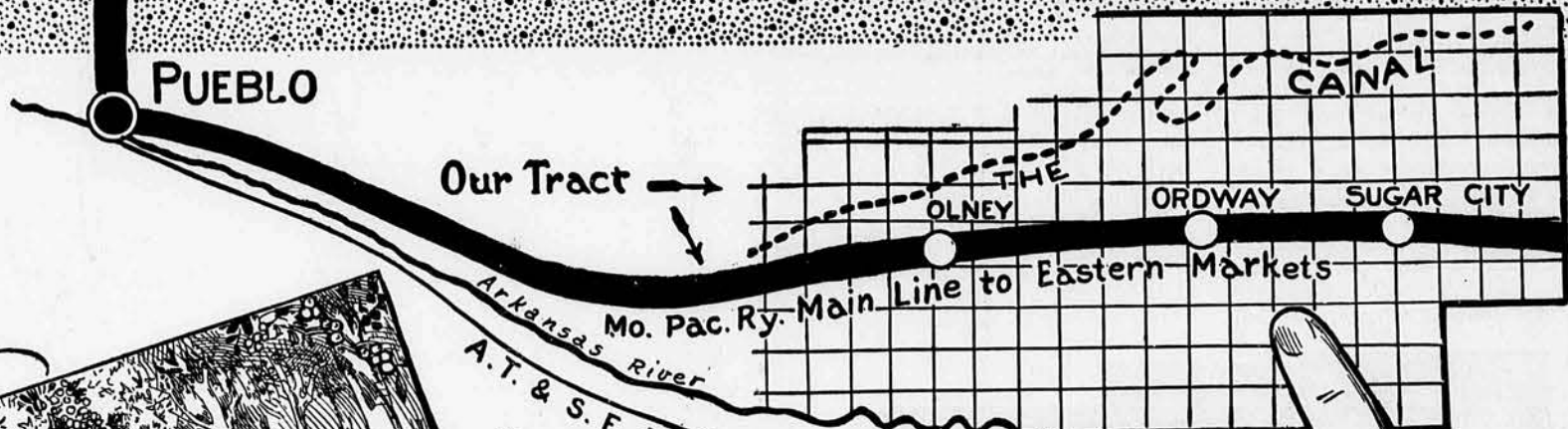
THE NORTHWEST LAND & TRUST CO., 539 Monadnock Bldg. Chicago

# Otero County, Colorado

in just the right amounts. They feed and fertilize with one operation here; consequently they get the best development in all products and the best prices. Farming is a *Real* science in Otero County—easily acquired and rich in possibilities.

Here Are Some **STUBBORN FACTS** — See report No. 80, U. S. Department of Agriculture Page 109, on Colorado Irrigated Lands:

480 acres sugar beets 10,100 tons or.....	\$50,500
Less all expense.....	19,200
Net profit.....	\$31,300

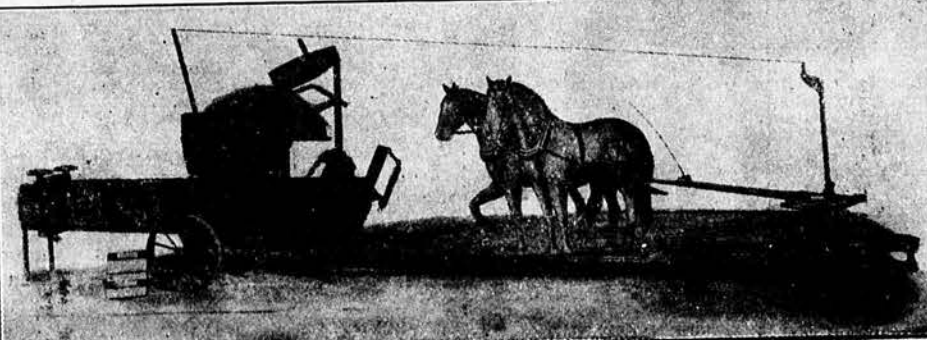


Rocky Ford Famous for its Cantaloupes



### Free Trip To See This Hay Press

**THE NEW CENTURY** has a two or three stroke. Positive plunger withdraw. No taking off of wheels. 7-inch step over. High baling chamber.



If you are going to buy a hay press we will pay your railroad fare to some point where you can see the New Century. Full circle, all steel, self feed hay press, and all other makes on sale. It would cost us as much, or more, to send a salesman to see you as to pay your railroad fare. Then buy the press that suits you best. We pay your railroad fare, no matter what suits you buy. When you see the New Century, and how easy it is on the horses, how well it is made, what smooth bales it turns out and how many of them, you will see why we make such an offer. We have issued 1,000 transportation cards which entitle the holders to their railroad fare to one of our many agencies. Send us your name at once for one of these cards. You can use it any time. 10 Day's Free Trial. If you cannot come to see the New Century we will send one for ten day's free trial. Send it back if you don't like it, and we pay the freight.

**Western Steel and Wire Company**  
101 Osage Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas



**Agriculture**

**Commercial Seeds of Brome-Grass, and of English and Kentucky Blue-Grasses: Adulterants and Substitutes and Their Detection.**

KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN 141, BY H. F. ROBERTS AND GEO. F. FREEMAN.

(Continued from last week.)

It will be observed that the tabular comparison of characters from U. S. Bulletin 84 says of the palet, that the characters are the same in both species. It is precisely here that we believe a distinction to exist that has hitherto been wholly overlooked. A careful examination of the palet in the two species shows a marked difference in the form and arrangement of the teeth on the lateral veins that we find to be constant for all cases where examined. In *Poa pratensis* the palet

vening spaces, and continuing up to the very apex of the palet (Plate XXXII. This difference in the form and arrangement of the marginal teeth of the palet noticed by the writers of this bulletin, and thoroughly reviewed and tested with ample and authentic material, seems to afford a distinguishing character that is valid and constant, and that appears to us to be of a more sharply contrasted and definite nature than the characters hitherto cited and generally relied upon. Details of the palets of the two species involving the points in question are well seen in Plates XXXIII, XXXIV, and XXXV for *Poa pratensis*, and in Plates XXXVI, XXXVII and XXXIII for *Poa compressa*.

It should be said that in all initial studies, measurements, and diagnoses of seeds of the blue-grasses the specimens relied upon in the first instance, and from which all photographs and drawings in this bulletin have been made, are taken from Nos. 112 and 115

**Mayer**  
**Work Shoes**

You can always depend on the wearing quality of Mayer work shoes for all uses and in all kinds of weather.

Built solid, of selected and seasoned leather, they are by far the best work shoes for Farmers, Miners, Prospectors, Lumbermen, Mechanics, and Working Men to wear.

Mayer "Work Shoes" like all Mayer shoes are built on honor and wear like iron. Get them from your dealer, but be sure the Mayer trade-mark appears on the sole.

For a "dress-up" shoe wear the "Honorbilt" for men.

**F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.,**  
Milwaukee, Wis.

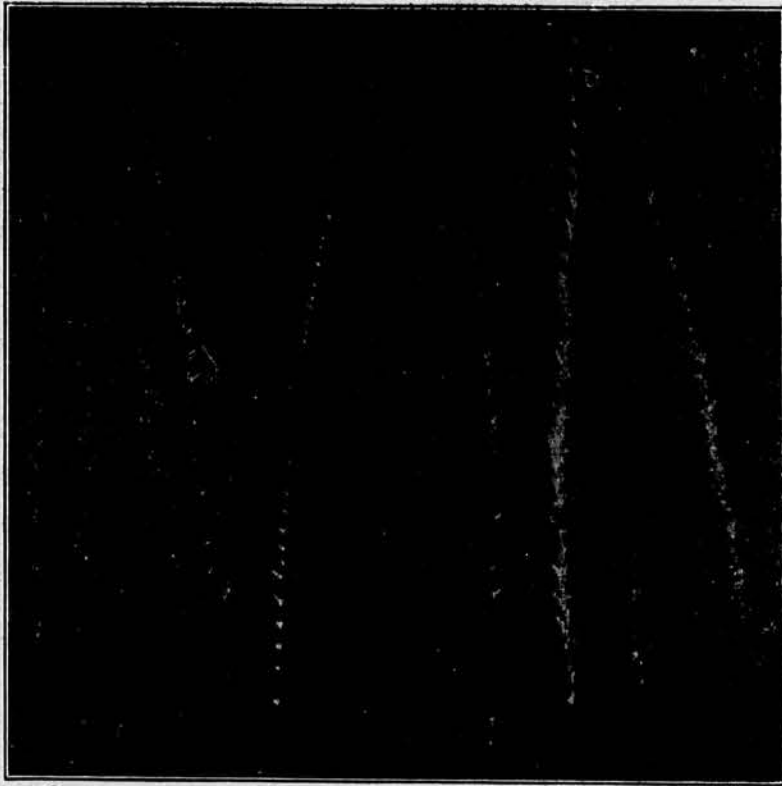


PLATE XXXI.—*Poa pratensis* (Kentucky blue-grass). Three palets from ripe commercial seeds showing the form and arrangement of the teeth on the two lateral veins, here appearing marginal. Magnified 50 times.

is armed with teeth set well apart, long-acuminate, standing at progressively greater distances apart as the apex of the palet is approached, and finally disappearing short of the apex (Plate XXXI); or in rare cases the teeth are wholly lacking. In *Poa compressa* the marginal teeth are shorter, blunter, not long-acuminate, continu-

ous, not widely separated, becoming gradually smaller and of an equilaterally triangular form as the apex is approached; densely crowded together like the teeth of a saw, without inter-

of the series of economic seeds issued from the seed laboratory of the Division of Botany, U. S. Department of Agriculture, November 15, 1898. Comparisons have been made from herbarium material in the Department of Botany of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and from authentic living specimens taken from plots in

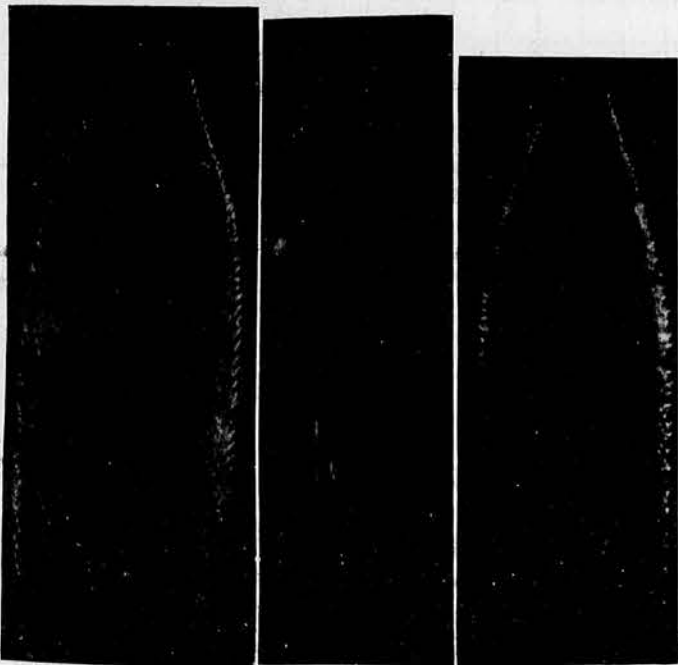


PLATE XXXII.—*Poa compressa* (Canadian blue-grass). Three palets from ripe commercial seeds, showing the form and arrangement of the teeth of the two lateral veins, here appearing marginal. Magnified 50 times.

the botanic garden of the same department. It is, therefore, believed that the observations thus far made will be confirmed, and that if so, a distinguishing character has been found

tion of 25 diameters is adequate in most cases, and for this purpose we prefer the Zeiss binocular microscope. For accurate work and careful observation, especially at first, we would recommend the use of a compound mi-

croscope, employing a magnification of about 80 diameters. At this magnification, with transmitted light, the seeds may be examined whole, preferably after dehydration with absolute alcohol, and after being mounted temporarily in clove oil, or permanently in 10 per cent Venetian turpentine. If in the latter, they should be left in a

that will enable the Experiment Station investigators and seed experts generally, to distinguish instantly and without delay the seeds of the two species of *Poa* in question. With reference to the best manner of manipulating the seeds for observation we find that with increasing familiarity with the seeds, a magnifica-

desiccator twenty-four hours or more to thicken the turpentine, and then mounted in pure Venetian turpentine under a cover glass. The marginal teeth of the palet can clearly be seen

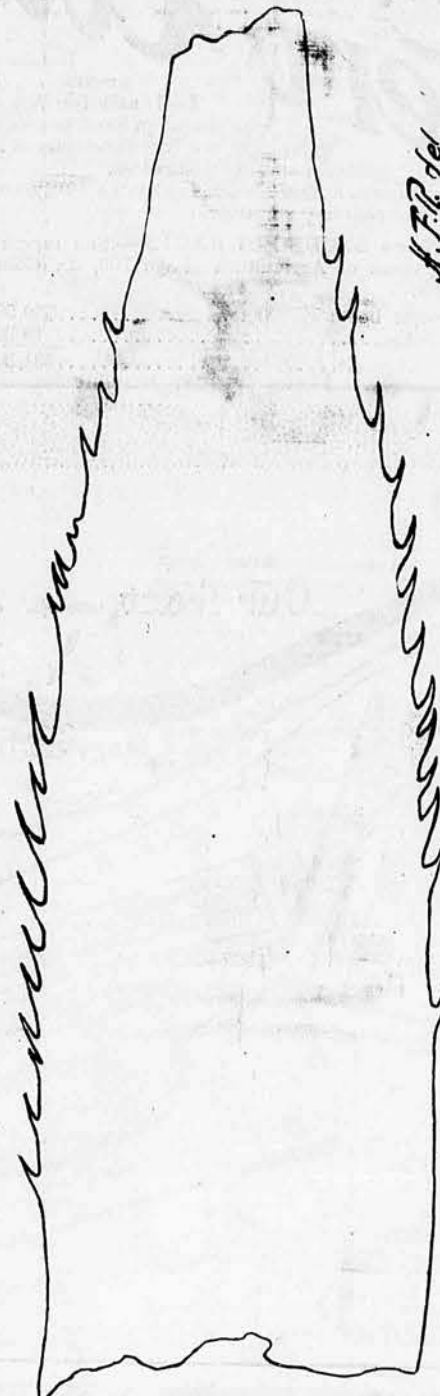


PLATE XXXIII.—*Poa pratensis* (Kentucky blue-grass); palet. Drawing from Abbe camera lucida with Zeiss AA objective and compensating ocular No. 6. Magnified 110 times.

