

KANSAS FARMER

NEBRASKA

OKLAHOMA

MISSOURI

Volume XLV. Number 32 TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 8, 1907 Established 1863. \$1 a Year

KANSAS FARMER PORTRAITS OF THE CHAMPIONS.

Whether the breeder of pure-bred cattle be old in experience or the merest tyro, he must have an ideal towards which he can work and which will be a guide in his operations. Such ideals can be formed only by observation and experience but they must be had.

It is not always possible for one to inspect the animals which represent the work of the best breeders and which are the nearest approaches to the ideal, but it is possible for one to gain very correct ideas of such animals from photographs if they are properly made.

As an aid to students of live stock characteristics, THE KANSAS FARMER will publish a series of animal portraits that will be of immense value. They represent animals of different breeds that have attained to championship honors, and each

was photographed by an expert immediately after having been decorated with the purple ribbon at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which was everywhere conceded to have been the greatest exposition of live stock that was ever made in any country.

Our first portrait is that of the Shorthorn bull, Choice Goods, who was grand champion for four consecutive years and made a record that has never been beaten by any Shorthorn in this country. This bull was imported and owned for several years by the late Col. G. M. Casey, of Clinton, Mo.

Note that he excels in all of those qualities demanded in the ideal animal. In general conformation he is of the beef type, with plenty of scale. Short, strong horns, a strong masculine head, broad between the eyes and short between the eyes and the muzzle. The latter is of flesh



Choice Goods 186802—Shorthorn.

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with great success. Dry... Strchnine crystals may be inserted in... pieces of raw meat, Vienna sau...

buildings. Dwellings, dairies, barns, stables, chicken houses, ice-houses...

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., has issued an attractive booklet setting forth many features of the naval service...

Every one who intends taking in the National Irrigation Congress this year at Sacramento, and at the same time see something of agricultural California, should have a copy of the Official Call and be appointed a delegate from this section.

On the death of Justice Greene of the Kansas Supreme Court, Governor Hoch appointed Judge W. A. Benson, of Ottawa, Franklin County, to fill the vacancy.

Bromus Inermis.

There has been so much interest aroused in the great drouth resisting grass, Bromus inermis or Hungarian brome grass and so many inquiries for good seed that THE KANSAS FARMER is glad to be able to announce that the Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans., are now prepared to furnish home grown seed to Kansas farmers.

Nicholas M. Butler says, "It is absurd to suppose you can send your boys to college where there are idle and extravagant youths, without their catching from the idle ones some of the bad traits which the idle and extravagant possess."

Just so! So look you lads, don't shed any of the briny if fate decrees that you cannot spend four years of your manhood in a university.

Decide on what you want to do, and what you want to be, and go after it! You'll win, and when you are forty, these fellows who manipulate the pasteboards, inhale cigarette smoke,

Kansas Fairs in 1907

Kansas State Exposition ANNUAL RACING EVENT -AT THE- STATE FAIR GROUNDS TOPEKA, KANSAS, September 10, 11, 12, 13, 1907

Eighteen Events. The Largest of its Kind in the West. \$11,000 in Stakes and Purses. Splendid Attractions. Grand Music.

Western Association Base Ball Games M. A. LOW, Pres. R. T. KREIPE, Sec'y

IRA BROUGHER, Pres. W. P. FEDER, Sec'y EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

THE BARTON COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION GREAT BEND, KANS. Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13, 1907

One Week ahead of the Hutchinson State Fair. \$4,500 in the Speed Ring. \$6,000 in Premiums.

The banner wheat county of the State offers Pure Bred Stockmen the best it has, and a first-class place to show their herds. Write for Premium Lists or any information you want to the Secretary.

and cram for exams, will be coming to you for advice, to borrow money, to have you operate on them for appendicitis, and for passes to the Poor House.

Get eight hours sleep every day, work smile, study, and then health, happiness and success will await you. Ask Cortelyo!—The Phillistine. (Adv.)

About Advertising in the Kansas Farmer.

In a number of our valued exchanges we noticed with every reader and every advertisement a line similar to this: "Be sure and mention this paper." The multiplicity of this is somewhat tedious and monotonous, and for that reason THE KANSAS FARMER has omitted this feature and in consequence thereof has doubtless lost much credit that belong to our medium.

Clay Center, Nebr., August 1, 1907. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kans.

Dear Sir:—For the reason that we do not run keyed advertisements, we have no means of knowing what paper has brought us the most inquiries, but during the summer months, we have been sending out a blank form accompanied by a self addressed, stamped envelope.

Yours very truly, M. M. JOHNSON."

The Inter-State Fair and Exposition.

For many years THE KANSAS FARMER has received the premium lists of practically all of the Western fairs, but it has never yet received one that compared with that just issued by the Inter State Fair and Exposition Company of Elm Ridge, Kansas City, Mo.

In addition to the best possible classification for all classes of live stock this premium list announces several very interesting and important matters. No entry fees are charged on live stock. No premiums are divided nor are any reductions in premiums made for any cause.

Douglass County Fair & Agricultural Society SEPTEMBER 17 to 21 R. B. WAGSTAFF, Sec'y, Lawrence, Kans.

County Fair in August.

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

Table with columns: Location, Date, Secretary. Lists fairs across Kansas and Missouri.

Elm Ridge has a permanent equipment of more than one-half million dollars and is the most beautiful fair ground in the West.

Write at once to the Inter-State Fair and Exposition Company, 608 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo., for one of these premium lists. Remember that hogs, sheep, dairy cattle and light horses will be on exhibition.

Agriculture

Hop Clover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. Richard Hawley, of Severy, Kans., sends in a plant for identification, which he finds growing in Alsike clover. This plant is yellow trefoil or hop clover, one of the most common adulterants and substitutes found in alfalfa-seed. It is an annual plant closely related to alfalfa, being in fact another species of Medicago, Medicago lupulina, while alfalfa is Medicago sativa. The yellow trefoil will do no harm, and the only objection to it is it is short lived, being merely an annual plant. The plant was originally introduced from Europe. The writer would like to know where Mr. Hawley got his clover-seed.
H. F. ROBERTS,
Botanist Kansas Experiment Station.

Wild Barley.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mrs. Joe Smith, of Macksville, Kans., writes concerning a grass which she sends for identification. The grass in question is a species of wild barley, or squirrel-tail grass. The scientific name is Hordeum jubatum. The genus Hordeum, to which the barleys belong, comprises about 16 species, growing wild in Europe, temperate Asia and North Africa, and North and South America. Barley proper—Hordeum sativum—is not found certainly wild. Of the wild barleys—none of which are of any economic value—four are found within the borders of the United States and Canada. Of these, two are naturalized from Europe, and two—the little barley, or Hordeum pusillum, and the squirrel-tail barley, which the correspondent sends—are native to North America, and are found distributed in dry soil from Ontario west to the Pacific Coast, and south to Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and California. While the wild barleys are quite early, they soon develop the heads with their harsh awns or beards, after which they are of no value for grazing. Being annual grasses, and very short lived, there is little to be said for them.
H. F. ROBERTS,
Botanist Kansas Experiment Station.

Alfalfa on Buffalo-Grass Sod.

I have a piece of buffalo-grass sod which was plowed in March and is well rotted now. If I work it up well at once and keep it in good condition what would be the chance of getting a stand of alfalfa by sowing this fall? I find no one here experienced in fall seeding.
CHAS. H. LOOMIS.

Kearny County.

With a favorably moist fall it would be possible to secure a stand of alfalfa on the new sod breaking; however, it will be more satisfactory to crop this land for a year in order to thoroughly subdue the grass before seeding to alfalfa. Again, the loose, mellow condition of the new soil is unfavorable for getting a good stand of alfalfa, and the fall is not the most favorable season of the year to sow in your section of the State. I have mailed you a copy of Bulletin No. 10, giving further detailed information regarding the seeding of alfalfa.
A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa on Corn Land.

We are intending to sow alfalfa on a piece of ground that for the past ten years has been listed in corn. This spring we disked the ground three times and harrowed it, then sowed in oats with a King drill. Would it be best to disk thoroughly and harrow, or plow and harrow to get it into the best condition for seeding alfalfa in August? The ground is in fair condition as regards moisture, also as to freedom from weeds. The ground is loose on the surface. We notice disking recommended in the papers but thought best to inquire.
Brown County. D. E. REBER.

If the ground is clear of weeds I would advise to disk and harrow in preparing a seed-bed for fall seeding of alfalfa in preference to plowing the

ground. You should double-disk the ground at once. In a week or two harrow or disk again and continue the cultivation at intervals of ten days or after every hard rain until seeding time, about the first of September. Do not loosen the ground too deeply at the close of cultivation, finishing with the harrow in preference to the disk. For more detailed information regarding the preparation of the seed-bed for alfalfa I have mailed you a copy of circular No. 10. A. M. TENEYCK.

Wheat; Alfalfa; Prairie Pasture.

What is the best mode of preparing the ground for fall wheat? The ground was broken this spring and sown to millet. Would you advise plowing or disking and harrowing? I think with disking and harrowing there would be the most level seed-bed, for if replowed the ground will be more or less clumpy.

Would alfalfa do any good on spring breaking, sown this fall? If so, how would you prepare the ground?

What would you do for a prairie pasture that has been over pastured? It can not be plowed, and is not weedy; the grass is just naturally thin. Would disking, harrowing, and manuring do any good, and could a stand of English blue-grass and alfalfa be started by sowing on prairie and disking it over?

Is there any better wheat than the Turkey Red for this locality on upland? How early is it advisable to sow wheat?
F. A. SMITH.

Marion County.

As a rule prefer to plow ground in preparing a seed-bed for wheat. If the millet comes off very late it may be advisable to disk and harrow in preparing a seed-bed rather than to plow. If you do plow, harrow immediately after plowing and work the land enough to pulverize and pack it, so as to make a firm, well-settled seed-bed. For more detailed information on this point of preparing a seed-bed for wheat I have mailed you a copy of circular No. 9.

It would not be advisable to sow alfalfa on spring breaking. By thoroughly disking and working the land so as to pulverize and settle the soil, a fairly good seed-bed may be prepared for sowing alfalfa this fall, but it would be better to crop the land for a year and thus subdue the grass before seeding down to alfalfa, also you may prepare a better seed-bed on old land than on new land. Circular No. 10 gives more detailed information regarding the proper preparation of the seed-bed for sowing alfalfa.

Disking and manuring the old prairie pasture and letting the pasture rest a year would go a long ways towards renewing the growth of the prairie-grasses. It would do no harm to sow a little domestic grass and alfalfa at the close of the cultivation, but I would recommend Bromus inermis instead of English blue-grass. The alfalfa is more apt to start than the grass. Usually the seeding of grass on prairie sod, land does not give very satisfactory results; the wild grasses, under favorable conditions for growth, will usually crowd out the domestic grasses; however, the alfalfa will survive many years if it is once started, and the growing of the alfalfa with the grass will cause it to be more productive since the alfalfa acts as a fertilizer.

