

KANSAS FARMER

NEBRASKA MISSOURI OKLAHOMA

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HANDLING HOGS IN HOT WEATHER.

The fat hog has a hard enough time in hot weather without any thought of transportation to market or of what will happen after his excursion to town. In these mid-summer days the farmer has learned by costly experience that the proper time to handle hogs is while the sun is hidden on the other side of the earth.

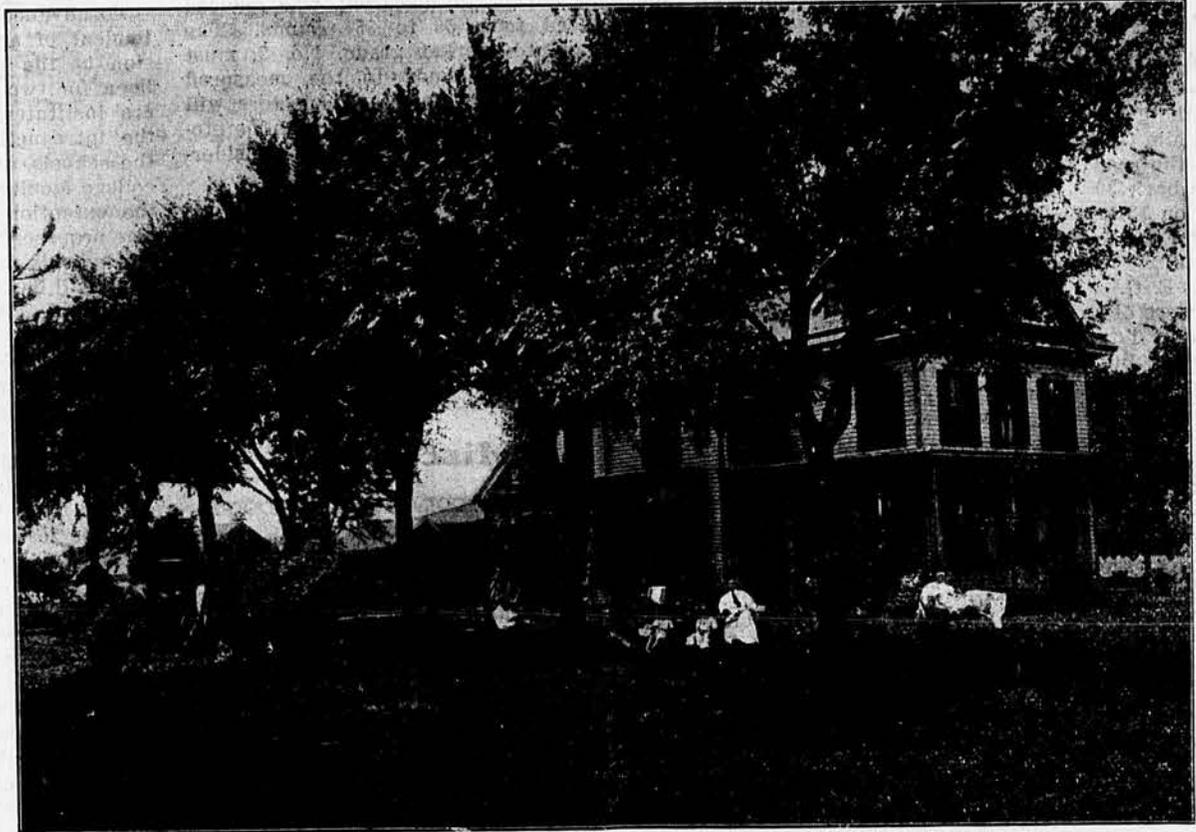
But the experience and close observation of the U. S. Government inspector at the Wolff packing plant at Topeka will be valuable to those farmers who find it expedient to market hogs during hot weather. This official, Dr. F. L. DeWolf, suggests that before loading, the hogs should fast for six hours except for liquid food. Green feed is especially to be avoided on account of its liability to

ferment. Everything that tends to excite or worry the hogs is to be avoided. Gentle handling and slow driving should be the rule.

If possible it is well to allow the hogs to get used to the loading pens and chute for several hours before loading.

When hogs become excited their nervous system are greatly effected. They are often made so sick that they vomit. Reverse action of the bowels sometimes takes place. The hog is poorly provided with means for cooling himself. He does not perspire, and his lungs, even, are not extensive, compared with his weight.

In some cases hogs arrive at the packing house so sick that they seem at the point of death. The best treatment is to pour cold water over the



Farm Residence of Charles E. Sutton, owner of "Sutton's Daddies." Also the Black Robin Hood Berkshires that will be sold at Lawrence, Kans., August 16, 1907.

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KANSAS FARMER.

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Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.82 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 30 cents per line.
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Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all communications to

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

body of the hog and on his bed. It is best to avoid wetting his head, since this sometimes produces congestion that may be fatal. Under the water cure properly administered hogs usually recover rapidly.

RIGHTS IN THE ROAD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Has a neighbor any right to cut all the grass on a section line road if I tell him that I want my part of it? When the road was surveyed I set my fence back 30 feet. The neighbor set trees on 12 or 15 feet of his half. Have I a right to set my fence out 12 or 15 feet?

F. G.

Various highway questions were discussed at considerable length in THE KANSAS FARMER a few years ago. But the many subscribers added to the list since that time have not had the advantage of those discussions.

In most cases the land comprised in the road is loaned to the public for use as a highway "over which," to use the language of old English law writers, "the King and all of his subjects may pass and repass at pleasure." But if ever the use as a highway is discontinued the rights of the King and all of his subjects terminate and the full rights of ownership and possession revert to the owners of the lands from which the easement of the highway was taken.

Further, the law writers are fairly well agreed that all grass and other products that grow on the land loaned or dedicated for use as a highway belong to the abutting land-owners, the share of each being that which grows on the land which was taken from and which may revert to his farm.

Applying these principles to the case stated, it is clear that the neighbor is entitled to mow and make hay of the grass growing in the road on his side of the section line, but he has no more right to take that which grows upon the other side of the line than he would have if no road had been laid out.

The question of the trees is to be settled on the same general principles. If the entire sixty feet is not used or needed for purposes of a highway there can be little objection to planting one or more lines of trees along the roadside, provided only that the public use of the road is not interfered with thereby. If, however, "the King or any of his subjects" should find it necessary to drive over any of said

trees in order to full enjoyment of the use of the road, the owner of the trees would have no right to object. He might remove the trees and appropriate the timber to his own use, however. This use of the roadside would not authorize the owner of land on the opposite side to fence in any part of the roadway, and if he should so fence it to the inconvenience of "the King or any of his subjects" the fence may be removed.

In this country, "the people is king," and with this definition the meaning of the quaint old English writers is easily applied to our cases.

ARRANGE FOR YOUR FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Prof. J. H. Miller, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, is writing to all institute officers as well as officers of granges and other organizations that are likely to ask for speakers from the State Agricultural College. He says:

"It is absolutely impossible for me to accommodate our plans to definite dates. We expect to hold at least 125 institutes from September to January and they must be arranged in circuits to save time, traveling, and expense. We positively can not send speakers to institutes on special trips across the State. This would lead to an expense of \$10,000 a year and the Legislature only gave us \$4,500. Let me know early your preference for dates, especially your month and week and I will then arrange a circuit. For the regular fall campaign, October 14 to December 20, preference will be given to institutes that have boys' corn contests. Unless the season is very favorable judges will not be sent to judge the boys' corn before October 14, as corn gathered before that time will not be mature enough to hold its form until date of State contest. In many counties, however, institutes can be held in September and early October as well or better than later, thus enabling me to start the work earlier than usual. Officers who can hold meetings before October 14 are urged to write me very soon. Some officers have not yet sent in their reports and I hope to get them very soon."

MOTHER BICKERDYKE.

Of all who had prominent parts in the great Civil War in America, none won a warmer place in the hearts of the people, especially the people of Kansas, than did Mother Bickerdyke. She earned it.

Some of the stories of her service on the field, after the battle, and in the hospital have been often told. But it has remained for a Kansas woman to tell the story of her last years spent in the short-grass country in Kansas. Mrs. Florence Shaw Kellogg, of Fay, Russell County, Kansas, knew Mother Bickerdyke as a neighbor and friend. Readers of THE KANSAS FARMER need not to be told how appreciative a friend Mrs. Kellogg is.

"Mother Bickerdyke as I Knew Her," with an introduction by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, tells a story that can not be too deeply impressed, one that any old soldier and any old soldier's child will treasure. Every citizen should have it.

IS A BIG UNIVERSITY.

The catalogue of the University of Kansas, just out, shows that at the present time, the buildings, grounds, and equipment are valued at \$1,500,000. The library consists of 55,000 volumes and 34,000 unbound pamphlets, all for the free use of students. The faculty numbers 105 instructors giving full time to teaching, numerous fellows, and others who give part time to teaching, and 50 eminent lecturers. The campus consists of 173 acres. There are fifteen large buildings devoted to purposes of instruction, including a \$100,000 gymnasium which will be opened for the use of students this fall. The registration last year after deducting students who were enrolled in more than one school, was 1,786. The enrollment was divided between the sexes in about the ratio of two men to one woman, 1,173 men and 613 women.

The appropriations for the support

of the University by the last Legislature assure the institution a continuation of its magnificent growth. Work will begin a once on the erection of \$250,000 worth of engineering buildings. When this equipment is completed the State will have one of the strongest engineering schools in the entire Southwest.

In a land thick with colleges and noted for its generous educational equipment, it is a distinction to Kansas to have its university placed by all educational experts in the front rank, among the institutions which reckon their years by centuries rather than decades.

WANTS CHINCH-BUG REMEDY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to ask of THE KANSAS FARMER if there is going to be a remedy for the chinch-bugs? There are lots of them in this part of the State and they are doing great damage to corn and all forage crops. This is soon going to be a serious matter. We have enough bugs in Rooks County to infest the whole State in a short time. It is certainly time for the Professor bug man to get busy or some kind of bugs will get him.

L. P. DARLAND.

Rooks County.

THE KANSAS FARMER hopes that some effective fight on the chinch-bugs will be made. Opinions differ as to the value of the work done several years ago by Professor Snow. Whether the best method of fighting the pest has yet been discovered may be an open question. But surely those whom the State is paying for entomological investigations should never cease trying until the best possible remedy shall have been applied.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Grain Grading Commission was held at the Capitol on Thursday, July 25. The grades of wheat were left unchanged except that the requirement for durum, or macaroni, was reduced from 56 to 55 pounds. The standard market grade, No. 2, must weigh 59 pounds to the measured bushel as heretofore. Inspectors will be even more particular than heretofore about the presence of considerable quantities of rye.

T. A. Borman, president of the Kansas State Dairy Association and general manager of the Continental Creamery Company has been appointed to the position of dairy editor of the Farmers' Advocate.

Miscellany

Kansas Agricultural College Promoting Agriculture in Rural Schools.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: No nation can long be prosperous after its rural population ceases to be prosperous. No people are contented who are not reasonably and constantly prosperous. Permanent population as a rule are more contented and prosperous than those that are discontented and restless and moving. Kansas has a good many problems but none so important as those that relate to the development of agriculture; nothing will tend so much to the highest development of agriculture and to the upbuilding of a high type of citizenship as the right education of the boys and girls of the country districts. Too often the country school teacher, in her pride of her school and of her bright pupils, leads too many of them away from the farm to the city. Too often the thought is left that all bright pupils study for some professional vocation or for city business life, all losing sight of the fact that no other vocation in the world calls for as high a type of intellect, for as much independence of judgment, for as much broad learning as that of the farmer.

If the elements of agriculture were taught in the rural schools, boys and girls would grasp some idea of the beauty and utility of a scientific education for the farm, farming would take on some of the dignity of an intellectual calling and boys and girls

would come to the hour of choosing a vocation with an attitude of mind that would enable them to give farming a "square deal." No one wants detailed methods taught in the schools but the fundamental principles of agriculture, fertility, moisture, tillage, etc., can be taught as well by the rural teacher as she can teach civil government or English grammar. The average country teacher comes to her work with more basic knowledge of agriculture than of any of the regular subjects of the course of study. The study of agriculture will furnish a ground of common interest, a point of common contact; it furnishes the best of all opportunities for training in observation and in English.

The Kansas Agricultural College has started a propaganda for the introduction of this subject into the schools of Kansas. It is asking for its introduction into the country and city high schools, and in all the rural schools. The high schools are asked to teach it because it is both practical and cultural; as practical as algebra and as cultural as Latin or astronomy. The agricultural college insists that it is as valuable for the city boy as a culture study as civil government or political economy because all right government and all right economics of the State must depend upon the highest rights and best interests of the farmers of the State. It believes that it is important for the city boy and the country boy alike to understand how fertility may be preserved or moisture conserved; that these are as important as a knowledge of the animal life of the globe ten thousand years ago, or how to measure the distance between stars, or how long it would take a heavenly body to fall to the earth, or how many soldiers Xerxes had in his army, or the cause of the many wars between the old savages who used to be the kings of England, France, and Spain.

To advance this cause the Superintendent of agricultural college extension of the agricultural college has been for two years addressing teachers' institutes and associations, urging the introduction of this subject into the schools, and sending others of the college faculty to such meetings. Now the extension department of the college proposes to print and issue free to teachers six pamphlets on this subject. They will be issued monthly beginning October 1, 1907. The titles of these will probably be as follows: The Soil, with reference to fertility and moisture; How Plants Feed and Grow; Birds and Insects (friends and enemies) Trees and Shrubs (including forest and fruit trees); Live Stock on the Farm. For the benefit of the girls and the home life the third number of this free series will be on cooking and sewing. These will be furnished free but only through the county superintendents of schools. Each county superintendent will be asked to send early in September the names of teachers whom he wishes to receive the pamphlets, to whom they will be sent direct each month as published. When teachers are able to organize classes, two or three extra copies will be furnished for pupils. The work will be wholly optional and most probably should be carried as extra work (mornings or noon times) for the first year.

J. H. MILLER,
Superintendent Agricultural College
Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

"You have a model husband," said a lady who was congratulating the bride. The next day the bride thought her to look up the word "model" in the dictionary, and this is what she found: Model: A small imitation of the real thing.

A Sign Which Failed.

Young Husband: Seems to me, my dear, this chicken is pretty tough.

Young Wife: I know it is, and I can't understand it at all. I picked it out myself.

"Did you examine it closely?"

"Indeed I did. I looked in its mouth the first thing and I could see it hadn't even cut its first teeth yet."

About Advertising.

Are you getting the most out of your advertising? Do results come up to your expectations? Have you found your investment in printers' ink a good one? Whether your answer be yes or no, we beg to suggest that it is your power to bring about satisfactory results, if they have not accrued, and much better results even if you have obtained what you consider value received.

There are no secrets about the principle of advertising. It is a plain, straightforward proposition by which those who have something to sell endeavor to interest those who wish to buy. That is all there is to it. Are you trying to interest the buyer? Many commercial institutions spend millions annually in newspaper publicity; they know its value as an aid in the introduction and marketing of their products. They secure the greatest benefits from their advertising because they give it the attention that it deserves and reap the fullest returns from the inquiries inspired by their announcements. With them a letter of inquiry is an important thing and it is answered promptly and fully. A record is kept and if a response is not received within a certain length of time the second and sometimes the third letter goes out, and thus they keep in touch with the prospective buyer until assured that his wants have been supplied or that he does not intend to buy at that time.

In this system there lies an object lesson that might be studied with profit by many advertisers of pedigreed live stock. The progressive breeder appreciates the value of a good medium as a powerful aid in finding buyers for his output, but many do not give their advertising the attention it should receive, and thus curtail the benefits that should result from their investment in the space. A live-stock advertiser must make sales. Benefits from mere publicity are valuable but remote. We must have buyers. How to proceed to get them is the important question. Some suggestions accruing from years of experience should be helpful.

In the first place use sufficient space to make your announcement attractive. Let your statements be brief, to the point, and as convincing as possible. Endeavor to induce the buyer to inspect your offering. Make your advertising effective in the selling season, particularly from September to July. If you have ten bulls to offer state that fact. Change your copy often and in that way arouse and retain the interest of the prospective buyer and he will remember you when in the market. You may get returns from an advertisement offering cattle, horses, swine, or sheep in the same space, but a buyer is more apt to consult the columns of the paper to get apart for the particular kind of stock he is looking for, and your notice may be overlooked if it does not appear under that classification. It is well enough to refer to other salable stock in your announcement, but if you desire the best results classify your advertising. If you have disposed of your cattle and have sheep or swine to sell prepare a change of copy and your advertisement will be transferred and classified as you request. If you have more than one kind of live stock to sell at one time divide your space and classify your announcements.

Then take care of your inquiries. Be careful to give all desired information and more too if possible. Answer promptly and tactfully. Make even a greater effort to interest your correspondent than you would if he were present and inspecting your stock. Remember the same inquirer has probably written to a number of breeders and the one that interests him most is the one most likely to make a sale. It is conceded that readers seldom write to advertisers from curiosity. They usually mean business and you can afford to make an effort to interest them. Send out the second and third letter if necessary and if you feel that you have the stock that will suit your inquirer try to persuade him to visit you. Do not

neglect your inquiries. You pay money to secure them and if you give them proper attention you will make sales. Commercial advertisers know their worth. The live-stock advertiser who appreciates their worth and gives them the attention that they should have finds no difficulty in disposing of his surplus.—Breeder's Gazette.

The Percheron Horse.

We do not get far into the study of animal life until we notice a difference in one or several ways in animals of the same species, while between individuals of different families this variation is a great deal more pronounced. Variation exists in the lowest forms of life, and in the more highly organized animals it is so easily seen that the fact that it does exist is never denied.

It is one of the great laws of evolution, and scientists base a large part of their theory of evolution upon this law. The question which naturally arises is, what cause or agent produces this variation? One word will explain, environment is the secret of it all. Environment through ages of time has differentiated the ungulata from the carnivora. It has cast the features and molded the contour of every creature upon the globe. It modifies the struggle for existence and wills that the fittest shall survive.

Environment from a biological standpoint is a broad term. It includes climatic conditions and the geological formation of a region and upon these together depend the flora which in its turn maintains the animal life of the district.

Climatic conditions modify the skin and hair and influence the size of the animal, while the geological formation and structure, through the elements of the soil which enter into the vegetable growth of the region, has a marked influence upon the bone, tendon, and nerve tissue of the animals which feed upon it.

Proof of this statement is found in the fact that the chalky hills of Southern England, a region of pure waters and nutritious grasses, has produced an animal which is taken as a model type by all breeders of mutton sheep. The limestone region of Kentucky has given to America a light harness horse of most excellent qualities and the district of La Perche in France, a district the soil of which is abundantly rich in salts of lime and phosphorus, has given to the world a superb draft horse—the Percheron. A history of its evolution and development is most interesting.

In the year 732 Charles Martel defeated the Saracen chief, Abderame, on the plains of Vouille, near Tour. It is estimated that three hundred thousand Arabs, mounted upon the best Barb and Arabian horses, perished in this battle. The horses were given the French soldiers, many of whom were from the Provinces of La Perche and Normandy.

These were crossed with the native mares of these districts and from this foundation stock, by judicious management, a superior breed was evolved. About 1820 two imported Arabian stallions, Godolphin and Gallipoli, were used by the French in improving the Percheron. This new infusion of blood gave the breed a more symmetrical conformation, feet of the highest degree of quality and wonderful powers of endurance.

The Percheron of to-day is strictly a draft horse. His silky mane and tall, excellent feet, and attractive action have been transmitted to him by his Arabian ancestry, while his massive form comes as a result of an inherited tendency in this direction from the native mares of Northern France, and careful selection and feeding on the part of the men who have bred them.

In color the Percheron is a glossy black or dark gray and frequently the dapple gray, and stands from 15.2 to 16.2 hands in height. His form is broad, massive, and symmetrical. A clean, regular head neatly attached to a high crested neck which blends nicely into a smooth, snug shoulder, adds much to his beauty. His broad, short back, full-sprung rib, thick loin and wonderful muscular development in

Big Money for Agents

If you understand the Real Estate business or the Irrigated Land business, we will make you a most liberal proposition; one that will net you handsome returns for your labor. We will furnish you full information, send you all circular and descriptive matter and post you thoroughly on the proposition.

We are spending thousands of dollars in advertising, and are receiving inquiries from all parts of the country. These inquiries, as fast as they come in, will be turned over to you if you are our agent in that particular territory. All you then have to do is to call on the prospective buyer, show him our proposition and close the deal. Furthermore, we will assist you in every way from this office by sending these prospective buyers all such literature as we may have. You will have nice clean work, but will have to apply your best efforts and judgment.