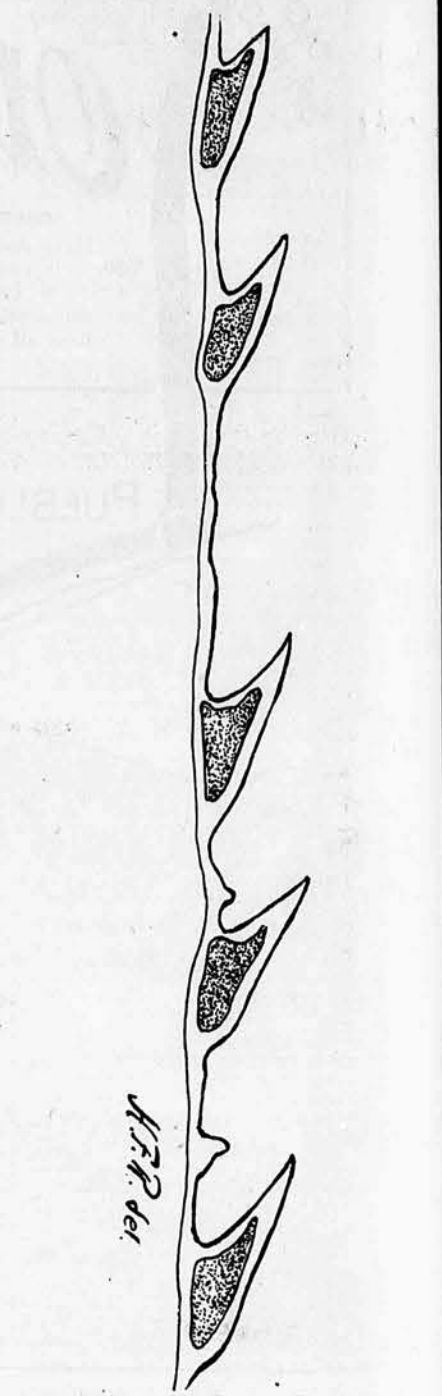


PLATE XXXIV.—*Poa pratensis* (Kentucky blue-grass). Marginal teeth of palet. Drawing from Abbe camera lucida with Zeiss 4 mm. objective and compensating ocular No. 6. Magnified 400 times.

tion of 25 diameters is adequate in most cases, and for this purpose we prefer the Zeiss binocular microscope. For accurate work and careful observation, especially at first, we would recommend the use of a compound mi-



in most cases by either of these two methods, using the entire seed without dissecting off the palet. If it is desired to examine the palet separately, which, of course, is necessary for more accurate work, the seeds should be boiled in distilled water in a test-tube and then cut in two, when the glumes can easily be slipped off and mounted, then dehydrated with absolute alcohol, and mounted as recommended for the seeds as entire. From the clove oil, if it is used, the palets, of course, may be mounted permanently in Canada balsam.

In conclusion, it must be said that while the ordinary observer can readily be taught to distinguish the Canadian blue-grass from Kentucky blue-grass in the field, the writers know of no really effective and satisfactory way of distinguishing the commercial

er it would be better to cut the frosted alfalfa now or wait for a second growth, is a question which I have been asked many times in the last few weeks. This is a question which I can not answer from experience. If the alfalfa is badly killed, it may be advisable to cut and remove the crop, not because the alfalfa will not grow if left uncut, but because the frosted alfalfa will, in a measure, injure the appearance and quality of the first hay crop. If the purpose is to sell the hay, it may be advisable to cut and remove the frosted alfalfa, but if the crop is fed on the farm it would seem to me to be more economical to wait until the usual growth has taken place before cutting the first crop of hay. Perhaps the first crop of alfalfa will not blossom much, due to its having been cut back by frosts. At least

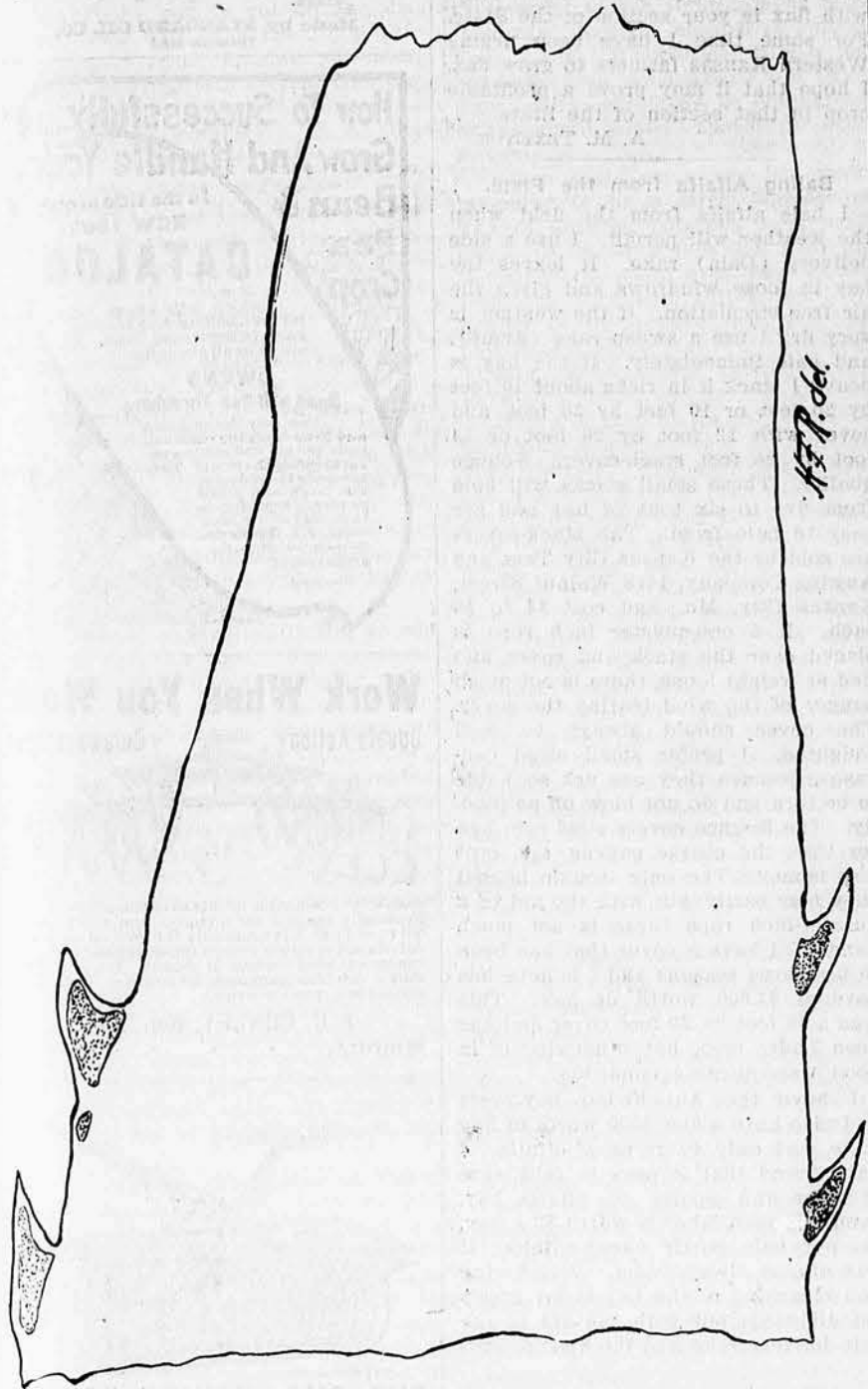


PLATE XXXV.—*Poa pratensis* (Kentucky blue-grass). Tip of palet showing the manner in which the marginal teeth disappear short of the apex. Drawing from Abbe camera lucida, with Zeiss 4 mm. objective and compensating ocular No. 6. Magnified 400 times.

seed of the two species that can be used by an ordinary purchaser. It remains, in our judgment, absolutely a question for the expert. It is, therefore, earnestly recommended by the writers that, in case of doubt, samples of the seed in question be sent to the Experiment Station for examination.

**Partly Killed Alfalfa.**

I am puzzled what to do with my alfalfa, whether to cut it and get it off the ground or let it stand. It is frosted some in places. Most of it has but little of the tops frosted. Some spots near timber was frozen to the ground. If you can give me any information that will help me out of this dilemma I will be very grateful to you.

JOHN BORST.

Osage County.

With favorably warm weather there is little question but that the frosted alfalfa will start again. In fact, if you will examine the live part of the stems below the dead tops you will find new buds shooting. As to wheth-

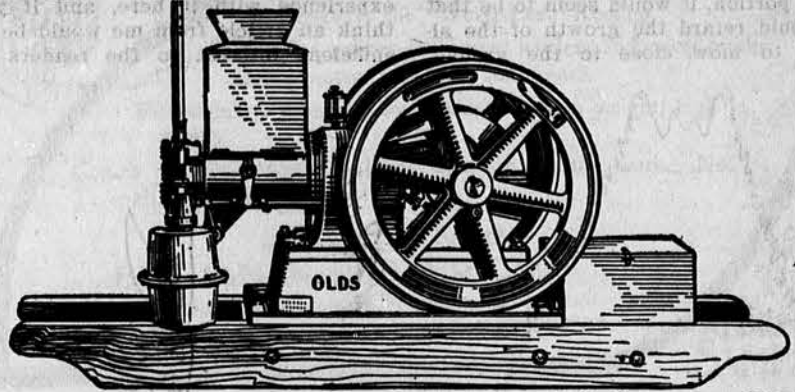
the plants will be very irregular in maturing, and provided the frosted alfalfa is not cut now, I would advise to cut the first crop as soon as any bloom appears.

My general advice has been not to cut the frosted alfalfa during the cold, dry weather, since there would be little chance for renewed growth, but with warm weather the alfalfa should start quickly again if cut, and I can see no serious objection to cutting the frosted alfalfa except the greater expense of handling the extra crop.

As regards the feeding value of frosted alfalfa, there is doubtless more danger of cattle bloating when fed on this frosted hay than when fed on well-matured, well-cured alfalfa hay. However, if care is taken to thoroughly cure the frosted alfalfa, there will be little danger of bloat if care is taken not to overfeed.

Since writing the above I have made a somewhat more careful examination of several fields of frosted alfalfa in this locality, and believe that where the alfalfa is killed back to the ground

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it will probably be advisable to cut at once, since the new growth is really starting from the crown and not from the stem. Where the alfalfa is simply killed at the top and the new growth is starting from below the dead portion, it would seem to be that it would retard the growth of the alfalfa to mow close to the ground.

Kansas regarding its growth. One man came twenty-seven miles to inquire regarding it. I believe that I have the first and probably the only field in the West, and it is certainly a success here. I have had three years' experience with it here, and if you think an article from me would be of sufficient interest to the readers of

plant it according to your instructions and keep accurate data and report to you, and some good may result. At least it is more satisfactory to know exactly the right way than to guess at things. I am trying an experiment of three acres of oats and millet seeded together to be cut for hay and the ground disked and seeded to cow-peas. Will also plant cow-peas and corn together in June, for early feed.

Wallace County. J. R. BERRY.

THE KANSAS FARMER will be pleased to publish an article from you on Bromus inermis.

Bulletin No. 144 now in the press contains a report of the experiments with flax at this station, which have been carried on during the last four years. I shall be pleased to cooperate with you in carrying out experiments with flax in your section of the State. For some time I have been urging Western Kansas farmers to grow flax. I hope that it may prove a profitable crop in that section of the State.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Baling Alfalfa from the Field.**

I bale alfalfa from the field when the weather will permit. I use a side delivery (Dain) rake. It leaves the hay in loose windrows and gives the air free circulation. If the weather is very dry I use a sweep rake (Acme), and bale immediately. If the hay is heavy I stack it in ricks about 10 feet by 20 feet or 10 feet by 30 feet, and cover with 12 foot by 20 foot or 14 foot by 24 foot stack-covers, 8-ounce quality. These small stacks will hold from five to six tons of hay and are easy to bale from. The stack-covers are sold by the Kansas City Tent and Awning Company, 1418 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo., and cost \$4 to \$6 each. If a one-quarter inch rope is placed over the stack and cover and tied at weight loops, there is not much danger of the wind tearing the cover. The cover should always be well weighted. I prefer small sized canvases, because they are not so liable to be torn and do not blow off so readily. The 8-ounce covers shed rain better than the coarse canvas, and cost less money. The only trouble is that they tear easily, but with the aid of a quarter-inch rope there is not much danger. I have a cover that has been in use three seasons and I believe has covered \$1,000 worth of hay. This was a 40 foot by 20 foot cover and has been badly torn, but otherwise is in good water-turning condition.