The Turkey Red type of wheat is probably better adapted for growing in Marion County than any other type of winter wheat. There are many varieties of this type, however, and some varieties prove to be harder and better producers than others, at this station. Among the best producing varieties as shown by the tests of the last four years are the Kharkof, Malakoff, Turkey Red, Bearded Five, Defiance, and Minnesota No. 529. These varieties are all of the Turkey Red type of wheat. We have seed for sale of each of the varieties named, price \$1.60 per bushel, f. o. b., Manhattan. This price includes the sacks.

At this station the best results have been secured by sowing wheat the last week in September or first week in October. I would not advise to sow before September 15. A. M. TENEYCK.

SAVE TIME and HARD WORK



Here is the ideal unloading machine for all corn and grain raisers. No scooping nor heavy baskets and sack lifting. The horse at the triple geared power does all the work and unloads the largest load you can haul, ear corn or small grain, in 3 to 5 minutes. The

"Little Giant" Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator

is the only perfect working unloader. Has larger capacity than any other. Simple everywhere, and perfectly strong. No troubles and delays with breakages. Elevates grain to any height, at any angle up to half pitch. Shifting conveyors or stationary drags carry load to any point desired in crib, bin or grain loft.

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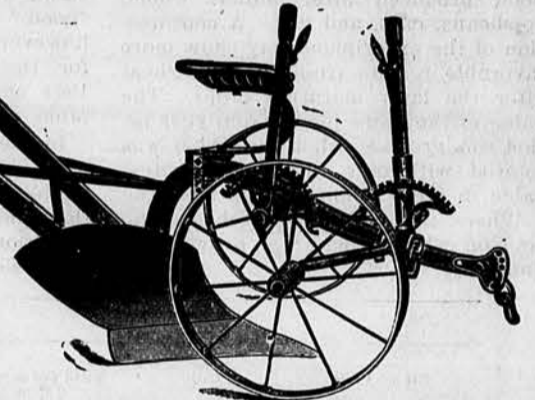
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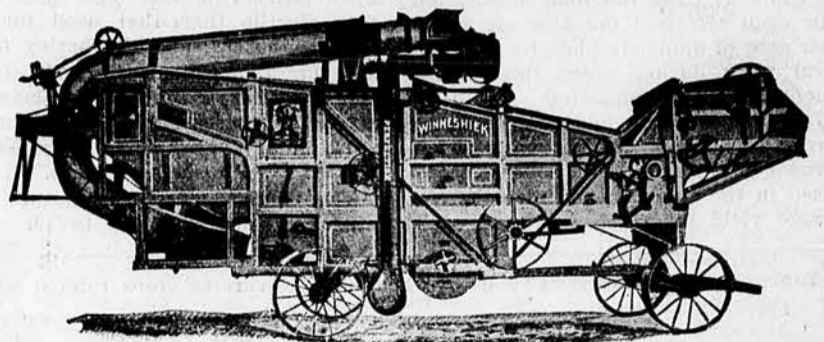
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Will fit on any right or left hand wood or steel beam walking plow, lister, sod breaker, middie breaker or harrow. ALL OF THIS WITH THE SAME ATTACHMENT. A wrench all the tool for attaching. Is regulated by levers, same as a regular riding plow. Plow or lister may be adjusted to depth from 1 to 12 inches, and from 8 to 24 inches width. Lifts point out of the ground for moving. Made of malleable iron and steel; no wood or hard castings. 36-inch wheel with removable box, 2-inch oval tire, 1 1/2-inch solid steel axle, steel levers, pressed steel seat—the best of material used throughout. Weight complete 110 lbs., and will cause plow or lister to stay in as hard ground and do as good work as any riding plow or lister. 15,000 now in use. WE GUARANTEE EVERY ONE. Only \$15 from your dealer, or delivered by us to your nearest station. We want an agent in every locality and we prefer men who use plows. Write for terms and full descriptions. **THE IMPLEMENT AND MFG. CO., Coffeyville, Kans.**

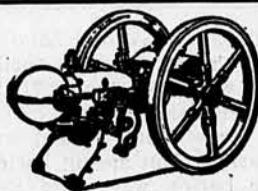


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STATIONARY AND PORTABLE, 3 TO 25 H. P. NEW PLAN FOR COOLING CYLINDER

Reduces Water Tank to a Few Gallons Send for Catalog.—Special Farm Engines

KANSAS CITY MAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

Small Grain Crops.

BY A. M. TENYCK AND V. M. SHOESMITH
IN KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION
BULLETIN 144.

(Continued from last week.)

EXPERIMENTS IN ROTATING WHEAT WITH
OTHER CROPS.

This is a two-year rotation, the crops alternating with wheat being wheat, oats, flax, millet, soy-beans, sorghum, Kafr-corn, and corn. The plots are one-fourth acre in area and are laid out in two series. Wheat is grown each season on one series of plots, after the several crops, and the several crops are also grown each season on the other series of plots, after wheat, the purpose being to determine which crops are best to precede wheat. The plots in each of the series are duplicated. Since the experiment was not commenced until the spring of 1903, barley was seeded in series one, in 1903, instead of wheat; but the yields of barley do not enter into the averages reported in table V.

The soil upon which this experiment was conducted is a rather tenacious clay-loam, somewhat deficient in humus and difficult to keep in good physical condition. Previous to 1903 the field had been in alfalfa for four years and was plowed early in the spring of 1903. This is an old field which has been farmed many years, and before it was seeded to alfalfa it was cropped largely with small grains and corn, with little or no application of manure or other fertilizer.

The crops of small grains have been removed sufficiently early so that a good seed-bed might be prepared for fall sowing of wheat, but the corn, Kafr-corn, and sorghum can not be harvested much before it is time to sow wheat, thus the seed-bed on these plots was often lacking in moisture and in poor physical condition. These facts, doubtless, help to explain why so much larger yields of wheat have been produced after millet, wheat, soy-beans, oats, and flax. A continuation of the experiment may show more favorable results from seeding wheat after the later maturing crops. The value of the crops for the four-year period was greatest when the wheat was rotated with oats, the next greatest value in crops being secured from the

Where there is no smokehouse the land on which wheat was grown continuously.

as stated, to learn both the yearly and continued effect of certain crops on the production of wheat. A practical and scientific rotation of crops should include perennial grasses and legumes, and in a future bulletin the writer hopes to discuss in further detail this important subject of crop rotation.

WINTER BARLEY—A TRIAL OF VARIETIES.

In the fall of 1903 three samples of winter barley were planted in small plots. Two of these samples were secured from the Tennessee Experiment Station and one from the Fort Hays Branch Station, the seed of which also originally came from the Tennessee Experiment Station. The barley was sown October 1 and 3, at the rate of two bushels per acre. These plots were adjacent to the winter wheat plots and the soil was the same in character and received the same preparation of the seed-bed before planting.

tember 30, in the fall of 1905, in the same field and adjacent to the winter wheat. The barley made an excellent fall and winter growth and stood the winter well. The crop was ripe and was harvested June 10, while Turkey wheat was mature June 19, and Common Six-rowed barley was ripe June 22. An excellent crop was harvested, but the yields were not quite so large as in 1905, variety No. 3 again giving the largest yield—66.9 bushels per acre. A measured acre of this barley, in another field yielded 3,116 pounds of grain, or 64.92 bushels per acre.

The seed of each of the varieties tested came directly or indirectly from the Tennessee Experiment Station. The varieties are alike in type of plant and grain, and very similar to Common Six-rowed or Mansury spring barley. For the annual and average yields of the several varieties, see table VII.

Table VII.—Varieties of Winter Barley.

No.	Name of Variety.	Yield per acre 1904 bu.	Yield per acre 1905 bu.	Yield per acre 1906 bu.	Average yield per acre 1904-'05-'06 bushels.
1	Union Winter	20.83	65.30	60.29	48.81
2	Tennessee Winter	25.93	69.77	57.88	51.21
3	Tennessee Winter	34.18	81.19	66.90	60.76
4	Tennessee Winter	61.50	64.10

In this first trial, which was on soil rather poor in fertility, the yields were comparatively small, the largest being 34.18 bushels per acre, as given in table VII. Spring barley planted in the same field gave nearly as large a yield, 30.46 bushels per acre, while the best-producing variety of winter wheat yielded 35.44 bushels per acre.

It appears that the winter barley was partly winter-killed. On February 23 its condition was noted as "45 per cent." The leaves were practically all brown and very little green appeared at the above date, yet the stand at harvest time was noted as "good." The partial winter-killing, however, doubtless accounts in part for the comparatively low yield in 1904 as compared with the yield of other seasons.

In 1904 the winter barley was again planted along with the varieties of winter wheat. The crop withstood the winter better in 1904-'05, and its condition noted early in the spring was "65 to 70 per cent." The soil

It appears that No. 3, Tennessee winter barley, seed of which was secured from the Fort Hays Station, is somewhat superior to the other varieties, having produced the highest average yield for the three tests, namely, 60.76 bushels per acre.

WINTER BARLEY COMPARED WITH OTHER GRAINS.

The average yields for three years, 1904-'05-'06, of the three best producing varieties of several standard grains is compared as follows:

Name of grain	Yield per acre bu.
Winter barley	53.59
Spring barley	28.72
Oats	40.56
Rye	37.97
Emmer	31.35
Winter wheat	40.90
Spring wheat	12.56

*Only one variety of each tested.

Winter barley has yielded nearly 75 bushels more grain per acre in the three years than spring barley, and 40 bushels more grain than the best producing oats. The results of the three



Makes harness proof against heat and moisture. Gives a glossy black finish. Prevents rot. Imparts pliability, strength and durability to leather. Saves bills and mishaps. Keeps a new harness looking new and makes an old harness look like new. Contains nothing rough to cut and chafe. For axle troubles use

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ley in 1905 and to cow-peas in 1904. The field was plowed August 11 to 15, after receiving a light dressing of manure (eight to ten loads per acre.) The harrow followed the plow and the field received several harrowings at intervals, the soil being kept in good seed-bed condition for each sowing. Tennessee winter barley was seeded at the rate of two bushels per acre. The dates of seeding, dates of maturing and yields per acre are given as follows:

Date of Seeding.	Date of maturity.	Yield per acre 1906, bu.
Sept. 1	June 2	50.10
Sept. 9	June 2	48.02
Sept. 21	June 4	78.21
Sept. 27	June 6	75.96
Oct. 5	June 8	63.79
Oct. 12	June 8	55.41
Oct. 20	June 10	36.94
Nov. 3

The barley sown November 3 was entirely winter-killed. The largest yield per acre, 78.21 bushels, was secured from seeding September 21, and the second largest yield, 75.96 bushels, from seeding September 27. All the plots seeded on earlier or later dates made much smaller yields. There was little difference in the quality of the grain. The weight of the grain per bushel was not determined. From observation of the crop, however, it appeared that the difference in yield may have been due largely to the difference in the stand and growth of

TABLE V—Rotation of crops with wheat, giving order of crops, and yields.