On another page of this publication, you will find our big advertisement, which, in a way, explains itself. As we want only one good agent in each county, and as we give exclusive territory, if you are open for a proposition and want to make money, we would suggest that you send in your application at once. We will then send you full information and assign you to some exclusive territory. Do not answer this advertisement unless you are willing to work. Address

The Northwestern Land & Trust Co.
539 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

croup and thigh gives him a degree of strength and power that is unexcelled.

His limbs are clean and the tendons well defined. The feet are large and even with a dense horn and wide, deep heel. This is a particular point of excellence, for it is not denied that the Percheron is superior to any draft breed in the structure of his feet. In his native land the bony defects, common in the breed of other countries, are scarcely known by name.

While he has plenty of energy and spirit, his disposition is quiet and patient which makes him easily handled and always ready for work.

In his native land he is early taught the lessons of good deportment and behavior by light work which begins at about the age of eighteen months. This excellent custom has perhaps done more to fix upon the breed its quiet demeanor than any other cause. That great work of art, the Horse Fair, by the noted artist, Rose Bonheur, clearly and truly depicts the spirit and action possessed by horses of the Percheron breed. It was his action together with his almost perfect form which led her to choose the Percheron as a model for the picture which has made her name immortal.

The history of this horse shows that he has been bred true to type for generations. This accounts for his prepotency. This ability of stamping their qualities upon their progeny is possessed by both stallions and mares. No breed is more prepotent. In fact, a pure-bred Percheron stallion mated with mares of any breeding will transmit his qualities to his offspring.

The expressor, a valuable animal used for the rapid transit of baggage and parcels in the cities, is the result of a cross of the Percheron upon common light mares. The demand for such horses is never supplied and the cost of rearing is small as compared to their value when matured. In the great horse markets of the United States exceptional prices are often paid for geldings of this breed, \$500 and \$600 often being paid for a single animal.

On the farm, in the logging camps, or hitched in the heavy freight teams of the Western Mountain States where rapid transit is a leading requisite, he does his work with credit, calling into play, if need be, every fiber of his being to do the will of his master.

There are men who have freighted for years on the rough roads of these mountain States who will use horses of no other breeding, claiming that they stand the rough work better, will go farther in a day with a heavy load and are less subject to the ills of horse flesh. Proof for this statement is abundant and a visit among the

THE BOOK OF ALFALFA

HISTORY, CULTIVATION AND MERITS
ITS USES AS A FORAGE AND FERTILIZER

By
F. D. COBURN
Secretary Kansas Department of Agriculture

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

- I. History, Description, Varieties and Habits.
- II. Universality of Alfalfa.
- III. Yields and Comparisons with other Crops.
- IV. Seed and Seed Selection.
- V. Soil and Seeding.
- VI. Cultivation.
- VII. Harvesting.
- VIII. Storing.
- IX. Pasturing and Sowing.
- X. Alfalfa as a feed Stuff.
- XI. Alfalfa in Beef-raising.
- XII. Alfalfa and the Dairy.
- XIII. Alfalfa for Swine.
- XIV. Alfalfa for Horses and Mules.
- XV. Alfalfa for Sheep-raising.
- XVI. Alfalfa for Bees.
- XVII. Alfalfa for Poultry.
- XVIII. Alfalfa for Food Preparation.
- XIX. Alfalfa for Town and City.
- XX. Alfalfa for Crop Rotation.
- XXI. Nitro-culture.
- XXII. Alfalfa as a Commercial Factor.
- XXIII. The Enemies of Alfalfa.
- XXIV. Difficulties and Discouragements.
- XXV. Miscellaneous.
- XXVI. Alfalfa in Different States.

The book is printed on one paper and illustrated with many full page photographs that were taken with the special view of their relation to the text 886 pages (6 1/2 x 9 inches), bound in cloth, with gold stamping. It is unquestionably the handsomest agricultural reference book that has ever been issued.

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HALL STATIONERY CO.,
Distributing Agents,
623 Kansas Ave. TOPEKA, KANS.

mountains of the State of Colorado is all that is necessary.

Cradled in a region peculiarly fitted for the development of the best that is in him, cared for and managed by men with whom such work is a pleasure, is it any wonder that he is such an admirable animal? Considering his massive form, wonderful action, general soundness throughout and above all his excellent record in the show ring, he stands preeminent among the draft breeds of the world.

Still further proof of the wonderful popularity of the Percheron breed is the fact that of all the breeds of draft horses imported to this country from Europe there are ten Percherons to one of any other breed. This fact can be attested by the United States Custom House Records.

There is no branch of live stock today in which the opportunity for profit is so great as in the raising of pure-

bred Percheron horses—they do and always will command the very highest prices on the market.—Communitated.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club.

President Bradford Miller called the Shawnee Alfalfa Club to order in its second monthly meeting at 2 o'clock on last Saturday afternoon in the Commercial Club Hall.

After a brief speech calling attention to the approach of the time for fall sowing of alfalfa, President Miller called attention to the fact that this highly valuable plant was gaining in the esteem of the farmers of eastern Kansas and he hoped that the time was not far distant when all of them would be raising it.

H. W. McAfee reported that so far as its feeding value is concerned, experiments have shown that nothing is gained by grinding alfalfa for cattle. The cattle are provided by nature with good alfalfa mills and do their own grinding.

John A. Peck had no experience with keeping fox-tail and crab-grass out of a spring stand, because he always sows in the fall. He reported, however, that a neighbor had been successful in killing these noxious grasses by mowing early and then disking and cross-disking the field.

Mr. Matthews sowed twenty pounds to the acre in the fall but found the stand too heavy, although the plants were small and yellow. He disked the field two times but still finds it too thick.

Mr. Fleming sowed his seed five years ago, only using eight pounds of seed to the acre and it came up very thick. It was sown late in September or early in October but the second year it turned yellow, although it came out nicely in the spring.

Scott Kelsey has not had a great deal of experience because the flood of 1903 destroyed his stand and he has not resowed until this spring. Last fall after the corn was gathered, the stalks were plowed under at once and in March the ground was disked.

Mr. Peck found that by pasturing with sheep one year he could kill out the alfalfa roots so he could use the ground for another crop. His brother sowed September 17 on oats stubble that had been disked two times and seed put in with a disk drill.

Mr. Buckman finds that crab grass comes in the fall sowing as well as spring. He uses plenty of manure and cuts often and so forces his alfalfa to outgrow and kill the crab grass. This is also the practise of Mr. McAfee except that he leaves the last cutting to burn off in the spring.

dry for a few days, crab grass will be killed. It may be desirable to disk both ways and perhaps three or four ways.

J. H. Foucht learned in Utah that the practise was to go over the field after each mowing with a stiff-spike harrow and the increase was fully one-fourth in yield under this system.

A. J. White, who had planned to save a portion of his second crop for seed, reported that about 80 per cent of the seed stem had fallen off and so he cut his crop for hay. He would like to know what was the cause of this falling off of seed stems.

Henry Wallace finds that the surest way to kill crab grass is to use plenty of barnyard manure.

A number of interesting questions were brought up, but time did not admit of their full discussion. Mr. Buckman asked that any member of the club who had been troubled with dodder should bring samples of it to the next meeting. An invitation was extended to all farmers and others interested to unite with the club. No admission fees or dues are charged. The next meeting will be held at the Commercial Club Hall, 625 Kansas Avenue, at 2 o'clock on the last Saturday in August.

Twentieth Century Homes.

We shall begin with this issue the installation of our home building department in every number of our paper instead of once each month as heretofore and shall try to confine ourselves more especially to houses that are adapted to the farm.

We shall be pleased to hear from our readers with any criticisms or suggestions which they may have.

The house which we illustrate this week is of the favored square shape

from which the stairs start. The fine large living-room is connected with the dining-room by an arch and a well arranged pantry connects with a good kitchen.

The cellar extends under the entire house and an outside entrance could be made on grade landing.

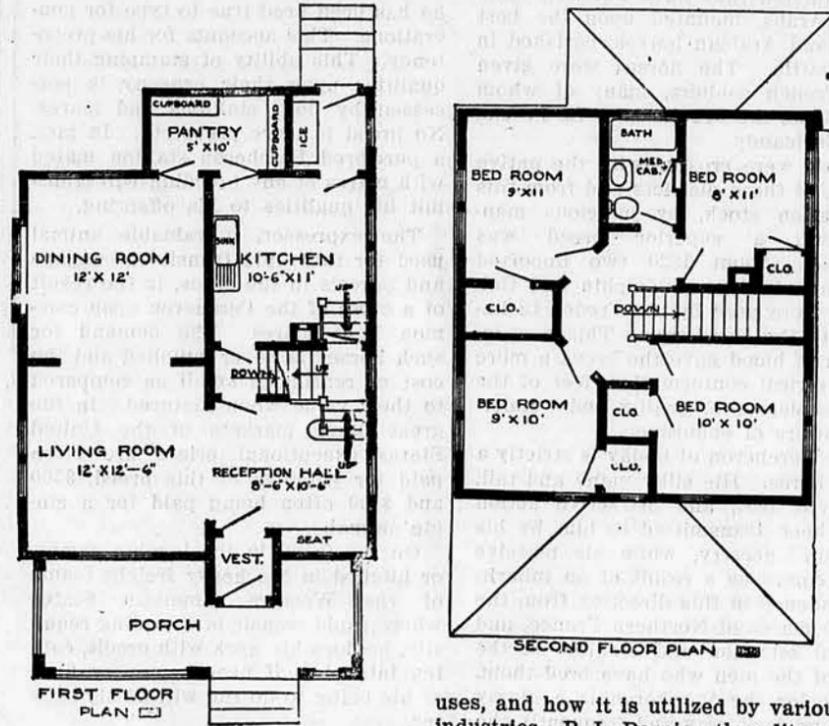
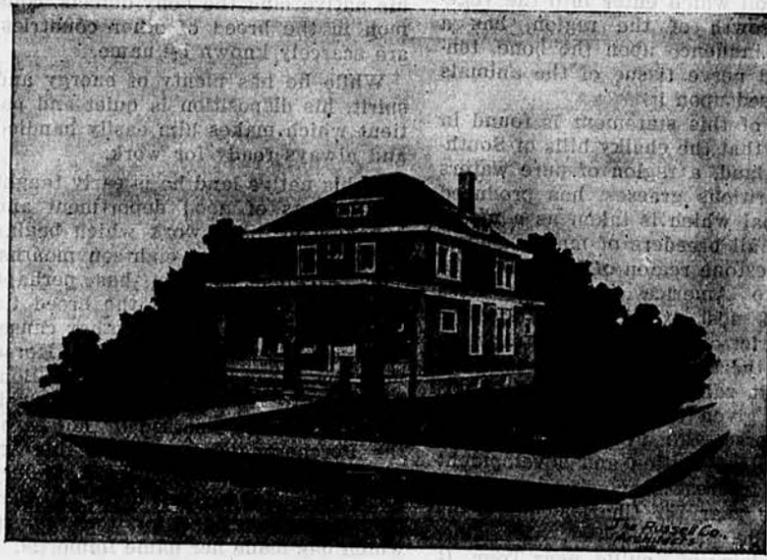
Four good bed rooms with ample closet room are finished on second floor and one or more could be finished in the attic if needed. Height of cellar 7 feet, first floor, 9 feet; second floor 8 1/2 feet.

This is No. 130. Complete plans and specifications can be obtained for \$18.00. This house can be built for \$1,750, exclusive of plumbing or heating.

By sending 25 cents in stamps to the Home Building Department, THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas, you will receive a copy of the book Twentieth Century Cottages which illustrates a number of moderate priced homes and complete floor plans for same. Those intending to build ought not to miss the opportunity of getting this book as the ideas and information contained in it will be found invaluable in planing your new home.

"Opportunities of To-Day."

An unusual demonstration of confidence in a new publication has been shown by the management of the National Corn Exposition, which will be held in Chicago annually. "Opportunities of To-Day," a new magazine, the first number of which will make its appearance within a few days, has been selected as the official organ for the National Corn Exposition Association. The second number of the new publication will be almost entirely devoted to the exploitation of corn, its



which can be more economically built and which presents a more impressive appearance for the amount expended. The house as designed is built of wood but would be well adapted to concrete or brick construction. From the large porch we pass through the vestibule into the hall

uses, and how it is utilized by various industries. R. L. Bernier, the editor of Opportunities of To-Day, is preparing a beautiful miniature edition, which is to be sent out as a publicity messenger for the corn exposition. A special cover design made in oils and showing a group of different varieties of corn in the ear, has been prepared for Opportunities of To-Day. The painting alone cost Mr. Bernier \$1,500.

When you have a Bad Breath—Wake up!

WAKE Up! It's time to take a Cascaret. —When the friend you speak to turns his face the other way. —When your tongue is coated. —When you have Heartburn, Belching, Acid Risings in throat. —When Pimples begin to peep out. —When your Stomach Gnaws or Burns. —That's the time to check coming Constipation, Indigestion and Dyspepsia. One single Candy Cascaret will do it if taken at the right minute, just when you first feel the need of it. Do it now!

Cascarets don't Purge, nor Weaken, nor waste Digestive Juices in flooding out the Bowels, like Salts, Castor Oil, "Physics." But, — they act like Exercise on the Muscles that shrink and expand the Intestines, thus pushing the Food on Naturally to its Finish.

When your Bowel-Muscles grow flabby they need Exercise to strengthen them—not "Physic" to pamper them.

Cascarets provide the bracing tone that is needed specifically by the Bowel-muscles.

Then carry the little ten-cent "Vest Pocket" box constantly with you, and take a Cascaret whenever you suspect you need it.

One Cascaret at a time will promptly cleanse a foul Breath, or Coated Tongue, thus proving clearly its ready, steady, sure, but mild and effective action.

Have the little 10c Emergency box of Cascarets constantly near you!

All Druggists sell them—over ten million boxes a year, for six years past.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC." 250

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.

Shorthand School

628 AND 630, KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The School that sends out Expert Stenographers.

5 Court Reporters in Kansas.

260 Stenographers holding positions in Topeka.

Lessons by mail a specialty. Positions guaranteed. Write for Catalogue.

ANNA E. CANAN.

CENT

Will secure you a Beautiful Catalogue from THE CENTRAL KANSAS BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Abilene, Kansas.

Let's Co-operate

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH. What does the labor of one man amount to when compared with the combined efforts of a hundred—or a thousand? Apply the same principles to the small investor. The man with a few hundred dollars finds himself handicapped with a low rate of interest. Let him combine his capital with a hundred or more others—it becomes impossible to figure the immense possibilities which are presented. **THAT is co-operation.** The Universal Trading and Supply Co. is operated on a co-operative basis. Established two years ago, June 1, 1905, development has been phenomenal. The almost limitless possibilities of co-operation are just beginning to be realized.



Our Own Building—No Rent to Pay.

Occupying our own home, a 5-story brick structure (see picture), with 60000 feet of floorspace, at Thirty-fifth and Morgan Sts., we are to-day the **GREATEST FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE IN THE UNITED STATES.** Prominent farmers all over the country are our best stockholders.

Buy Stock in the Universal Trading and Supply Co.

Idea Originated in England

On a gloomy day in an old inn in Rochdale, England, the first co-operative society was founded in 1842 by a dozen poor weavers. It took them a whole year to save \$135 and gain a start, yet 1865 finds the membership 5,326, sales amounting to \$255,890, profits \$31,540.

480 organizations had sprung into existence by 1863—the practicability of the idea being responsible for the amazing success.

TO-DAY—Two million of King Edward's subjects are members of co-operative institutions, with \$130,000,000 invested—realizing \$50,000,000 yearly in profits.

This is the story of co-operation in England—a country no larger than two or three of our States. Think of the magnificent opportunities in THIS country—where the idea is still new!

Our mission is to sell reliable merchandise to the farmer at the lowest possible prices—our policy of co-operation makes this practical. We also have a Commission Department for selling the farmer's produce to advantage, saving excessive commissions.

We sell merchandise to an enormous list of satisfied customers, but **Shareholders receive a 5 per cent discount upon every purchase. Just figure the saving it will afford you in a year's living expenses.**

This is clearly the best investment offered in America to-day. \$100 invested now should double itself in a few years and be drawing more interest than you could realize from a farm mortgage.

At present we can sell you stock at \$6 a share, par value \$10.00, and according to our plan shares will soon be selling for more than that figure. The experimental stage has been passed. We are on a firm foundation. Space prohibits further detail. The point is, **ARE YOU INTERESTED?** Full information on request.

Fill out one of the attached coupons, and send it in to-day.
LET'S CO-OPERATE.

What Roosevelt Says.

On May 31st, 1907, President Roosevelt while addressing an audience of farmers indorsed our plan.

"Farmers must learn the vital need of cooperation with one another. Next to this comes cooperation with the government and the government can best give its aid through associations of farmers rather than through the individual farmers; for there is no greater agricultural problem than that of delivering to the farmer the large body of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the national and State governments and by the agricultural colleges and schools.

"The people of our farming regions must be able to combine among themselves, as the most efficient means of promoting their industry from the highly organized interests which now surround them on every side. A vast field is open for work by cooperative associations of farmers in dealing with the relations of the farm transportation and to the distribution and manufacture of raw materials. It is only through such combination that American farmers can develop to the full their economic and social power. Combination of this kind has, in Denmark, for instance, resulted in bringing the people back to the land, and has enabled the Danish peasant to compete in extraordinary fashion, not only at home but in foreign countries, with all rivals."

The farmer **MUST** get closer to the factory on what he buys, and closer to the consumer on what he sells, and thereby save for himself a series of middlemen's profits. This proposition is solved by the Universal Trading and Supply Co.

Universal Trading and Supply Co.

Dept. 8, 35th and Morgan Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

BANK REFERENCES

Hamilton National Bank,
CHICAGO.

National Live Stock Bank,
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO.

DEPARTMENT 8 INQUIRY COUPON
Cut Out Slip Along Dotted Line.
Please send to me prospectus and full particulars regarding present special price of \$6 per share on Universal Trading and Supply Co. stock.
Name.....
Postoffice.....
R. F. D. No.....
State.....

DEPARTMENT 8 PURCHASE COUPON
Cut Out Slip Along Dotted Line.
Please fill out this coupon and mail to THE UNIVERSAL TRADING AND SUPPLY COMPANY, Dept. 8, 35th and Morgan Sts., Chicago, Ill. Gentlemen: Please enter my order for..... shares of the stock of THE UNIVERSAL TRADING AND SUPPLY CO. at \$6 per share, time value \$10 each, for..... and carrying no personal liability. Time payments fully paid down and one-sixth monthly for five months thereafter. Two per cent discount for cash subscriptions. Inclosed please find..... dollars to pay for the same.
Name.....
Postoffice.....
R. F. D. No.....
State.....

Stock Interests

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

C. E. SHAFFER, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Ter. L. K. LEWIS, Kansas and Nebraska GEO. E. COLLE, Missouri and Iowa

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Oct. 23.-A. C. Shallenberger and Thos. Andrews, Alma, Neb. Nov. 5.-E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans. November 6 and 7.-Purdy Bros., Kansas City. Nov. 6.-Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.; sale at Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 19.-J. F. Stodder and others, Burden, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.

Herefords.

Feb. 20.-A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans. February 26, 27.-C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Ka. February 28-29.-C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.

Poland-Chinas.

September 19.-J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans. Sept. 21.-W. J. Bowman, Smith Center, Kans. October 3.-M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo. October 7.-T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo. October 8.-Homer Gruner, Spring Hill, Kans. Oct. 10.-Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Reidley, Miltonvale, Kans. 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. October 15.-Bernham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo. Oct. 16.-Thos. Collins, Lincoln, Kansas; sale at Salina, Kans. Oct. 16.-Geo. Hull, Burdard, Neb. October 17.-Charles 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.-Jas. Mains, Okaloosa, Kans. October 23.-John M. Coats, Liberty, Mo. October 23.-A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans. Oct. 24.-Geo. W. Crooks, Clay Center, Kans. October 24.-G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans. October 24.-J. R. Triggs, Dawson, Neb. October 25.-W. J. Honneyman, Madison, Kans. Oct. 25.-E. G. Chapman, Dubois, Neb. October 26.-Martin Lents, Atherton, Mo. October 26.-A. B. Hoffman, Reese, Kans. Oct. 26.-L. J. Boner, Lenora, Kans. October 28.-Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans. October 28.-Bollin & 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.-Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb. November 2.-Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

Nov. 4.-Charles Pilcher, Glasco, Kans. November 4.-C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans. November 5.-Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans. November 5.-E. L. Calvin, Boicourt, Kans. November 6.-W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo. November 7.-T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo. November 8.-D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo. November 8.-U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo. November 9.-H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo. November 11.-Adams & Loranoe, Moline, Kans. November 12.-W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.