I have the Auto-Fedan hay-press and also have about \$500 worth of hay tools, and only 40 acres of alfalfa. I have found that it pays to take care of color and quality in alfalfa hay, even although labor is worth \$2 a day. Do not bale partly cured alfalfa; it will almost always spoil. Weathering and bleaching of the hay is my greatest difficulty, but with the aid of the side-delivery rake and the 8-ounce cov-

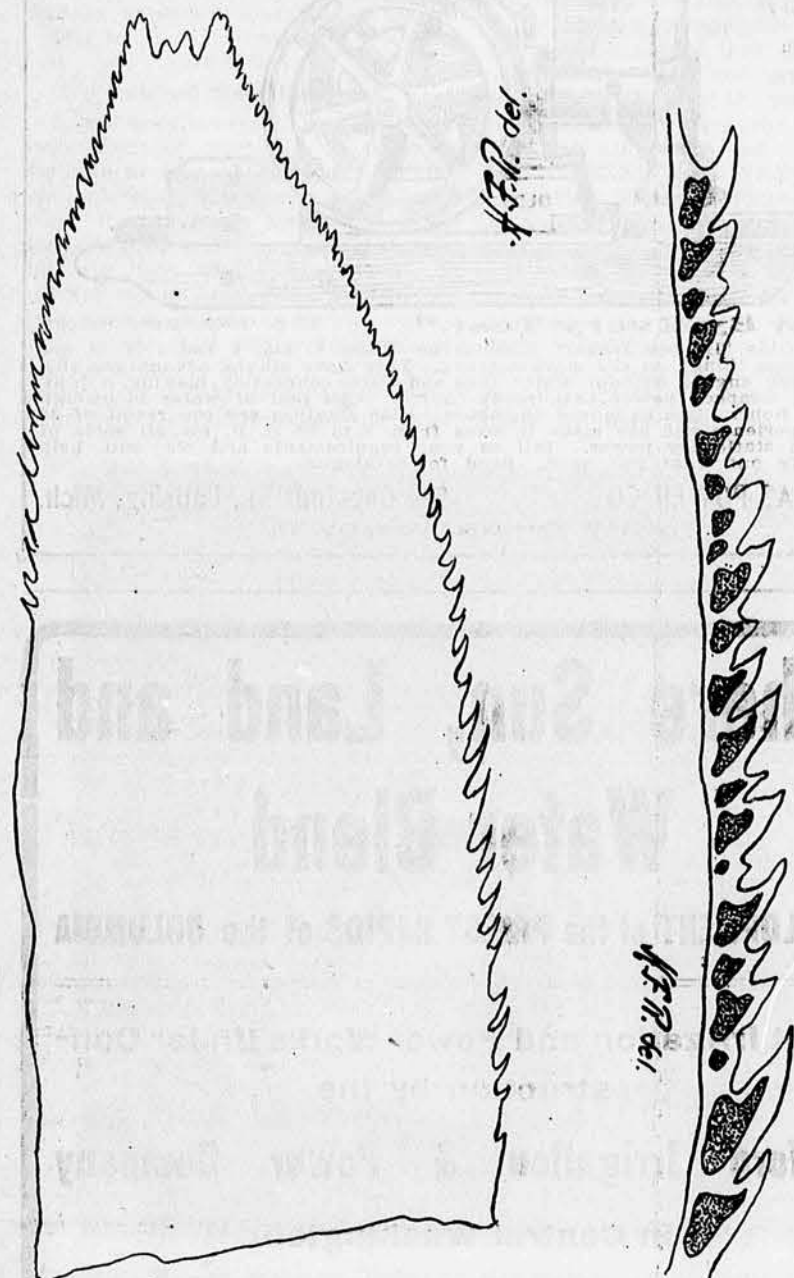


PLATE XXXVI.—Poa compressa (Canadian blue-grass). Palet. Drawing from Abbe camera lucida with Zeiss AA objective and compensating ocular No. 6. Magnified 110 times.

PLATE XXXVII.—Poa compressa (Canadian blue-grass). Marginal teeth of palet. Note their closely compacted condition, and short, triangular apices, as compared with the well-distanced teeth with long-acuminate apices in Poa pratensis. Drawing from Abbe camera lucida, with Zeiss 4 mm. objective and compensating ocular No. 6. Magnified 400 times.

Doubtless this frosted alfalfa is worth saving for hay if well cured. It will make good feed for young stock and hogs. With good growing weather, alfalfa cut now would start readily and make a clean growth for cutting the next crop, while if the frosted alfalfa is left on the ground and cut with the regular hay crop later, it will, in a measure, injure the quality and selling value of the hay.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Frosted Alfalfa.**

I would like to ask you about the first crop of alfalfa this spring. I have some about ten inches high and it has, of course, been frozen several times but only part of the tops are brown. Now what I want to know is whether it will go on and mature and bloom or whether it should be cut now, and if I cut it now is there any danger in feeding it to stock? Some say it will not grow any more nor bloom, and some think it will kill stock if cut and fed to them.

I would be glad to have your experience in this matter.

P. E. KASENBERG.

Sedgwick County.

See answer to John Borst, Osage County, headed, "Partly Killed Alfalfa."

**Experience with Brome Grass.**

My brome grass was six inches high March 1. I pastured eleven head of stock on it until April 21, which kept it eaten to the ground. I then disked it and the alfalfa, and also harrowed both fields. I harrowed against after the late snow. Since planting Bromus inermis here I have been kept busy by numerous inquiries from Western

THE KANSAS FARMER, I would be pleased to write such an article for publication.

Flax is another crop which has not been given a proper standing in this county. I believe that flax and oats together would make an ideal feed, but have never tried it or even seen

it tried. If you wish any experiments made, please send me instructions and I will report results to you. It is too late this season, but as I expect to break about ten acres about June for seeding flax next year, I might as well

ers I have been able to save from 60 to 80 per cent of all my alfalfa hay as No. 1, or a better grade. The last three cars I shipped to Kansas City topped the market at \$15.50 per ton. Saline County. CARL WHEELER.

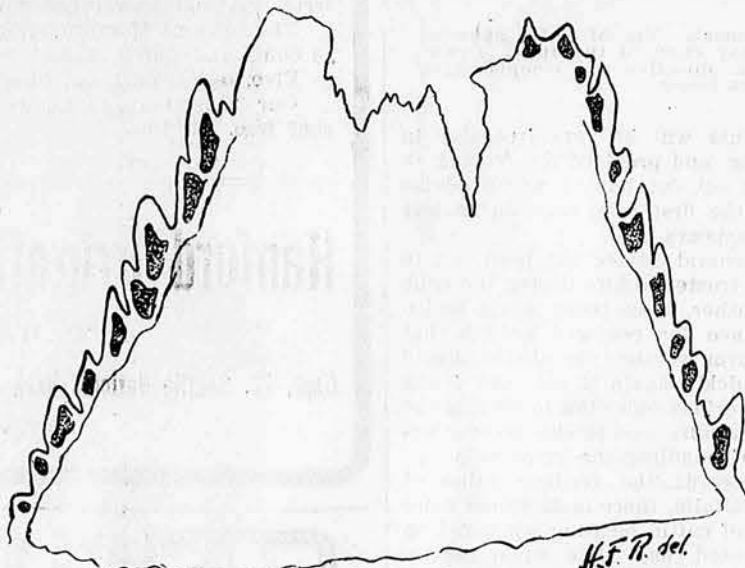


PLATE XXXVII.—Poa compressa (Canadian blue-grass). Tip of palet showing the manner in which the marginal teeth continue to the extreme apex. Drawing from Abbe camera lucida, with Zeiss 4 mm. objective and compensating ocular No. 6. Magnified 400 times.

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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 8 inches instead of 6. Orchards left level instead of ridged. The above cut shows machine extended for orchard work. For further information write

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**KITSELMAN BROS. Box 61, Muncie, Ind.**



**Horticulture**

**Ash-Leaf Rust.**

I have just received a bill of nursery stock, and in setting the trees I find some of the ash badly infected with a kind of scale on the limbs. I will send a few of the scabs herewith. Please tell us through THE KANSAS FARMER what this is and if any very bad results will come from it.

Riley County. J. T. HARDY.  
The twig is affected by what is known as ash-leaf rust (*Puccinia fraxinata*). Although very common, this is not usually a serious pest. It occurs on the leaves, leaf-stems, and twigs of ash, causing characteristic perforated swellings in which the spores are produced. The body of the fungus grows within the twig. I would advise you to cut off the diseased twigs and burn them. If this be carefully done, I think you need fear no serious results from this disease.  
GEO. F. FREEMAN.  
Assistant Botanist K. S. A. C.

**Some Points on Potatoes.**

Prof. R. A. Emerson, of the Nebraska State Experiment Station, has issued a valuable bulletin on the question of potato culture. In discussing the experiments he said:

"Seed-potatoes produced under a straw mulch the preceding year yielded 47 per cent more in 1905 and 41 per cent more in 1906 than seed similar to it in every way except that it had been grown by cultivation the year before. If further tests confirm these results, Nebraska farmers will have a practicable way of producing high-grade seed-potatoes at home by growing them under a mulch of hay or straw.

"Sprouted and wilted tubers should not be used for seed. Seed-potatoes, kept over winter in an ordinary cellar where they wilted and sprouted badly before planting-time, were compared with seed that had been kept properly and that was sound and unsprouted. The average yield from the sound seed was 56 per cent greater than from the sprouted seed in three separate tests. It would have incurred no financial loss to have thrown the sprouted seed away and to have paid \$1.68 per bushel for the sound seed.

**THE SCABBY SEED.**

"The method of treating scabby seed-tubers now in common use, namely, soaking them two hours in a mixture of one-half pint of formalin with fifteen gallons of water, has given very good results at the Experiment Station.

"Of eleven combinations of size of seed pieces, distance between hills and quantity of seed per acre that were tested, the best results were obtained from 18 bushels of seed per acre cut in quarter tubers and the pieces planted 12 inches apart. Nearly as good results were obtained from 36 bushels of seed-tubers cut in halves and planted 12 inches apart.

"In case of an old alfalfa sod plowed up in the fall of 1905, replowing in the spring was of little value, increasing the yield of potatoes only 5 per cent. Planting the seed pieces in furrows made with a lister after plowing gave a total yield of 28 per cent greater than was secured from dropping the seed pieces in every third furrow as the plowing was done. Ridging up the ground over the rows of seed pieces when planted, and harrowing the ridges down as the weeds began to grow, proved a very effective means of getting the weeds out of the row. The practise increased the yield 53 per cent over leaving the ground level above the rows of planted seed.

**THE 1905 RESULTS.**

"In 1905 potatoes planted four inches deep yielded somewhat better than plantings at the depths of three and five inches and the tubers were about equal in quality to those from the three to five inch depths. The yields from seed planted one and two inches deep were decidedly less than from the deeper plantings and the tubers were of inferior quality, many of

them being compound from second growth.

"In 1905 seven cultivations gave 47 per cent greater yield than five cultivations, but ten cultivations reduced the yield slightly below that from seven cultivations. In 1906, on weedy land, three harrowings followed by four cultivations produced a yield of 132 per cent greater than two harrowings and two cultivations. In the same year, on cleaner ground, three harrowings and four cultivations increased the yield over three harrowings and two cultivations by 60 per cent, while with four harrowings and six cultivations the yield decreased slightly. No exact amount of tillage can be prescribed for all conditions. In Eastern Nebraska, however, two or three harrowings and five or six cultivations are usually enough. The important thing is to stir the surface soil soon after each rain and as often otherwise as is necessary to prevent weed growth. Cultivating at the right time is more important than the number of cultivations given. Where poor tillage just pays expenses, good tillage will pay a profit extremely large in comparison to the slight added expense for extra tillage.

"Seven years' experience has shown mulching to be a fairly satisfactory way of growing potatoes on a small scale. A straw mulch has generally increased the yield over that secured from the very best cultivation. The quality of the product has not been hurt except under very wet conditions. Tubers grown under a litter mulch have been better for seed than others. Mulching is practicable only when the mulching material can be obtained very cheaply. The cost of spreading the mulch is greater than the cost of good cultivation. Any coarse material can be used for a mulch. Old hay or straw, or even coarse stable litter, can be used if free from grain and weed-seeds. The mulch should be about four inches deep, and is best spread just before the plants appear, the ground having been first harrowed once or twice after planting. Rather large seed pieces give better results than small ones where potatoes are to be mulched, since they give the plants the strength required to force their way up through the straw. The seed pieces should be planted two or three inches deep, and the hills can be as close together as 18 by 18 inches, or 12 by 24 inches.

**NEVER USE POOR SEED.**

"The bulletin offers the following recommendations based on the tests noted above:

"Never use poor seed. Try growing your seed-potatoes at home under a litter mulch. Plant only tubers that are sound, firm, and unsprouted. If the seed is at all scabby, treat it with formalin before planting, by soaking it two hours in a solution of one-half pint of formalin in fifteen gallons of water.

"In Eastern Nebraska, plant medium-sized seed pieces, say quarter tubers, about one foot apart, in rows that are far enough apart for convenience in cultivation, using fifteen to twenty bushels of seed per acre.

"Prepare the land thoroughly. Plow deeply in fall or early spring, and harrow well. Plant the seed in furrows about four inches deep and ridge up the earth well over the seed. To clean the weeds out of the potato rows, level the ridges by one or two harrowings just before the potato tops break through the ground. After the plants are up, harrow again once or twice as needed, before the plants become so large as to be injured by the harrow. Then give frequent shallow tillage with a small shovel cultivator as long as the plants are growing.

**THE MULCHING PROCESS.**

"To grow potatoes by mulching, prepare the ground, and select and plant the seed as recommended above, except that the seed can be planted an inch or so shallower and that the earth need not be ridged up over it. Harrow the ground if the weeds start or if it becomes crusted after a rain. Spread the litter about four inches deep almost any time before the plants begin to show above ground. Use old hay, straw, stable litter, or any similar coarse material free from grain and bad weed-seeds."