No. of Plots.	1903		1904		1905		1906	
	Crop.	Yield per acre.	Crop.	Yield per acre.	Crop.	Yield per acre.	Crop.	Yield per acre.
1 and 16	Barley	22.80 bu.	Kafr-corn	57.26 bu.	Wheat	22.97 bu.	Corn	54.14 bu.
2 and 15	Barley	22.80 bu.	Kafr-corn	39.75 bu.	Wheat	24.67 bu.	Kafr-corn	67.04 bu.
3 and 14	Barley	22.80 bu.	Sorghum (sowed)	8.27 tons.	Wheat	19.07 bu.	Sorghum (sowed)	7.79 tons.
4 and 13	Barley	22.80 bu.	Soy-beans	16.48 bu.	Wheat	26.54 bu.	Cow-peas	2.48 tons.
5 and 12	Barley	22.80 bu.	Millet	3.24 tons.	Wheat	30.53 bu.	Millet	3.64 tons.
6 and 11	Barley	22.80 bu.	Flax	6.38 bu.	Wheat	28.23 bu.	Flax	7.54 bu.
7 and 10	Barley	22.80 bu.	Oats	19.32 bu.	Wheat	23.39 bu.	Oats	37.91 bu.
8 and 9	Barley	22.80 bu.	Wheat	20.10 bu.	Wheat	24.40 bu.	Wheat	36.20 bu.
17 and 31	Corn	50.34 bu.	Wheat	17.72 bu.	Corn	50.63 bu.	Wheat	18.11 bu.
18 and 30	Kafr-corn	22.40 bu.	Wheat	13.17 bu.	Kafr-corn	43.72 bu.	Wheat	13.85 bu.
19 and 29	Sorghum (sowed)	7.39 tons.	Wheat	17.57 bu.	Sorghum (sowed)	6.20 tons.	Wheat	15.70 bu.
20 and 28	Soy-beans	11.15 bu.	Wheat	21.10 bu.	Soy-beans	5.45 bu.	Wheat	31.10 bu.
21 and 27	Millet	3.28 tons.	Wheat	20.80 bu.	Millet	2.02 tons.	Wheat	35.45 bu.
22 and 26	Flax	10.29 bu.	Wheat	19.77 bu.	Flax	8.65 bu.	Wheat	29.09 bu.
23 and 25	Oats	36.41 bu.	Wheat	19.27 bu.	Oats	40.00 bu.	Wheat	34.73 bu.
24	Wheat	5.53 bu.	Wheat	17.13 bu.	Wheat	26.60 bu.	Wheat	40.40 bu.

Table V gives the plan of rotation for each plot and the average yields per acre of duplicate plots for the several years during which this experiment has been conducted. Table VI gives the average yields of the three crops of wheat which have been grown after each of the several crops used in the rotation, and also the average yield for three years, of each

upon which the test was made was more fertile than that used for the test in 1903-'04, and the barley made a remarkable yield, variety No. 3 producing at the rate of 81.19 bushels per acre. An increase plot, 2 1/3 acres in area, in another field, variety No. 4, yielded 67.86 bushels per acre.

The winter barley was mature and was harvested June 10 to 14. The

years' trial are very favorable to the winter barley, and there is little question, if the grain continues to prove hardy, but that it will be a much more profitable crop to grow than spring barley or oats. The early maturing character of winter barley counts to its advantage in that the crop may be harvested before the wheat harvest begins. Also, by this early maturing the crop often escapes hot weather, which may injure the wheat and later maturing spring barley and oats. The Tennessee winter-barley is apparently the hardest and best producing variety, and variety No. 3, which has been grown longest in this State, is the best producing strain which has been tested at this station. Doubtless the winter barley can not be so successfully grown in Western Kansas as in the central and eastern parts of the State. In the tests at the Ft. Hays Branch Station the barley has been more severely injured by winter-killing than at this station. We may expect, however, that the longer this barley is grown in our soil and climate the more hardy and productive it will become.

DATE TO SOW WINTER BARLEY.

This experiment was conducted in a field which was seeded to spring bar-

the grain on the several plots, the later sown barley especially making a thinner stand and less growth than that sown earlier.

It appears that winter barley should be sown a week or so earlier than winter wheat. The crop is a little less hardy than wheat and needs to make a strong fall growth to withstand the winter. Also, the Hessian fly does not seem to trouble the barley, at least not to the extent that it does wheat.

RATE TO SOW WINTER BARLEY.

This experiment has been carried on only one season. The barley was sown September 27 in the same field and adjacent to the plots which were used for the "Date to Seed Winter Barley" experiment. The preparation of the seed-bed has already been described in the discussion of that experiment. The Tennessee winter barley, No. 3, was used in this trial. The rates of seeding and corresponding yields are given as follows:

Drill set to sow per acre, bushels.	Amount actually sown per acre lbs.	Yield per acre, bu.
1	39.3	54.15
1 1/2	51.9	51.81
2	97.3	55.69
2 1/2	125.4	50.91
3	138.4	43.43

of the several crops, and the last column shows the total value per acre of the four crops produced in the four years, by each of the several methods of rotation.

The rotations described above are not considered ideal, the object being,

winter wheat was harvested, June 16 to 21, while the earliest maturing spring barley was ripe June 27, the winter barley maturing a week or ten days earlier than winter wheat and two weeks earlier than spring barley. The winter barley was sown Sep-

The weight of the grain sown on each plot was determined and the actual amount of grain sown per acre was calculated as given above. It will be observed that the drill usually seeded a little less than it was set to sow.

The largest yield was secured by setting the drill to sow at the rate of two bushels per acre, which really sowed a trifle over two bushels per acre. In a good seed-bed, in a favorable season, with earlier seeding, it would be preferable to sow a little less than two bushels of winter barley per acre rather than to sow more than this amount.

WINTER RYE.

A small plot of winter rye has been sown each fall during the past three seasons, along with the varieties of winter wheat. Only one variety, the Monster rye, seed of which was secured from the Iowa Seed Company, has been grown for the three successive seasons, and has given an average yield of 37.97 bushels per acre.

The Ivanof winter rye, a Russian variety, seed of which was secured from the United States Department of Agriculture, was planted in the fall of 1904 and again in the fall of 1905. This variety appears to be a little hardier and a stronger growing rye than the Monster. The average yields for the two seasons were about the same for each variety, namely, Monster, 41.28 bushels; Ivanhof, 41.70 bushels per acre, respectively. The Ivanof rye has given good results also in Colorado, and it appears to be well adapted for growing in Western Kansas.

Rye is not considered so profitable a crop of grain production as winter wheat. It has a special value, however, for fall and winter pasture, and on light soil may often give better returns than wheat in the production of grain.

WINTER OATS.

In the fall of 1903 several varieties of winter oats were seeded in the same field with the varieties of winter wheat. All of the seed was secured from the Tennessee Experiment Station, and included the following varieties: Winter Turf, Virginia, Gray, Common Gray, and Culbertson. Every plant of each of these varieties entirely winter-killed, although the oats made a good stand in the fall. The Winter Turf oats seemed more hardy than the other varieties, and in the fall of 1904 two samples of this variety were sown along with the winter wheat. The seed of one sample was secured from Barteldes & Co., and the other from the Iowa Seed Company. These oats withstood the winter well, No. 1 yielding 57.37 bushels per acre and No. 2 yielding 57.37 bushels per acre. In the same season, on another field, the Red Texas oats yielded 71.26 bushels per acre. It was found that the winter oats were badly mixed with chess. The oats were carefully cleaned and the chess largely removed, and a small plot of each of the varieties was seeded in the fall of 1905. These oats winter-killed very badly, only a few plants in the two plots surviving the winter. These plants stood very abundantly, forming very large bunches of oats, which matured and were harvested, and the seed was planted again last fall. It is possible that by this severe selection we may have secured a harder strain of the Winter Turf oats than was the original sample.

The Winter Turf oats mature a little later than the best producing varieties of spring oats. In 1905, when the best crop was harvested, the Winter Turf oats was matured June 29, while the Red Texas oats was harvested June 28, and the Sixty-day oats, June 22. An early maturing variety of winter oats would be preferable. The Winter Turf oats stands abundantly and makes a rank growth of foliage, and when sown early in the fall will furnish an abundance of pasture in the late fall and early winter. The crop is probably more valuable for this purpose than winter wheat.

(To be continued.)

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Horticulture

Fruits and Nuts in the Foreign Commerce of the United States, 1887 and 1907.

Fruits and nuts of domestic production are supplying a rapidly increasing share of American consumption of those classes of commodities, and in certain articles, notably raisins, prunes, and oranges, the home product has practically excluded that of foreign origin. A compilation recently made by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor strikingly illustrates the improved position of the United States during the past twenty years with reference to its ability to supply home demand for fruits and nuts.

Twenty years ago the importations of fruits and nuts amounted in value to 20 2-3 million dollars, while domestic exportations thereof were but 2 2-3 millions, purchases of the foreign product being thus over seven times as much as sales to foreign countries. In the fiscal year just ended importations were about 35 millions and exportations 17 1/4 millions, American sales abroad of home-produced fruits and nuts being thus practically one-half as much as purchases of the foreign product. In the period from 1887 to 1907 imports of fruits and nuts have increased but 80 per cent, while exports on the domestic products have increased about 540 per cent.

A closer analysis of the figure under consideration develops the fact that the growth in importations of fruits and nuts have been confined to a few lines in which local production has not been sufficient to meet home consumption, such as bananas, figs and other preserved fruits, walnuts, coconuts, and almonds. Nearly all other articles show decreased importations during the period under review. Bananas have advanced from 2 2-3 million dollars in 1887 to approximately 12 million dollars in 1907; figs and preserved fruits, from 1 1/4 million to nearly 4 millions; coconuts, from 819 thousand dollars to 1 13 millions, almonds, from less than 600 thousand dollars to about 2 1-3 millions; and all other nuts (chiefly walnuts), from a little less than 700 thousand dollars to practically 6 million dollars, of which of the latter sum fully 3 million dollars represented the value of walnuts imported. On the other hand, importations of oranges have decreased from a little less than 2 1-2 million dollars in 1887 to 40 thousand in 1907; raisins, from 2 1/4 million dollars to less than 400 thousand dollars; and prunes, from practically 3 million dollars to less than 50 thousand dollars; while lemons have remained practically stationary at 4 million dollars during the twenty-year period, the figures indicating in each case that the greatly enlarged consumption since 1887 has been fully met by domestic production.