November 12.-I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla. November 12.-J. O. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans. Nov. 13.-W. H. Bullen, Bellville, Kans. November 14.-C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas. November 16.-O. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo. November 18.-J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans. November 19.-A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kans. November 19.-O. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo. November 20.-Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans. November 20.-R. E. Maupin, Patonsburg, Mo. November 21.-F. D. Fulkerson, Brimmon, Mo. November 21.-Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans. November 22.-C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo. November 23.-F. F. Orsley, Oregon, Mo. December 4.-Geo. Null, Odessa, Mo. January 10.-Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo. January 23.-H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans. January 29.-Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Reickley, Miltonvale, Kans. February 6.-C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo. February 6.-R. E. Maupin, Patonsburg, Mo. February 7.-F. D. Fulkerson, Brimmon, Mo. February 8.-Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb. Feb. 13.-Charles Pilcher, Glasco, Kans. Feb. 25.-L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans. Feb. 26.-W. H. Bullen, Bellville, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Oct. 1.-Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans. Oct. 1.-W. H. Heath, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 2.-W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 3.-Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 4.-R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 5.-F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb. Oct. 15.-Jno. W. Jones, Concordia, Kans. October 18, 1907.-Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebraska Oct. 18.-G. W. Coiwell, Summerfield, Kans. October 22.-J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan. Oct. 26.-Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans. Oct. 31.-D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans. Nov. 1.-R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans. November 2.-Jos. Lynch, Independence, Mo. Nov. 5.-J. C. Logan, Havensville, Kans. November 15.-U. S. Bryne, Agency, Mo. November 26.-Geo. Hannon, Olathe, Kans. November 28.-Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.

January 21.-Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans. Jan. 22.-E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kans. Jan. 23.-Samuelson Bros., Bala, Kans.; bred sow sale. Jan. 28.-Grant Chapin, Greene, 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. Feb. 8.-Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.; bred sows. Feb. 18.-John W. Jones, Concordia, Kans. Feb. 19.-T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans. Feb. 20.-E. E. Axline and Knapp Bros., Independence, Mo. Feb. 27.-D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans. Feb. 28.-Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans. Feb. 29.-R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.

O. I. C.

October 17.-Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo.

Berkshires.

August 15.-Black Robin Hood Berkshires at Kansas City, T. F. Guthrie, Saffordville, Kans. August 16.-Black Robin Hood Berkshires at Lawrence, Kans., Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kans.

Percherons.

Feb. 22.-D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans. Feb. 18.-J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans. February 28.-R. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo. March 12.-R. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 8.-Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets, L. M. Monesse & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Better Pork.

Of all animals produced on the farm, the hog has probably experienced most modification from the original type. In this transformation the feed has had a most important part. One of the charges wrought has been to greatly increase the fat in proportion to the lean. Not all consumers consider this an improvement. On the contrary some long for a reverse change.

Doubtless the corn ration has had much part in producing the tendency to lay on as well as to produce the fat. It has long been held that a ration containing relatively large percentages of protein would improve the quality of pork and at the same time strengthen the constitution of the hog.

Prof. H. M. Cottrell, formerly of the Kansas Agricultural College, now of the Colorado Agricultural College, publishes accounts of results of changed diet for hogs as follows:

"In January, a Los Angeles, California, shipper, hearing of the choice quality of the pork from hogs fattened on peas in the San Luis Valley, came to Monte Vista, Colorado and bought one car load of pea-fattened hogs for trial shipment, sending them alive to Los Angeles, nearly 1,200 miles.

"The pork from this trial shipment had been barely tested by consumers in Los Angeles, when the quality was found to be superior to any ever before sold in that market and the shipper wired to his Monte Vista agent to send immediately 12 cars more of pea-fattened hogs.

"These were shipped February 22, and from that date to January 1st, 105 car loads of pea-fattened hogs—8,400 head—have been sent from the San Luis Valley to Los Angeles, and the buyers would have taken more if they could have been secured. About 90 carloads of this number were shipped from Monte Vista, the balance from Mosca and Romeo. The buyers report that upon slaughter not a single diseased hog was found.

"Packers in Portland, Oregon, hearing of the popularity of pea-fed pork in California, came to the San Luis Valley and bought eight car loads of fat hogs, shipping them alive to Portland, nearly 1,800 miles.

"In both Los Angeles and Portland, the pork from the pea-fed hogs was found to have a more delicious flavor, to be more tender and sweeter, with the fat firmer than that made from any other feeds.

"Stockmen south of Alamosa made through the winter, shipments of pea-fattened hogs to Albuquerque, New Mexico, the pork meeting the same favor there that it did in Los Angeles and in Portland.

"Early in June, Los Angeles buyers were in the San Luis Valley trying to contract for pea-fattened hogs for delivery next fall and winter.

"For the year ending June 1, 1907, 1,800 pea-fattened hogs were shipped out of the San Luis Valley—one-half going to the Pacific coast and one-half to Denver, Pueblo, and the mountain markets. Denver wants 100,000 hogs a month through the year, and the Los Angeles shippers state that they will need 100,000 head of pea-fattened hogs during the coming year.

"Besides these large demands already existing, it is the opinion of the best meat men in Denver, that if a regular supply of pea-fattened hogs could be secured through the year, that on account of its flavor, the pork could be sold at an advanced price to the best hotels, clubs, and private families throughout the East and South.

"These shipments have opened a new era in meat production in Colorado. They have established a permanent market for pea-fed pork on the Pacific coast, have increased the already high appreciation of Colorado consumers for this pork, and have started farmers all over the State to raising hogs.

"Nearly every farmer in the San Luis Valley in raising pigs this season, and a much larger acreage than usual of peas has been sown, but there are not enough farmers in the valley to either raise or feed the supply of hogs needed. The valley needs 50,000

farmers who know how to raise hogs, and if these come they will find good profits, not only in pea-fed hogs, but in sheep, cattle, and grain-growing.

"The average price paid the farmers on track in the valley for 200-pound fat hogs has been \$13 a head. Good peas sold in the valley last fall at \$6 an acre, the growers making a profit. An acre of good peas will make 400 pounds gain on fattening hogs."

Home Cured Meats.

Doubtless the most favorable time for impressing the importance of providing against a deficiency is when the deficiency is experienced. On this ground perhaps the reader will appreciate at this time the following on "Home Cured Meats" from the New Zealand Dairyman.

A LOST ART.

The processes of home killing and curing are to a majority of this generation a lost art. However, in every community there are doubtless a few of the old-timers left who will be glad to assist with their advice and experience in work that will contribute so much toward securing more satisfactory, wholesome, and cleanly meat supplies.

Either expert or experienced help should be secured for the butchering and cutting up, until the farmer learns from them how to do the work properly himself.

We can, however, assist him to properly pack and cure the meat by reproducing directions prepared by Professor Andrew Boss, of the Minnesota Agricultural School, and which were considered so complete and reliable as to be afterwards published and sent out as one of the National Agricultural Departmental bulletins.

RECEPTACLES.

A clean hardwood barrel is the best receptacle for either beef or pork, as jars of the necessary size, 20 to 25 gallons, can seldom be procured, and are subject to breakage. When a new barrel, made especially for the purpose, cannot be had, a molasses barrel may be used, which should first be thoroughly cleaned.

PLAIN SALT PORK.

Rub each piece of meat with fine, common salt, and pack closely in the barrel. Let stand over night. The next day weigh out 10 pounds of salt and 2 ounces of saltpeter for each 100 pounds of meat, and dissolve in 4 gallons of water. Pour this brine over the meat, cover with a board, or cover made so that it will hold under all the pieces of meat, and weigh down with a stone to keep it under the brine. Meat will pack best if cut into pieces about 6 inches square.

DRY CURED PORK.

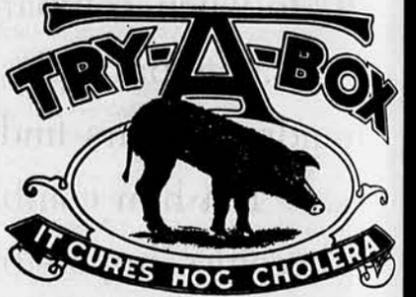
For each 100 pounds of pork, weigh out 4 pounds salt, 2 pounds granulated sugar, 2 ounces saltpeter, and mix them thoroughly. Rub the meat once every three days, using a third of the mixture each time and leaving it well coated. While the meat is curing it should be packed in a barrel or a box two of which should be provided that the meat may be transferred from one to the other at each rubbing. After the third or last rubbing the meat should lie in the barrel for a week or ten days, when it will be cured and ready to smoke. To cure nicely, the meat should be kept in a cool and rather moist place; a good cellar is the most convenient place on the farm. Where the meat must be kept in a warm and dry place, dry-curing should not be attempted. Cured after this recipe, the meat will be found very sweet and palatable.

SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BACON.

In cutting pork for bacon the side is divided into three strips, running lengthwise, but the back strip is too fat for bacon, and would be best used for lard. The middle and belly strips may be used, the latter containing the most lean meat and making the choicest bacon. When the meat is cool rub each piece with salt, and allow it to drain over night. Then pack in a barrel, the hams and shoulders first, filling in between and on top with the strips of bacon. For each 100 pounds of

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. A safe, speedy and positive cure. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

If you are Losing Hogs by Cholera, or if Cholera is in your locality, USE



Has never failed where used according to directions.

ALSO A PERFECT PREVENTIVE. Cures Mange, Expels Worms. An Excellent Conditioner. \$1 per pound Can. Guaranteed or money refunded.

MATT BLACK CHEM. CO., McLouth, Kans. Address B. H. RAGAN, Mgr.

If you have Cholera in your herd, send for us. If we cure, you pay for medicine and our expenses. If we don't cure, it don't cost you one cent.

Worms all Over the Ground

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



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

We want you to know all about our Stock Tonic so we will send you 50 pounds on trial if you will send us this advertisement.

In 30 days you will send us \$2 for the tonic, or return the empty bag if it is not satisfactory, and there is no charge.

We are sending out thousands of bags on this basis and practically every one is paid for. It shows the merit of the goods and the honesty of the farmers. Cut out this ad to-day and send it to us.

F. J. TAYLOR CO., 361 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

Fli-Kil

is a safe, sure, efficient non-offensive remedy for Keeping Flies Off Cows, Horses, Mules and all Live Stock.

Indispensible in dairy and stable. Saves annoyance and irritation. Cows rest easy, digest and secrete their food better and produce more milk and butter. It makes milking easy and safe; protects teams. Will not gum the hair. Easily and cheaply applied with sprayer. Buy now; use before the animals run down. At dealers: Quart \$1.00; 1/2 gal. 60c; gal. \$1. Trial gallon direct, express paid, \$1.25. Don't take a substitute. Illustrated book free. Address, Moore Chem. & Mfg. Co., Dr. H. J. Whittier, Pres't., 1501 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

REVOLUTION PATENTED BUCKLES...

When used will save more than one-half the cost over old way of repairing harness. No stitching, no riveting. Send 25c to pay for sample assorted set of Buckles, postpaid. Free illustrated catalog. Big profits to agents.

Topeka Buckle Co. 285 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kansas. Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 192.

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

meat weigh out 8 pounds salt, 2 pounds brown sugar, and 2 ounces saltpeter. Dissolve in 4 gallons water, and cover the meat with the brine, weighting it down. If to be kept for use in summer, it will be safest to boil the brine, then let it become thoroughly cold before pouring over the meat. The bacon strips should remain in this brine 4 to 6 weeks; hams, 6 to 8 weeks. This recipe has given the best satisfaction; the flavor is very good if the meat is properly smoked, and hams and bacon thus cured will keep for months after they are smoked.

CORNED BEEF.

The cuts of beef usually corned are the rump pieces, briskets, crossribs, and boned plates. Flanks and shoulders are also used. The bones should be removed from the plates and flanks, and the meat rolled up neatly and tied. The meat should not be salted until the animal heat is out. When thoroughly cooled and cut up, weigh out either common or ground rock salt in the proportion of 10 pounds of salt to 100 pounds of meat. Sprinkle a layer of salt in bottom of the barrel, then place in it a layer of meat, setting the pieces closely together. The layer of meat should not be more than 6 inches thick. Alternate layers of salt and meat until the barrel is filled, making the layers of salt just thick enough so that there will be plenty of salt left for a layer over the last layer of meat. Let the meat stand in the salt over night to settle and open the pores to receive the brine. Within 24 hours dissolve 2 pounds brown sugar, 2 ounces saltpeter, and 4 ounces carbonated soda in 2 quarts warm water; pour this over the meat, and add 4 gallons cold water. If this does not cover the meat more water must be added until there is enough to cover, and if much more water is required add a little more salt also. Put on a cover that will fit inside the barrel, and weight down with a stone to keep meat all under brine. The meat will be ready for use in two weeks.

DRIED BEEF.

The round, or other tender, lean portion of beef is best for drying. For curing 100 pounds of beef use 5 pounds fine salt, 2 ounces saltpeter, and 1 1-12 pound granulated sugar. Mix all thoroughly, and rub the meat with one-third of the mixture each day for three successive days. Let the meat lie in a large jar for a week, leaving the liquid which forms from the meat's juices until the meat is cured. When cured, remove from the jar and hang up over kitchen stove to dry.

SMOKING HAMS AND BACON.

Hams and bacon should be removed from brine and hung to drip two or three days before being put to smoke. It is well also if very salty to first soak them in cold water over night, which will prevent a coating of salt forming on the outside after they have been smoked. But cured by the above method they will not need soaking.

For ordinary farm use a smoke house 6 by 8 feet, 9 or 10 feet high, will be large enough. For best results the fireplace should be outside and the smoke conducted through a flue to the smokehouse. Where the building is 10 feet high a fire may be started on the floor with safety. Ample ventilation should be given near the roof, which is best supplied by holes in the side just beneath the eaves. The meats should be hung just below these ventilators.

The best fuel for smoking meat is green hickory or maple wood, smothered with sawdust of the same material. If hardwood cannot be had, corncobs are the best substitute. The objection to corncobs and soft wood is that the smoke from them deposits a coat of carbon on the meat, and gives it an unpleasant flavor. In smoking meat in cold weather the fire should not be allowed to go out from the time it is started until the meat is sufficiently smoked; for, once cooled, the smoke does not penetrate the meat until it is warmed up again, and it does not take in the smoke until it is quite warm. Repeated dying out of the fire gives meat that is rank with smoke on the outside and scarcely flavored at all on the

inside. In a good smokehouse, with a continuous fire, 24 to 48 hours is required to smoke a meat properly. meat may be smoked by hanging in a hoghead or barrel over a fire made in a hole in the ground; the meat may be protected from too intense heat by a sheet-iron shield of some kind placed over the fire.

After meat is smoked it may be kept indefinitely in a dry, cool, dark place, where insects cannot get at it. A dark cool room in an attic is a good place. A coating of pepper rubbed over the meat will aid in keeping flies and other insects away. Hams and bacon may be closely wrapped or sewed in cloth, which may then be given a coating of white-wash or lard. Hang up in storeroom so that pieces do not touch one another, or a mouldy spot will form where they touch. They will also keep well wrapped in cloth and buried in oats or other grain or in salt.



FIELD MARSHAL 103300

Field Marshal is Lot 1 in the Sutton Farm Berkshire sale at Lawrence, August 16, 1907. He is the star attraction of this sale and probably the greatest prospect in America for a show and breeding boar to head some leading herd. He is an ideal cross on Lord Premier foundation. His sire, Beau Brummel, a high class sire, also full brother to Headlight, was one of the best sires used at Sunny Slope Farm. Field Marshal combines the blood of Beau Brummel, who is doubly-bred in the blood that produced Black Robinhood and made Kansas Berkshires famous.

Strong City, Kansas, Berkshire Sale.

Strong City is famous all over the United States as being the home of the finest herd of Berkshires in America. Guthrie Ranch Berkshires owned by Mr. T. F. Guthrie. He has only been in the business in a very large way for a few years, yet he has been so enterprising and attended so strictly to business, that he has earned a national reputation for himself and for his wonderful herd. Last fall at the American Royal held in Kansas City, Mo., he won a ribbon in every event in which he showed. Winning 80 per cent blue and 20 per cent red, including the grand championship. Last spring Mr. Guthrie startled, astonished the Berkshire world by buying the entire "Sunny Slope" herd of Berkshires and adding them to the very select herd he already had.

Guthrie Ranch Berkshires are very largely Black Robin Hood blood, which is the dominant blood of champions. This is true for a period of years, and last year the majority of the winners at the important shows were Black Robin Hood bred. Most notable of these events was when Mr. Guthrie's Ivanhoe won the grand championship at the American Royal in the keenest competition in the Berkshire history, winning against Hood Farm Rex, who won all over the East, and Lord Premiers Rival, the \$3,200 son of Lord Premier. The most noted of the Black Robin Hood boars are Revelation 86906, Ivanhoe 92184, Berryton Duke 72946, and his litter brother Masterpiece 77000. The first three named above and their sons and daughters have, and are being used very extensively in the Guthrie herd. On Thursday, August 15th, at Strong City, Kansas Mr. Guthrie will offer forty head of selected animals at public sale. The offering will consist of 32 head of tried brood sows, bred to these great herd boars, and eight head of boars in prime condition for service. They are all offered in a practically every day condition. Mr. Guthrie and his father before him, have a record for square dealing, and business integrity, and everything in this offering will be in accord with these principals. You will confer a mutual favor upon yourself and Mr. Guthrie by writing for a catalogue, and stating your intentions of attending this sale.

Taylor's Shorthorns.

C. W. Taylor of Pearl, Kans., has had a good sale on Shorthorn bulls this summer, but he still has left two good 2-year-olds and a car-load of yearlings. These animals are mostly reds and are sired by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Bold Knight 179054 and Headlight 2d 24305, and are all out of good milking cows. The Pearl herd of Shorthorns is one of the best in the country and Mr. Taylor's success as a breeder has largely been due to the fact that his sales have been generally satisfactory to the buyer and they have come back to this herd year after year for their breeding stock. Mr. Taylor is also a breeder of Duroc-Jerseys and has an exceptionally good herd of them. He has bred along the lines of usefulness and individuality and can furnish a good lot of



Your Paint-Money's Worth

BUY your paint as you would seed, or stock, or fertilizer—For the results you get from it.

First cost per gallon is a small matter to consider—when compared with covering power, spreading capacity and wear.

Wouldn't you call 1/4 to 1/2 more painted work to the gallon and two or three years added paint service inducements worth while? Well, that's the efficiency and economy of "HIGH STANDARD" PAINT.

For painting the farm home, outbuildings, fences, implements, etc.—

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The Lowe Brothers Company, 450-456 Third St., Dayton, O. Paintmakers Varnishmakers, New York Chicago Kansas City

The "Little Blue Flag"



Your Protection

THE MORTGAGE LIFTER IS LIVE STOCK

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

Iowa Hog & Cattle Powder Co. SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA,

Order Your Stock Food Direct

Stong's Stock Feed 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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Banquet Hams Banquet Breakfast Bacon O. K. Lard
Full Line High Grade Sausages and Fresh Meats
CHAS. WOLFF PACKING CO., Topeka, Kansas

LIGHTNING PORTABLE WAGON SCALE



All above ground. Steel frame, only eight inches high. Octagon levers. Tool steel bearings. Compound beam. Most accurate and durable. Write for catalogue and price.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS COMPANY
129 Mill Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

stuff to anyone wanting to start a new herd. The most satisfactory way to buy hogs is to go direct to the herd and select your own stuff. While breeders as a rule try to please their customers on mail orders, yet, no two men's ideas of a hog are alike and a good animal shipped on a mail order may be worth all or more than the purchase price, yet it is often unsatisfactory to the buyer, and Mr. Taylor realizes this and would rather have intending purchasers visit his herds of hogs and cattle in person and make their own selection. He has almost 100 boars and about the same number of gilts to select from and a visit to his herd means that you will not go away without making a purchase. Write Mr. Taylor and arrange a date with him in order that you may be able to make a visit and inspect his stock.

Collins's Poland-Chinas.

Thos. Collins of Lincoln, Kan., is raising the right kind of Poland Chinas. The fieldman of THE KANSAS FARMER visited his herd recently and was shown some very fancy stuff.

His herd is headed by Chief's Masterpiece, got by Grand Chief, Dawley's \$3000 boar; and he is a worthy son of this great sire. He is very smooth, with great substance and quality, is a natural flesh carrier, and is making a record as a sire.