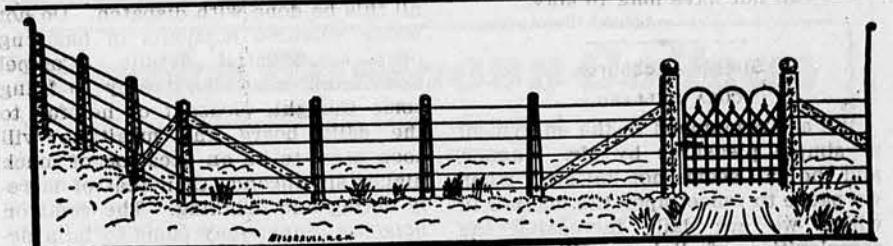
# CONGO ROOFING

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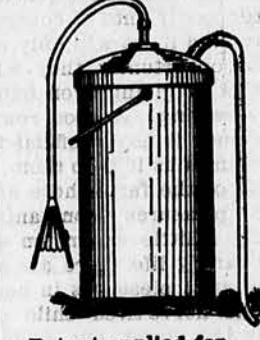
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Looks like rubber—but never hardens and never cracks  
Defies water, acid, sun and fumes.  
Fire-resisting, durable, low in price, light in weight, high in quality.  
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There are from TWO to THREE MILLION wood posts going to decay in each county. Make them of CONCRETE reinforced with steel cables and they will last FOREVER. Cost no greater than best wood posts. FIRE, nor the elements of time will not destroy. Protects stock against lightning. One county will build you a profitable business. We furnish equipment for a factory. Address  
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**Saunders' Gopher Exterminator**

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

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Mention the Kansas Farmer.

Patent applied for.



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Will fit on any right or left hand wood or steel beam walking plow, lister, sod breaker, middle breaker or harrow. ALL OF THIS WITH THE SAME ATTACHMENT. A wrench all the tool for attaching. Is regulated by levers, same as a regular riding plow. Plow or lister may be adjusted to depth from 1 to 12 inches, and from 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, 1 1/2-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.**

**C. W. PECKHAM, President.**  
Haven, Kans.

**R. R. BEALL, Manager,**  
Kansas City, Mo.

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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.

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## 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.

References—The Editor of this paper.



# Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

## The Grandmother.

And age is a time of peace, so if it be free from pain,  
And happy has been my life; but I would not live it again.  
I seem to be tired a little, that's all, and long for rest;  
Only at your age, Annie, I could have wept with the best.

So Willie has gone; my beauty, my eldest-born, my flower;  
But how can I weep for Willie? he has but gone for an hour!  
Gone for a minute, my son, from this room into the next!  
I, too, shall go in a minute. What time have I to be vexed?

And Willie's wife has written—she never was over-wise,  
Get me my glasses, Annie. Thank God that I keep my eyes.  
There is but a trifle left you when I shall have passed away.  
But stay with the old woman now; you can not have long to stay.

—Alfred Tennyson.

## Simple Pleasures.

CORA BULLARD.

We are summoned to the enjoyment of simple pleasures by Mr. Wagner, and the call seems not untimely when we pause to reflect upon the manner in which we are daily increasing the complexities of living. When high school misses that should have their hair down in braids and should be still in pinafores are bedecked in costly ball gowns; and boys of the same tender age, that would be better at their tops and marbles are put into evening dress suits for a class function; when the boy that should be at home with his father goes with a costly bouquet and an expensive carriage for the little miss that should be upstairs in her white-curtained bed asleep; while tired mamas wait up in the morning's small hours for the return of their precious ones, it seems not inopportune that we should take heed of the counsel of this Protestant pastor of Paris. Nor should we of Kansas be altogether ungrateful for recent precautionary legislative enactments. Assuredly we are going at a dizzying pace.

The social affairs in which one is crowded and received and pushed and entertained and pushed again and sent home, may serve as a relaxation from counter strenuousness and a measure of social growth and physical development may come to us through being pushed and crushed in a fashionable gathering, but the purest and truest enjoyments are never to be found in the fetid atmosphere of the ballroom nor in the jostling jumble of a fashionable ferment. It may sometimes be solemnly incumbent upon us to give or attend a large social function, and we may do so in a gracious Christian spirit, but we may have a great many of the simpler and purer pleasures in between.

It is a serious mistake to suppose that one must go away from home to have the best things. The most unalloyed and lasting pleasures are always to be found within the sweet enclosure of the four walls spelled by the magic four letters h-o-m-e, and the prescription that may always be depended upon to transform the most humble abode into an abiding place of joy and content, is a simple, equally proportioned mixture of love, unselfishness, and abounding good humor. This alchemic compound will dissipate the dross and bring forth the gold exactly in proportion to the quantity of these elements we pour into the day's alembic of our home life. It rests wholly with us as to whether our days are pleasureless or full of profit and joy. We are the high arbiters of our daily destiny. Though duty may demand that the most of our life be spent within the narrow circle of home, there is never a time in which we may not find a simple way in which to contribute to our own happiness and to the happiness of others.

A home should be the temple of good humor, and if so, the dining room should be its inner shrine, and the family meal should be the feast of the peace offering. It is a sinful desecration to bring a batch of bad humor

and bundle of grievances to be vented and aired at mealtime. To be sure it seems a convenient time—every one is present and no one can well escape, but for this time, let the worried wife and mother forget the awful tragedy of the broken cut glass dish and the shameful neglect of other miscreants, and let the husband and father relax the business frown and give to the wife a cheery smile, and to the chatter of the children a kind and responsive ear. If there must be a recounting of trials, let it be done in a spirit of sympathy and tenderness. Of necessity there are times when the family must know of the trials that shall bind them in united sympathy, but let all this be done with dispatch. Do not waste valuable moments in haggling over nonessential details. Compel each member of the family to bring some thought, pleasant or helpful, to the daily board and mealtime will soon grow to be an occasion of much higher significance than that of merely eating and drinking. The common noonday dinner may come to be a delightful social gathering of the precious home circle, and we may go from it helped and refreshed both in mind and body, if we will but arrange to do so.

There are so many simple and genuine pleasures we may have with the children! It is their birthright, too. We can amuse the children so cheaply. They enter easily into a conspiracy of pleasure, and if we will only let them have the opportunity they will enjoy the delight of giving even more than that of receiving. A good romp with the little ones is as beneficial to ourselves oftentimes as it is to them.

To we people of the farm there are many simple pleasures constantly open to us. By a little expansion of our home and family life there are at our hands the truest pleasures in hospitality. To the nerve-tired child of the noisy crowded street but a day spent in our realm comes as a benediction. Just an invitation and an extra plate at the table, that is all, and he may have,

"One blessed day, from rosy dawn of light  
Until purple twilight deepens into night."

And so, too, may we be blest in the simple giving. To one who is hemmed in of bricks and mortar it is akin to paradise to be let out where long stretches of sunny silences reach to the horizon, where herds feed in cool green pastures, where bees hum, and doves coo, and as the summer days come on let us not forget our city friend altogether. Simply because we do not have enough solid silver spoons to go around, or the good china is so nicked and cracked that we can not set the table as daintily as our foolish pride demands, let us not rob ourselves of the pleasure of entertaining our city friends. These things do not really matter very much. We have away the real things with which to entertain them, and these are always larger and finer, and more full of happiness than the other things.

The more men and women feel the call of the simple life and realize that the further away from nature we live the more life costs and the less satisfaction it brings, the more fully shall their lives be rounded out.

**Ventilation Is Vital.—Strange Lack of It Is the Greatest Menace in Modern Houses.—Mr. Carter Tells How and Why to Ventilate.**

"If air were the most deadly poison that could enter our houses, in what better ways could we guard against it than by our air-tight walls and close-fitting windows and doors?"—Joseph Carter.

Ventilation that brings in plenty of fresh air is a prime requisite of health and comfort to every one who lives in a house, yet we constantly ignore this fact by living and sleeping in tightly

closed rooms, and thus extend a special invitation to the white plague and other serious diseases, which have not been slow to come in and take first place on the mortality list.

Slightly less serious effects of breathing bad air are evidenced in the unrested and weakened bodies, reduced mental power and vim with which men and women go to their daily tasks. Still we cling to our delusions and close all the openings of our houses, vainly imagining that this is the way to avoid colds.

Mr. Joseph Carter, for several years superintendent of Champaign city schools, gave a very clear and forcible discussion of this subject at the Quincy meeting of the Illinois Association of Domestic Science, and the following summary is taken from his talk:

### GREAT CHANGES IN HOUSES.

The dwellings of early days with their open fireplaces and the many cracks and crevices between the logs, not to mention the open roof through which snow might sift, let in plenty of pure air. In such houses our parents and grandparents lived to old age unvexed by pneumonia, consumption, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and other house diseases. But a great change has come, and now our houses are built substantially air-tight, excluding the pure air.

### AIR BEFORE AND AFTER BREATHING.

Pure air when completely dry contains in 100 parts by volume, 21 parts of oxygen, 79 parts of nitrogen, and four one-hundredths of one part of carbon oxide. When the same amount of air has been breathed once its oxygen has been decreased to 15 parts and its carbon dioxide increased to four parts (100 fold). When breathed twice there are only 12 parts of oxygen and the carbon dioxide has increased to 7½ parts (180 fold).

This air which has been breathed contains seriously poisonous substances too minute for chemical analysis and which can be detected only by the nose, upon coming into a close room from the open air.

The carbon dioxide is 1½ times as heavy as air and therefore sinks to the floor and to the lower rooms. It will not burn, and it is incapable of supporting animal life; it is an exceedingly dangerous gas. Its constant removal is the main object of ventilation.

### REQUIRES BOTH THOUGHT AND MONEY.

Houses can be built in this way, and houses that have been built without ventilation can generally be readjusted so as to secure satisfactory ventilation. But in neither case can this be accomplished without much thought, nor without some additional cost. First, every occupied room should have a steady flow of fresh air. Second, from every room there should be an equal flow of impure air. The fresh air would better be warmed before it enters the rooms, by passing over a heated surface; this heated surface may be a hot-air furnace, or pipes or radiators heated by steam or hot water. Each of these three ways requires a special construction, and these should be carefully studied before putting in a heating system.

### FROM NEAR THE FLOOR.

In every room the air that ought to be removed by ventilation is the air which lies next to the floor, for the lower air is cooler and heavier and contains the principal impurities. To do this a flue is needed from each room.

The best ventilation is an open fireplace for burning wood. With a flue 12 by 12 inches inside measurement, this fireplace, in our modern-built house—where the parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, and the hall and open stairway are substantially but one great room—will ventilate all the lower floor, except the kitchen. If wood can not be conveniently obtained then a coal grate can be substituted. But there must be no damper in the throat of the chimney to cut off its capacity to carry air.

### DOUBLE FLUE FOR KITCHEN.

The kitchen should have a double brick flue, one part for smoke and the other for ventilation, with an opening

## How to Fool a Lazy Liver with Artificial Exercise

**E**VERY serious Sickness has a small beginning.  
And, in nine cases out of ten, that beginning is made in the Bowels.

Constipation is the beginning of most diseases. It paves the way for all others. Lack of exercise, hasty eating, improper food, are its first causes.

Laziness, and postponement, permit it to grow into Chronic Constipation, which means life-long Discomfort.

It isn't necessary to be sick-a-bed, you know, in order to be mighty uncomfortable.

Even a slight indigestion affects the nerves, dulls the mind, and obscures the merry sunshine of Life.

\* \* \*

The time to adjust the Bowels is the very minute you suspect they need adjustment.

—If your tongue is slightly coated,  
—If your breath is under suspicion,  
—If your head feels a trifle heavy or dull,  
—If digestion seems even a little slow,  
—If Heartburn, Belching, Colic or Restlessness begin to show themselves,

—That's the time to eat a Cascaret.  
It acts as pleasantly as it tastes. It is as congenial to your Bowels as it is to your Palate.

It stimulates the muscular lining of the Bowels and Intestines, so that they mechanically extract nourishment from the food and drive out the waste.

\* \* \*

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at the floor for ordinary ventilation and another near the ceiling above the stove to carry the odors of the cooking.

**VENTILATE THE CELLAR.**

No part of the house is in greater need of ventilation than the cellar where milk, butter, meats, fruits, and vegetables are kept. A ventilating flue, 8 by 12 inches inside, should follow each chimney to the top. There can be no better germ-breeder than the average cellar without ventilation.

**FURNACE MEN DISCOURAGE VENTILATION.**

Nearly all those men who sell heating plants, whether hot air or steam, or hot water, will put in the least possible ventilation. They have learned that the less ventilation there is the more easily the house can be warmed. And so they generally try to discourage the builder from putting in a system of ventilation. They say that ventilation will add to the cost of building and to the cost of the fuel afterwards, and that is a fact. But what else can we do to save ourselves and our families?

**LUNG TROUBLES UNKNOWN.**

In the days of open houses and fireplaces pulmonary and tubercular diseases were almost unknown in Illinois. The old-fashioned fireplace will never be surpassed by any other device for ventilation. We have gradually changed our whole life in a generation, and we have not learned to live in safety.

There is every reason to believe that those who live in thoroughly ventilated houses, and whose other living and food are thoroughly hygienic, are entirely free from danger of attack by any of these much-dreaded diseases.

**REDUCES PHYSICAL AND MENTAL POWER.**

But there are other effects of breathing bad air but little less serious. First, living in a vitiated air actually reduces the bodily strength so that men have lessened physical power to perform their daily work. It also reduces their mental power so that they lack vim and courage.

A main purpose of sleep is that there may be stored up in the blood and the tissues of the body a large quantity of oxygen for use during the coming day. But if a man sleeps in a room where the oxygen supply is insufficient, the tired feeling can not be satisfied and the man rises in the morning unrested, still tired, and unfit for the day's labor, and dreading to undertake it.