The growth in exports of domestic fruits extends to practically every class enumerated in the schedules of our foreign trade. In 1887 apples was the only item whose exports exceeded 1 million dollars, the value of this commodity (\$1,382,872) contributing considerably more than one-half of the annual sales abroad. In the year just ended the items whose exports exceeded each 1 million dollars included dried apples, apples green or ripe, preserved fruits, oranges, prunes, and other fruits, included in which may be mentioned peaches and pears to the value of 900 thousand dollars, raisins 600 thousand, and miscellaneous fruits over 2 million dollars. Meantime nuts have made their appearance in the list of exported articles, and for the fiscal year 1907, their total was about \$400,000, three-fourths of which was peanuts. Exports of dried apples grew from \$413,363 in 1887 to about \$3,100,000 in 1907; apples, green or ripe, from \$1,382,872 to \$4,700,000; preserved fruits, from \$536,283 to \$1,700,000; and all other fruits, not separately classified in 1887, from \$337,447 in that year to \$7,300,000 in 1907.

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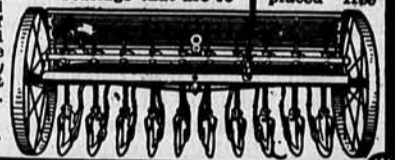
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The changed position of the United States in relation to its dependence upon foreign countries for fruits is clearly illustrated by a comparison of the imports and exports of certain representative commodities. Of oranges the United States imported in 1887 practically 2 1/2 million dollars' worth, while the exports, if any, were not of sufficient importance to warrant separate enumeration. In 1907 imports had decreased to \$400,000 and exports increased to \$1,300,000. Prunes in 1887 were imported to the value of \$2,999,648, while exports were nil; in 1907 imports were less than \$50,000, while exports had risen to \$2,400,000. Raisins in 1887 showed a net importation of practically 2 million dollars, while in 1907 they showed a net exportation of over a half million dollars.

Of foreign-grown fruits consumed in the United States, bananas supply fully one-third of the total. Of the year's importations of bananas, aggregating nearly 12 million dollars, Central America (chiefly Costa Rica, Honduras, and Panama) supplied about 6 million dollars, the British West Indies about 4 1/2 millions, and Cuba considerably over 1 million dollars. Italy is the almost exclusive source of supply for the lemons imported into the United States from year to year. Imported currants are chiefly of the Xante variety, produced in Greece. Twenty years ago the United States was importing over 2 million dollars' worth of

raisins annually, chiefly from Spain, but the entire importations in 1907 were less than a half million dollars. In 1887 Italy contributed nearly 2 million dollar's worth of oranges to the markets of the United States, the British West Indies, Spain, and Cuba together supplying an additional half million dollars' worth; but in the year just ended the entire imports were but 400 thousand dollars, of which Italy supplied about one-third.

Of imported lemons Italy is still the chief source of supply, having contributed practically all of the 4 million dollars' worth imported, but showing no substantial gain over her figures of 1887. Preserved fruits imported come chiefly from Spain, with considerable quantities also from France, Cuba, Greece, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Imported figs come chiefly from Turkey in Asia, grapes from Spain, walnuts from France, almonds from Spain, Italy, and France, and coconuts from Colombia, Cuba, British West Indies, and Central America.

American dried apples go chiefly to Germany and other European countries, ripe apples to the United Kingdom and Germany, oranges mostly to Canada, pears chiefly to the United Kingdom, prunes to Germany, the United Kingdom, and Canada, raisins mostly to Canada and Australia, preserved fruits to the United Kingdom, and peanuts chiefly to Canada and the Netherlands.

Home Departments

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An Improvement.

We used to have our stockin's darned. Our house was sweep' an' dusted. But things don't go just that way since The cookin' box's adjusted.

She packs the dinner in the box Sometime,—we're not aroun'. An' then when we come home from school She thinks it can be foun'.

We have her picture on the wall. She had it took las' year. I'm 'fraid we won't know how she looks When gray hairs firs' appear.

She goes to clubs an' matinees. An' shoppin' a whole lof. An' all the things she 'tends to now. I b'lieve I've mos' forgot.

She's a hustlin' little mother. An' she's also a good looker. An' I guess she has a good time Since she got that new box cooker. —Emily Bird McDuff, Atchison, Kans.

Stepping Stones and Stumbling Blocks.

"He made stepping stones of his stumbling blocks," I heard a speaker say on describing the career of one who had surmounted difficulties and risen to preeminence in what he had undertaken to do. That is, he used the things that seemed to hinder his progress and prevent the accomplishment of his life's work as a means, to attain to the final completion of it. Harriet Beecher Stowe used bread-making as a stepping stone. She was the family bread maker in the home. Some women with literary tastes such as she had, might have grumbled and fretted because they were compelled to do such menial labor and complained that they had no time for their chosen work. But not so with Mrs. Stowe, she said in telling about it to a friend, "I have never regretted having to do that work because while bread-making, my mind was free to wander where it would and I kneaded into those loaves a great many of the ideas and thoughts that later made the pages of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' a success."

And I doubt not that she kneaded into her own character, some of its fine qualities, that made her the noble woman she was.

Stumbling blocks for some are stepping stones for others. He who goes blindly along stumbling and fumbling over every obstacle, heedlessly stubbing his toes on the least excuse of a hindrance, never makes much progress in life. He is the one who is always prating about equality of opportunity and excusing himself on the ground that he never had a chance. Stumbling blocks are in the pathway of every one. Some people kick them out of the way or if they are too great for that they go around them—or they use them as stepping stones. They are the ones who first explored this great land of ours, who felled the trees and made them into houses. They are the ones who have gotten from the earth beneath, the coal, the oil, the gas. They are the ones who have caught the powers of the world above and chained them to appliances that give us a light and heat and motor power, and made it possible for man to commune with man while miles intervene. Whatever great thing has been accomplished or good thing done to mankind, has been done by those who dared to confront difficulties and overcome them. Such have been a blessing to themselves and to others as well.

Circumstances occur and conditions exist in every home, in every life which may be accepted as stepping stones or as stumbling blocks just as we are inclined to do. It may be the mother-in-law who is not always agreeable. Perhaps she is meddlesome and fault-finding and you think surely she is a stumbling block, for she is destroying the family peace. How can she be a stepping stone? As long as you allow her to fret and annoy you, she will be a stumbling block that keeps you from becoming sweet tempered and patient. Accept her as an opportunity to make the life of one person brighter. Do

not allow is to spoil your own peace of mind, and the family peace will be preserved as well. You will see in time how the stumbling block has become a ventable stepping stone in the formation of your own life.

KEEP THEM BUSY.

The Right Way to Manage a Large Small Family—What to Do.

There is no surer way to spoil the temper and habits of a child than by heading off every move that he makes with a "don't." Sooner or later—and it does not take long—the natural force of his mind will rally to a persistent effort to get ahead of that don't of yours and he will do it, too. Good and bad, right and wrong will meet his stubbornest opposition. I have seen a child who lived his first year in an "institution" find little pleasure in any ordinary childish way, but to pour water on the floor, the ink out of the bottle, or to do any other forbidden thing seemed to afford him especial delight. My only explanation for such conduct is that the child had never found anything which he was allowed to do or helped to do, but had heard the everlasting don't until his greatest delight lay in combating it.

Managing a "large small family" may be a comparatively easy process or the effort may, by its constant wear upon the nerves of both mother and children, bring disaster to both. Unquestionably the easiest method of managing children is by the way of occupation; giving the little ones something to do.

Perhaps this idea may be new enough to some mothers that a few examples of what can be done would help point the way to others. Let me say that the means here suggested are not dreams of what might be done but accounts of what has been done in the writer's own family.

The summer sand pile is too well known to need description here. As every mother who has tried it knows nothing furnishes such endless occupation and amusement to a child as a clean sand. But perhaps few mothers have tried a winter sand box in the house. And yet it can be done if the box can be placed in an unused room or if the kitchen is big enough to take it in. A big shallow box of sand in a sunny south room through which the stove-pipe went on its way to the chimney made many a dark day bright for our little folks. Of course some sand was spilled on the floor but it was only clean sand and no one was hurt; and of course the kitchen basins, spoons, ladles and the like were borrowed for operations in the sand pile. Have you ever noticed how much more your pantry supplies are enjoyed by the children than their own toys? A bright pan and a few spoons will prove a joy even to a baby.

A soft pine board, a paper of carpet tacks and a hammer with a claw on one side is another means of pleasant occupation. By means of lines or figures drawn lightly with a lead pencil the tacks may be placed in rows as soldiers marching or fighting, or as teams of horses, and in fact anything which a mother's ingenuity may devise. Then the tacks, but lightly driven, may be pulled out and put to bed ready for another day.

Building blocks may be trains of cars, ships, soldiers gathered on opposing ships to be put out of business by the well-aimed shot of a marble or a small block in the hands of the general in command. Nothing held with undiminished favor so long in our family as a mixture of small blocks. Not the big square picture blocks, but just uncolored blocks of many shapes and sizes. And in connection with blocks the need of something in which they may be gathered up quickly and put away all together should be met in some way. A common market basket will do nicely, but a neatly covered

box set on castors is much better. It has the advantage of serving as a low seat afterward, which commends it where space is limited.

The handling of a needle by both boys and girls may be made use of very early. I have a watch case made of red calico and sewed with curious stitching by my boy of six or seven, I have forgotten just how old he was, that was a great delight to him then and no money could buy it from me now. Clippings of all kinds left in the sewing room should belong to the children. A "mouse's nest" was a very early success with the needle and many a bunch of bright bits sewed together have I found placed, in dark corners where mother mouse might find them.

The blowing of soap bubbles can be done by children as young as five, and the sport never fails to interest children of all ages. The addition of a teaspoonful of glycerine to a bowl of soapsuds makes the bubbles more brilliant and they can be blown larger.

But beyond any and all occupations for children "helping mother" stands first and best. And it may continue to delight the child as long as the mother shares the interest and finds something always to praise. Let me especially urge other mothers to give a chapter from their experience in keeping children occupied.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Some Recipes from Mrs. Calvin.

PROFESSOR DOMESTIC SCIENCE IN KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Steamed Chocolate Pudding.—1 tablespoon butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $1\frac{1}{2}$ baking powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup flour, $\frac{1}{4}$ square chocolate. Cream the butter, add sugar, and cream. Add thoroughly beaten egg and mix well. Sift flour, salt, and baking power together and beat into mixture, alternating with the milk; add chocolate melted over hot water. Pour into small buttered moulds and steam one hour. Serve with vanilla sauce.

Vanilla Sauce.— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup boiling water, $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon corn starch, 1 tablespoon butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla. Combine water, butter, corn starch, and sugar as for white sauce. Cook twenty minutes in double boiler. Add vanilla and serve.