We were shown some great brood sows, among these were Queen of Hearts, by Perfection E. L., with a show litter by Grand Chief; this sow is one of the best individuals the writer has seen. She is a show animal, and Mr. Collins paid the long price of \$452.50 for her at Dawley's February sale.

Another great sow is Chief's Daughter, by Chief Perfection 2d, with a fine litter of 8 pigs by S. P.'s Perfection, she was recently purchased by Mr. Collins for \$220. Other good ones that we were shown were two sows by Cor-rector, one of these, Artful, has topped

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Set of 30 patterns for baby's first dresses with full directions for making, "Nurse's Confidential Talk to Mothers" and my new illustrated catalogue of everything for the baby, for 25c. stamps or coin.

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Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polled

Some good young boars by Crimson Challenger 43877 for sale. No females or Red Polled cattle for sale now.

J. B. Davis, Fairview, Brown County, Kans.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

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

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

three sales, and is a producer of show litter; Venus, by Perfection E. L., has a fine litter of 9 by S. P.'s Perfection; Ione, by Proud Perfection, has just weaned a great litter of 9 pigs by E. L. 2d; one by Sunflower Perfection has a fancy litter of 9 by Chief's Masterpiece; two by Nonpareil, and out of Lail's Dream, the highest priced gilt sold in Kansas that year. There are other good ones by such noted sires as First Choice, Guy Hadley and Woodbury.

The spring crop of pigs number 75, among these are a large number of choice males fit to head good herds. These will be priced worth the money to move them. These are what Mr. Collins is advertising in his card which starts in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. If you need a herd header or new blood for your herd, write Mr. Collins or visit him, for he has what you want, and he will give you a square deal.

Mr. Collins has claimed Oct. 16 as the date of his fall sale, to be held at Salina.

Sutton Farm Berkshire Sale.

We are in receipt of the Sutton Farm catalogue for their Berkshire sale, August 16, 1907. "It is a thing of beauty and a joy forever." It is the most artistic and excellent swine catalogue ever gotten out in the West. The animals included in this sale are in keeping with the handsome catalogue. The writer knows for a fact that every animal catalogued is a "good one." We agree with Mr. Sutton in his statement: "The offering is indeed high class and will meet your highest expectations. Kansas produced many of the sensational Berkshire sires that are today making Berkshire history and fortunes for their enterprising owners who recognize the superior qualities of Kansas-bred Berkshires." This Berkshire sale and that of T. F. Guthrie at Strong City, on August 15, certainly constitutes the Berkshire events of the year, and every breeder and lover of Berkshires should make a special effort to be present at these sales or at least send bids. If impossible to be present bids entrusted to H. A. Heath, Secretary of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, will have careful and conscientious attention. We call particular attention to THE KANSAS FARMER illustration of the Ideal residence of Mr. Sutton, the owner of Sutton Farm, on our first page this week. Write for catalogue and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Fairview Red Polls and Durocs.

J. B. Davis & Son, owners of the Fairview herds of Red Polled cattle and Duroc Jersey swine at Fairview, Kan., have been fortunate in adding to their already choice herd of cattle. By a recent purchase they have secured the fine young herd bull Buster Brown 16157 B7 by Teddy 11069 out of Mayflowers Bud 20080. This is a notable line of breeding, as it was a Mayflower cow that won over Shorthorns, Jerseys and Holsteins in the contest for most profitable production of butter at the Buffalo Exposition. Buster Brown is 14 months old, weighs better than 1200 pounds and is full of quality. Mr. Davis says he is the best calf he has seen lately. The Fairview farm has also just acquired the ownership of the cow Miss Daisy 15444 and the heifer Belle 25441, though they do not secure possession until after the Nebraska State Fair, where the heifer shows in the herd of S. McKelvie & Son.

Fairview Farm is better known because of its longer record as a home of choice Duroc Jerseys. Mr. Davis has been a breeder and exhibitor of this breed for many years and now has a nice bunch of young boars of March and April farrow for sale that were sired by Crimson Challenger 43877 by a son of Duroc Challenger and out of a daughter of Crimson Wonder. Crimson Challenger's pigs out of Kant Be Beat sows are extra fine. They also have some fine pigs by Monarch and by Fairview Chief which look good. Not long ago the Messrs. Davis purchased a very choice gilt of S. E. Morton, Camden, O., that is a grand daughter of Ohio Chief. They also secured a grand daughter of the great Top Notcher from Watt & Forest, Xenia, O., of fine quality and very growthy. If you want some of these pigs just drop Messrs. Davis a line and you will get a square deal.

The Ralph Harris Farm Durocs.

It is with pleasure that THE KANSAS FARMER introduces to the farmers and breeders the Ralph Harris Farm herd of Duroc Jerseys. Mr. Ralph Harris, the owner of this fine farm and herd, is a young man who has started right. With a farm of 600 acres of Kansas river bottom land, than which there is none better, Mr. Harris conceived the idea of raising pedigreed seed corn and alfalfa and breeding Duroc Jersey swine. After securing a start of alfalfa and erecting some new buildings, Mr. Harris began by planting Reed's Yellow Dent and Boone County White corn and prospects now warrant the belief that 100 bushels per acre will represent the yield on a considerable portion of the acreage. He secured a fine bunch of Tip Top Notcher, Ingomar, and other first class blood lines as foundation stock, and now he has a herd that will make the old breeders sit up and take notice.

Two of the most promising young herd boars to be seen on one farm, are Anak and Archer sired by The Notcher 40097, a son of the grand champion Tip Top Notcher, and out of Buck Creek Lady by Model Prince by Mo. Prince, second dam by Ingomar. Golden Crown is a boar of great scale, very deep and a good feeder. He was sired by Gold Dust Lad and his dam is the noted Polly Wonder one of M. W. Walker & Son's great brood sows. Ingomar Boy 49835 is a line bred boar, his sire and dam both by Ingomar 7897 (a). Ingomar Boy was got by Royal Boy and out of Cherry 5th. Messrs. M. W. Walker & Son made no mistake when they bred a daughter of Ingomar to a son of the same sire. Ingomar Boy is broad and deep, very smooth and mellow without wrinkles, is thick fleshed and close to the ground. A number of the brood sows trace

to Ingomar 7897 (a), the greatest brood sow sire perhaps of the breed. Among these is Buck Creek Lady, the dam of the two herd boars mentioned. Among the good matrons are Abra a daughter of Doty Boy and out of May Girl 2d by Oom Paul 2d; Iowa Girl 2d by Red Perfection and out of Iowa Girl by Duroc Challenger; and Mildred 3d and Mildred 4th by Red Perfection dam by Success 2d of O. S. West's breeding.

The Ralph Harris farm advertises some choice boars for sale. These boars are extra. The spring of 1907 pigs are large, smooth, and growthy and were sired by the herd boars except one litter of pigs which were got by the well known boar Long Wonder. Note the advertisement.

Spring Farm Polands.

At Spring Farm, Frankfort, Kan., owned by Howard Reed, is to be found Indiana 2d, the sensational yearling boar that was purchased by Mr. Reed last winter at a long price. Indiana 2d is not popular because of a lot of noise that has been made about him, but for the reason that he is an animal of unusual individuality. At 10 months of age he weighs nearly 500 pounds, has a wonderful depth of body, excellent head and ear, stands up well on his feet and has a carriage that gives the visitor the impression that he is lord of all that he surveys. Mr. Reed has about 100 spring pigs that are the best individuals he has ever produced. They are sired by Meddler, Keep On Meddler, Mischief Maker, Corrector 2d, Gold Medal, Pickett, Indiana, Lail's Perfection and Reed's O. K. He also has a number of litters out of sows sired by Mischief Maker, Corrector, Chief Perfection 2d, Spellbinder and a lot of others of equally as popular breeding. Mr. Reed starts his card with this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER and we assure our readers that he has a herd of exceptionally high quality and that any one who makes a purchase of him will get value received.

Lord Marr Finds a New Home.

Lord Marr 249942 was lately sold by T. P. Babst & Son, Auburn, Kan., to F. M. Gifford to head his Elmwood herd of Shorthorns at Wakefield, Kan. Lord Marr is a son of the great Lord Mayor who stood at the head of the Babst herd so long and helped to make it famous. It will be remembered that Mr. Babst recently sold all of the females in his herd to T. K. Tomson & Son of Dover, Kan., but he retained about a dozen good bulls. Lord Marr was one of the best of these. Mr. Gifford is also using Senator Bruce 226244, a pure Cruickshank, in his herd.

Improving His Herd.

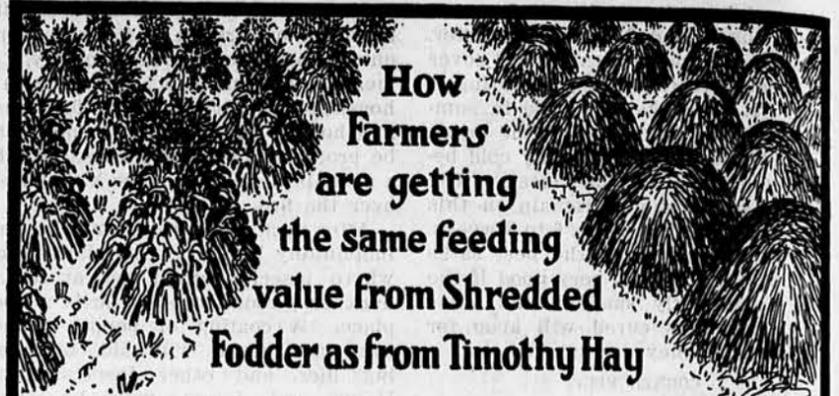
Charles Palmer of Peabody, Kan., who is an advertiser in THE KANSAS FARMER, has purchased from F. P. Maguire of Hutchinson, Kan., the boar Mischief 38260 to head his herd. Mischief is by Mischief Maker, dam Dew Drop, by Perfect I Know, this makes him a three-fourths brother to Medler, the World's Fair Champion. Mischief is a show hog and a prize winner, winning first in class at the Kansas State Fair 1905. In 1906 he and his get won 2d, all other breeds competing; he also won first at two other big shows. Mr. Palmer has been a liberal buyer at some of the best sales over the country, and has a splendid class of sows to cross him on, and can reasonably expect some extra fine pigs from these matings. Mr. Palmer has some very choice spring pigs, both sexes, which he will offer for sale. Watch for his card which will soon start in THE KANSAS FARMER, giving a description of the same.

County Fairs in August.

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

Location	Date	Secretary
Julesburg.....	Aug. 29-31.....	
Lamar.....	Aug. 27-30.....	Charles Maxwell
KANSAS.		
Anthony.....	Aug. 6-9.....	L. G. Jennings
Chanute.....	Aug. 20-23.....	A. E. Timpane
Coffeyville.....	Aug. 13-16.....	A. B. Holloway
Eldorado.....	Aug. 26-31.....	W. F. Benson
Eureka.....	Aug. 20-23.....	C. H. Weiser
Fredonia.....	Aug. 6-9.....	V. L. Folsom
Harper.....	Aug. 14-17.....	J. G. Kille
Iola.....	Aug. 27-30.....	Frank E. Smith
Kingsman.....	Aug. 27-30.....	H. C. Leach
Manhattan.....	Aug. 27-30.....	J. Q. A. Sheldon
Newton.....	Aug. 24-27.....	M. F. Mack
Norton.....	Aug. 27-30.....	M. F. Garrity
Parsons.....	Aug. 5-8.....	
Riley.....	Aug. 20-23.....	W. B. Craig
Smith Center.....	Aug. 20-23.....	H. C. Smith
St. John.....	Aug. 28-30.....	G. W. Gandy
MISSOURI.		
Brookfield.....	Aug. 27-30.....	L. W. Rummell
Bunceton.....	Aug. 28-30.....	N. A. Stone
Carthage.....	Aug. 27-30.....	Emma R. Knell
Columbia.....	Aug. 20-23.....	B. E. Pool
Columbia.....	Aug. 22-23.....	B. E. Hatton
Dexter.....	Aug. 6-10.....	S. P. Jeffers
Hermann.....	Aug. 30-31.....	A. Beggemann, Jr.
Hermitage.....	Aug. 20-24.....	E. T. Lindsay
Higginville.....	July 30-Aug. 2.....	C. A. Keith
Holden.....	Aug. 27-30.....	O. G. Boissian
Jacksonville.....	Aug. ———.....	J. E. Kennedy
Kahoka.....	Aug. 27-30.....	G. W. Miller
Memphis.....	Aug. 20-23.....	J. C. Klnney
Mexico.....	Aug. 27-30.....	E. H. Carter
Marshall.....	Aug. 6-9.....	
Milan.....	Aug. 20-23.....	R. B. Ash
Palmyra.....	Aug. 28-31.....	G. B. Thompson
Platte City.....	Aug. 27-30.....	Will Forman
Rock Port.....	Aug. 6-9.....	J. W. Young
Shelbina.....	Aug. 20-23.....	C. B. Ford
Troy.....	Aug. 27-30.....	James Linahan
NEBRASKA.		
Aurora.....	Aug. 27-30.....	D. L. Machamer
Battle Creek.....	Aug. 28-30.....	T. M. Morris
Fremont.....	July 30-Aug. 2.....	N. J. Ronin
Lincoln.....	Aug. 30-Sep. 6.....	R. Mellor
Neligh.....	Aug. 31-2.....	W. Cole
Norfolk.....	July 31-Aug. 2.....	P. M. Barrett
O'Neill.....	Aug. 14-16.....	D. Stannard
Tecumseh.....	Aug. 27-30.....	C. M. Wilson
Tilden.....	Aug. 7-9.....	E. B. Hansen
York.....	July 22-26.....	T. E. Bennett
OKLAHOMA.		
Thomas.....	Aug. 22-24.....	N. A. Nichols

In loaning money the moral character of the borrower counts for more than his financial worth. Get busy with your character.



TIMOTHY hay is considered about the best form of rough feed the farm produces. It is almost a perfect feed because it has sustaining and growing and fattening value, all three.

It will surprise many farmers to be told that corn fodder, the great bulk of the greatest crop raised, has almost an equal feeding value.

Yet such is the fact. The Government Experiment Stations and the large practical feeders are authority for it. The feeders base their estimates on actual results received in comparative tests. The Government Experiment Stations (write for the official Government Bulletin, if you doubt it) get the proof both from comparative feeding tests and comparative analyses.

The same authorities give the real feeding value of the fodder as two-thirds that of the ear corn.

Is it not apparent that most corn raisers are suffering enormous waste of their corn stover?

But it is a waste that can now be stopped. The modern machines for harvesting and preparing corn fodder for feeding bring about a new order of things.

How to Get the Extra Value

To get the extra value, corn must be cut at just the right time.

It must not be too green, nor yet dead ripe. But just at the moment

when the ears begin to glaze, then it must be cut and cut quickly.

If cut then the sweet, nutritious juices will be preserved in the stalk, blade and husk; and the corn stalks will not turn into what is practically a worthless woody fibre.

There is not a moment to lose when the corn is just right. The glazing of the ear is the never failing sign. It must all be cut and shocked promptly to cure.

That means the use of machines. The old way of cutting corn is too slow. The up-to-date machines made by the International Harvester Company have been evolved to meet these very requirements and retrieve these enormous losses.

The Deering and McCormick corn harvesters and shockers dispose of the crop in double quick time, getting the corn and the fodder in their prime, and save great expense.

Or you may prefer a corn binder. If so, you will have choice of the Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Osborne machines.

A corn husker and shredder is also a necessity to snap the ears and husk them, and reduce blade, husk and stalk to the condition of hay or fodder, so that every particle will be eaten. The Deering, McCormick or Plano will perform the work satisfactorily.

You can get catalogs and particulars on all these up-to-date machines from local International dealers. Call and take the matter up with them, or address

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

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

WHY BUY A CORN-BINDER

When You Can Purchase a SLED-CUTTER for One-Tenth the Price.

Runs easy, and cuts and gathers corn, cane, Kafir-corn, or anything which is planted in rows.

Ask your Implement Dealer for it or send

\$10.00

—TO—

Green Corn Cutter Co.,
TOPEKA, KANS.

Fully Protected by Patents.

\$45 This is the price of a genuine "JONES" 5 ton, Steel Truss Lever Wagon Scale with a 14 x 8 ft. platform, furnished with heavy substantial beam box, complex beam for use without weights, delivered to your station. We sell these scales on long time and easy payments. We guarantee them in every way, and warrant for ten years. We make all sizes of scales, and have other bargains. We will send FREE full information on application. Remember the address and write early to "JONES He Pays The Freight" Binghamton, N. Y.

SCALE

Grow ALFALFA AND CLOVER

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

Work When You Work

Double Action Cutaway Harrow

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

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

Agriculture

Alfalfa.

I bought one of your books on alfalfa and have read it and I have saved a small piece of alfalfa but it is not doing right. It seemed to grow well for a while. Now it is about seven or eight inches high and the leaves are turning a yellowish-red cast. I take the liberty to write you in regard to this as I find no account of this in your book. I would like to have you tell me what is the matter with it and what to do to this land to remedy this disease.

This alfalfa was sown this spring on fall plowed land which was put into good condition and I secured a good stand.
C. M. WAGY.

Clay County.

Your letter to Secretary Coburn has been referred to me. It is hard to say just what causes the alfalfa leaves to turn yellow, but the remedy is to cut the alfalfa at once. Perhaps this is the only trouble, that it has reached maturity. Young alfalfa when it has about reached the blooming stage, usually begins to turn yellow and looks sickly, but if it is cut at once a new growth will start which will appear fresh and green. As soon as young alfalfa reaches the blooming stage you can cut it close to the ground and in fact it should be cut. Earlier than this, when the alfalfa has not yet reached the blooming stage, if it is necessary to cut it, or clip the weeds, it should be cut rather high; not too close to the ground.

I think perhaps there is nothing the matter with your alfalfa except that it needs cutting. I can see little signs of the leaf spot, a fungus disease which causes the leaves to turn yellow. Of course it is possible that your soil may need the bacteria which grows on the alfalfa roots. If after cutting and when you have had a good rain, the alfalfa does not start again but continues to make a spindling growth with yellow leaves, examine the roots of the plants for the tubercles and if there are none found, it will be evident that the land should be inoculated with the alfalfa bacteria.

I should advise also to give this land a good coating of well rotted barnyard manure this fall, spreading it thinly and disk and harrow the field early next spring, setting the disks rather straight so not to cut off the alfalfa plants. I have mailed you a copy of circular No. 10 regarding the seeding of alfalfa. Also enclose letters regarding the inoculation of land with the alfalfa bacteria.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Seed-bed Preparation for Timothy.

I would like to have you give me a little advice relative to the seeding of a field of timothy. The field was in oats this year and I wish to put it into timothy and clover as soon as possible. The soil is upland, rather heavy, free from rocks, and rather undulating.

Please inform me through THE KANSAS FARMER as to the best time, and manner, amount of seed to use, and where to purchase reliable seed?
Wilson County. J. N. HUNTER.

It will be preferable to seed to timothy and clover early next spring. The land in question may be plowed early, immediately after harvest, and cultivated occasionally during the summer and fall with the harrow or disk harrow in order to prevent the growth of weeds, conserve soil moisture, and pulverize the soil, thus putting it in good seed-bed condition. Sow the timothy and clover without a nurse crop. However, you may succeed in getting a stand of grass by seeding with a thin seeding of oats or barley.

Another plan which you could follow which may not be quite so satisfactory as the one suggested above, is to prepare the seed-bed in much the same way and sow the timothy this fall. Very early next spring, even before the frost is out of the ground, sow the clover and allow it to be covered by freezing and thawing and the action of heavy spring rains.

It is not advisable to sow clover in

the fall as it will almost surely winter-kill. If you seed this fall, also it may be advisable not to plow the land in question but to prepare the seed-bed by disking and harrowing. If the land is not too weedy I would prefer the disk and harrow to the plowing. However, if the crab grass and other weeds have started badly, it will be better to plow, but in case you seed this fall, plow shallow and work the ground sufficiently so as to pulverize and settle the soil, securing a firm, well-settled seed-bed. Sow the timothy about the first of September.

Any reliable seed company should be able to furnish good, pure, clean timothy seed.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Rape, Sorghum, or Kafir-Corn.

We have a few acres of sorghum and Kafir-corn in rows three feet and eight inches apart (thick in the row and cultivated in the usual way for corn), into which we expect to turn hogs when the Kafir-corn is ripe or nearly so. When we cultivate it the last time (within two weeks) will it do to sow rape, or will the sorghum sap the ground so that the rape will do no good? If there is anything else that would do to sow with it we should like to know what it is?
J. W. COUNTS.

Douglas County.