There is nothing cheaper than out-of-doors air. Why then can we not have enough of it to satisfy our full needs? Why then do so many die untimely deaths for need of pure air? Naught but ignorance or parsimony or carelessness stand in the way.

**Domestic Science Club Year Book.**

The Year Book of the Domestic Science Club of Jersey Creek has been received. It has several unique features, one of which is a pledge which is taken by the members. Although it is called a Domestic Science Club the programs are on all subjects, including music, literature, and politics. There is a role of thirty members.

Every number of The Youth's Companion contains some valuable contribution to general information. And whatever it is it may be depended upon for its accuracy, for The Companion's articles of this character are all obtained at first hand from competent authorities. In the May numbers are articles on "The Backward Child," "How to Find the Height of a Tree," "The Trade of Dressmaking," "Pasteurizing Milk at Home," and perhaps a dozen others, all of varied and practical usefulness.

Diamond dealers are complaining that the increasing popularity of automobiles is killing the diamond trade as women ask for motor cars as gifts instead of diamonds. One large firm that failed recently for \$1,400,000 ascribed their difficulties to this cause and other dealers are predicting a crisis.

All the blood of the body passes through the heart in 32 beats.

**The Young Folks**

**Be Careful What You Say.**

In speaking of a person's faults, Pray don't forget your own; Remember those with homes of glass Should seldom throw a stone.

If we have nothing else to do But talk of those who sin, 'Tis better we commence at home, And from that point begin.

We have no right to judge a man Until he's fairly tried; Should we not like his company, We know the world is wide.

Some may have faults—and who has not? The old as well as young— Perhaps we may, for aught we know, Have fifty to their one.

I'll tell you of a better plan, You'll find it works full well; To try my own defects to cure Before of others tell.

And though I sometimes hope to be No worse than some I know, My own shortcomings bid me let The faults of others go.

Then let us all when we commence To slander friend or foe, Think of the harm one word would do To those we little know.

Remember, curses sometimes, like Our chickens, "roost at home," Don't speak of others' faults until We have none of our own.

—Anonymous.

**Indian Stories.**

Indian tales are always interesting especially to boys. The following are told by Indian children who are being educated at the Haskell Institute at Lawrence. I copy them from the Indian Leader—a paper published in the interest of the school:

**CUSTOMS OF THE PUEBLOS.**

Antonio Martinez: The Pueblo Indians have very queer customs. On Thanksgiving Day they have a great dance. Early in the morning they have a race. All the young warriors take part in the race while the old people watch. In the afternoon they have a long pole put up on one side of the churchyard. Then they bring a sheep and other things. Sometimes they even put money. They put everything together, then they hang them on the pole. After they have everything ready they let seven or eight Indians climb the pole. The one that climbs it first everything on the pole belongs to him.

They have three or five places dug out in the ground on each side of the pueblo. The places are eight or nine feet deep, something like a well and about twenty feet around. They have roofs made of bark or covered with earth. These places are called estufas. After an Indian is fifteen years old they make him stay in the estufa one whole year without going out to his home. While he stays there he is taught how to dance, to draw, and other things.

Their houses are built one on top of another and they are about three to four stories high. They are made of clay.

Most of the Pueblo Indians are Catholics. They have their Catholic church on one side of the pueblo. They meet there every Saturday morning before breakfast.

Each Indian has his own land which he cultivates every year. They are not allowed to sell land except among their own tribe. They don't allow any one to take wood off of their land. They say, "The Great Spirit placed it there for our own use."

**INDIAN SACRIFICES.**

Llewellyn Roudidoux:—My father told me when he was a little boy about five years old how the Indians used to sacrifice. They would kill a dog which was very old instead of a lamb. Then the old chief put the dog into a sack and went to the graveyard, the rest of the Indians following. When they got there they wrapped the dog in something and put an ointment on it so it wouldn't smell or decay so quick. Then the Indians would form in a circle while the chief prayed.

After he got through praying he hung the dog in a tree with its head down and went to the wigwams where they used to stay.

Game used to be plentiful in those



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days and my father's mother would allow him a gun to go hunting. As he was out one evening he saw a squirrel which was around a big limb in a tree. He kept backing and moving around so as to get a good shot at it and finally he backed up against one of those dogs which the Indians had hung up there about six months before. The cloth which it was wrapped in was holding its skeleton of bones together. It swung around in front of his face with its teeth showing. It scared him so much that he dropped the gun and ran for his home. On his way he met his father coming after him. He told him something was trying to eat his head. They went back where he got scared and saw the skeleton hanging in the tree and he told him that was what he got scared at. His father picked up the gun and went home and told the story to the family. After that my father never went in that direction to hunt.

#### INDIANS NEVER FORGET A KINDNESS.

Anna Carlow:—I live in the southern part of South Dakota on the Sioux reservation. A few years ago when I was home a great many Indians used to pass by our house. One evening when we were all in we heard Indians singing quite a ways off. They seemed to come nearer and then we saw two or three wagons with many men, women, and children in and they stopped and asked mama if they could camp in our field over night, and as mama is kind to all people she said "Yes." We had just finished butchering a cow, and as Indians are very fond of meat they stopped to join us.

The women put up the tent while the men pastured the horses, and they began to get supper as we were also doing. While we were all at the table eating we heard them singing right outside the kitchen door, all in a row. They were singing a song in honor of our brother who they knew had gone far away and whom we all loved.

When the Indians go to any one's house and sing for any one of their children the parents are supposed to give a whole lot of things to eat, cloth, blankets, and other things. My mother has many of her Indian customs still, so she gave them lots of things to eat and other things. Those Indians would sing and then make a kind of bow and yell. After our supper was over we all went out to their tents but papa. They had a fire inside of the tents and we were given seats on ulits. They told Indian stories. Each took their turn telling one. Then after we had been there about an hour one of the women made some nice cherry soup and we all had plenty.

Indians never forget kindness that has been handed to them by another. They call every woman their mother and all children their grandchildren. I used to think I had a great many grandmothers.

#### FEAST OF SAN GERONIMO.

Antonio Sanchez:—The Indians at home celebrate the feast of San Geronimo as they call it in the fall when all crops and grains are all raised and put away. The Indians at home are so kindhearted that they always invite all the people of the town to attend their feast.

The night before San Geronimo day the Indians cut lots of little sticks and fix them in a way that they look like a little play-house for a little baby. They put them in this way all over the pueblo on both sides of the river and then they light them when it begins to get dark. I was at one of my fathers' friend's house one night, and oh, how I did enjoy playing around those little fires and jumping over them! There were about two hundred of us. In the morning the priest came to the pueblo and we had a long mass. After the mass was over there was the band playing in front of the church and there were Indians who had guns that they fired also.

The pueblo is built on the river and the houses are built one on top of the other until they are so high that if you go to the last house and see the people walking below they look very small. The Indians don't use step-ladders outside of their houses. They have doors on the lower house and

then they have a round hole in the roof of each house and they put step-ladders inside of the houses and keep on going up until the last house at the top.

### The Little Ones

#### Better Than "Make Believe."

Sometimes when off to bed I go,  
My crib's a little boat,  
The soft, blue rug's the sea below,  
Where off to dreams I float.

Sometimes my crib's an ice-cave where  
I cuddle down and hide,  
For I'm a little polar bear,  
All safe and warm inside.

Sometimes I am a bunny, white,  
My room's a mossy glen,  
Where I can hide safe for the night,  
"Far from the haunts of men."

Sometimes my bed is just my bed,  
I'm tired of "make believe";  
I sit on mother's lap, my head  
Against her warm, soft sleeve.

She holds me and sings pleasantly  
Till off to sleep I fall,  
Knowing that I am only me—  
I like that best of all!

—William Frederick Dix, in April Ainslee's.

#### A Strange Nest.

ANNA DEMING GRAY.

Did you ever watch two birds building their nest? They are such careful little workmen. No two kinds of birds go about their work in exactly the same way.

The oriole is the most careful and painstaking, and few if any nests are as perfectly made as his.

John Burroughs, in his "Wake Robin," tells a story about an oriole's nest. It is a very good story, and ever since I read it, I have wanted to try the same plan. He says that once a friend of his saw two orioles getting ready to build themselves a new home; he kept very still and watched them. After he knew they had chosen the exact spot for the nest, he hung from the window, near which the birds were building, many brightly colored zephyrs. He placed about the same amount of each color. At once the little builders were attracted to this. They took them one by one and wove them into their house. The result was perhaps the most curious and beautiful nest ever woven. The funny part of the story is that the birds themselves seemed delighted with the result of their work.

Another story is of a lady who bought a bolt of red, white and blue baby ribbon. There were twelve yards in the bolt. She placed it on the window sill of an open window, by which she sat sewing. A little later she was called from the room. Upon her return to her work the bolt of baby ribbon could nowhere be found. The next day the empty bolt was discovered on the ground under the window, but there was no trace of the ribbon.

In the fall, while walking through the orchard one day after the leaves had fallen, what do you think she saw, high up in an apple-tree? It was a deserted red bird's nest, and into it was woven the entire bolt of red, white, and blue ribbon. One end of it fluttered in the wind and looked like a small flag. I do not suppose that the baby birds in this family sang "America" instead of the usual red bird's song, but anyway they had a patriotic mother and father.

It is a good plan for us to learn to keep our eyes open, and to notice what is going on about us.

#### Ants' Cowsheds.

One of the most interesting studies of insect life is the relationship between ants and plant-lice, or aphids. These plant-lice supply honeydew from the juices which they take as food from plants. The ants are very fond of this sweet substance, and care for the aphids in a matter that seems to us surprisingly intelligent. They sometimes carry them bodily to a better feeding ground and drive away certain of their enemies. It is claimed that they even build sheds of mud in the crotches of shrubs and small trees. On account of this insect relationship, one may truthfully call the ants "farmers," the aphids "cows," and these protecting mud cases "cowsheds."—St. Nicholas.



MISS JULIE FLORENCE WALSH

### WOMEN SUFFER

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing well that they ought to have immediate assistance.

How many women do you know who are perfectly well and strong? The cause may be easily traced to some feminine derangement which manifests itself in depression of spirits, reluctance to go anywhere or do anything, backache, dragging sensations, flatulency, nervousness, and sleeplessness.

These symptoms are but warnings that there is danger ahead, and unless heeded, a life of suffering or a serious operation is the inevitable result. The best remedy for all these symptoms is

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### Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

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**Dairy Interests**

Preliminary Arrangements for the National Dairy Show, October 10-19.

The executive committee of the National Dairy Association have located the next meeting and the National Dairy Show at the Union Stock Yards in the great Exposition Building at Chicago.

This decision meant much to the dairy interests of the country, and will be regarded as a cause for congratulation on the part of everybody in any way interested in this great industry and its further development.

This place is ideal for many reasons. The size of the building, its exhibit space, its seating capacity, its arena for cattle-judging, its large assembly hall, its many committee and lecture rooms, its comfortable and convenient cattle stalls, its conveniences to feed for stock, its side track facilities for shipping and unloading live stock and merchandise right at the show, the splendid hotel accommodations within a block of the building and its accessibility to and from all parts of the city through the most complete transportation advantages, all combine to make the place an attractive one, and will be a strong and prominent factor in the success of the second National Dairy Show.

The building is 600 by 310 feet. There will be 30,000 square feet, exclusive of aisles, substantially prepared and arranged for exhibits of all kinds of modern appliances and improved machinery used in the dairy, on the farm, in the creamery, in milk plants and ice cream factories, as well as such as are used as adjuncts or in close relationship to dairying.

Among the many interesting exhibits will be working dairies, sanitary milk plants, and educational exhibits made by the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Association of Dairy Instructors and Investigators.

This building has an amphitheater that will comfortably seat 10,000 people. In full view of the amphitheater is an arena or show ring where the herds of thoroughbred dairy cows will be exhibited. The breeds represented will be Jerseys, Holstein, Guernsey, Ayrshire, and Brown Swiss. It is stated that there will be on exhibition at least 500 of the record-breakers. There is a large assembly hall that will be used for meetings. An attrac-

tive program will be prepared for meetings of creamery butter-makers and dairy farmers. The most renowned educators along these lines will address these meetings. In addition to this there are smaller rooms where breeders' meetings and committee meetings can be held. The Transit House, which is a first-class hotel, is located right by the Exposition Building, and will be convenient for exhibitors who want to be close to the show.

The location of this building is 43d and Halsted Sts., and the facilities for reaching it are probably not exceeded by any other point in the city of Chicago. All car lines that do not go direct there, make connections with some car line that does and a transfer can be obtained, making the cost from anywhere within the city limits of Chicago by street car, 5 cents. In addition to this, there is elegant steam car service from the La Salle St. Station. It is assured that the elevated railroad will be running within a block of the building by the time the show opens.

There will be \$10,000 awarded in cash prizes, medals, cups, and diplomas to exhibitors of dairy cattle and makers of creamery and dairy butter and cheese. A very interesting part of the program will be judging contests for dairy school students, who will compete with each other in judging dairy cattle and dairy products. Special prizes and medals and diplomas will be given to exhibitors of market milk and cream.

The reserving of space by exhibitors, the preparation of dairy herds from all parts of the United States, the interest manifested, and the hearty cooperation of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, together with the strong favorable sentiment towards a National educational meeting of this character and the favorable local conditions will make this in fact as well as in name the "greater National Dairy Show."

The National Corn Exposition will be held at the same time and will cooperate with the National Dairy Show Association to secure low special rates on all railroads and the two shows combined will bring more agriculturists to the city than have ever been congregated there at any one time. Every corn-grower is interested in dairying and every dairy farmer should learn more about growing corn.