Strawberry Bavarian.—1 cup heavy cream, 8 tablespoons sugar, 1 cup crushed strawberries, 3 teaspoons gelatin, 4 tablespoons cold water, 8 whole strawberries. Swell gelatine in cold water. Dissolve over hot water. Add sugar and gelatine to crushed berries. Set mixture in crushed ice. Allow to thicken to syrup, stirring occasionally. Whip cream stiff. Add to berry mixture. Pour into wet mould which has been decorated with berries. Chill and serve with whipped cream.

Caramel Custard Ice Cream.—1 cup milk, 1 egg, 4 tablespoons sugar, 4 tablespoons sugar caramelize, 1 cup cream. Heat milk scalding hot in double boiler and add caramelized sugar. Add sugar to egg and beat moderately. Pour hot milk slowly onto egg. Return to double boiler, cook, stirring constantly until spoon when lifted from the mixture is coated. Lift upper from lower portion of boiler occasionally to avoid to rapid cooking. Add cream and freeze.

"Dearest I Owe all to You."

IN MEMORY OF ISAAC WRIGHT, COLUMBUS, KANS.

A phone message announces to me, the passing away of the most prominent and influential man of our community. Tomorrow the papers will be full of the details of his life and work, but I looking back see a marriage morn, a good and handsome youth and his sweet girl bride. They two are twain. They started alone and unaided on the brink of life and looked to the untried future with the courage born of youth and strength and ambition. "What lies before us," queried she, "that we may not know, only this sweetheart, we will fight together and win. You shall be my counsellor and guide as you are my inspiration." The years pass by, step by step they mount the ladder of suc-

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cess, surmount all obstacles, win friends, position, and wealth.

Again, I see seated in a low rocker beneath the shade of her own "vine and fig tree," a mature woman, still beautiful to look upon. She awaits his coming. He pauses at the gate and meets her welcoming smile. It has been a successful day, something, it may be the song of the bird in the tree top or the scent of a rose at his feet, reminds him of that other day, when they began life's voyage together and then passes before him in quick review the fallen years, he remembers her enduring effort, her sacrifice, his weakness, her strengthening and saving companionship. What is he to-day save by the grace of this loving woman. Passing in, he sits down by her side and laying his hand gently upon hers and says, "Dearest I owe all to you." A few busy, happy years pass by and disease invades the husky form. Tenderest care, wisest counsel, all that money can procure avails not, and the fertile brain ceases its machination, the heart has stilled forever its beating. I stood to-day in their beautiful home by the couch where lay the still body of this man of honor, integrity, and ability, beautiful still in death as in life, and I thought men may expatiate upon his business ability, his commercial successes, they may tell of his charities, his liberality, his honor among men, but I, a woman honor above all this that element in his character that led him when at the height of his success and fame to say to his wife and companion, those most precious words, "Dearest I owe all to you." C. L. H.

The Young Folks

Mother Love.

Take the glory of the conquest and the grandeur of the morn.
The splendor of the triumphs out of toil and patience born.
The beauty of the cities and the armies of the just
Moving down the golden valleys to the victories of the dust—
But the mother love that wraps around a wayward child its wings
Is sweeter than all triumph and is stronger than all kings!

The mother love is patience bearing all the years of care.
With faith to take the burden up and strength to lift and bear;
The mother love is warder of the rosy gates of life.
With kiss goodby to little ones who go to face the strife,
And arms of old endurance waiting there to clasp and greet
The loved who wander back again, the lost with weary feet!

The mother love is gentleness that melts through the years.
With lips to kiss the brow that aches and song to stay the tears;
The mother love is tireless in the vigil that it keeps
To guard the couch from danger where the bloom of lovehood sleeps!
Oh, wayward, weak and weary, and ye who walk in sin,
Be sure the heart of mother love will ope and let you in!
—Baltimore Sun.

A Queer Little Pet.

BY ADA HARWOOD.

"Now, children," said auntie, "I will tell you a story of a little pet pig I once had. When your mamma and I where little girls, grandpa moved to the country on a farm where were all kinds of animals and fowls. There were horses, cows, chickens, ducks, geese, and guineas. One evening as we went into the barnyard the old mamma pig and all her babies came to meet us. She had eleven little pigs. They were so cunning. They were so clean and nice; some with white and black spots, some white and one little black one. They had the blackest eyes, and such pink little noses and ears and long tails with little kinks in them.

"Grandpa had said we might each have one. Then he said to me: 'Sister, you may have that little runt; it's going to die, anyway.'

"I caught it very easily, it was so weak. I put my apron around it and started to the house, saying, 'I will make my pig better than all of yours if you do laugh at it now. I name her Bettie.' I went straight to my grand-ma, for I knew she would help me. Besides, she cared for the milk and I had to go to her to get it. I raked out

the coals from the big fireplace, put the skillet of milk on them and it was soon warm. Then I took one of grand-ma's spoons from the table, sat down on the floor, piggie in my lap, and fed it until it could eat no more, but grunted itself to sleep. I left it lying in the corner while I went to fix a bed for it. It was in November and we had no little chickens, so I took one of the coops, filled it with straw and put it in the warmest corner of the shed. I took my piggie out there, put it in the straw and it was soon fast asleep.

"The older and bigger piggie grew the hungrier she grew, and I found it was no easy thing to raise a pig, but I never thought of giving up, she was so cunning, following me all through the house, and lying among the dolls, when I could get her upstairs without my mother knowing it. She played with my pet hen and slept on the porch with the dog. She followed me when I gathered up the eggs and when I fed the chickens, eating with them.

"Saturday night being tub night for us children, I thought Bettie, too, must be bathed. One Saturday afternoon my sister and I took a tub of nice, warm water, soap, corn-cob, and a coarse towel out under the shed to give Bettie her first bath. My, how she squealed and squirmed, trying to get out, but we held her fast and rubbed the soap on good and thick, then rubbed her with the cob. When we rubbed her back, down she lay, grunting her satisfaction. She began to like it and squinted up her little black eyes to get the soap out and did look so pretty and clean after we rubbed her off with the towel. We took her in the kitchen to keep her from lying down in the dirt before her hair was dry.

"Bettie was always with us, sharing every piece of bread and butter, cake, apple, candy, or nut. When in the kitchen she wandered around the room, sucking little spots on the floor with her tongue or teasing the cat. When out doors and the ground was not frozen hard, she would put her little pink snout down and use her rooster hunting worms, seeds, or roots to eat.

"Everybody liked Bettie. The boys who came out from town to see our boys thought she was the nicest pig they ever saw, and they always brought her something to eat—nuts, apples, candy, cake, or pop-corn, of which she was very fond.

"She grew troublesome after a while

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and had to be penned up to keep her from rooting up the yard and garden. We fed her and enjoyed her very much. She was a queer pet, but always a pleasure and did not seem like other hogs."—*Pets and Animals.*

An Elephant's Obedience.

Faithfulness, patience, and obedience in the elephant is finely portrayed by the pen of Phil Robinson in telling about an elephant in India. It is copied in full from *The Christian Herald*:

"He was a fine animal and he carried the standard in a famous battle. At the beginning of the fight the elephant lost the mahout, his master. The mahout had just given the word to halt when the fatal bullet silenced him forever. The elephant obeying him stopped short. The battle raged hotly around him, but he would not budge. It passed on beyond him, but he would not advance. The voice he was accustomed to obey had bade him stand, and he would obey no other. The soldiery swept on in pursuit of the flying foe, but the elephant, like a rock, stood there with the dead and dying around and the ensign waving in its place. For three days and nights he stood where his master commanded him to halt. No bribe or threat could move him. At last they sent to a village a hundred miles away for the mahout's little son. The mahout had trained the boy, who was about ten years old, to give the word of command, and the elephant had seemed to understand that the child was his master's son. No sooner did the child speak, than immediately the huge animal turned, and with its bullet-torn trappings clinging as he went, paced slowly and majestically away."

How to Train a Collie.

In the first place allow me to say, on the authority of my grandfather, who spent his life in the Highlands of Scotland was considered one of the best dog trainers, that in order to secure the best results with dogs as workers they should be broken by the one who is to handle them. I have one bitch that I have offered to work in competition with any dog in our country, and yet I have never seen her do reasonable work for any one else. For some people she will not go a rod. In the first place I would want to know the kennels a puppy was from and would want it when from two to four months old. It should be fed by the hands of its master and should learn to love home. Never kick or strike a collie. Scold him or pull his ear for punishment. And never call him to you for this. Make him "down" where he is and go to him. If you call him to you he is liable to suspect you and make a sulky dog. His first lesson should be to "come here." Use it whenever you call to feed him, and he will get into the habit of coming when called. Next teach him to "down" by saying "down," and pressing down with the hand. Be very thorough with this lesson and make him keep his position while you go any distance from him and stay any length of time. He should be taken among the stock from the first and learn to like them. If you keep him constantly with you he will soon try to help you whatever he sees you doing. By petting and encouraging when he does right and scolding when he does not please you, he will soon do as you bid him. But remember "licking" spoils more collies than all other things combined. Never try to teach but one thing at a time and have that well learned before you try to make him learn another. Patience and perseverance will make a good work dog of any bright and well-bred dog.—*American Sheep-Breeder.*

How to Make a Trap for Rabbits, Rats, and Mice.

From an old six-inch fence board cut off four pieces two and a half feet long, and one six inches square for the end of the trap and another four inches by eight inches for the door. Use old boards, as new boards scare rabbits. The box should be four inches wide and six inches high on the inside. The top and bottom

boards project one inch beyond side boards at the back and end board is set in. The top board should be two inches shorter than the sides at the front. Nail a strip on the top board back of door and one on the bottom board so game cannot push the door open from inside the trap and get out. In the middle of the top board bore a hole and put a crotched stick in for the lever to rest on. Bore another hole in the top of the door for the lever to pass through. Two inches from the back of the box bore a hole for the trigger, which should be made out of heavy wire. The door of the traps must work easily and loosely.—*Popular Mechanics.*

The Little Ones

The Rainbow Fairies.

Two little clouds one summer's day,
Went flying through the sky;
They went so fast they bumped their heads,
And both began to cry.
Old Father Sun looked out and said,
"Oh, never mind, my dears,
I'll send my little fairy folk
To dry your falling tears."

One fairy came in violet,
And one wore indigo;
In blue, green, yellow, orange, red,
They made a pretty row.
They wiped the cloud tears all away,
And then, from out the sky
Upon a line the sunbeam made,
They hung their gowns to dry.
—Lizzie M. Hadley.

Antidotes for Poison.

One day, as the boys and their tutor were clambering over stones, poking about in the hope of finding some relic, Mr. Wilson exclaimed: "Look out for that poison ivy, boys!"

"But I thought the poison kind had only three leaves, and this has five," cried John, who had gone some distance from the others.