In my judgment there will be little use to sow rape in the sorghum or Kafir-corn. As you know, a thick growth of sorghum or Kafir-corn will even prevent the weeds from growing in the field after it has once gotten a good start. Rape is sometimes sown with corn in the way which you suggest but the corn is planted less thickly and is not so hard a crop on the land as sorghum or Kafir-corn. With a thick stand of sorghum or Kafir-corn there is nothing which you can sow between the rows that will make any growth.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa Seed—Wheat.

Can I get pure, unadulterated alfalfa seed at the Agricultural College that has been tested and which you would guarantee to be pure? If so, what is the price per pound? If I can not get it there, is the firm of McBeth and Kinnison, Garden City, Kansas reliable?

In your experiments in sowing and raising wheat, what kind of a drill do you use? Is there any difference between the use of the disk and the hoe drill? If so, in whose favor are the results? There is a farmer here who uses and advocates the use of the hoe drill; he is a good farmer and raises as good, and usually better wheat than his neighbors. He claims that it pulverizes the ground better than the disk drill.

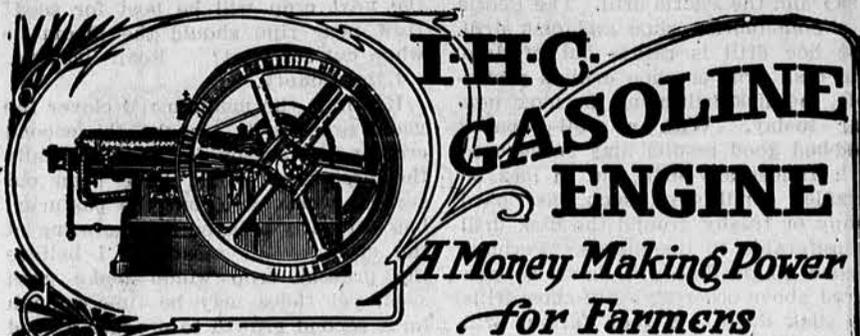
In last fall's KANSAS FARMER you gave the results of some tests of different varieties of wheat. One variety (I have forgotten the name) yielded 30 bushels per acre, under ordinary cultivation such as the average farmer gives. What kind was it? In your estimation what would be a good hard winter wheat for us farmers here (Sumner County)? Can I purchase seed of you and what is the price per bushel?

How deep should a man plow for wheat? Our land is mostly a black loam, with just a little gumbo, but it does not get hard in dry weather; rather loosens up. One farmer plowed deep last fall and has pretty fair wheat; another plowed about three inches deep and has as good or better wheat. Does a good crop depend as much on deep plowing as on preparation of the ground after it is plowed?

In sowing alfalfa, do you advocate the use of a broadcast seeder or a wheelbarrow drill?

Sumner County. JNO. A. MICKLEY.
We have no alfalfa-seed for sale. Prof. H. F. Roberts, botanist of this station, has announced that he will test all samples for impurities which the farmers may send in. The following companies make a specialty of alfalfa-seed: G. T. Fielding & Sons, Manhattan; McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City; M. G. Blackman, Hoxie; F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence; and Haynes Bros., Emporia, Kansas.

We use several drills on the station farm. Namely, the Dowagiac double disk drill, the Hoosier drill (single



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disk) and the Peoria drill. The Peoria is a combination shoe and disk drill. The hoe drill is rather out of date. The disk drill or shoe drill is preferable, the disk drill being the most popular to-day. With a well-prepared seed-bed good results may be secured with almost any drill, but in less favorable conditions, such as hard lumpy or trashy ground the disk drill is preferable to the others. Perhaps a good single disk drill is to be preferred above other styles of shoe drills and disk drills. A good farmer will get along with a good hoe drill. It is not because he uses a hoe drill, however, that he secures better wheat than his neighbors, but because he does more work on his land and is a better farmer, doubtless, than many of his neighbors. You should not expect a drill to pulverize the soil in any case. The soil should be pulverized before the seed is sown. The purpose of the drill should be to deposit the seed in the ground, covering at a uniform depth.

Some of our best-producing varieties of wheat yielded nearly 60 bushels to the acre last season. This season we have thrashed wheat which has yielded 47.46 bushels to the acre. Other varieties have yielded nearly as much. The best-producing are the Kharkof, Malakoff, Bearded Fife, and Minnesota No. 529. The first three named varieties have given the highest yield as an average for several seasons. In your section of the State the hard red winter wheat is evidently better adapted for growing than soft wheat, and the varieties named above are all of the hard red winter type. Each of them should succeed well in Sumner County. We will have some 2,500 bushels of seed-wheat for sale this fall at \$1.60 per bushel. The wheat is graded, sacked, and delivered at the depot here.

Your question is a difficult one to answer as to how deep to plow for wheat. It depends upon the soil, date of plowing, the after preparation of the seed-bed, and the season in which the wheat is grown. On soil of average fertility and depth, I prefer rather deep plowing; seven or eight inches. However, the later the date of plowing the shallower the plowing should be. It is necessary that the seed-bed become well settled and firm before the wheat is sown. With deep plowing, especially if the plowing is late, the seed-bed is apt to be left too loose and mellow. Deep plowing also requires that the land be cultivated after plowing with the harrow or disk, in order to settle and pulverize the soil. Again it is not advisable, at first, to plow more than an inch or two deeper than has been the usual custom on a certain field. The new subsoil turned up by the plow is not at first fertile and in condition to grow crops. Doubtless it is true as you have suggested, that the preparation of the ground after plowing with reference to disking, harrowing, keeping a surface mulch to destroy weeds, has even more to do with producing a profitable crop of wheat than the depth of plowing.

We use a wheelbarrow, broadcast seeder for sowing alfalfa at this station. I am not acquainted with the "wheelbarrow" drill. It may be advisable to use a drill in seeding alfalfa in preference to broadcasting it, but care should be taken in drilling alfalfa seed not to plant it too deep. Usually I prefer to broadcast in a well-prepared seed-bed covering with the harrow. One light harrowing after seeding is sufficient to cover the seed. The danger in sowing alfalfa is in covering the seed too deep rather than not deep enough.

With reference to the preparation of the seed-bed, and the seeding of alfalfa, I have mailed you a copy of circular No. 10 giving more detailed information on this point.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Clover for Seed.

I have a patch of clover that I pastured until the first of June. It has made a big growth since I took the stock off and is blooming heavily. I would like to know if you think it will be all right to let it go for seed or if

the next crop will be best for seed? How near ripe should the bloom be when cut for seed? ROBT. SPEISS, Lyon County.

If this is the medium red clover the usual practise is to take the second crop in the season for seed. Usually the first crop would have been cut several weeks ago, but the pasturing has evidently delayed the maturing of the crop in this meadow. I believe the present crop would make good seed, yet there may be time enough for a second growth to produce a good seed crop, in which case you would gain a crop of hay by cutting this crop for hay and retaining the second crop for seed.

It is usual not to cut clover for seed until practically all of the blooms are brown and dead, or not until you can readily shell the seed out of many of the heads by rubbing in the hand during the dry portion of the day.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Horticulture

Horticultural Humbugs.

While farmers in general throughout the State are annoyed and imposed upon by various fakes, it often seems that fruit-growers are singled out as the special prey of several classes of swindlers. The fruit-grower may not be engaged in the business very extensively, indeed, fruit-growing may be only a side line to his general farming, but it is through this part of his work that he is imposed upon.

The first imposter that I will mention is the irresponsible fruit-tree agent. As I go about the State from time to time, I find the trail of these persons, with improperly named or worthless varieties, together with disappointment and a general suspicion of all reputable dealers, in the wake. These fakers not only do not sell what they claim to in the way of well-known varieties of the different fruits, but they often make absurd and impossible claims for what their plants will do. There was the "whole root" fake, the "budded-stock-better-than-grafted-stock" fake, and lastly, the "seedless-apple" fake is abroad in the land. It is not so much the direct loss that results from what the people pay these traveling agents, as it is the indirect injury to the industry that results from their lack of confidence in the nurseryman. If a man plants a few apple-trees, for example, and they are found to be not true to name and perhaps unadapted to his soil or locality, he becomes discouraged and may persistently refuse to ever place another order even with a well-established reputable dealer.

Happily, these traveling fakers have had their day in many localities, and the many reputable nurserymen in the State are advertising so extensively that the people are learning to place their first orders direct, and better satisfaction, of course, has resulted. The farmers' institute lecturers have been the means of doing untold good in exposing conscienceless fruit-tree agents.

FAKE "FARM PAGES."

Another fake which infests our State is the newspaper which claims to disseminate reliable horticultural information. This sort of literature may come in the form of periodicals bearing the name of horticulture as their leading title, or may be disseminated in the form of advertising literature by parties who have land to sell, or through the medium of supplements or so-called "farm pages," published by some of the regular newspapers. The trouble with the agricultural news in the regular issues of the city papers is that it is supposed to be of a popular nature. This means that the articles are often written by editors or correspondents who know absolutely nothing of the subject they discuss. I have known of one particularly flagrant instance of this kind. The correspondent in question prepared agricultural notes for two or three very prominent newspapers of the country. I think it is quite safe to

say that this individual would not know a sheep from a goat, nor the difference between some of the commonest of the farm and garden crops if he were to see them growing in the field. He compiled all of his matter from any source that seemed to promise an interesting "story." It has been just this kind of literature that has prejudiced the farming class against any and all agricultural information that comes in printed form, and has done more to retard agricultural education than all other causes combined. The reputable horticultural journal is of recent date, and while the people have learned very fast, not all have learned to distinguish the genuine from the fake.

WORTHLESS FERTILIZERS.

Many farmers have from time to time been imposed upon by the sellers of special fruit-tree fertilizers. Many of these fertilizers have not injured the trees but on the other hand have caused a vigorous growth, but they are not what is claimed for them. In the first place they often consist chiefly of some very common fertilizing ingredient, but extravagant claims are made for them and the prices are always unreasonable. The basis of these fertilizers has usually been nitrogen in some form or other. Of course, this induces very marked twig and leaf growth on most forms of vegetation, and is immediately noticeable. This impresses the buyer and he is likely to be led into buying a second time before he learns that the stimulus in growth does not bring in any additional fruit, or at least, not sufficient to pay him for the outlay.

On account of the prevalence of insects and diseases various impositions have been practised upon the farmer. It has not been long since our people were humbugged into buying devices for trapping certain fruit insects. Of course, this method proved to be a rank humbug. Formerly, special materials were sold for combating fruit diseases, but these, happily, are found less and less year by year. Sometimes these so-called remedial agents contain sulfur or some other material that is really good as a fungicide, but the prices were always extravagant.

There is one humbug that it seems the people will never have enough of. Reference is made to the various remedies for pear blight. Pear blight being to the uninitiated a mysterious affection, has led to no end of speculation among those who do not understand its nature, and thus they have fallen ready victims to the smooth tongues of every traveling faker who told them a plausible story.

THE PEOPLE ARE PROGRESSING.

It is pleasant to recall that the people seem to be progressing along many lines and are no longer victims to some of the old fakes, but the pear blight humbug seems to catch them still. I will cite one specific case. It has been but a short time since we received inquiries from several parties about the same time, asking about the value of a certain remedy against pear blight. The remedy consisted in boring a hole in the body of the tree and inserting calomel or some other material. Some of the parties stated that neighbors of theirs had tried this method, and that the pear blight, which was unusually bad everywhere that year, had immediately stopped. Now, it happened that the pear-trees on the experimental grounds were blighted very badly that year also, and, further, that almost on the exact date mentioned by the correspondents the pear blight with us stopped, too. We were experimenting very extensively with this disease that season and had occasion to note that it did stop at a particular time. While I do not know what caused it to stop, it is of interest to state that it must have been due to certain weather conditions. The important thing about the matter is, that the parties who had tried the absurd remedy mentioned thought that the treatment had stopped the blight whereas it certainly had nothing to do with it. This example will serve to show how even intelligent farmers may be misled, and of course the traveling faker takes full advan-

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tage of such a situation.—Dr. W. L. Howard, in Missouri Agricultural College Farmer.

Cantaloupes in Southeastern Colorado.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the great irrigated section ranging from 40 to 100 miles east of Pueblo on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, conditions are ideal for the production of cantaloupes. Although this country has been under irrigation only six or seven years, and although farmers have not as yet gone into the cantaloupe industry extensively, enough of them have been successful to indicate that it is splendidly situated and possesses all the conditions necessary to profitable cantaloupe culture.

I recently visited this region and looked into the cantaloupe industry very carefully. I found that the soil is a rich loam, some portions of it being lighter than others. This ranges in depth from 3 to 8 or 10 feet and is underlaid with a clay subsoil. I collected data concerning the cantaloupe industry and found that either fall or spring plowing is practised. The farmers do not seem to care very much when the plowing is done, provided the ground is turned to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. The winters there are so mild that plowing can often be continued up to January, so that the cantaloupe farmer has an abundance of time to do the work. In the spring the plowed fields are harrowed and and disked until the clods are all pulverized and the seed-bed is perfectly smooth and fine. This is an easy operation as the soil here works easily and is seldom in anything but the finest condition.

The rows are 6 feet apart. A furrow is run where the row is to be planted and the seeds are planted on the side of the furrow. This makes it possible to apply the irrigation water without wetting the plants, thus producing vines perfectly free from rust. The atmosphere of this region is naturally dry and if no moisture touches the vines they come through in a first class condition. I found also on careful inquiry that up to date cantaloupe vines have not been attacked by insects.

The plants are usually given about two waterings or sometimes three. The water is turned into a furrow and it is allowed to run full, when it is shut off at the upper side of the field. This saturates the ground and furnishes the plant with all the water it needs.

The crop is usually given about two hoeings and one cultivating. This, of course, depends somewhat upon the season, although nearly all seasons are alike in this region. Growers plant cantaloupes on either new or old ground, but alfalfa land gives best results.

As a rule the cantaloupe-grower is ready to start shipping about September 10. Daily pickings are made from that time until probably October 15, when the last shipment is started to market. A cantaloupe is ready to pick when the stem separates from the melon easily by pressing it with a small forked stick.

Each cantaloupe is wrapped in paper and packed in one-, two-, or three-dozen boxes. At Ordway this year the crop sold from 75 cents to \$1.50 per dozen. Up to date because of the small number of growers, each man handled his own crop. Next year the crop will be handled by a local association. During 1906, 500 to 800 acres were grown in the territory tributary to Ordway to the great satisfaction of the men who handled them. For example Mr. Hosler had eight acres. When this was in bloom he was offered \$1,200 for the prospective crop. This he refused and sold melons and seed amounting to \$4,200 gross. The net returns from these eight acres during 1906 was between \$3,000 and \$3,200. This means around \$400 per acre.

The seed was secured by collecting it from the melons that were over ripe. It sells for \$3.50 per pound. It requires about one pound of seed to plant an acre. The seed is planted directly in the open field after the danger of frost is past in the spring.

The seed is usually dropped by hand as was corn years ago.

This location is quite free from frost. It is 250 feet above the river, so that currents of cold air flow down to the river and do not injure the crop on the higher land.

The cantaloupe industry is more fully developed in the Rocky Ford region but conditions around Ordway are even better than in this famous territory. The shipments from the Rocky Ford region amount to 1,200 to 1,500 cars a season. The output is sent to New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and the demand is much greater than the supply.

In the vicinity of Ordway a new melon has been developed. Up to date it is called the Burrell Gem. It evidently came from Burpee's Gem and some local variety. It is of as high quality as the Rocky Ford with this difference; the entire interior of the melon is meat. This meat is of very high quality, and the melon being much more solid than the Rocky Ford, ships better. It matures directly after the Rocky Ford is on the market, and consequently finds a splendid sale at the end of the season. The flesh is pink and very spicy and sweet. Consumers say that the percentage of poor melons from this variety is much smaller than any other put on the market. Not one in 50 is bad.

C. A. SHAMEL,
Editor Orange Judd Farmer.

A New Double Flower.

Enclosed please find a flower which I found in the wheat stubble. I would like to know its name and whether it is tame or wild? F. M. RANDALL.

Woods County, Oklahoma.

The specimen of flower enclosed appears to be a radiant or double-flowered coneflower (Ratibida columnaris); but, as the writer has never seen or heard of a double-flowered coneflower, he can not tell from the small specimen sent whether it is a cultivated variety or a natural sport. At all events it is worth cultivating; and every effort should be made to save the seed if any can be found. However, the plant has one advantage that offsets the bearing of seed, and that is it is perennial and the root can be saved by carefully digging it up in the fall and planting it in the garden. It is not an uncommon thing for members of the sunflower family to have double or radiant flowers and examples of them are often first found wild and are afterward cultivated. The double sunflower, double zinnia, and double Rudbeckia, or golden glow, are examples. The double dahlia may be an example, though more likely that was first raised in a garden. The sender of the flower ought to be able to tell better than any one else whether it is a wild flower or an escape from some neighbor's garden. This flower is a desirable addition to the flower garden.

B. B. SMYTHE,
State Museum.

Need of Haste.

Clerk: I see by the papers that Mr. Bliffers is going to be married.

Employer: Great snakes! Run around to his office and collect this bill before it is too late.

A gentleman from London, making a few days' stay at Stratford-on-Avon, asked his landlady one day, "Who is this Shakespeare of whom one hears so much down here? Was he a very great man?" She replied, "Lor', sir, he warn't thought nothing on a few years ago. It's the Americans that have made him what he is!"

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

Nursery For Sale.

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HAD ASTHMA ATTACKS ONCE A WEEK.
Dec. 3, 1906.

Toxico Laboratory:
Gentlemen:
I get asthma once a week regularly, and I have to vomit and cough; my eyes get blood red and swell up. Your free sample did not help me much, as I have asthma a long time. You may send me a month's treatment, and I hope it will cure me.
I remain respectfully,
FORREST G. GLASSER,
Kutztown, Pa.

HAD HAY FEVER FOR 26 YEARS.
Sept. 13, 1906.

Toxico Laboratory:
Sirs:
I have had hay fever for twenty-six years, and no one knows what I have suffered. My head and eyes have bothered me so much that I have had to stay in a dark room. Nothing gave me any relief until I tried Toxico, and since I have taken your wonderful medicine I have not been bothered once. Excuse me for not answering sooner, but I have been very busy since my hay fever has been cured.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. CLARAH KELLER,
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Read this letter received more than three months later:
March 20, 1907.

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I remain yours respectfully,
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Daddy and Me.

My dad he often looks at me
And says how very glad he'd be
If he could only be a boy.
I guess that it's so long ago
Since he was one, he doesn't know
That being boys ain't so much joy.

Now you just bet, I'd be real glad
To be grown up as big as dad,
And have a beard and never do
A thing 'less I just wanted to.

It's "Johnny, wipe your feet!" and "Say,
You do those errands right away!"
And "Johnny, are your lessons done?"
And "John, now run to bed, my son."

I don't wish daddy any harm,
But I would almost give a farm
If he could be a boy and see
The trouble that he gives to me.

A Neglected Opportunity.

As I was listening to the splendid talks and fine addresses that were given at the Chautauqua at Garfield Park, Topeka, and thought of the hundreds of farmers and their families in the surrounding country who were noticeably absent, I was impressed with the thought of the grand opportunity for rest, recreation, and improvement of mind they were missing. These Chautauquas that are being held at various places all over the country are a great blessing to the people. Thomas M'Cleary, of New York City, who delivered an eloquent address on "The American Home" on Temperance Day, says of Chautauquas:

"They are not money-making nor for political purposes, but they are for educational purposes. They are schools—colleges on wheels—and the amusement feature is incidental. They stand for what improves the mind, refines the feelings, and purifies the heart. The platform is the broadest of any. People of all colors and creeds have a chance to present their views."

The Chautauquas are especially adapted to the needs of those who live in rural districts who can not often have the pleasure of listening to lectures and of enjoying music by the masters because these things are not so likely to come to them as to those in the city. And the Chautauquas furnish such fine opportunity for an outing which every one needs occasionally. They might aptly be called the farmers' Feast of the Tabernacles where, leaving work for a few days, people dwell in tents and rest the body and feed the mind. You know the Israelites of old were commanded to spend seven days of every year in booths. God gave them the command because He is wise and knows the needs and requirements of the body which man in his eagerness to acquire so often neglects.

Garfield Park furnishes a fine place for such an assembly as the one just closed. It is spacious, shady, and the lay of the ground is ideal. Soldier Creek winds around it. Upon this one may enjoy a ride in a boat or gasoline launch at pleasure. It is to be hoped that this Park will be made a permanent Chautauqua ground, and that another year it will be advertised earlier and more extensively so that the people may plan for it and make it the place for their summer outing.