Information desired may be had by addressing E. Sudendorf, secretary, National Dairy Show Association, No. 154 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Why to Test Dairy Cows.**

After ten years' observation of Illinois dairy herds and the individual testing of more than 8000 cows in over forty herds, the writer is able to speak positively of the wide difference in production of milk on the dairy farms of Illinois. Former articles have shown that many a good cow is worth ten or twenty or more poor cows in the same herd in actual profit to the farmer, and that Illinois dairymen are keeping thousands of cows that barely pay their board, or return so small a profit that it would require a herd of 250 to 400 to make \$1,000 clear money per year. Such cows are common in every community. In fact, as a rule, there are some such in every herd. The dairy herd that contains none of these practically profitless creatures, or only one or two of them, is a notable exception.

**FEW DAIRYMEN KEEP ANY RECORD.**

The testing of many herds has shown an equally surprising fact—that these poor cows are not known to the owner, or at least that the extent of their worthlessness, their demand on his charity, is not suspected. The dairyman who employs any means whatever of knowing the exact returns from each cow in his herd is exceedingly hard to find. The man who keeps a record of the production of each cow is a rare and marked man, marked for success as sure as he follows this up and takes intelligent advantage of its results. The ordinary dairyman has no idea of how much milk, butter-fat, or butter each animal produces in a year, or how much it costs to feed her. And the natural re-

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sult with the majority of our dairy farmers is large investment of money and labor for too small returns.

These are no hasty conclusions from meager data. The conditions are not overstated. They are absolute facts, as clearly and fully and repeatedly demonstrated as any facts in agricultural science. Definite and abundant evidence of this is on record at the experiment station, and liberal selections from it have been published recently. The purpose of this letter is to point a way out—a way to better cows and more money for the dairyman.

**WHETHER SOLD BY TEST OR NOT.**

Many times when farmers are selling their milk by weight alone, they say all they care for is the weight of the milk from each cow, and that they are not interested in the per cent of fat in the milk from the different cows. If a man has a cow giving milk testing 5 per cent, that milk is worth more pound for pound than milk testing 3 per cent, and costs more to produce it. To give satisfaction, milk usually has to contain from 3½ to 4 per cent fat, and if a man has a cow testing 5 per cent he can take advantage of the extra value in her milk by adding to his herd a cow giving a larger flow but testing much lower in fat. This would economically increase the amount of milk without reducing the test of all the milk below a fair standard. In this way his high-testing cows are made worth more to the dairyman, and he can afford to retain them in his herd. Otherwise they would be less economical than the low- or medium-testing cows. For this reason every dairyman should know not only the quantity of milk given by each cow for the year, but the amount of butter-fat as well.

If the milk is sold by test, then of course it is of direct importance to test as well as weigh the milk of each cow, in order to know what income each is returning.

The yield of milk may vary greatly at different times in the milking period, or under different feed and care. A cow that gives a large flow of milk for a short time may not yield as much for the year as a cow that gives a smaller amount for a longer time. It is the total of the year's production that counts.

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find out the accurate production of each cow than to weigh and test the milk of each separately. This method is found simple and practical by those who have tried it, and their common verdict is, that they receive much better pay for this than any other labor done on the farm.

The measure of milk will indicate its weight fairly well, but to be of value the measure must be exact, and it is much easier to weigh the milk than to measure it. Some may think they can estimate what a cow gives by noting how high up the milk comes in the pail, but this is nothing more than guessing, and is far more liable to be wrong than even approximately right. The froth usually prevents seeing where the milk comes to on the side of the pail, and as the froth varies in thickness at different times and with different cows, it is very apt to deceive the guesser.

**THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.**

Experienced dairymen, who have begun weighing the milk, have told the writer, without exception, that a close guess at the amount of milk in the pail is practically impossible, and they have every one been surprised at the revelation of the scales.

It is still harder, impossible, to estimate the per cent of butter-fat. All milk of the same richness does not show the same color, and even the amount of cream that rises on it is not a sure indication. A small quantity of high-testing milk may be worth more money than a large quantity of low testing.

The people who know, who have practical experience on both sides of this question, have come to see that guessing won't do, and that weighing and testing milk is absolutely the only way to know what a cow is worth to the owner.

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improvement of the herd is to discover, by scales and test, the cows that are not worth keeping.—Wilber J. Fraser, Chief in Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois.

**The Poultry Yard**

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

**Poultry Notes.**

The cold weather has been very unfavorable to the growth of young chicks, and they should be looked after with more than usual attention. If raised in a brooder it should be seen to that the chicks are not left out of it too long, to become chilled, which not only retards their growth, but is often the cause of serious illness in the flock.

Chicks should always be provided with plenty of sharp grit and lots of small pieces of charcoal. The former enables them to digest their food and the latter keeps them in good health. Both are cheap, and the supply should never be neglected, for it is as important as their daily food.

Young turkeys are very tender things and much harder to raise to maturity than young chickens, but after they are a month old the danger line is past and they are henceforth harder than any chick. The main thing is to keep them perfectly dry and never allow them to get wet. They should be kept in till the dew is off the grass and never be allowed to be caught in a shower of rain. Cracked grains are better for them than sloppy food, and as they are greedy devourers of bugs and insects, they should be provided with some kind of animal food when they can not get their natural supply of bugs.

We have not heard of many complaints this season of eggs not hatching well. Personally we have received no complaints; on the contrary we have received some very flattering reports. In two instances where 15 eggs were set, 14 chicks were hatched and the other egg in both instances had a chick strong enough to pip the shell but too weak to get out. One of these reports was from a customer in Missouri and the other in Kansas. But statements will come in of the small per cent of living chicks produced, averaged the country over, from eggs placed in incubation. No matter what may be the cause of this, experiments at the Rhode Island Station have proved the following facts: Of 8,677 eggs tested, 83 per cent were found fertile and only 46 per cent of the fertile eggs, or 38 per cent of the total number of eggs, hatched living chicks. Here is a test of nearly 9,000 eggs, under the most careful management of experts at the Rhode Island Station, which produced less than 40 per cent of living chicks from the eggs. If experts do no better than this with 9,000 eggs, why should the amateur expect to exceed 25 or 30 per cent from the eggs under his supervision? Why are eggs fertile or infertile? Poultry kept in very warm quarters during the winter months do not seem to produce fertile eggs. If kept in cold quarters, fed grain, with no exercise, the eggs show the least per cent of fertility. The facts seem to be that a very small per cent of fertility is present during December and January. This improves in February and March; and is always much better in April and May. The average highest per cent of fertility comes in May and June. The fertility begins to recede again toward the end of July, until it reaches the lowest normal condition about the end of December. There are more reasons for this than atmospheric conditions or temperature. It seems to be natural to fowls that this should be. The natural reproducing season would be in the spring, with the coming of vegetation and bug and worm supply in the soil. At that time the greatest per cent of fertility is always noticeable, and up to the present time no mortal man has been able

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

**TO OUR FRIENDS**

Thank you for your patronage this spring. You have kept us and the hens on the jump filling orders, and at present all eggs are booked until close of season. We appreciate your trade because you had confidence in us; that we know. The birds will please you. You are helping to make better the one great breed.

**Marker's White Plymouth Rocks**

May you all be successful, and when the shows open, I trust your birds will, as ours have done, prove to be **BETTER THAN ANY.** Again thanking you all, we are yours to please.

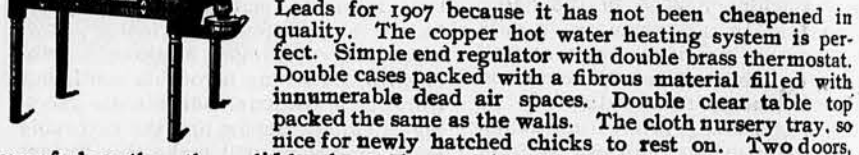
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to change it, nor has any man been able to devise any plan, method, or means whereby an average of 75 or 80 per cent of all eggs placed in an incubator, or under hens will hatch a living chick. We have known fifteen chicks to be hatched from fifteen eggs in May and June, but eggs from the same pen of fowls would produce but three or four to a nest earlier in the hatching season. Nature has her laws laid down, which mortal man can not oppose or alter, even though he might wish to do so ever so much. We therefore ought to consider these things when we get a poor hatch from eggs that we may have purchased from a distance, and not be in a hurry to denounce the breeder as a fraud before giving him a chance to explain matters.

Last week the writer shipped three sittings of White Plymouth Rock eggs to the Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. The trend of the "eggs for hatching" business has been from the East to the West, and rarely from the West to the far East. However, the conditions are changing, and the Eastern fanciers are beginning to realize that some of the virile, active blood of the Western fowls is needed in their business.

**Breeding for More Eggs.**

In 1898 the Maine Experiment Station designed and constructed 52 trap-nests and put them in use by 140 pullets kept that year. From time to time the work has been extended until now 200 trap-nests are in use by 1,000 hens. By the trap-nest it is possible to know the exact daily work which every hen is doing.

In one year forward from that date the 140 birds laid an average of 120 eggs each. Twenty-five laid over 160 each, and 22 less than 100 each. Hen No. 36 laid 201 eggs; No. 101 laid 204; and No. 286 laid 206 eggs. The eggs of No. 36 were light in color and she was therefore rejected as a breeder. MATING UP SINGLE PAIRS AT THE START.

At the commencement of the next breeding season, 1900, Nos. 101 and 286 were mated with males that were unrelated to them, or to each other. The cockerels raised from the eggs of these two birds were the first males produced for use in this work. In the early spring of 1901, several sons of hen No. 286, raised the previous year, were mated with the 24 2-year-old hens that laid 160 eggs and over, each, during 1899, and 25 others that laid 160 or over during the 1900 test.

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 breeding pens are now filled with birds of both sexes that have six generations of mothers and fathers before them that were bred under these rigid rules of selection.

The stock commenced with in 1898 had been laying about 120 eggs each per year for several years, as shown by the flock records. During the last two years the hens have averaged 144 eggs each, during their pullet year. There seems to be reason to include that the producing capacities of the hens have been increased about two dozen eggs per year. Perhaps this increase is not all due to the selection and breeding. The dry feeding and open air housing doubtless have contributed to the improvement. Not a drone or small producer has had a place in the breeding of these birds in six generations. During only one season, and then with but two small pens, have birds as closely related as first cousins been bred together. Line breeding is followed, the matings being only with distantly related birds. The birds are vigorous, of good size, and able to stand up under hard work. They have good, large, yellow legs and yellow beaks. They are well feathered and barred, but they are not bred for the fanciers or the show room.—Prof. G. M. Gowell, Maine Experiment Station.

The Danube River has overflowed its banks, causing damage to property, disabling shipping and obstructing commerce. It is still rising.

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**American Central Poultry Plant**  
 BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS, SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, SILVER LACED, BUFF AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, SINGLE COMB, ROSE COMB AND BUFF LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.  
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**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 LANGSHANS**  
 Of best breeding. Eggs for sale at \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30.  
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**Light Brahma Chickens**  
 Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kas., Route 4

**Hatching Season Is Here.**  
 The farm without an incubator and brooder to-day reminds us of the farm of a few years ago that had no reaper or mower. No farm should be without its poultry literature, and the catalogues of the poultry supply manufacturers of to-day constitute a most im-



201 Ducklings from 217 Eggs Hatched by G. M. D. Legg, Shirley, Ill., in a Standard Cyphers Incubator. Made by Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

portant part of that literature. The Cyphers Incubator Company's catalogue is one of the leaders—in fact, the biggest of them all. It is a book of 260 pages containing more information on poultry and the poultry business than any other book of its size, including illustrations of the principal poultry plants in the country, some of which raise thousands of hens and thousands of ducks every year. The incubators the company manufactures are illustrated in colors. To every one who is the least interested in poultry we say write for it now—the hatching season is at its height. The Cyphers Incubator Company, publishers of this great book, are a firm well known to us, having their factory at Buffalo, N. Y., and branches in New York City, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., and Oakland, Cal. Any of our readers who desire to get this great book can do so upon request, free of charge, if they will simply mention the name of this paper. Address Cyphers Incubator Company, writing to the branch office that is nearest to you.

Figures indicate that the value of materials imported by the United States for manufacturing purposes, both crude and partially manufactured, will in the year 1907 exceed that of any previous year by more than \$100,000,000.

In the Northern Hemisphere there are 6,100 stars plainly visible to the naked eye.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**  
**White Plymouth Rock Eggs.**  
 \$1.00 per 15; \$2.70 per 50; \$4.50 per 100. 1 black Langshan cock, one year old, scoring 91% by Atherton for \$2.50. Mrs. L. B. Griffith, Route 3, Emporia, Kans.

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

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

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**A. F. Huse, Manhattan, 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 Cochins, 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 Guinea, Golden Seabright Bantams, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs 15 for \$1. Also sold by the 100. All kinds of fancy pigeons for sale. Also hunting dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

**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 280 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96% and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address  
**THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.**

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

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

**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 \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

**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. Bronze 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 (Helmick Judge) I won incubator on highest scoring cock, cockerel, hen, pullet in Mediterranean class. On Rocks took 1 cockl., 1, 2, 3 hen. Mrs. J. W. Cook, R. 3, Hutchinson, Kas.

**S. C. W. Leghorns**  
 I have over 200 selected hens, snow white, yellow legs, deep bodied, and bred for large egg production. Mated with show bird cockerels. 30 eggs, \$1; \$3 per 100. I replace all broken eggs. Can fill orders any time.  
**Mrs. Neva Love**  
**FORMOSO, - - - KANS.**

**SCOTCH COLLIES.**  
 Scotch Collies.—Fine pups, royally bred; sired by grandson of Ormskirik Gallop; two months old; from \$5 to \$10. A. P. Chacey, Route 5, N. Topeka, Kans.

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 Fifty-seven Collie puppies just old enough to ship. Place your orders early, so you can get one of the photo ones.  
**Walton Gray Farm, Emporia, 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.

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

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

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 Breeding stock, Eggs and Baby Chicks for sale. Also Collie and Fox Terrier Dogs. 32 page illustrated catalog free.