"There are two kinds of ivy here," replied Mr. Wilson; "the one which you are looking at, John, is the Virginia creeper; in the fall this ivy has dark blue berries. We are looking at some poison ivy over here; its berries are white and it has three leaves."

"Well, I guess I know the difference," said Abe. "Do you see my hand?"

"Yes," said Mr. Wilson; "I've been wondering what was the matter with it."

"Well, I was poking around yesterday in the woods, and I was careless, I s'pose, because this morning when I woke up I found I'd poisoned myself."

"How did it feel?" asked John.

"It burned and itched, and it was all broken out in red blotches and blisters."

"But what did you do for it?" asked John.

"Mother wet some pieces of cloth in water and baking soda, and the itching stopped after a little while."

"How much baking soda did she use?" said John, who always became interested in anything of this kind.

"A tablespoonful in a teacup of water."

"Here's your old friend baking soda again," said Mr. Wilson; "you see, we use it for burns, for sunburn and for eruption caused by poisons on the skin. Were any of you ever poisoned inside?"

"I was," said Abe, who had proved such a jolly companion that the boys had again invited him to join them; "it was over here on the island that I ate some pokeberries last summer because they looked good and juicy."

"What did you do for that?" said the inquisitive John.

"Mother gave me a lot of warm water, a pint at a time, and once or twice some with a little mustard in it."

"What did that do to you?" said Jerry. "Gee, I'm glad I didn't eat any pokeberries!"

"I got sick at my stomach, and it all came up," said Abe, "and then I felt better, only I was so cold that mother put me to bed in warm blankets and gave me hot coffee to drink."

"Your mother couldn't have done any better is she had been a doctor," said Mr. Wilson, "for she attended to the main things. She got rid of the poison first and then braced you up after



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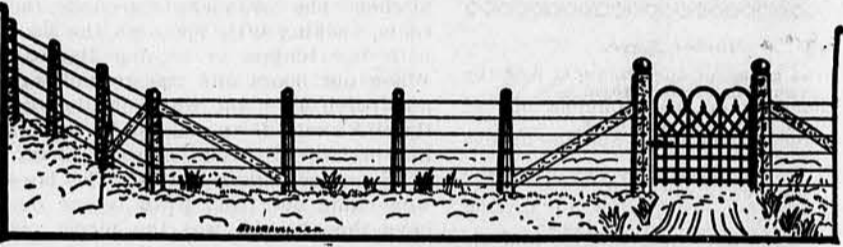
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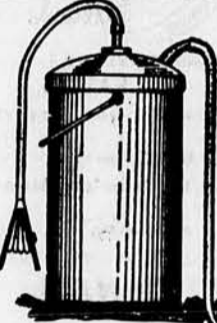
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ward. There are many poisons, however, that have to be treated in special ways. They need an antidote."

"That's a funny word," said John "What does that mean, Guardie?"

"Well, it means something like this: when the cook's baby drank lye she had to have an antidote—in other words, she had swallowed an alkali, and she had to take an acid, which is an antidote for an alkali. You remember they gave her lemon juice; that's an acid?"

"Why couldn't they have given her vinegar?" said John. "Isn't that an acid?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Wilson, "it would have been very good, too."

"I should think that sometimes people would take acids and get poisoned," said John.

"You are quite right," said Mr. Wilson; "they do, and then you have to give them alkali, which would be, for instance, aromatic spirits of ammonia, or our friend baking soda; but an other thing, the acid would injure the walls of the stomach, and you would give milk, or the whites of eggs, or flour stirred in water besides."

"Well, I fear it's going to be rather hard work to study medicine, if this is a part of it, Guardie," said John; "but I think I'll like it."—Dr. E. E. Walker, in St. Nicholas.

The Veterinarian

We cordially invite our readers to consult us when they desire information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this Department one of the most interesting features of The Kansas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and sex of the animal, stating symptoms accurately, and how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this Department should give the inquirer's postoffice, should be signed with full name and should be addressed to the Veterinary Department of The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, or to Dr. C. L. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. If in addition to having the letter answered in The Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mail kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across top of letter: "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

Cow's Udder Affected.—I have a red and white spotted cow about 5 years old, that I bred about six weeks ago. I turned her out, after bringing her home, with the other cows. There is a great deal of brush in the pasture. When I brought her up to milk at night the right front quarter of her bag was swollen and I milked about three gallons of clotted blood out of the one quarter of the bag. The cow is fat and in good condition otherwise. I. K. B.

Aurora, Ind.
Answer.—I would advise you to rub your cow's udder with camphor ointment which is prepared by melting 1 ounce of gum camphor with one-half pounds of lard. Stir until cool. Apply to udder three times daily.

Scouring Pigs.—I have lost four or five pigs with the scours and have four that have it now. I would like a remedy for this disease. Have tried several remedies in the line of hog medicine but none have helped. Seneca, Kans. F. J. B.

Answer.—If you will secure from your druggist a small bottle of fluid extract of Echinacea and give each affected hog one dram twice daily, diluted in water, I believe you will correct the trouble or you can use powdered chalk in the feed.

Enlargement on Colt's Leg.—I have a three year old mare, chestnut in color, that has received a kick or bruise on the inside of the left hind leg, about three or four inches below the hock joint. A bony lump about the size of a small English walnut, slightly elongated, has arisen and has been there about three weeks or more. How can I remove it? C. K. R. Blue Rapids, Kans.

Answer.—If the enlargement on your colt's leg is feverish, secure a can of Denver Mud and poultice it. If the enlargement is not feverish and is just hard then use a fly blister. If you blister the leg, tie your horse's head so that it can not bite at the blistered part.

Lame Mare.—We have a gray mare, 7 years old, in good flesh and has always been well cared for. Last winter she slipped in the stable and since

then she has been unable to get up alone at times, when she has been lying down for some time. When she gets up she can hardly walk for about one day. Her hind legs appear to be in the condition that a persons are when the limbs are asleep. She is lame and has what appears to be bog spavin in the place where they always come but in place of being soft they are quite hard. She can hardly raise her legs high enough to step over a tongue. J. E. A.

Douglass, Kans.
Answer.—I think that a severe blister on the enlargement on your animal's legs will prove a great benefit to her. If you blister the joint be sure and see that the animal can not bite at the part that you are treating.

Mare's Eyes Affected.—Last spring I bought a young driving mare, 4 years old. When I bought her she seemed to be sound but after I had her about a month her left eye began to run water and discharge some matter. It then became milky and remained that way for three or four days and then began to look clean and seemed all-right. Next the right eye began and did the same way and so about the same length of time and also looked all right afterwards. About two weeks ago they began again and were the same way. I bathed the eyes in salt water. What would you advise me to do in this case? The mare has never worked hard or been over heated as her wind is good. I do not know if she has ever had the distemper or not. Has not at least since I owned her. W. G. Mc.

Lawrence, Kans.
Answer.—I would recommend that you secure from your druggist a bottle of succus cineraria maritima and use two or four drops in each affected eye daily.

Ruptured Colt.—I have a black horse colt, 2½ months old, that has had navel rupture since it was born. Has a hole about 1½ inches and is out about 2 inches. What would be advisable for me to do with it? A. K. Linconville, Kans.

Answer.—I think you will need to have your colt operated upon by a competent veterinarian in order that you may have your colt make a permanent recovery.

Ropy Milk.—I have a young cow that was fresh last winter that I have been milking. Her milk seemed to be all right until about two weeks ago and now the cream is what I call ropy. When it is skimmed and the cream stands a little while and is dipped up with a spoon, it hangs on like rope. It is still sweet, even when it becomes that way. Will you kindly let me know what the trouble is and what to do to remedy it? J. J. O. Banner, Kans.

Answer.—In regard to the ropiness in milk which is affecting your dairy, will say that this condition is caused by an organism which lives in the milk strainer, pails, cans, etc. If you scald your pails and pans and strainer and then set them in the sun daily, I believe you will find that the milk will be all right.

Colts with Swellings on Bodies.—I have a very nice two year old filly, Standard-bred, that I turned on the pasture about May 7th and was in good condition and well as far as any one could tell. About the 1st of June I went out to see the colts and found the filly so stiff that she could scarcely walk. Her fore knees were swollen, also the back brace of hock joints. About a week afterward the joints in hip next to body were also swollen. Was hide bound and drawn up in belly and very sensitive to rubbing. Eyes were bright and nostrils moist. I brought her home and gave her buchu for the kidneys and a condition powder and turned her on tame grass pasture. She is looking better but is still lame in the legs. About a week ago I found the yearling, a full brother, in the same condition, only the swelling is confined to the right hind leg, inside near body and quite bad, also swelled under breast between legs. D. S. S. Westphalia, Kans.

Answer.—In regard to your colts that are swelled in different parts of

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the body and are lame, would advise you to use the following upon the parts: 6 ounces of Eucalyptolin in a quart bottle and fill with water. Use upon the swellings two or three times daily. Internally give ½ ounce of Hamrick's Supreme Stock Remedy in 4 ounces of water once daily.

Ailing Colts.—I have some colts, aged two and four years, color bay and roan. Lumps come upon their bodies and when these lumps break green pus runs from them. Some will break in the head and run from the nostrils. Their eyes get weak and they lose flesh. They will neither eat nor drink, have fever and a dry hacking cough. Have been ailing for about six weeks. Kindly advise me. J. A. S. Yates Center, Kans.

Answer.—You had better secure from your druggist 4 ounces of Hamrick's Supreme Stock Remedy and give each of your affected colts a teaspoonful in a cup of water daily.

Curb on Mare's Leg.—Will you tell me what to do for my mare? She seems to have a curb on one hind leg. It is a small hard lump, just below the cap of the hock on backside of leg, which came this spring but she has not been lame for some time. The mare also has a wart on inside of hind leg near fleshy part. Wart is about the size of the end of a man's thumb and protrudes about three fourths of an inch. Has been there about two years and seems to be growing slowly. Has never been sore and never bothered any except as a blemish. Agricola, Kans. W. B. C.

Answer.—I would advice you to secure a fly blister from your druggist and apply over the curb every three weeks until you have given it three applications. You should be careful in regard to keeping your horse's head tied so that it can not reach the blistered part. Twenty-four hours after the blister has been applied, wash off and grease.

He Thought So.

Wilfred: Does Mr. Gotrox talk Latin?

His Father: Why, no; what makes you think so?

Wilfred: Why, mama told Mrs. De Style that he talks through his nose; and he's got a Roman nose, you know.

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Dairy Interests

Ought to Do Better.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Coming into Kansas as a stranger and naturally interested in the dairy conditions as they exist, I have taken some pains to ascertain the facts in regard to the butter production of the State. To be brief, I find a very fair volume of business, but the quality as a whole is poor. It is not in the same rank as the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa butter. Now, assuming that the farmers of this State are as cleanly, intelligent and progressive as in the neighboring States, it would seem to an unprejudiced observer that there must be some climatic difference or something in the feeds used or the system of manufacture to account for the different results. Following the system of elimination we are soon facing the fact that the hand separator and the centralized creamery are the points in which we differ from our successful competitors.