The program was a splendid one and those who attended are enthusiastic for another next year and are already planning for it. The musical numbers and the entertainment features of the program were delightful.

Dr. Patten, who gave a lecture every morning on the Bible, is a man whom to look at is an inspiration. He knows the Book from beginning to end and is a cyclopedia of history of Bible times. He gave to his hearers a comprehensive view of the book. Those who heard him will love and understand the Word of God better than before.

"The Summer Morning with the Poets," a delightful series of talks by Mrs. McCarter, who is extensively known in Kansas, inspired one with a greater love for poetry and a zeal to spend more time with the poets.

Domestic Science hour was especially enjoyed by the ladies who lis-

tened to the talks and watched the demonstrations of Miss Haggart and later, sampled the delicious dishes she prepared. Miss Haggart studied domestic science at the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan, but is now a teacher of domestic science in the Agricultural College of Texas.

Mrs. John P. White gave an hour every afternoon to the "United Mission Study" under various phases. Her presentation was such as to awaken in the heart a new and increased interest in the great work of evangelizing the world under the leadership of Christ and to create a deeper desire to help promote the work.

It would take too much space to speak of all the noted lecturers who contributed to the pleasure and edification of the Chautauqua. Col. H. W. Ham, of Georgia, showed the audience "The Snollygostic in Politics" on every side, so rapidly and so vividly that one almost imagined he was looking at moving pictures, and he will know him in the future.

The last afternoon address of the Chautauqua was given by Dr. D. F. Fox, of Chicago, upon the subject, "A Neglected Cavalier." The following stanza was incorporated in his address in a masterful manner:

"Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his progress true:
To think without confusion clearly,
To love his fellow man sincerely,
To act from honest motives purely,
To trust in Heaven and God sincerely."

He impressed upon his hearers the importance of thinking without confusion, clearly showing that very many of the failures in life are from lack of thought and that the head must guide the hand. The great industries and inventions that have blessed mankind are the results of clear thought. Along with such must go a sincere love to mankind to rightly guide the actions, and then to trust in Heaven and God sincerely would make the ideal knight of this era.

In Prison.

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.

"Two men looked out through prison bars,
The one saw mud—the other stars."

These are words that linger in my memory to-day. So much of life is summed up in them, or rather, of the attitude and feeling of different minds towards life. Some, many I fear, looking out see only "mud," only the disagreeable, unpleasant things in their surroundings, while others with no better opportunities, and with the same surroundings, see "stars" shining resplendent in life's sky, stars of beauty and of promise, of opportunity and of endeavor. Obstacles in the way are but challenges to the latter class, while to the former they seem insurmountable and are yielded to with little or no effort to make things better. I have read of a brave little woman who went, a bride, to live in a lighthouse with her young husband. At first in the flush of young love, and the novelty of her situation, all went well. She shared in her husband's pride in keeping the great lamp "trimmed and burning," but as the summer months passed and winter came on "the terrible isolation began to press upon her," and to look across from her island home to the mainland and "know herself cut off from all the old familiar ways of life was maddening to her." Prison walls seemed to shut her in and she saw "mud" instead of "stars" as she looked through the bars. The winter dragged by and spring came. One day, as she wandered idly over the rocks, she noticed a peculiar sea weed that she gathered and took to the home. It looked so pretty she began searching for other varieties that when found she pressed and pinned to the walls of her tiny sitting-room. She knew nothing of them farther than that they were pret-

ty and they relieved the barrenness of the walls. In the summer a man "well versed in the lore of sea weeds and mosses" visited the lighthouse and noticed her collection. He questioned her about it, but finding that she knew nothing about it other than that it was pretty he promised to send her books from which she could learn of these wonderful growths. The keeping of this promise opened a door into a new world for her. She read with ever increasing interest and understanding, then "began to search the little island with a new purpose" and also "to write letters and exchange specimens with others in different localities." She no longer lived in a prison but in a world that daily recalled new wonders to her. One morning as she was thinking about it all, feeling the change this new knowledge and interest was bringing to her, of her larger outlook and all it might mean to her, the secret flashed upon her, "Prisons are made to get out of." She had learned her life lesson. In her own way she, too, had learned with Browning, the secret of prisons of all kinds and

"Held, we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake,"

and life could never again be poor or barren or commonplace to her, nor to any of us who once learn this truth as we must learn it sooner or later.

"Prisons are made to get out of." Difficulties to be overcome; obstacles to fight down, and trials of all kinds to give us a splendid strength and courage impossible to gain from "flowery beds of ease." Let us remember this, we who are hampered and oppressed, we who can seldom do the thing we would but must ever be content with doing the thing we can. Let us

"Rise by the things that are under feet,

By what we have mastered of good and gain,

By the pride deposed and the passion slain,

And the vanquished ills that daily meet."

Though the smell of the fire may cling to us we come from the furnace with greater thought to resist future trials, and with a surer, more helpful sympathy for those who stumble and fall in the great battle of life. If we keep our eyes uplifted we shall see the stars of hope forever shining. No act of another's, no outside fact or thing can hurt our real selves, only our own acts can do that. In its supreme moments each soul stands alone with its God and He alone can know its need or its effort for the right. If we are true to ourselves and to our God we can bear all things undaunted and unharmed.

Though to some life may seem as a "prison to get out of," I like to think of it as a way over which we are walking homeward. The rank weeds mingle with the fruitful vines, rugged hills alternating with beautiful valleys; there are mountain torrents as well as peaceful waters, but the stars of love and hope are forever shining albeit at times through clouds. The light never goes wholly out, hope never quite forsakes us even in the darkest night. Along this way we should "acquit ourselves like men," and if sometimes we fall let us get up again and struggle onward. It takes a splendid courage, a grand strength to make a sustained fight against wrongdoing, but it is the only way to win the victory, and the victory is worth our every effort.

Let us keep our eyes uplifted, our hands and hearts clean and good, and we shall find good everywhere. There is opportunity everywhere, a chance to live helpfully with our fellows along even the roughest way—a chance to see "stars" instead of the "mud," a chance to love and serve for us each one, a way that leads on and on to the eternal years. Let us follow and fear not.

Some Recipes Used by Miss Haggart at the Chautauqua.

Rice Croquettes.—Form croquettes of rice seasoned with salt and pepper. Make an indentation in them for jelly. Prepare buttered bread crumbs in the oven. Roll the croquettes in the

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read crumbs; then in beaten egg, again in the crumbs. Place in a wire basket and fry in deep fat, dipping it up and down. When done a nice brown, place on a plate and put bits of jelly on each one.

Tomato Sauce.—Take tomatoes, canned or otherwise, cook with a little chopped parsley, onion, and two or three cloves, and strain. Thicken with a tablespoonful of butter and four mixed together, and cook. This is good with macaroni or meat croquettes.

Stuffed Tomatoes.—Take nice round tomatoes, cut off the tops and scrape out the inside. Fill with left-over rice seasoned, or with bread crumbs, meat, and seasoning. Put the tops on and place in a pan with a little butter and water and bake but do not let them brown or get dry. Bake about three quarters of an hour in a moderate oven.

Swedish Rolls.—1 pint scalded milk, 1/2 cup yeast, or a yeast cake dissolved in 1/2 cup warm water, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, eggs, and flour to stiffen. Let it rise to double or treble its bulk. Roll out and spread with butter and chopped English walnuts or cinnamon and sugar currants may be added. Roll as you would jelly roll, cut off and let rise and bake.

Boston Brown Bread.—1 cup rye flour, 1 cup yellow cornmeal, 1 cup entire wheat flour; sift together 2 1/2 teaspoons soda mixed dry, 1/2 spoon salt, 1/4 cup of molasses, and a pint of sour cream. Steam 3 hours.

splashed worse than usual, for mama said:

"That is worth considering. Here, Minnie, let me finish washing the dishes and you may wipe them, then when we are through we will talk it over." That evening we planned it all out.

"Do you suppose they'll elect me president?" I asked. I thought that perhaps as I was the oldest and as it was my idea, I ought to be president.

"Don't you think, dear, it would be better to have Mae for president? You know, Minnie, that you lack the dignity that Mae has. You could be secretary. You like to write you know," suggested mama.

I jumped three feet out of my chair and gave her the biggest hug! Of course I wanted most to be secretary and write down all the doings of the club.

After I went to bed I thought of a lot more things, so the next morning I was up almost as soon as mama was. I helped her with the breakfast and the dishes and we talked it all over again.

When I kissed mama goodbye as I started to school she gave me an extra squeeze and said, "Thank you, dear, you've helped me a great deal this morning." You see, usually I get up just in time to eat my breakfast and rush off to school. I made a firm resolve then and there that I'd get up every morning and help mama. And I did for several mornings. Then one morning I overslept and didn't know a thing until I heard mama calling me to breakfast. I was ashamed and papa and Fred—he's the hired man—teased me unmercifully. Then papa got me one of those alarm clocks that go off with a whizz and won't stop until you get up and stop it. After that it was all right.

I don't have very far to go to school and that's down a steep hill. This

The Young Folks

"Keep a Stiff Upper Lip."

There has something gone wrong, My brave boy, it appears, For I see your proud struggle To keep back the tears. That is right. When you can not Give trouble the slip, Then bear it, still keeping "A stiff upper lip!"

Though you can not escape Disappointment and care, The next best thing to do Is to learn how to bear. When for life's prizes You're running, you trip, Get up, start again— "Keep a stiff upper lip!"

Set your hands and your conscience Be honest and clean; Learn to touch or to think of The thing that is mean; But hold on to the pure And the right with firm grip, And though hard be the task, "Keep a stiff upper lip!"

Through childhood, through manhood, Through life to the end, Struggle bravely and stand By your colors, my friend, Only yield when you must; Never "give up the ship," But fight on to the last "With a stiff upper lip." —Alice Cary.

The Doings of the H.S's.
GRACE S. HOWELL.

CHAPTER I—I HAVE AN IDEA.

You see it was my idea. It was near the close of the school term and I was thinking of the long vacation and what I'd do, as I was washing the supper dishes. I don't like to wash dishes very well, and when I get started on my literary career I'll—but never mind—that wasn't what I started out to tell. Papa says I "meander" when I start to tell anything. Let me see, where was I? Oh, yes. I'd got as far as the plates when my idea struck me.

"Mama!" I exclaimed—perhaps if I'm going to be literal I would better say "yelled" for it made mama, who was tidying up the dining-room, come quickly to the door.

"Mama, why couldn't we have a club?" I asked.

"Dear me, Minnie," said mama, looking relieved, "I thought you'd broken something. Don't splash so, dear"—I always do splash when I wash dishes. It seems as if I can't help it. "What do you mean by a club? What kind of a club?"

I knew mama would be interested, she always is. So I said, "When school is out, couldn't we girls form a club and meet through the summer?" I was so excited that I suppose I

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morning I was thinking so hard that before I knew it I was just galloping down the hill. I couldn't stop right away when I got down, and I went clattering across the little bridge, through the school yard gate and into the school room.

Miss Turner raised her eyebrows as she greeted me, and I realized for the first time that my entrance hadn't been—well, decorous—that's a nice sounding word, isn't it?

I stopped short when I ran into Elsie, who, fortunately for me, was in my way, or no telling where my momentum would have carried me. Elsie is bulky enough to stop anything short of a cattle train on a down grade. I flung my arms around her, or as nearly around her as they would go, and panted out:

"Oh, Elsie, I've the greatest news to tell. Where are the others?"

"It's too early for any one else," said Elsie. Elsie has two miles to come to school and she couldn't walk a tenth part of the distance she's so fat, so she rides to school on her pony. "What's your news?"

I couldn't wait a minute. I was fairly bursting, so I told her all about it. Of course she was pleased. Pleased is the word to use in Elsie's case. She never does get enthusiastic or unenthusiastic over anything. She just sort of takes things easy and as they come. I had just gotten through telling Elsie when Mae and Della Dixon came.

"O, Mae, come here quick! You're to be president." I clapped my hand over my mouth as soon as I had said it, for mama and I had agreed that it would be best not to say anything about the officers until we met. It was like locking the stable after the horse is stolen, though.

"President?" said Della sharply, pricking up her ears. "President of what, I'd like to know?"

Mae advanced calmly behind Della, patting her light pompadour in place as she came. Mae isn't as old as I am by six months but she has more young ladyish airs.

"What is it, Minnie?" she asked, with that calm, dignified air that I always rather envy.

So I told it all over again, adding some things that I'd forgotten to mention to Elsie.

"How very delightful," said Mae.

"Don't you think you'd better leave that program arrangement out? Seems to me that will be an awful bore," criticised Della.

If it had been Mae that said it I never would have had the courage to go on. But Della always takes exceptions to everything, especially if there's any mental exertion to it.

"Of course not, Della," decided Mae, squashing her younger sister with a look—that is as much as Della could be squashed.

"Here's Mattie and Verna, now tell them, Minnie," said Elsie.

So I told it all over again and I was pretty much out of breath when the bell rang for school.

(To be continued.)

The Little Ones

Charlie's Story.

I was sitting in the twilight, With my little Charlie on my knee— (Little two-year-old, forever Teasing, "Talk a 'tory, please, to me.") "Now," I said, "Talk me a 'tory." "Well," reflectively, "I'll 'mence. Mama, I did see a kitty, Great—big—kitty, on the fence."

Mama smiles. Five little fingers Cover up her laughing lips. "Is oo laughing?" "Yes," I tell him. But I kiss the finger-tips, And I say, "Now tell another." "Well," (all smiles) "now I will 'mence. "Mama, I did see a doggie, Great—big—doggie, on the fence."

"Rather similar—your stories, Aren't they, dear?" A sober look Swept across the pretty forehead, Then he sudden courage took. "But I know a nice, new 'tory, 'Plendid, mama! Hear me 'mence. Mama, I—did—see—a—ELFUNT, Great—big—elfunt, on the fence!" —Kate Upson Clark, in Springfield Republican.

The Squirrel—A True Story.

BY ELMER MANTOWA, SAC & FOX STUDENT.

The squirrel is a timid little animal having soft fur, a bushy tail, sharp teeth with which he gnaws, and bright eyes.

The squirrel gnaws almost all the time; if he did not his teeth would grow too long; his teeth keep growing all the time and he knows to wear them down.

Some boys and I caught some flying squirrels one Sunday when we went down to the pasture.

I saw a hole in a tree and climbed the tree and looked into the hole; I saw the mother squirrel; she put her head out of the nest and looked at us.

I took the mother squirrel out, then I put on a glove and reached into the nest; it was lined with soft, dry leaves and fur.

The mother had made a good nest for her babies.

I took one little squirrel out the nest. He didn't try to bite, he was too young to bite hard enough to hurt any one.

Then I took three baby squirrels from the nest and the boys took them to the school with us and kept them.

That is the reason we boys learned so much about squirrels.

We made a box for them; we put screen over it, and we made a soft nest for them.

We tried to feed them milk but they were too young to eat, so we fed them by using a medicine dropper.

In a few days they were the best little pets I ever saw.

When we went to feed them they would hold the medicine dropper to their mouths with their little paws.

All the boys liked to watch them eat.

We let all but one squirrel go, and that was my squirrel. I loved him very much.

My squirrel always ran to me, and ran up my coat sleeve and searched my pockets, and played like a kitten.

It was about the size of a young rat, and a pretty little animal.

When I went home last February I took my little squirrel with me.

I let it play around the house; it found a bag of nuts, and it carried away the nuts and hid them.

I know only four kinds of squirrels; the ground squirrel, fox squirrel, grey squirrel, and the flying squirrel.

We boys like to go to the pasture and look at the flying squirrels.

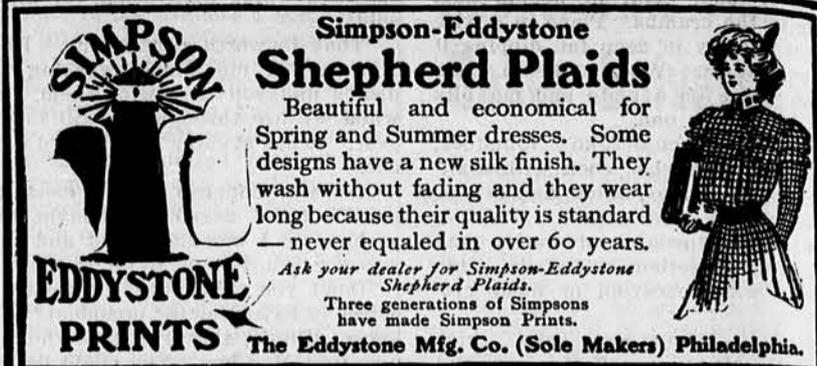
They go to the highest branches of a tree, then away they go sailing through the air, to another tree.

They do not rise in the air; they light on a lower branch than the one from which they started.—Indian School Journal.

Teaching 'Em to Fib.

Telephone girls in France must no longer say "allo," but "j'ecoute" (I listen.) This is one of the new Postmaster General's "reforms."—Figaro.

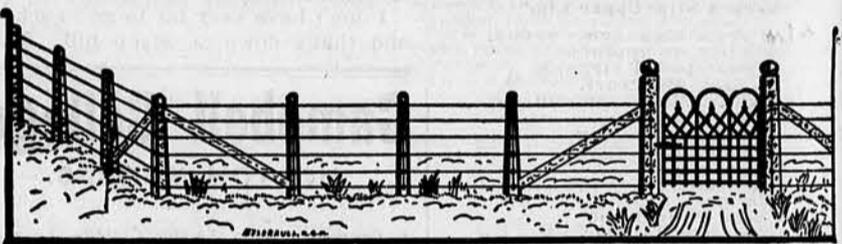
An old hen was pecking at some stray carpet tacks in the back yard. "Now, what do you suppose that silly hen is eating those tacks for?" asked Tom. "Perhaps," said his wife, "she's going to lay a carpet."



Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids
Beautiful and economical for Spring and Summer dresses. Some designs have a new silk finish. They wash without fading and they wear long because their quality is standard—never equaled in over 60 years.
Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Shepherd Plaids.
Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.
The Eddystone Mfg. Co. (Sole Makers) Philadelphia.

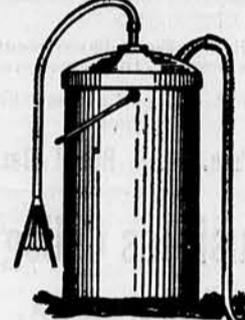


ON THE IRRIGATED FARMS
In the valleys of the Grand, Gunnison, North Fork and Roaring Fork Rivers and in the San Luis and Uncompahgre Valleys, of Colorado, and the Farmington district of New Mexico,—farming, stockraising and fruit growing are carried on in a way that is a revelation to the farmer in the east.
For those who desire to make new homes, there is no other region that offers better advantages than western Colorado—a land of blue skies and sunshine, with a temperate and even climate, where the erstwhile desert needs but to be tilled and watered in order to verily "blossom as the rose." Several illustrated publications, giving valuable information in regard to the agricultural horticultural and live stock interests of this great western section, have been prepared by the DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD, and can be obtained by addressing
S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colo.



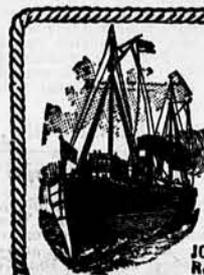
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There are from TWO to THREE MILLION wood posts going to decay in each county. Make them of CONCRETE reinforced with steel cables and they will last FOREVER. Cost no greater than best wood posts. FIRE, nor the elements of time will not destroy. Protects stock against lightning. One county will build you a profitable business. We furnish equipment for a factory. Address
THE PARAGON CONCRETE FENCE POST CO., 417 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.



Destroy the Gophers
In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using
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.
Flint Saunders, Lincoln, Kans.
Mention The Kansas Farmer.
Patent applied for.

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JOS. BEROLZHEIM, G. P. A., Manitou Steamship Co., Chicago, or R. F. CHURCH, G. P. A., Northern Michigan Trans. Co., Chicago.



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Game Laws free
THE UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Agency, 323 Broadway, New York City.

Be Our Guest on A Trip to Colorado

On the first and third Tuesdays of each month we run excursions to Otero County, Colorado, and we want you to be our guest. We want to show you 5,000 acres of irrigated land which we are offering for sale in any size tracts from \$70.00 to \$125.00 per acre. We want to show you land that can be made to yield a larger cash profit than any other farm land in the country.