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**NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS**—Rose Comb R. I. Reds, score 90 to 94%. Seven years experience with this breed. Eggs for hatching. Prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Lock Box G, Americus, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Buff Leghorns** Pure-bred eggs \$1.25 per 30, \$3.25 per 100. J. A. Reed, R. 3, Wakefield, Kas

**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.

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**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. STALL, 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., 811 Main St., Gouverneur, N. Y.

**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.

**ZIMMERMAN'S STEEL CUT**

**BABY CHICK FOOD**  
 Cleanest, Purest and Best. Absolutely No Waste.  
 50 lbs. \$1.15. 100 lbs. \$2.20. Prompt Shipment.  
 Lee's Lice Killer 35c per qt. One-half gal. 60c. Germono 50c.

**ZIMMERMAN SEED CO.,**  
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**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. O. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. If in addition to having the letter answered in The Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mail, kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across top of letter: "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

**Lump on Steer's Jaw.**—Six weeks ago I noticed a small lump on the upper jaw, midway between eye and end of nose of a 3-year-old steer. It has enlarged until it is now the size of a goose egg. It was hard as a bone right from the beginning and fast to the jaw. The usual remedies have no effect except to blister the hide. The lump does not break and run, but the steer would pass for nothing but a lumpy jaw. J. A.

**Fairland, Kans.**  
**Answer.**—If possible try and cut the enlargement on your steer's jaw, then open and inject tincture of iodine into the part daily. Give your animal internally one dram of potassium iodide in one-half pint of water.

**Probably Lump-Jaw.**—I have a cow that is 4 years old that has a lump on her right jaw which seems to be hard. It has been there for a week and a half. I have used a remedy which did not seem to help any. Can you tell me what to do for lump-jaw? I would like something that will cure it so that it will not come back. H. L. E.

**Stockton, Kans.**  
**Answer.**—I would advise you to use one dram of potassium iodide in one-half pint of water daily for ten days as a drench for your cow that you think has the lump-jaw, then withhold for a few days and begin again.

**Enlarged Hock.**—I have just traded for a 4-year-old black mare mule. A little over a year ago she kicked over a pole and that frightened her so that she squatted down and hurt her back. For about four weeks she never set her foot to the ground. Her hock is very large now, as large again as it ought to be but doesn't make her lame at all. It is a bad looking leg and if I could get the swelling taken out she would be worth a great deal more. Any information on the subject will be gladly received. O. G. H.

**Nickerson, Kans.**  
**Answer.**—If you will apply a fly blister to the greatly enlarged hock of your horse, I think it will reduce it and improve it very much.

**Swelling on Gelding's Belly—Indigestion in Pigs.**—I have a young gelding that is swollen on the belly and has been so for two months. What is the cause and what is the proper treatment?

Last year I lost a lot of little pigs. They just had sore eyes and nearly all died, and this year we have five affected the same way. E. S.

**Wakefield, Kans.**  
**Answer.**—It is rather hard to say just what has been the cause of the swelling on your gelding's belly. It will be best to use a stimulating liniment externally and give internally Hamrick's Supreme Stock Remedy.

I think your pigs have been suffering with indigestion. I will send you a press bulletin on "Some Troubles of Swine," and you can have the Government prescription filled, which is an excellent tonic for pigs. You can give it in some milk, or if necessary give them a dose with the bottle.

**Lame Mare.**—I have a family mare that is lame part of the time. Her hoof is dry and warm and it partly turns in under like hoof bound and her frog is dry and hard. What would you advise me to do? She is an extra good mare for family purposes. I had her feet trimmed down as much as I thought best and kept her feet oiled for a while. J. C. S.

**Oneida, Okla.**  
**Answer.**—For your animal that has a dry hoof better use a commercial hoof packing and draw the inflamma-

**FREE TO THE SICK**

To the people who want to regain their youth, who want to feel like they did when they were budding into manhood and womanhood, we offer a book which will show them the road to happiness—a book of 100 pages, which is brimful of the things they like to read, which will give them courage and enlighten them as to the cause and cure of their troubles. It will point out the pitfalls and guide them safely to a future of strength and vitality. It is beautifully illustrated. It tells what other people have suffered and how they have cured themselves. It is free. We will send it, closely sealed, without marks, if you will send this coupon. If you are not as strong as you ought to be, SEND FOR IT TO-DAY.



We have the grandest invention of the age for sick people; the surest and easiest cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. Its wonderful power is directed to the seat of the nervous system, through which its vitalized strength penetrates into all parts of the body, carrying new life into every organ or part which has been weakened by disease or dissipation, restoring energy to the brain and power to the system. No sick man, no sickly or delicate woman, will ever regret a fair trial of

**DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT**

for it is a positive cure for all weaknesses in man or woman. It is a wonderful tonic, a vitalizer. When you arise in the morning, after having worn it all night, you feel the vigor of youth in your veins. It floods the body with warm, glowing vitality that makes the nerves strong, quickens the circulation, restores natural vigor and makes its wearer feel like one born again.

When your neighbor says it cured him, when over 10,000 people have been cured by it, you might have confidence in this wonderful Belt. If you have failed in other means, that is no argument against it, for nine out of ten of its cures were made after all else had failed. It pours vitality into the nerves and muscles, restoring the strength, and it must cure.

You want to know why it will cure? Electricity is the foundation of health and strength. The most learned scientists say it is life itself—without it we can not live. Isn't it reasonable, then, to conclude that weakness, pain, and sickness indicate a deficiency of Electricity in the ailing body? When we are full of it we are strong and do not complain. The strong man, physically and mentally, never complains. His eyes are bright and snappy, his gait is full of energy, his speech is positive, his work is recreation. Don't you want to be like him instead of the weak, ailing, tired, nervous person you are? You can if you will replenish your body with the elements it has lost.

**Write Today for Free Book and Full Information.**

No one should be without this book. We send it sealed, free, one for men and one for women. If you are ailing write to-day. Don't put it off. Address,

**Dr. K. F. McLaughlin Co.** 203 Altman Building KANSAS CITY, MO.



tion from the foot. Would not advise your using ointment on the hoof.

**Nail Injury.**—One of my horses stepped on a nail Sunday night. I cauterized the wound with pure carbolic acid and am using turpentine now. Is there anything else I can use?

I also have a 3-year-old gelding that has wolf or blind teeth. Will they affect the eyes? Would you advise to have them pulled? F. H. L.

**Lawrence, Kans.**  
**Answer.**—I would advise you to poultice your horse's foot with Denver mud, making sure that you have plenty of the pressure removed from the injured part. The wolf or blind teeth will have no effect on your horse's eyes.

**Cockled Ankle Colt—Calloused Hock.**—I have a yearling mare colt that is cockled ankle. I noticed it only a few days ago. Is there any cure for it?

I also have a 4-year-old driving mare that got cut in the wire last fall. She was cut in the hock, and it took a long time to heal it. The skin is very thick and probably what you call calloused. She is not lame but I would like to have the enlargement reduced if possible. J. H. M.

**Bucklin, Kans.**  
**Answer.**—I would advise you to use a stimulating liniment for the cockled ankle colt.

In regard to the callous on your mare's hock, would advise you to use a blister and try to reduce it. Be sure and keep your animal's head tied so that it can not bite at the blistered part.

**Affected Kidneys.**—I have a brown mare, 5 years old and in good condition, but she can't stand alone in the stable and it is hard for her to get up alone out of doors. I think she has organic disease of the kidneys. What shall I do for her? R. C. G.

**Washington County.**  
**Answer.**—I think that you had better give your horse a handful of buchu leaves in its feed three times daily, and I think you will find that it will help the kidney trouble.

**Growth on Mule's Leg.**—I have a young mule that has a soft growth about the size of an egg on the inside of hind leg at knee. It does not make her lame. I have worked her some and she is in good condition. The growth has been there about two weeks. What can I do for it? A. S.

**Miltonvale, Kans.**  
**Answer.**—I would advise you to use a stimulating liniment over the enlargement on the animal's leg until sore, then withhold for a few days and

**Which Do You Prefer**

**Profit Makers** or **Profit Takers**

It means Profit Making for you to thoroughly rid your poultry houses and poultry of "profit takers" at the earliest possible moment. **Red Label Lice Killer** is easily used and quickly destroys all lice and mites. To thoroughly rid your poultry of lice and mites paint the roosts and dropping boards with **Red Label** direct from the can. The fumes will kill the vermin.

**RED LABEL LIQUID POULTRY LICE KILLER AND DISINFECTANT**

Mixes Readily With Water; Makes a Perfect Emulsion. To effectively rid your poultry house of lice and mites spray or sprinkle every nook, crack or crevice with one part **Red Label** mixed with twenty parts water and you can be assured that every "profit taker" will be killed. In addition to destroying the lice and mites **Red Label Lice Killer**, being a strong and efficient disinfectant will kill every germ and prevent poultry diseases. Guaranteed under Food and Drug law, Serial 4809.

Cans Are Full Standard U. S. Measure.

At Dealers Quart, 35c; half-gallon, 60c; gallon, \$1. If your dealer cannot supply you, or will not order for you, we will ship a trial gallon, express paid east of Rockies, on receipt of \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for booklet.

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Made by the makers of Car-Sul Dip for Hogs, Sheep and Cattle. Booklet Free.

begin again. Be sure and tie your animal's head so that it can not bite at the blistered part.

**Cow's Front Feet Helpless.**—I have a black cow about 10 years old that had a calf three weeks ago, and since then she has not been able to get up

on account of having no use of her front feet. Up to that time she was in good health, and with the exception of not being able to get up you would never know there was anything wrong with her. She can eat and drink as well as ever. I have tried



RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 18, 1907.

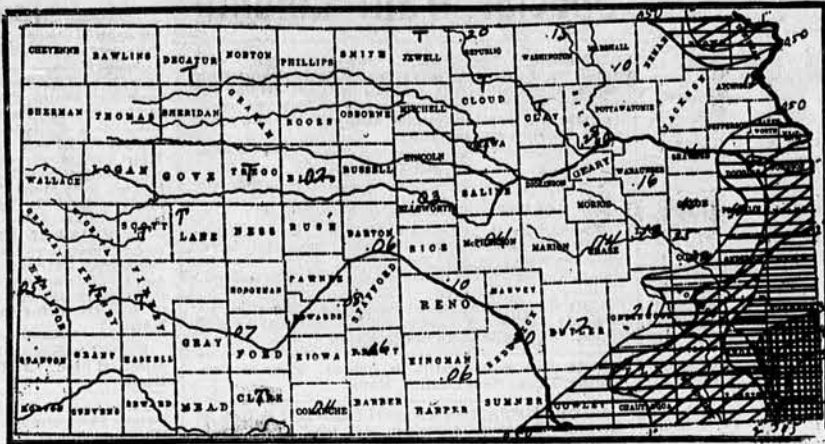
Weather Bulletin

For the Week Ending May 20, 1907

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

Temperature. Precipitation

Table with columns: Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal, Total, Departure from normal, Per cent of sunshine. Rows include Western Division (Ashland, Colby, Coolidge, etc.) and Middle Division (Clay Center, Coldwater, Concordia, etc.).



SCALE IN INCHES:

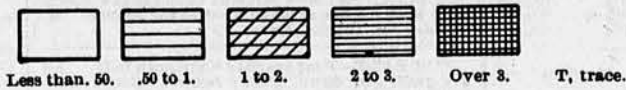


Table for Middle Division weather data, including locations like Clay Center, Coldwater, Concordia, Eldorado, Ellinwood, etc.

Table for Eastern Division weather data, including locations like Agric'l College, Atchison, Baker, Burlington, Columbus, etc.

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

Table showing weekly weather data for the state from April 6 to May 18, 1907, including temperature and precipitation.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

With the exception of the 14th and 15th the temperature the past week was quite seasonable. The mean temperature was generally above 60°, tho in a few of the north central and extreme northwestern counties it was 55° or lower.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The weather was generally clear to partly cloudy, only the 14th was cloudy. The temperature was more nearly seasonable than it has been for a month, being but 3° below normal.

Brown.—Showers on the 14th, 15th, and 18th amounted to 1.30 inches of water. A temperature of 30° occurred on the 15th, but the week ended quite warm.

Cherokee.—An unusually heavy rain of 5.32 inches fell on the 13th-14th and thin ice formed on the 15th. The mean temperature of the week, however, was almost normal.

Coffey.—Frost and a temperature of 33° occurred on the 15th, but the other days were warm and clear.

Douglas.—Three days were below normal, making the mean temperature for the week, 61.7°, 3.2° below normal. The rainfall of 1.02 inches was 0.18 of an inch below normal.

Franklin.—Temperatures averaged almost normal tho a minimum of 31° occurred on the morning of the 15th, with a minimum of 32° at Fall River, but the week, as a whole, was the warmest of the season, being very favorable for all crops.

Johnson.—The week was warm and pleasant, tho there was freezing weather on the 15th and on the evening of the 18th much hail fell, some stones being as large as a pigeon's egg.

Lyons.—The week began and ended with warm and pleasant days, but there was some cool weather on the 14th and 15th.

Kingman.—Tho the 14th and 15th were unseasonably cool, the other days were warm, clear and favorable to growing crops. A light shower fell on the 14th.

Lawrence.—High winds, combined with the drouth and a temperature of 25° on the 15th, were damaging to crops.

Labette.—A fine rain of 1.88 inches fell on the 14th. The week was generally clear and warm.

Linn.—There was a heavy rain of 2.98 inches on the 14th and a temperature of 34° the morning of the 15th, but the latter part was clear and very favorable weather.

Marshall.—Temperature extremes were 27° on the 15th and 93° on the 17th. But a tenth of an inch of rain fell.

Miami.—High winds prevailed on the 12th and 13th, followed by colder the next two days and much warmer the last three days.