Without going into details or argument in regard to a hand separator we may fairly conclude that it is here to stay and that it will produce the finest cream on earth for the simple reason that milk is never in as nice shape to separate as when it is first drawn from a cow. Now we are fairly on the road with nice cream and somehow, somehow it is spoiled in transit from the farm to the factory or rather from the cow to the factory.

Let us go carefully over this road and see if we cannot straighten or mend the bad places so that they will lead to first class success. There is an old saying that "Cleanliness is next to godliness," but in dairy work cleanliness occupies the first place because a man might occasionally and under great provocation swear at the flies or at the weather and still produce first class cream, but he cannot do this if the separator and milk pails are not absolutely clean.

Next, cool your cream at once. Get all of the animal heat out of it. If you have no aerator set the pails or the cans containing cream, from the separator in a pail or tub of fresh well water and stir it until it is as cool as the surrounding water, even if you have a tank with the windmill pumping cool water all the time don't fail to stir the cream, it is the only way to get rid of the animal heat. Do not mix your fresh cream with that previously separated until the following milking time and then stir it all together thoroughly. Keep in a cool place and away from all contaminating odors. Separate a heavy cream, 35 per cent or 40 per cent, and deliver to the creamery in from two to four days according to the weather. If you have followed these simple directions you now have some first class cream to sell.

Other things being equal sell to your nearest creamery. Time is money, but it doesn't add value to cream. Get it to the churn as soon as possible. Sell to some creamery on the direct line of shipment so there will be no transfer of cans and no chance for cream to remain on the siding for a number of hours in the sun. Don't sell to a receiving station that is not as clean as you are at home. The back room of a grocery store or, worse yet, a produce house where they handle live poultry is no place to sell cream. What would you think of a farmer that kept his cream can in a chicken-house? Every man who has taken any care of his cream is interested in the way it is handled all along the line.

Get close to your work. These creamerymen are able to take care of themselves and they will make their part of the road good and smooth as soon as you insist that, having done your part of the work right, the loss from poor quality must be borne by the parties who are responsible for it.

A dairyman should be the most independent man in the world and he will be when he understands his business in all its phases, and insists on a better price for a better product.

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 14,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-166 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

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

Write the State Agricultural College for directions for making butter and putting it on the market in first class shape. Sell your cream to some one who is prepared to care for it promptly and properly. Get interested. Get busy and study the situation. We must do better work. X. Y. Z.
Topeka, Kans.

The Silo in Dairying.

A writer in the California Cultivator speaks of his experience as follows: "The silo may be placed within the barn under the same roof. This is the common practise in the Eastern States. In California it is usual to have only a milking and feeding shed for cows. The barn not existing except as the ranchman told the tenderfoot: "Yes! Of course you can sleep in the barn there it is all outdoors with the sky for a roof." The silo therefore we will consider as an outdoor structure. The round silo is now admitted to be the cheapest and best, it is more durable as a building and the best conservator of the contents. I will take it for granted that this statement will be admitted and not quote

the figures of the experiment stations on this matter.

MINNEWAWA SILOS.

We have two silos: A round one thirty-two feet high and twenty-six feet in diameter, built in 1896. The old silo, built in 1894 is a building thirty-six by sixteen feet divided into two pits, sixteen by sixteen feet and twenty-six feet deep. The corners are cut off so it makes the pits irregular octagons. This shape is wasteful of the ensilage at the angles and is much harder to pack solid. We have abandoned its use and are going to take off the sides and lower the roof to make a shed for the cows to lie under during the heat of the day. We are waiting until the winter when the lumber will be damp, then the boards can be carefully removed with out splitting and will be useful for fencing as they are all in sixteen-foot lengths.

Silos in California are usually built of wood, while in the East, brick, or stone and lately concrete and hollow blocks are being largely used. My personal experience has been with wooden silos, I am going to give that first and the following description is the actual way we proceeded. I had never seen a silo before. We built the square one and that was the only one I knew about when we built the round one. At that time builders in the East were not selling specifications and plans, all we had was a written description and a picture of the completed building.

SITE OF THE SILO.

In selecting the site for the silo there are several points to consider. I would not have it directly in the barnyard as the cows make the ground around it foul in the muddy weather. Our square silo is directly in the barnyard, while the round one is across the fence from the feeding yards. Plan to have an overhead trolley to carry the feed to the mangers. Trolleys to handle manure, hay, and silage around the barns must come more and more into use, it is well to plan for these as well as for trolleys to carry the milk to the separator from the barn. When I began farming, in the San Joaquin Valley we all grew wheat as we lacked laborers. Then came the Chinese and by their labor the vines were planted and handled. We have never had in the last twenty-one years, except during the two years of the greatest finan-

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

875,000 sold to date

The World's Standard



FIRST—CHEAPEST—BEST

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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
CHICAGO NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO

EMPIRE
The World's Most Famous Cream Separator
Empire Cream Separator Co.,
Bloomfield, N. J.

cial depression, white men enough to do more than handle the teams.

IMPROVED MACHINERY.

In the dairy we can lessen the hand work and expense greatly by using machinery rather than doing the work by grunts, and sheer force and awkwardness. This is too old-fashioned in this day of rapid movement. Even the cows must take on a more rapid motion. The trolley, therefore, with the milking machine, and the separators all mean increased efficiency and are bringing dairy work into the lines of a skilled occupation. The men used should be those with brains, paid better and men that will use their brains to help you.

SIZE OF SILO.

It is estimated that a cow will eat in two hundred days, four tons of



A NEW IOWA FOR BIGGER PROFITS.

THE SEPARATOR THAT WILL PUT MONEY IN YOUR POCKET. THE MACHINE FOR EVERY FARMER TO BUY.

You will solve the problem of making your dairy cows fetch you in all they're worth if you buy a New Iowa Cream Separator. Do this now.

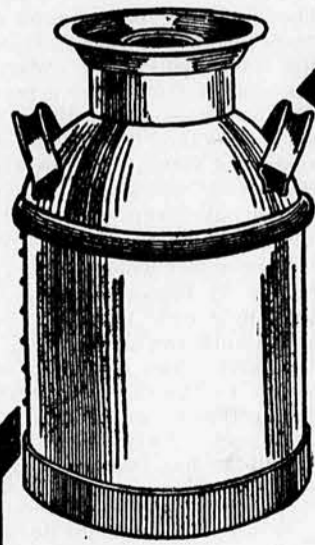
LET US QUOTE YOU A SPECIAL LOW SUMMER PRICE. WRITE TODAY FOR OUR NEW BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE.

The New Iowa is a wonderful cream separator, built by wonderful machinery in the largest and best equipped cream separator factory in the world. It is, in fact, the perfect cream separator. Its low supply can, strong frame, enclosed working parts, compact gearing, new throwing-out-of-gear device, wonderful skimming bowl, which makes skimming possible at cold as well as warm temperatures, and entirely new form of construction make it today the standard separator. Built like a watch. Its simplicity and beauty with its other special features make it by far the best machine for any farmer to buy. Send us your dealer's name and write for catalog.

IOWA DAIRY SEPARATOR CO., 111 Bridge St., Waterloo, Iowa.

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.

silage, therefore a cow may be said to eat about five surface feet from a silo thirty feet deep. I have found, however, that it is much better to keep the cows in cool shady places during the heat of the summer time and feed silage rather than pasture. Then it will require six feet rather than five feet per cow. True our silos are not straight corn, but have lawn clippings and first crop of foxtail alfalfa in them. This is not always good feed and the cows are wise enough only to eat the best.

ONE HUNDRED COWS.

A silo to feed a hundred cows should be twenty-six feet in diameter and thirty-two feet deep. Two such silos will easily keep two hundred cows and the calves in silage by the year. In the larger silos the loss is less from outside waste and there is only one top layer to be thrown into the manure pile. A fifty-cow silo should be twenty feet in diameter and thirty feet deep. Two of this medium size are often better for the hundred-cow dairy than having all the feed put into a large silo, for while there is the loss from the greater surface, there are often times when the crops are not large enough to completely fill a large silo, that makes it worth while to have a smaller one. To make good silage the mass must be great enough to give depth to produce pressure and raise the heat and to exclude the air.

DRAINAGE OF THE GROUND.

The ground on which the silo stands must be high enough to avoid standing water after sharp showers. If the ground is high enough sometimes it may be well to make the silo pit six feet into the ground. If there are no pits the silo that stands above ground need not have a cemented floor. We have not found it necessary to have cemented floors in either of our silos so far. The earth is a little mounded up on the inside keeping the lowest portion higher than the outside ground. Inside the earth is highest at the walls of the silo and gently slopes to the center. If the floor is cemented then a drain should be provided. A two-inch tile answers the purpose. Carry it out through the foundation wall giving a good slope and cover the end with strong wire netting to keep the gophers out. When the ground is sandy and is not cemented it readily absorbs the moisture from the silage. There may be wells in California too close in texture to take up the moisture, these should have a drain.

FOUNDATIONS.

It is foolish to think of standing a silo directly on the ground as the moisture rising and meeting the moisture from the silage will make a fine bed for molds and decay. The wooden portions should be kept well clear of the ground, standing on a good brick or stone foundation. After selecting the ground for the silo drive a crowbar firmly down in the center, slip over it the looped end of a rope. The loop should be large enough to turn freely. Then measure off half the diameter of the silo on the rope and tie at the end of a sharp strong stick. Now walk around the circle and marking it off with the stick held by the right rope. Dig out a trench wide enough for a wall three bricks wide. Be careful to keep it in a perfect circle. Use the stick held by the rope and crowbar to run around the end of the bricks as they are laid to keep the circle true. This circle must be always an exact number of feet as the silo must be a foot apart, and the sills and plates are cut two feet. The measure is made on the outside lines of the circumference. Take a scantling the width of the sills and nail at each end a block of the same heights, say about two feet, use this first in the trench then for brick work and on the brick wall to keep the level, by laying the ordinary spirit level along in the scantling the brick work is kept reasonably level, and little faults are easily corrected by using more or less cement."

A small boy was overheard calling his grandfather an old fool. His mother, after punishing him, sent him to

beg his grandfather's pardon, and heard him say between sobs, "Grandfather, I'm sorry you're such an old fool."

Graded-up Dairy Herds.