Here are a few crops that pay big money: Raising sugar-beets will yield \$100.00 or more per acre. Alfalfa will bring \$40.00 or more. Raising cantaloupes will yield \$500.00 per acre and upwards. Fruit \$100.00 to \$500.00 per acre and upwards. Vegetables from \$80.00 to \$125.00 per acre. Wheat 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Oats 75 to 100 bushels per acre, and many others, too numerous to mention in this announcement, can be made to yield equally as much. The Colorado climate is the most healthful in the world. The clear air and the sunshine makes it a paradise for health-seekers. Tens of hundreds of people visit this state every year simply to rest and recuperate. Almost 340 days of the year the sun shines. No severe winters or bad weather. If you buy one of our farms you can be working while the farmer in the North and in the East is hugging the stove to keep warm. You and your children will have every possible advantage. We have good schools; high-schools and country schools. Churches of all denominations within easy walking distance. This shows there are a good class of people there. The land is almost perfectly level and is full of vegetable mould. It is located between Olney Springs on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and Rockyford on the Santa Fe. Rockyford is the famous Cantaloupe town. The roads are in the best of condition. They never get muddy, and travel or hauling is easy at all times. We have the Rural Free Delivery Mail Routes which reach every home and hamlet.

The good telephone service puts you in touch with all parts of the state and union. We have good well water for drinking purposes and plenty of water for irrigating which is already on the land. Our season

Otero County, Colorado

is early and we are located near the markets, thus affording you the best prices. Building in Otero County is as cheap, if not cheaper, than anywhere else in the North, East or South. If you so desire, you can build a 2-room portable house for about \$80.00 until you get ready to build a good house, which would cost from \$250.00 up. Our prices for this land are extremely low when you consider that land in other parts of the state is selling for from \$250.00 to \$1,500.00 per acre.

The land that we are now offering you will double in value within the next year. The advantages of one of these farms are too numerous to mention in the limited space of this announcement. We want you to be our guest and go out with us and see for yourself. Let us prove to you that the above statements are not in the least overdrawn.

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 expenses	19,200
Net profit.....	\$31,300

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.....\$25,300
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.

Fill out the attached coupon and mail it to us.

You do not need to write a letter.

We will send you full information, maps and other circular matter.

We want you to become a Colorado farmer, to live in the most healthful state in the union, and to get the largest cash returns for your labor.

If you cannot make a trip with us to Colorado, we would suggest that you read carefully our circular matter, pick out the farm that you want, send in your first deposit, and then make the trip at your convenience. This is not a speculation or a chance game of any kind, but it is the simplest, sanest, safest, soundest, best investment you will ever have a chance to make. Failure is unknown except through individual carelessness. You are absolutely fortified against frosts by the climate—against excessive rains by the natural conditions—against drouth by the most complete and perfect irrigation system in the country.

The land is selling rapidly and we want you to get your choice at once, so fill out the coupon and send it to us without delay.

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

539 The Northwest Land & Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Please send me full information regarding your irrigated lands, and your special excursions. It is understood that this request puts me under no obligations should I decide not to buy.

Name _____ State _____

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JOHN D. SNYDER
Live Stock Auctioneer, Winfield, Kansas.
I have made a life study of the different Pure Breeds of Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Have a wide acquaintance with breeders. Am thoroughly posted as to the best methods employed in the management of all kinds of sales. Have booked dates with the best breeders in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. Will help you in arranging for your advertising. Write or wire me before claiming dates.

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Dairy Interests

Circular Letter from the State Dairy Commission.

Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the rules and regulations prepared by the Kansas State Dairy Commission in accordance with the law. These rules and regulations go into effect August 1st. We wish to call the attention to the law recorded as Chapter 404 of the Statutes of the State, which is already in force.

It is made the duty of the dairy commissioner to condemn for food purposes all unclean or unwholesome milk, cream, butter, or cheese, wherever he may find them. Persons who shall sell or offer for sale milk, cream, butter, or cheese containing any foreign substance or preservative, or the milk or cream from any diseased or unhealthy animals, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense. Persons violating the law will be prosecuted in every case where evidence can be secured. We desire to call the attention of those operating the Babcock test to section 5 of the dairy law, which makes it a misdemeanor to falsely read or manipulate the Babcock test and makes the offense punishable by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

One of the evils of the present system of buying and shipping cream is that it tends to lower the standard instead of raising it. The injudicious scramble after cream is largely responsible for the present state of affairs. Quantity is sought by the cream buyer rather than quality. Under such circumstances it is not expected that the producers will give special care to the quality of his cream. Rich cream delivered in a sweet, wholesome condition is worth more, and since it costs more to produce such cream, it is only just that it should command a higher price than a large amount of the cream that is handled by our plants. It is the man who is holding back and hindering dairy progress who should be taxed, not the man who is doing his best. We therefore commend most heartily some just system of grading cream.

By observing some simple rules in the care and handling of cream much can be done towards producing a good, long-keeping product. Prevent germs from getting into the milk and cream by clean milking, using clean vessels, straining thoroughly, and separating at once in a clean separator. Prevent the germs that have gained an entrance to the milk and cream from developing by separating heavy cream, and by cooling cream just as long as possible (this is very important.) Do not mix warm cream with cold cream, and hold the cream at lowest temperature obtainable until it is shipped.

J. C. KENDALL,
State Dairy Commissioner.

RULES AND REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED AND PROMULGATED BY THE KANSAS STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

First.—Persons offering milk from unhealthy cows, cream from such milk, or colostrum milk for sale are violating the law and are subject to fine.

Second.—Milk or cream for sale that has been handled by persons suffering from contagious diseases or produced in unsanitary surroundings, is subject to condemnation.

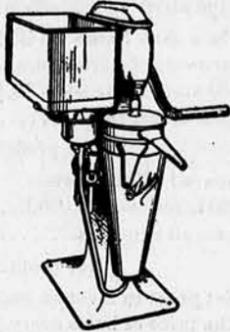
Third.—Milk offered for sale must be handled and transported in thoroughly cleansed, sanitary vessels. Milk that is delivered in bottles must not be bottled en route.

Fourth.—The cream separator used in the production of cream for sale must be thoroughly cleaned after each time it is used, and must be kept and operated in a clean, well-ventilated place.

Fifth.—Cream, for sale, as soon as separated should be placed in clean vessels, the temperature lowered as soon as possible, and the cream kept in a cool place until shipment.

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 166 both free. Write for them.

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

Sixth.—Cream for sale or used in the manufacture of food products must be delivered at the point of shipment in a pure, wholesome condition, and no part of it be more than four days old. Such cream must not be delivered at the point of shipment more than one hour before the schedule time of the train on which it is to be shipped, unless kept in a protected cool and sanitary place, free from foul odors.

Seventh.—Any person shipping or receiving cream for or to a creamery, ice-cream factory, or other concern engaged in the manufacture of food products for sale, which has not been delivered and handled as specified in the foregoing is violating the law, and the food products made in this State from such cream shall be subject to condemnation. Cream shipped to points outside the State of Kansas, or intended for such shipment, which has not been delivered and handled as specified in the foregoing regulations shall be subject to condemnation for food purposes.

Eighth.—Cream to be used in the manufacture of food products for sale that is not delivered to point of shipment within twenty-four hours after milking must contain not less than twenty-five per cent of butter fat.

Ninth.—Dairy products manufactured where proper rules of sanitation are not observed shall be subject to condemnation.

Creameries and cheese factories are

expected to fill out and return, not later than the fifth of each month, blanks furnished by the State Dairy Commissioner in which shall be set forth the amount and kind of dairy business done during the preceding month, such reports to be considered private and be used only for obtaining general information and averages.

Public dairies and persons furnishing milk and cream to public dairies, cheese factories and creameries are expected to fill out and send in annual reports on such blanks as shall be furnished by the State Dairy Commissioner, not later than July 10, each year. Such information is necessary in order that the Commissioner may make an accurate and complete annual report to the Governor, and that such report may be of special interest and value to the creamery and dairy interests of the State.

Holsteins at the Fairs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: The Committee on special prizes at fairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, announce that, to date, arrangements as follows have been made.

National Dairy Show, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10 to 19, \$463 in special prizes. Classification to be soon announced.

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Iowa, August 23 to 30, \$225 in special cash prizes, and \$50 additional in the public butter test if won by cows recorded in Holstein-Friesian Herd Book of America.

Wisconsin State Fair, Wilwaukee, September 9 to 13, \$100 special prizes.

West Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids, September 9 to 13, \$60 special prizes.

Michigan State Fair, Detroit, August 29 to September 6, \$75 special prizes.

Spokane, Washington Inter State Fair, Silver Cup, for best exhibit of this breed.

Central Maine Fair, Waterville, Me., September 9 to 14, Silver Cup for best exhibit of this breed.

Ogdensburg, New York Fair, September 24 to 27, Silver Cup in milk and butter test to cow winning favor prize if recorded in this herd book.

Brockton, Mass., Fair, Silver Cups in various classes for best exhibits, etc., as to be classified later.

Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill., September 27 to October 5. Prize money won by registered Holsteins in public butter test will be duplicated to the extent of fifty per cent, and \$100 will be awarded in exhibit classes provided fair authorities add \$100 to regular prizes.

F. L. HOUGHTON, Secretary.
Brattleboro, Vt.

Kansas as a Dairy State.

There is probably no State in the Union that has more natural advantages for successful dairying than Kansas. There seem to be only a few people who realize this fact. At any rate, Kansas does not produce the dairy pro-

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ducts that she should, when we consider her location and general adaptability to dairying. There are three natural advantages which Kansas has that should make dairying one of the leading industries of the State. First, there are few States, if any, that can grow larger crops of corn. This makes it possible for the farmers to have an abundance of silage, corn, and corn stover. When a farmer has a good supply of canned corn on hand for his cattle, he has a splendid start toward supplying his herd with a suitable dairy ration. Second, there is no State in the Union that is growing better and larger crops of alfalfa than Kansas. The farmers all over her broad prairies see the importance of growing this plant. We find in the quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for March 1907, the following figures:

In the years of 1895 and 1896 there was an average of 295,827 acres of alfalfa raised and in the years of 1905 and 1906 there was an average of 1,217,313 acres or over four times as much was grown in these years as there was ten years before. A State that can grow large crops of corn and alfalfa has a big advantage, as a dairy State, over one that cannot grow either of these crops or but one of them.

There is no crop that supplements corn so well as alfalfa. Corn is rich in carbohydrates, or heat making elements and alfalfa is rich in protein, the element that makes milk, meat, etc. By combining these two feeds, in the right proportion, we get a balanced ration and one that serves very well without anything else, if the prices of feeds are high and dairy products low. But as a rule it pays to feed some grain even though alfalfa and corn are in abundance. Third, Kansas has good markets. No matter how cheaply a thing may be produced there must be a market for it or it will not pay to manufacture it.

There will be no trouble for Kansas to find splendid markets for all the dairy products that she can produce. She is so located that her products may be shipped in any direction to advantage, and moreover there is no danger of overloading the market with a good grade of dairy products.

In the face of these three prominent advantages, namely, corn, alfalfa, and



The Secret of Successful Farm Dairying

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

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

Blue Valley Creamery Company,
St. Joseph, Mo.

\$20

and Less

From Topeka to all points Southwest via



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Tickets Good for 30 Days

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Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

good markets, Kansas can scarcely be called a dairy State. She has fewer cows now than she had in 1888, notwithstanding her great increase in population. In 1888 she had 742,639 milk cows and in 1906 she had but 711,152 cows. There was a marked decrease in cows during the years of 1895 to 1897, but since then there has been a gradual increase. This increase of cows is probably due to the advanced prices of dairy products. The total value of her dairy products for 1906 was \$17,761,094. This is not enough for a State so admirably adapted to dairying.

But notwithstanding these splendid conditions which Kansas has given to her farmers, many of them have the queer notion that they cannot afford to keep special dairy cows or build

now the milking machine is beginning to solve the labor problem.

"Sell the old farm in the East and settle in the West where you are sure of much larger returns"—this is the attractive prospect held out by the boomers of Nebraska and other western States.

Agricultural Exhibit in Chicago.

Here is something different, yet practical—a permanent exhibition of things agricultural. The idea is to have on daily free exhibition almost anything from husking mitts to manure spreaders. This practical idea has been worked out and is now an assured fact.

The exhibition will be held in the commodious new quarters recently acquired by White's Class Advertising



L's Coomassie, bred and owned by R. J. Linscott, of Holton, Kans. She holds the champion milk record of the United States for 1906, 369 pounds in 7 days. 1491 pounds milk in 30 days—91 pounds 8 ounces butter.

good barns for sheltering their herds. In one breath they will tell of the wonderful crops of corn and alfalfa that Kansas will grow; that there is no State in the union that equals her.

In the next breath they will exclaim that they cannot afford good cows and good barns to put them in. This is a strange condition of mind that many of the farmers possess and a situation that we cannot understand. Other States that have not the advantages that Kansas has, afford good buildings for their cows and make more money on the investment. It is our candid opinion that the Kansas farmer would also make money by giving his cows comfortable homes. Moreover, we believe it would pay him to breed special dairy cows instead of trying to combine both beef and dairy in one animal. Kansas ought to be one of the leading dairy States in the Union, and she would if the farmers of the State were as good dairymen as their natural opportunities afford.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Railroad Booms State Industry.

In addition to general promotion of the interests of the territory they serve, some of the railroads are now specializing their efforts in this field. From the Omaha offices of the Union Pacific railroad is issued an attractive illustrated booklet setting forth the advantages Nebraska offers to the dairy farmer. "Room for thousands more," is the Slogan of the railroad, and figures are plentifully supplied in proof of the assertion.

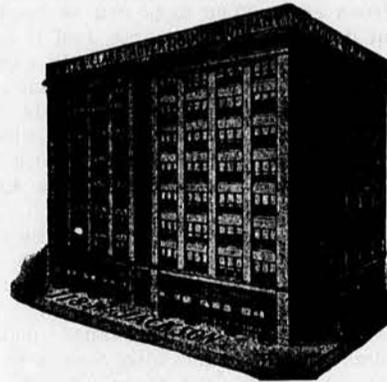
From twentieth place among butter-producing States Nebraska has gone up to ninth place in ten years. The Union Pacific publication on the basis of carefully prepared statistics credits her with 105,913 farms reporting dairy products, 669,334 milch cows worth \$17,285,000, over 21,000,000 pounds of butter a year, and more than 33,000 hand separators valued at \$2,500,000.

Cheap food for cattle, making possible production at a minimum cost, and a market demand, at profitable prices, greater than the supply, are the special advantages held out by Nebraska to the dairyman. The hand separator has had much to do with making the industry profitable and

Co., 118 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. This company, of which Mr. Frank B. White is President, occupies the entire top floor of the "Electrical Building," corner Jackson Boulevard and Desplaines Street.

The exhibition hall is 88 feet by 50 feet, in the eastern half of the floor. It is light, airy, and very pleasant. Each exhibit will be enclosed by a neat metal railing, and be kept in show condition for daily inspection. A special attendant will have oversight of the articles, and will devote his entire attention to explaining their merits and uses, to visitors and purchasers.

This is an excellent opportunity for manufacturers who advertise direct



to consumers, yet sell through dealers throughout the West. Chicago is a great trading center, and many excursions daily bring great crowds of pleasure-seekers, dealers, and business men from all parts of the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi Valleys. If they know of this exhibition many will visit it, learn the good points of the articles they are interested in, and make arrangements for purchase.

Being thus represented also saves manufacturers the expenses of a Chicago office and a special salaried representative.

The sizes of spaces run in multiples of 5 feet square, from 5 by 5 up to 10 by 20 or more, as desired.

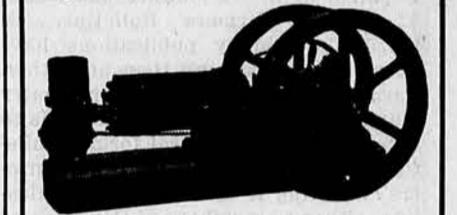
An attractive folder entitled, "Would You Like to Have Your Goods on Display in Chicago at a Very Low Cost?" will be mailed free by White's Class Advertising Co., to any one. It

Don't Pay Two Prices for Stoves and Ranges
Order direct from our Stove Factory and save all dealers' profits. HOOSIER Stoves and Ranges are the "Best in the World;" Fuel savers and easy bakers. Sold on 30 days' free trial. We pay the freight. Guaranteed two years. Our large illustrated catalog gives descriptions, prices, etc. Write for our catalog. HOOSIER STOVE CO., Factory, 209 State Street, Marion, Ind.

WINTER SEED WHEAT

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

STOP LOOK LISTEN and consider the quality and price of Waterloo Gasoline Engines over our Illustrated Catalog and see the many points of mechanical skill. To all we have to say about quality and price and then be your own judge as to engine desired.



(Patented May 15, 1906.) The only horizontal, vapor cooled gasoline engine in the world. Worth twice the price of any other style gasoline engine, but costs you no more. Illustrated Catalog free. WATERLOO GASOLINE ENGINE CO. 1014 3d Avenue West WATERLOO, IOWA

Headache Sufferers

Do you want relief—in just a few moments and no bad after-effects.

If so, you have only to take, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

If subject to headache, have them with you always. No harm can come from their use, if taken as directed, as they contain no opium, chloral, morphine, cocaine, chloroform, heroin, alpha and beta eucaine, cannabis indica or chloral hydrate, or their derivatives.

Ask your druggist about them.

"It gives me great pleasure to be able to refer to the Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills as the best remedy we have ever had in our house for the prevention and cure of headache. My wife who has been a constant sufferer for years with the above complaint, joins me in recommending Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, hoping they may fall into the hands of all who suffer."

J. I. BUSH, Watervliet, N. Y. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

has a map of Chicago's business section, with railroad depots, hotels, prominent clubs, elevated railroads, etc. It also shows a large ground-plan to scale of the Exhibition Hall, with full, detailed explanations.

Our readers, when in Chicago, are urged to visit this novel exhibition. They will be courteously received, and all questions answered by the gentleman in charge. Much that is profitable can be learned from the exhibits of new, novel, and practical articles that relate to agriculture.

Before you learn to manage men you must learn to manage yourself. You are one of them.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Pointers.

We pity the fowl or chick that is unprovided with shade during these hot, sweltering days. If you have no natural shade in the way of shrubs or trees, make a frame of boards and cover with muslin or canvas.

The hens begin to look ragged owing to losing their feathers. They are beginning to molt and need extra care and attention during this period, so as to get them over the molting period as quickly as possible. Plenty of nourishing food should be given them and their quarters kept clean and free from lice.

During the present fiscal year the Department of Agriculture has issued 42 popular Farmers' Bulletins. Of these, the poultry publications have been more in demand than any other. Farmers' Bulletin No. 287 on Poultry Management, now on the presses, is to take the place of several former bulletins on the subject. Like other farmers' bulletins it is free upon application, either to members of Congress or the Department.

Pulverized charcoal should be set where the hens can partake of it when desired. Besides, brightening the plumage, it is a conditioner that has few equals. If you have no burnt wood char some corn till almost black and it will answer the same purpose.

Learn to profit by your mistakes as well as by your successes. If you made a mistake last year, try not to repeat it. Success in the poultry business is largely due to avoiding past mistakes and the mistakes of others.

A spoonful of coal oil in the drinking water once a week is a good thing at this time of year. Many diseases are held in check this way. The oil floats on the water and the chicken gets a little of it every time it drinks.

There are few farms in the United States that do not have some chickens. We do not believe we ever noticed a farm that had no chickens on it. This fact is an indication that to a limited extent the farm flock of domestic fowls is regarded as a necessity. Wherever there is land of liberal extent, the fowls can make a good living in the summer time without much feeding of grain, for they will consume both the grass and the bugs. The latter is an important consideration. The insects that would be injurious to other things become a food to the hen and are changed into a merchantable product in the shape of

Woman's Life Saved Not One, But Thousands

Kalamazoo, Mich.—"Looking back over nearly thirty years of medical service rendered to suffering humanity, it is one of the most pleasing reflections of my life that by careful research and study, I have been enabled, not only in general practise, but by special remedies, to be instrumental in saving life, promoting health, and bringing happiness to thousands and thousands of suffering mortals."—Rev. R. Pengelly, M. D.

Inquiry at Kalamazoo, Mich., discloses the fact that in mentioning special remedies above, Dr. Pengelly referred to his experience of more than twenty years of actual practise in the treatment of the diseases of women, during which time he invariably prescribed Zoa-Phora, the well-known "Woman's Friend" and regulator, and which has found ready sale among the reliable druggists of the land. If you are sick or ailing, you will undoubtedly desire to test the merits of this valuable woman's medicine. Just ask your druggist for Zoa-Phora. No other explanation will be needed. You will get the prescription used to successfully by Dr. Pengelly, already prepared and compounded in just the right proportions, and put up in sealer, sterilized, one dollar bottles.