Montgomery.—There were 1.20 inches of rain fell on the 13th-14th and a heavy frost, with a temperature of 33°, on the morning of the 15th. This was followed by warm, clear weather till the week's close.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City to-day were 122 cars; Saturday's inspections were 59 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1c higher.

T. B. JENNINGS, Section Director, Topeka, Kans.

lifting her up but she seems entirely helpless on account of the front feet. Belvue, Kans. M. H. L. Answer.—I think you will probably find that there is something wrong with your cow's feet that is keeping her from getting upon them.

much and eats scarcely anything. She will eat no grain and very little hay. She has been in this condition for nearly five weeks. Seems as if she wants to be down a great deal of the time in the last two days.

4 ounces powdered gentian; 2 ounces powdered ginger, and 1/2 pound sulfur. Mix with 10 pounds of oil-meal and give a heaping teaspoonful three times daily in some ground feed as soon as she will begin to eat.

perfectly. The Myers Pump bids fair to revolutionize the old methods of getting water out of the well. See their advertisement in this issue.

Every farmer is interested in any new invention that will lighten the burdens of the farm. The Myers Pump Company, of Kansas City, Mo., have the latest and most unique invention of the age.



Inspections were 65 cars. Prices were 1/4@1c. lower. The sales were: No. 2 white, 4 cars 53c, 25 cars 52 1/4c; No. 3 white, 10 cars 52c; No. 4 white, 1 car 15 1/4c, No. 2 mixed, 1 car 51 1/4c, 15 cars 51 1/4c, 8 cars 51c; No. 3 mixed, 8 cars 51c, 21 cars 50 1/4c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 48 1/4c, 2 cars 48c; No. 2 yellow, 3 cars 51 1/4c, 11 cars 51 1/4c; No. 3 yellow, 2 cars 51c.

Receipts of oats were 18 cars; Saturday's inspections were 14 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/2c higher. The sales were: No. 2 white, 1 car 47 1/4c, 4 cars 47c; No. 3 white, 3 cars 46c, 3 cars color 46c; No. 4 white, 1 car 45 1/4c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 45@45 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, 44 1/2@45c.

Barley was quoted at 62@66c; rye, 65@70c; flaxseed, \$1.12@1.15; kafir-corn, 85@90c per cwt.; bran, 95c@1 per cwt.; shorts, \$1@1.05 per cwt.; corn chop, \$1@1.08 per cwt.; millet-seed, \$1.15@1.25 per cwt.; clover-seed, \$7@11 per cwt.

The range of prices for grain in Kansas City for future delivery and the close to-day, together with the close Saturday, were as followed:

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Closed to-day, Closed Saturday. Rows for WHEAT and CORN with various grades and prices.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., May 20, 1907. The cattle market began to improve last week after Tuesday, as receipts dropped down to a small figure after that day, and a good portion of the loss of the first two days was regained by the close of the week, total supply for the week 35,000 head. To-day the run is 9,000 head, and the market is strong to 10c higher, the greatest strength on fat steers. The advance since Tuesday of last week puts fat steer prices back to the best time recently. A string of the Lockhart fed Colorados sold at \$5.60 to-day, which is the highest price these cattle have reached since they were started to market, three or four weeks ago. This is the top price to-day, bulk of steers selling at \$5.10@5.55. Cows have held steady right along, including last week even while steers and heifers were lower, and the market on cows is firm to-day. The good prices will likely hold good till grass cows begin to move in numbers, which will be two or three weeks later than was figured on a month ago because of unpropitious weather since then. Bulk of cows sell at \$3.50@4.50, tops up to \$7, canners \$2.25@3.25, bulls also firm at \$3.25@4.60, heifers stronger to-day \$4@5.35, calves quarter higher than a week ago, \$3.50@5.75. Feeders declined 10@15c last week, range \$4.40@5.25, stockers 15@30c off, at \$3.75@5. Country grades are strong to-day.

After Thursday of last week hog prices began to strengthen, in spite of the fact that total supplies aggregated 87,500 head for the week, heaviest week since December, 1901. The net loss for the week was only 11c per cwt., heavy hogs losing more than this, lights less. The run is 12,000 to-day, market steady with the close of last week, top \$6.45, bulk of sales \$6.27 1/2@6.40, heavy hogs selling at \$6.25@6.32 1/2. Considering the heavy supply the market has shown phenomenal strength, and packers are free buyers all the time. High corn has brought in a good many hogs, but the supply does not have any of the ear marks of a panic, quality running extra good for the

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.

JERSEY BULL CALF FOR SALE

Pedro and Exile, of St. Lambert stock, 8 months old, solid color; dam, a five-gallon cow, beautiful fawn, good teats and udder. Price \$50.00. Jas. S. Taylor, - - Route 5, - - Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE—Registered Hereford bulls sired by Beau Jr. 135568. Will price right. Come and see or write. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Four yearling Shorthorn bulls. All are read, low down, blocky fellows. One is pure Scotch, two are out of show cows and sired by prize-winning bulls. They weigh from 1000 to 1200 pounds and are first-class individuals. Parties wishing to see them will be met at the train in Abilene. C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kans.

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

season, and weights holding up, 211 pounds being the average for last week.

Mutton supply last week was only 25,000 head, which included five to six thousand Texas sheep and goats. The quality of the fed stuff was more mixed than usual and prices declined slightly for the week. Run to-day is 8,000 head, market strong, woolled lambs \$5.50, clipped \$7.45, clipped yearlings worth \$6.35, wethers \$6.15, ewes \$5.75, woolled ewes \$6.50, yearlings around \$7. Some Texas wethers were taken to feed lots last week at \$4.75@5, and common Texas ewes and wethers at \$3.50.

J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 20, 1907. Some falling off was noted in the aggregate of cattle at leading markets to-day, and the effect was noted in a slightly better turn in the market. Light and handy weight steers of attractive quality were early sellers at good strong, and in some cases a shade higher prices. Heavy weights were in fair supply but were slower sellers than the more popular kinds, however, after the light and handy kinds were out of the way buyers took hold of the heavier kinds freely at around steady prices. There were no strictly prime cattle here, the best offerings sold in a range of \$5.40@5.60 with the big bulk going at \$5@5.50. Common to fair light killers sold at \$4.40@4.90; the butcher trade was active for cows but in-

HORSES AND MULES.

\$150 OFFERED

for each mule colt bred from J. Sheneman's Jack, 3/4 mile east and 2 miles south of Agricola. P. S. G.

FOR SALE—Team of mules 5 and 6 years old, matched, sound, \$275. Call on John Thompson, 211 Drive, Topeka, Kans., Ind. Phone 6222.

FOR SALE—A Jack Daw stallion, dam Happy Helr; 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. B. Weldon, Eureka, Kans.

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

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS—Sample dozen 50c (by mail) embracing Carnations, Roses, Geraniums, etc. T. Montgomery, Larned, Kans.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—8 varieties; also tomatoes and cabbage, \$2 per 1,000; less than thousand, 25 cents per hundred. Have the famous Southern potato "Pumpkin Yam." Prompt shipment. W. A. Schreier & Son, Argonia, Kans.

PLANTS—Cabbage: Early Jersey Wakefield, Winingstadt, Early Summer, Succession. Tomato: Matchless, Stone, Beauty; 30 cents per hundred, \$2.50 per thousand. Sweet potato: Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansmond 20 cents per hundred, \$1.50 per thousand Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish, Southern Queen, 25 cents per hundred, \$1.75 per thousand. F. P. Rude & Son, Ind. Phone 4003, North Topeka, Kans.

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

clined to be slow at the start on heifers. However, some choice dry fed heifers weighing 900 pounds sold at \$5.20, but they were the best lot that had been here in some time. There is hardly enough to the stocker and feeder trade to establish quotations. Prices are lower and the demand very slack.

Receipts at this market were somewhat larger than a week ago but the total at five points was about the same. Outside markets were all reported a shade easier but the local demand was good and prices were strong to a shade higher. Bulk of hogs sold at \$6.30@6.40 with choice light butchers making \$6.45. The spread in prices was wider than it has been for some time. The extreme for full load lots was 20c with good light and butcher weights continuing to command a premium.

Market for sheep was only moderately supplied and prices held about steady but there was a weak undertone prevalent that presaged lower prices should receipts show anything like liberal volume. WARRICK.

SWINE.

DUROCS FOR SALE—Sows and gilts bred for July, August and September farrow. S. J. Stelmetz, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS—A few snaps in fall boars; also choice R. C. Rhode Island Red eggs, \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.

LATE FALL POLAND-CHINA MALE for \$15 net as good as old High Price, sell for twice the money. Will trade for gilt as good. Don't wait! F. H. Barrington, Spring Creek, Kans.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

MERCHANDISE BARGAIN—Invoice \$3500, annual sales, \$20,000, \$30 per month. Post office in store. Write The Buckeye Agency, Williamsburg, Kans.

WANTED—Young married man, reliable and industrious, to live and work on Manada farm at Nara Visa, New Mexico, the wife to be housekeeper. Food wages to deserving party and later a share in the profits if desired. Address Carleton, care Kansas Farmer.

DRUGS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES—Eastman's Kodak, Premo Cameras, Velox and Sello paper. Films for all cameras and kodaks. Fred T. Walker, 825 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—Experienced man and wife (no children) to manage small farm near Topeka. Address Position, care Kansas Farmer.

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

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

HONEY—For Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Two 5-gallon cans, 120 pounds net—Amber \$8.40; 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 May 16.

Cherokee County—R. G. Holmes, Clerk. MARES—Taken up by Fred Estes, in Spring Valley tp., (Baxter Springs, P. O.) April 20, 1907, one dark grey 6-year-old mare, 14 1/2 hands high, branded on right shoulder; valued at \$20; also one sorrel 10-year-old mare, 15 1/2 hands high, W T on left shoulder, S C on right hip; valued at \$35. Reno County—F. E. Lang, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by R. W. Brown, in Grand tp., April 1, 1907, one sorrel horse, white spot on forehead, weight 800 or 900 lbs., branded C O on left shoulder, valued at \$15.

BROOKWATER SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION

Sale at Farm, Ann Arbor, Michigan, June 5, 1907

On the above date I will sell at auction practically all my Brookwater Herd of Shorthorns. I have determined to keep only a very few as I can not give my personal attention to them. NEARLY ONE-THIRD SCOTCH. The remainder are Scotch-topped cattle of the useful money-making sort. The Scotch cattle are nicely bred and good individuals.

THE HIGH-CLASS SCOTCH HERD-BULL, QUARTERMASTER 226000, WILL BE SOLD. NO BETTER SCOTCH BULL HAS BEEN OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE THIS SEASON. This bull has proved an unusually good sire and has a satisfactory show record. Any one looking for a high class herd-bull will find one to their liking in Quartermaster. Here is his breeding:

Table listing pedigree for No. 1. QUARTERMASTER 226000. Dark Roan. Calved October 26, 1903. Got by... Imp. Merry Hampton 132572... Wm. Duthie Gipsy Maid, Vol. 40, p. 685... Knight of the Thistle 108656... Luther Adams Gipsy of North Oaks 3d... North Briton 88218... Jas. J. Hill Imp. Gipsy of North Oaks... Cupbearer 91223... Wm. Duthie Imp. Bonnie Gipsy... Cayhurst (47560)... A. Cruickshank Windsor's Gipsy... Frederick Fitz Windsor (31196)... T. Willis Gipsy... Lord Granville (24395)... A. Cruickshank

SHOW BULL, QUARTERMASTER'S MODEL.

In addition to the above I would call especial attention to QUARTERMASTER'S MODEL, a yearling bull of excellent breeding and show individuality. This bull was first in his class and Junior Champion at the Michigan State Fair 1906. SOME HEAVY MILKING COWS, AND SOME CHOICE HEIFERS WILL BE OFFERED. Conveyance to the farm from Cook House, Ann Arbor. Catalogues may be had from Brookwater Farm, Ann Arbor, Mich., or

Herbert W. Mumford, Prop., Urbana, Illinois

If your purchase amounts to \$300 or more I will prepay the freight.

Col. T. C. Callahan, Auctioneer.

Kupers Sale of Shorthorns Humboldt, Nebraska, Tuesday, May 28, 1907.

The offering will be the tops from the largest pure Scotch herd in Nebraska. Send for catalogue and look at the breeding of the following animals, which go in this sale.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Mysie Grace by Commodore 118477. Scottish Daybreak by Imp. Prince Oederic 136398. Victoria Rosabella by Scottish Knight 136371. Red Butterfly by Chief Lavender 139145. Duchess by Goldie 152298. Propheters by Scottish King 100743. Prides Beauty by Cumberland 188480.

Pleasant Hill Victoria 2d by Godwin 115676. Beauty 17th by Glosters Duke 210764. Silvia by Poynter 164166. Constance by Baron Mysia 176261. Bessie Belle by 10th Duke of Knightwood 232616. Lady Londondale 11th by Nebraska Canute 183210. Fannie Belle by Baron Surmise 146885.

BULLS.

Baron Count 269592 by Imp. Prince Oederic 136398. Baron Starlight. Duke of Gloster 274469 by Golden Prince 218532. Knight of Humboldt 266034 by Imp. Red Knight 157136. Knight of Pleasant Hill 266770 by Baron Surmise 146885. Mysie's King 274470 by Dalmency Star 212973. Onward 269593 by Imp. Prince Oederic 136398. Roseberry 274471 by Baron Surmise 146885.

This is only a partial list of the good things that go in this sale. In richness of breeding and individuality we believe we have an unusually strong offering and invite all lovers of good Shorthorns to be present on sale day. Send for catalogue and mention Kansas Farmer.

Col. Geo. Bellows, Auctioneer

HENRY KUPER, Humboldt, Nebraska