In each package will be found a copy of "Dr. Pengelly's Advice to Women," a medical book, giving interesting and instructive information about all the diseases of women and the way to successfully treat them in the privacy of your own home without any publicity whatever.

eggs. We only wish that the flock on each farm were larger, for it is absolutely certain that a much larger number of fowls could be kept with little extra expense. The aggregate number of chickens on our farms makes an immense total for the country as a whole and the total value of the flocks is somewhere in the hundreds of millions. There are many fruit farms on which the flock of fowls is becoming every year a larger factor. The by-products of these are utilized to some extent for the poultry, but not so much as the by-products of the dairy farm. There is no better way of utilizing skim-milk than by feeding to poultry. When this skim-milk is allowed to sour and is made into curd for the fowls, it is still more extensively available. There is no by-product that need go to waste when you have plenty of chickens around. They are the scavengers of the farm and make lots of waste material into good fresh eggs.

Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

In nearly all cases when a breeder buys a bird it is with a view of improving his own stock by introducing something better than he has so as to infuse pure blood to keep up the vigor of his flock.

One of the first things to do after making a selection of the breed is to make a careful and patient study of its nature, its habits, and its peculiar requirements, as profitable results depend much more largely upon care and treatment than upon the breed.

For heavy fowls the perches should be made of pieces not less than three inches wide with the corners rounded and raised not more than three feet from the floor and arranged so that they can be readily taken down and out when desired to clean the house.

The fall offers many advantages to both buyer and seller; the latter usually has more fowls on hand than he cares to winter, and the early hatched birds are so far advanced to maturity that he can with tolerable accuracy judge of their qualities by the Standard.

Among the advantages of poultry-keeping are that it does not require much capital to make a start, the products command a steady sale on a cash basis, it is light and healthy and one does not have to wait long for something to come in, and when once fairly started and properly attended to there will always be more or less revenue coming in.

There is no way of pickling or packing eggs and keeping them for any considerable length of time and then selling them at the same price as fresh eggs. The eggs can be packed in dry salt, bran, or oats, and if kept in a cool, dry place will keep in a good condition, or they may be pickled in lime water and other materials, yet when placed on the market in winter they will not bring as good a price as fresh eggs. Unfertilized eggs keep best.

Molting is a severe drain on the system while it lasts, but after the old feathers are replaced by the new and the birds are safely through the process, the stimulus of change makes them healthier and also makes them lay with increased vigor after being fully recuperated. Where molting takes place early in the season, as it does when the fowls the previous year had matured early, the change is usually not severe, because the weather is favorable and the fowls can find many of the delicacies they need for feather-making and recuperation.

Knicker: I save twenty cents every time I shave myself.
Mrs. Knicker: Then why don't you shave five times a day and save more?

New Advertisers.

- Thos. Collins, Poland-Chinas.
- W. D. Barnes, O. I. C. hogs.
- Sherman Reedy, Oak Grove Durocs.
- E. J. McKee, Marshall County lands.
- Col. W. H. Trosper, auctioneer.
- A. A. Berry Seed Co., seed wheat.
- E. B. Aley, Leghorns.
- Oscar Duehn, Seed wheat for sale.
- Howard Reed, Poland-Chinas.
- Green Corn Cutter Co., sled cutter.
- Hall Stationery Co., alfalfa book.
- Jones of Binghamton, scales.
- W. J. Williams, Hardware store.
- Joe S. Williams, ranch for sale.



MRS. A. M. HAGERMANN

ALL WOMEN SUFFER

from the same physical disturbances, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drift them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, organic troubles, ulceration, falling and displacements, or perhaps irregularity or suppression causing backache, nervousness, irritability, and sleeplessness.

Women everywhere should remember that the medicine that holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female ills is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from simple native roots and herbs. For more than thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, regulating the functions perfectly and overcoming pain. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for child birth and the Change of Life.

Mrs. A. M. Hagermann, of Bay Shore, L. I., writes:—"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I suffered from a displacement, excessive and painful functions so that I had to lie down or sit still most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman so that I am able to attend to my duties. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and see what relief it will give them."

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female illness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Therefore she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health.

For Over 60 Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of Mothers for their CHILDREN while TEething, with perfect success. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind. 25 Cents a Bottle.

An Old and Well-tried Remedy

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

ORPINGTONS—1000 to sell to make room. Cat. rec.—W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Av., Topeka, Kas.

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

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

LEGHORNS.

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

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 30 for \$1; 100 for \$5. Jos. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kans., successor to F. F. Flower.

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

NOT TWO LATE to get a start of Hastings' Heavy Laying Strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Rest of season, eggs 75c per 15; 2 sittings \$1.25; or \$3 for 100. L. H. Hastings Quincy, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen, Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

WYANDOTTES.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Exclusive pure white birds, farm range. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$3 per 30. R. J. Yust, Route 2, Sylvia, Kans.

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

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat. Good to Look. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets average 280 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay express on any express office in the United States. Yearly residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address: THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

American Central Poultry Plant

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN 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.

Also Bronze Turkeys, small Pekin ducks, Roussin ducks, Toulouse geese and peacocks. Each variety kept on separate tract of farm. Write for free 100-page catalogue giving prices on stock and eggs. Address: J. A. LOVETTE, Prop., MULLINVILLE, KANS.

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

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call. Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kas., Route 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

Stock & Poultry FENCE

Many styles and heights. Diamond or Square mesh. Prices low. Sold direct from 30 days free trial, freight prepaid. Catalogue free. KITSLMAN BROS. Box 61, Muncie, Ind.

The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Strain of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galesburg, Moline, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron and Stock Poultry Show of Nebraska, and they will win for you. 800 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; also 1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.

W. R. TALBOTT, Prop. Hebron, Nebr.



GREAT BERKSHIRE SALES

BLACK ROBIN HOODS



AT

Strong City, Kansas, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1907

Guthrie Ranch "Revelation" Sale OF BLACK ROBIN HOOD BERKSHIRES

HAVING PURCHASED

THE FAMOUS SUNNY SLOPE BERKSHIRES

and added them to my own splendid herd, THE GUTHRIE RANCHE HERD OF BERKSHIRES bears the distinction of being the finest herd in America, headed by

The Great Revelation 86906; Berryton Duke 72946 and Richard Masterpiece 96670.

the greatest trio of sires in any one herd.

40 HEAD OF ROYAL ROBIN HOODS 40

THE DOMINANT BLOOD OF CHAMPIONS

Daughters of the GREAT REVELATION bred to BERRYTON DUKE, sire of the GRAND CHAMPION IVANHOE; Daughters of BERRYTON DUKE bred to the GREAT REVELATION; daughters of BERRYTON DUKE and REVELATION bred to the wonderful breeder, RICHARD MASTERPIECE.

6-YEARLING BOARS-6

by Berryton Duke, Revelation and Lord Premier,

2-FALL BOARS-2

by Richard Masterpiece.

COL. I. W. HOLMAN, Fulton Mo.,
COL. G. G. COUNCIL, Vandalia, Ill.,
COL. L. E. FROST, Springfield, Ill. } Auctioneers.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,

T. F. GUTHRIE, Strong City, Kans.

Lawrence, Kans., Sutton Farm, Friday, Aug. 16, '07

40 BLACK ROBIN HOODS 40

This magnificent offering will consist of four extremely high class sows sired by BERRYTON DUKE JR. 77341, pronounced by competent judges to be the best son of BERRYTON DUKE and unquestionably one of the greatest breeding boars of the breed. These great BERRYTON DUKE JR. sows will be bred to FOREST KING, full brother to MASTERPIECE and BERRYTON DUKE.

3 Fancy Glits by BEAU BRUMMEL 74006, one of the greatest sires of the breed.

2 choice sows by SUNNYSIDE ROYAL 86065, the Sutton Farm double grandson of LORD LEE.

7 fancy sows by NEBRASKA BLACK ROBINHOOD, a son of BERRYTON DUKE and SILVER TIPS 62d, the dam of O. H. F. SENSATION.

2 show glits sired by FOREST KING, one bred to BEAU BRUMMEL 74006, one of the best, if not the best, Black Robinhood Silver Tips boars living—the other to BERRYTON DUKE JR 77341.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS:

Field Marshall 103300

A show sow by Lord Lee; dam, Lee's Duchess by Baron Lee 4th. This wonderful sow will be bred to BERRYTON DUKE JR. 77341.

A show sow that is good enough to win in any company, sired by Hood Farm Longfellow 14th, dam by Sambo 361st. Bred to FOREST KING 72668.

4 beautiful glits by Imp. Danesfield Murling.

2 choice sows, double granddaughters of Lord Premier.

Berkshire breeders looking for show animals, can find them at this great sale. A few choice boars of State Fair winning quality.

Mail bids to Prof. R. J. Kinzer and H. A. Heath, my care.

For catalogue and other information address,

**C. E. SUTTON,
Lawrence, Kans.**

GOSSIP.

H. G. Hineman, Dighton, Kans., who advertised thirty mares for sale writes to discontinue the ad as it did the work for five weeks' appearance of a six-line ad in THE KANSAS FARMER. Evidently it pays to advertise.

C. F. Stone of Peabody, Kan., who is one of the best and most widely known breeders of Holstein Friesian cattle in America, has just bought the cow Madeland Lady Parthena Henry from Moore, Cameron, Mo., who is Missouri's most famous breeder. There is no man for many more of such cattle in Kansas.

W. E. Hunter, Lyons, Kan., announces a dispersion sale of the Alfalfa Rock Farm herd of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs, to be held at the farm on August 22, 1907. The offering includes 50 head of registered Shorthorn cattle and 75 head of Poland-China hogs and 2 stallions. Watch for further announcements and send for catalogue.

W. D. Barnes of Barnston, Nebr., is a new advertiser of O. I. C. hogs in THE KANSAS FARMER. If you need any O. I. C. hogs this will be a good place to get them at prices that are right and where they will be just as represented. The writer has known Mr. Barnes for some time and can recommend him to the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER as a man who makes all of his claims good. Write him for O. I. C.'s.

Last week we visited the herd of pure-bred owned by Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kan. Mr. Reedy now has Crimson Wonder 2d at the head of his herd and has about 75 head of choice spring pigs sired by him and other good sires, which are the best that he has ever raised, and anyone needing a good boar could not fail to write him. Mr. Reedy reserves all his spring glits for his brood sow sale to be held February 1908.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of W. T. Trosper of Frankfort, Kan., who has gained quite a reputation during the last year as an auctioneer of pure-bred pigs and cattle. Mr. Trosper has been very successful farmer and breeder of pure-bred stock and owns one of the best farms in Marshall County, but has decided to give his time and attention to the selling of pure-bred sales, and we believe that he is going to make a very successful auctioneer. Any one needing his services should write him once as the services of good auctioneers are in great demand, and it is next to impossible to secure one for the sales during the coming winter. Write him and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

C. O. Anderson, the Duroc Jersey man at Manhattan, Kan., evidently thinks it pays to advertise in THE KANSAS FARMER. Last spring he had a fine bunch of spring pigs and, up to date, has sold over one-half of them, and

every one has given satisfaction. He still has about 15 head of fine spring boars, sired by Blue Valley Boy 38017 by Hunt's Model 20177, out of Missouri Girl IX 82668. He also has a number of Lincoln Wonder 56575 glits for sale. Lincoln Wonder was sired by Ohio Chief 41419 and his dam was Morrison's Peach 108352 by Crimson Wonder 26355. These glits that are for sale are out of Queen Victoria 158900, who is a granddaughter of Tip Top Notcher 20729. They are the best glits on the Anderson farm and satisfaction to the purchaser is guaranteed.

Chris Wilson of Glasco, Kan., is one of the breeders of Shorthorns that is rapidly coming to the front in that part of the State. He was one of the heaviest buyers at Thompson & Son's sale at Manhattan last spring, where he bought 17 head of choice females and topped the sale with the purchase of Mary Bell, by Lord Mayor, paying for her the long price of \$280. Some of the best families of the breed are represented among his females, such as White Rose, Young Mary, Rose of Sharon, Red Rose, Actress, Beauty, Filbert, Barrington, and others. This herd is headed by the Rustler 186803, he by the Lad For Me and out of Russella the dam of the show cow Ruberta. "The Rustler" is a show bull, winning first and second at a number of the State Fairs and big shows of the country. He is also a splendid breeding animal and is making a record as a sire.

J. M. Copeland of Glasco, Kan., is well known as a breeder of high-grade, pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, for he has been engaged in this business for a great many years, and his produce can be found in many of the best herds in that part of the State. Mr. Copeland is an excellent feeder and handler, as well as a man of sound judgment in the selection of foundation stock, and prides himself on the individuality and breeding qualities of his cattle, no such thing as a "shy" breeder being allowed a place in his herd. Mr. Copeland has on hand at the present time about 50 head, consisting of 20 matrons, and 30 choice heifers ranging in age from calves to 2 years old. Violet Godoy 3d 225304 heads the herd; he is by Godoy and he by Spartan Hero; Godoy's dam was Imp. Golden Thistle. Violet Godoy is a fine individual, a great breeding animal, and is the sire of most of the young stuff, which will be offered for sale this fall, a more extended notice of this fine herd will appear in a later issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

H. B. Walters, of Wayne, Kan., offers a few good boars sired by Stylish Perfection to breeders who want one of his get to head their herds. He has only a few of them for sale, as he had bad luck last spring and lost the most of the pigs sired by him. There are other boars that have been boomed more than Stylish Perfection, but when it comes down to real merit there are few animals that have him beated either

as an individual or a breeder. Stylish Perfection was winner of first in the aged class and sweepstakes at the Nebraska State Fair last year and was so far above all competitors in the points that go to make up a show animal that the judge who passed upon him did not have to give him a second look in order to place the ribbon upon him. He was pronounced by every one to be one of the smoothest and best individuals that was ever driven into the show ring. While Mr. Walters did not pay a fabulous price for Stylish Perfection, he is perhaps worth today a great deal more as a sire than many of the hogs which have been bought at enormous prices within the last year, and we believe that anyone who wants a herd header will not make any mistake in purchasing one of his get. Mr. Walters reserves all of Stylish Perfection's glits for his spring sale which will be held on February 19, 1908.

For Kansas' State Fair.

The Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan., the week beginning September 16, promises to be the largest ever held in the State. The premiums amount to \$20,000. The advertisements of the Fair call attention to "New hotels, new electric line, 32 daily trains, one-half railroad rates, ground lighted by electricity—the great annual event of the Southwest." The premium catalogue is now ready for distribution and will be mailed upon application to the secretary, A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, Kan.

Tool Buying Made Sure For All.

Who can tell the quality of a tool by looking at it? Who can tell how long it will hold its edge—how many flaws are hidden beneath the surface—how good its temper—how long it will last. Those who go to the hardware store and say "give me the best you have," regardless of name, make, brand or reputation, take their own risk and actual use alone will tell the story.

There is one complete line of tools, however, that removes every risk—one complete line of tools so perfect in quality that the manufacturers do not hesitate to mark them with a name and trademark for easy identification and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

These tools are the famous Keen Kutter Tools, and to assist the home man in the selection of a useful outfit and provide a proper place to keep them, Keen Kutter Tools have been selected in various assortments and placed in tool cabinets.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are the only tool cabinets made containing a complete set of guaranteed tools under one name and trademark.

They are beautifully finished oak cases, fully equipped with every tool necessary or convenient for household use.

The Keen Kutter guarantee removes all risk. If any flaw or imperfection shows itself the tool will be replaced or money refunded.

Every cabinet is fitted with hooks

and racks for each tool; so none can be damaged by contact with the others. Drawers contain working materials and accessories such as sandpaper, glue, nails, tacks, brads, screws, wire, clamps, oilstone, oil and oil can, etc.

Every tool in the Keen Kutter Tool Cabinet is selected for its utility. You do not pay for a single idle tool, and all—from the smallest to the largest—have been tested and inspected before leaving the factory.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are made in various styles and sizes and range in price from \$3.50 to \$85.00, according to the assortment of tools.

If not at your dealer's, write to Simmons Hardware Company, Inc., St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

Painting—The Farmer's Duty.

The up-to-date, thrifty farmer would as soon think of letting his fences fall and his crops go untended, as he would think of permitting his farm-house and buildings to remain discolored with age—or bare and unprotected in the rains and storms.

Proper paint and painting on the farm are not only the mark of self-respect, but the long-headedest kind of economy.

But the kind of paint is a mighty important thing to consider.

The wear of paint on farm buildings is a most severe test and the fact that Lowe Brothers "High Standard" Paint has given unusually good results under the hardest farm conditions proves that it is a safe and saving paint for the farmer to tie to.

Lowe Brothers are an old and respected firm—have been making good paint for over thirty-three years. Their word-of-honor goes with every can.

"High Standard" Paint pleases the farmer because it is always ready-to-use, greatly saving the time of whoever does the painting, and making sure that the mixing is right.

It contains purest paint materials, carefully ground and mixed by perfected machinery to a velvety fineness and just the right thinness for best painting.

Lowe Brothers emphasize these claims: That "High Standard" Paint is always full generous measure; that it has greater covering power, spreading capacity and gives years longer wear than ordinary paint, that it presents a clearer color and higher lustre, and falls gradually, leaving the surface in best condition for repainting.

Lowe Brothers Paints are square-deal paints and money-saving paints for the farmer in every way. They include, besides "High Standard" house paint, barn paint, implements paint, etc., and can be had at leading dealers.

Lowe Brothers products marked with the famous "little blue flag." The Lowe Brothers Company who are at Dayton, Ohio, have published a handsome and interesting book called "Paint and Painting," which tells valuable things that every farmer and home owner should know. They will mail you a copy, free, if you will ask for it.

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending July 30, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal, Precipitation, and Per cent of sunshine. Divided into Western, Middle, and Eastern Divisions, and a section for Data for State by Weeks.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

It is seldom that the average temperature of a week reaches 89° for the State, however, the mean temperature of the past week was 81°, being the warmest since the last of August 1905.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The week was very warm, the first five days averaging 5° above normal, and the last two 3° below normal. Sunshine was abundant.

KANSAS FARMER CROP REPORT. EASTERN DIVISION.

Atchison.—The hot weather has not injured vegetation. Chase.—Hot week, closing cooler, with beneficial showers.

Shawnee.—Hot week till Friday. Corn, castor beans, and other crops wilted, but recuperated during the night.

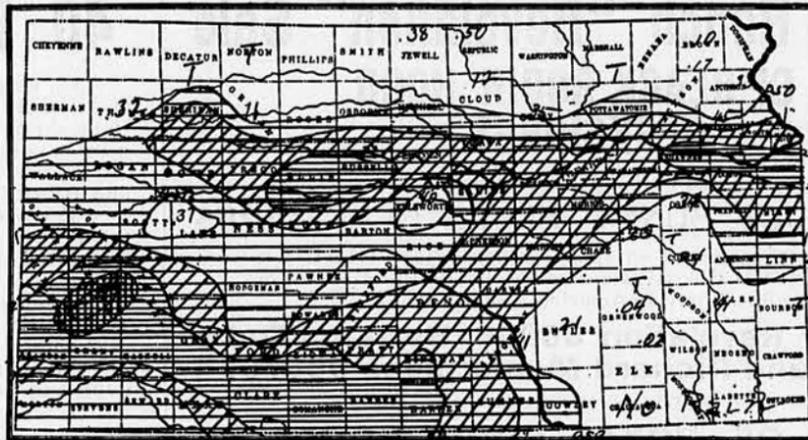
27th relieved a very oppressive heat and helped all crops. Dickinson.—Good showers closed the week greatly aiding corn, which was not materially damaged by the drought.

Saturday, of considerable benefit to corn. Summer.—Dry hot week, till Friday night when a good slow steady rain fell.

26th. This was followed by a change to cooler and a very light rain. Brown.—Temperatures were abnormally high both day and night until the 26th. A light rain fell on the 27th.

became decidedly lower. All the moisture needed was supplied by light showers on the 26th and 27th. Harper.—The weather, tho very hot, was favorable and the week ended with a rain of 2.15 inches on the 27th.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 27, 1907.



the 22nd, 26th and 27th amounted to 2.58 inches. Labette.—Maximum temperatures of from 93° to 99° were general thru the week and no rain fell.

highest temperature was 98° on the 25th, and rains, amounting to 1.65 inches, fell on the 26th and 27th. Reno.—Much hot, sunny weather occurred, and was beneficial. Showers on the 26th and 27th amounted to 1.01 inches.

Butler.—Clear and hot weather prevailed on six days, the maximum temperature being 90° on the 26th. The ground dried rapidly and a light rain of 0.21 on the 27th was beneficial.

Decatur.—Hot, dry and sunny weather occurred the first four days, with a maximum temperature of 102° on the 23rd. Only traces of rain fell, but a good rain would be very beneficial.