The peculiar power of a good pure-bred sire to produce greater improvement in the daughters of a dairy herd than is inherited from all their dams put together, has been figured out in previous articles. This improvement is not theory. There is something of it in actual evidence wherever "grading up" has been practised. But it is a strange fact that few Illinois dairymen have made any attempt to grade up their herds—an unaccountable condition, except upon the theory that they have not realized how great improvement can thus be made at small cost. This fact is well known to any man who has visited a large number of dairies in the State. It is a rare thing to find a herd which in color and type resembles one breed. It is an exceedingly unusual thing to find as many as three examples of good grading in one neighborhood where there are dozens of dairy herds. However, it is the good fortune of the writer to be able to give herewith photographs of three well graded herds found in one locality in Northern Illinois. Each herd has a sire of a different breed and these herds are typical of what may be accomplished by persistent breeding to a good sire in any one dairy line in a few years.

IMPROVED \$13 PER COW PER YEAR.

The owner of fine Guernsey heifers says: "I commenced grading to Guernseys six years ago, and weighed and tested the milk from each cow for two years. In 1902, the total income from milk was \$2,094.60, there being 33 cows in the herd, making an average of \$63.47 per cow. This was before the grading up had influenced the production of the herd. During the year 1905, the receipts for milk were \$2,455.43, with 32 cows in the herd, making an income per cow of \$76.70. The increase of \$13.23 per cow per year was largely due to breeding, though somewhat to better care and more experience." He also says: "A man must get a wonderful good dairy herd if he follows this breeding up. That is the way fast horses and all other things of special value are produced." This looks like \$423 per year increase of production in one generation after beginning with pretty good cows in the first place.

LARGE RESULTS FROM SMALL COST.

The owner of a fine bunch of Holstein heifers has a similar story to tell. He has a grade herd of 57 head, including 27 heifers not yet in milk. He began with grade Shorthorn cows 15 years ago, buying a half interest in a good yearling Holstein bull. The 5 pure-bred sires he has used since (4 bought as yearlings and one as a calf) have cost him a total of \$212.50. He has sold \$400 worth of cows at two different times, and his total sales have amounted to over \$2,300, not for canners sold to the butcher, but for high class cows sold in the prime of life to neighbor dairymen.

SIX GRADED VS. SIX UNGRADED.

Twenty-four dairy herds in one section of Illinois have been tested for one year by this Station. In six of these herds there has been no attempt at improvement by the use of a pure-bred sire or by purchasing dairy-bred cows. In another six herd pure-bred sires have been used with grade cows. The difference in production of butter-fat is shown in the table below.


90 Pounds More Fat Per Cow in Graded Herds.		
NO GRADING.		
No. of herd.	No. cows in herd.	Av. lbs. fat.
7	10	170
12	13	175
15	12	207
16	9	184
17	7	173
23	25	142
	76	175
GRADING WITH PURE-BRED SIRE.		
2	8	268
6	14	281
19	19	243
20	15	235
21	15	243
24	7	322
	78	265

The 76 cows in six ungraded herds averaged only 175 pounds of butter fat per cow. But the graded herds yield-

UNITED STATES SEPARATOR

Low Milk Can

Enclosed Gears—Safe, Self-Oiling and Easy-Running. Simple Bowl, only 2 parts Inside. Easy To Wash And handle



Sixteen years' use has conclusively proved the durability of the U. S., and it makes dairying more profitable than other machines because it

GETS ALL THE CREAM

HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD

FOR CLEAN SKIMMING

It costs you nothing to find out why the U. S. is the best, and it's money in your pocket to know.

Just write, "Send me new Catalog No. 91."

The reliability of the U. S. is indorsed by leading Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations throughout the country. For example:—
"April 29, 1907.—Your separators continue to give us perfect satisfaction. Since our last report we have tried two more machines, and of all the nine machines tried up to the present, none have skimmed closer than the U. S." Can send you 20 letters from them if you want. The U. S. is acknowledged THE standard cream separator.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY

Eighteen Distributing Warehouses 471 BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

ed 265 pounds of butter fat per cow, 90 pounds more per cow than in the ungraded herds. At 25 cents per pound for the butter fat, this is a difference of \$22.50 per cow, and a total advantage of \$1,755 for the 78 cows in the six graded herds. It is not claimed that all of this increased production is due to grading up; but these marked results clearly indicate the wonderful improvement made in the daughters of a herd by the use of a pure-bred sire. —Wilbur J. Fraser, Chief in Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois, in Hoard's Dairyman.

Cotton-Seed as Stock Feed.

The government has been instituting an inquiry through its consular agents as to the use and favor in which cotton-seed products are held in other countries. The consensus of opinion abroad appears to be that it is thought very highly of. In Denmark, which has been held up as the paragon of butter-making countries, special agent Benton says: "It has been demonstrated in Denmark that no other cake is as productive of fat in milk as is the cotton cake. Feeders of every class are fully aware of this and cotton cake is prized more highly than in the United States."

Gossip About Stock.

(Continued from page 895.)

Barton County and would especially urge the breeders who are making the circuit of fairs to write for premium lists or any other information to the Secretary, W. P. Feder, Great Bend, Kans.

We call special attention to the advertisement of double-standard Polled Durham cattle advertised by C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kans. He recently purchased a fine double-standard bull from C. J. Woods, of Chiles, Kans., to head his herd. He weighed 825 pounds at 7 months old. Mr. Albright is now advertising for sale 25 head of high-grade Polled Durham cows and heifers, mostly bred. They are all the produce of good milking cows and will make an ideal purchase for dairy purposes.

Mr. John Triggs of Dawson, Nebr., who was an advertiser with THE KANSAS FARMER last year, starts again with this issue. Mr. Triggs writes us that his crop of spring pigs are doing fine, and that he has a nice lot of young boars sired by Major M., who is one of the biggest boars in the State of Nebraska. He also has a young yearling boar, sired by Johnson's Chief, and his dam is Allook by Brightlook, who was the top of John Blaine's 1906 sale, which he will sell to some good breeder who wants a herd header.

Oscar Olson of Brookville, Kansas, has a young boar of March farrow that is second to none in the State in individuality. He calls him Grand Meddler, he being out of a Meddler sow and sired by Grand Chief. This sow was purchased of Frank Dawley, and is one of the few that were safe in pig to Grand Chief when the grand old fellow passed in his checks. Mr. Olson will exhibit this young sire at Hutchinson and we hope he will not be disappointed when the award of prizes is made.

Secretary Frederick L. Houghton, of the Holstein Freisian Association of America, Brattleboro, Vt., has just issued Volume 34 of their Record. This volume is a record of achievement. It shows a membership of 1,530, with cash receipts for the year of \$36,188.77. It contains a record of 11,823 pedigrees of which 3,842 are of bulls and 7,981 of females. The total number of Holsteins recorded by this Association to date is 146,798, of which 47,817 are bulls, and 98,981 are cows. The largest ownership of this valuable breed of cattle is in the East, as yet, though

they are coming West very rapidly. The Holstein is an ideal dairy animal for the generous West where feeds are abundant and cheap.

Mr. J. W. Reid, owner of the Crimson Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine at Portis, Kans., in sending in a change of copy for his advertisement, calls attention to the following correction in the field notes about Ralph Harris's herd in our last issue: "I wish to correct the breeding of Iowa Girl 2d, Mildred 2d and Mildred 4th. Iowa Girl 2d was sired by Red Perfection, dam Iowa Girl by Duroc Challenger. Mildred 3d and Mildred 4th were sired by Red Perfection, dam Mildred 2d, bred by W. F. Garrett. These three sows were bred by me, and their sire bred by O. S. West."

Andrew Pringle, the veteran Shorthorn breeder of Eskridge, Kan., has over 50 bulls for sale, and will also dispose of a number of excellent females in order to reduce the herd. Never was there a more opportune time to lay the foundation for a good herd of Shorthorn cattle. With prices of beef cattle steadily advancing and the increasing popularity of the Shorthorn, the fellow who starts now is taking a wise step, and in a few years will be numbered among the prosperous, because he had taken advantage of his opportunities. The Pringle herd will be a good place to buy this foundation stuff and a visit to this farm will be time well spent and a purchase of some of the good things offered will start you on the road to success.

We direct attention to the advertisement of the dispersion sale of the Alfalfa Stock Farm Herd of Shorthorn cattle and Poland-China hogs to be sold at the farm of W. E. Hunter, Lyons, Kans., on Thursday, August 22. This offering comprises 50 head of Shorthorns and 75 head of Poland-China hogs. In the Poland-Chinas the herd boars are Mitchell 40036, a son of Prince Proud, and Mischief Mack 43888, a son of Mischief Maker out of a Stylish Perfection dam. So that the hog offering will be quite attractive to many buyers. The Shorthorns are of the good American sort with good Scotch bulls that have been in use for a number of years. Send for catalogue and other information and be sure to attend the sale.

We call special attention to the new card of one of the leading Berkshire breeders of Nebraska and the West, Mr. T. J. Congdon, Pawnee City, Nebr., proprietor of the Pawnee County Berkshire herd. Mr. Congdon has been breeding Berkshires for 34 years and has the finest lot of pigs as well as some older stock that he has ever been able to offer. Mr. Congdon says: "I have never been in the habit of attending inflated sales where wind talks louder than money, but have gone direct to headquarters where all the best Berkshires are to be had, and with hard cash bought the best stock that money would secure. I have never advertised the highest-priced boar in America at the head of my herd, but am quite willing to meet any such in the show ring. At present I have a fine lot of pigs from the best families known to the breed, and those of your readers wanting any should order early."

The New Hereford Herd Book.

Secretary C. R. Thomas of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo., has just issued Volume 30 of the Hereford Record. This book is one of the handsomest of the series.

It contains pedigree records numbered 245001 to 265000 inclusive. Kansas is recognized, in this volume, not only by having the largest membership of any state in the Union, but has Mr. Robert H. Hazlett of Hazford Place, Eldorado, as Vice President of the Association and Hon. C. A. Stannard of Sunny Slope, Emporia as a member of its Board of Directors. Kansas further honors this volume by having printed in it a portrait of Princeps 4th 143394 who won first in class at Iowa and Minnesota State Fairs and at the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago; Grand Sweepstakes at Iowa State Fair, Senior Sweepstakes at Minnesota State Fair and International Live Stock Exposition in 1906. Princeps 4th was bred by Steele Bros., Richland, Kans., and his picture is the only one of a breeding animal in this volume.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

Extremely hot weather is very trying on all manner of poultry, both to the old fowls and growing stock. Complaints reach us of fowls having the cholera, but the fact is that cholera is a very rare disease and the trouble is undoubtedly some bowel disease or indigestion. It is generally caused by feeding too much corn and the fowls drinking too much foul or impure water. If a bird is noticed to be drooping, and moves with difficulty, it indicates indigestion, and it will soon be more pronounced in symptoms and will develop into something more serious and death will result. As soon as a bird shows the faintest symptoms of indigestion it should have all food withheld for at least forty-eight hours, and be placed on plain diet, in small quantity. Administer a one grain rhubarb pill to each. Another excellent remedy for indigestion is to add a teaspoonful of tincture of nux vomica to every half gallon of the drinking water for a few days; but the main point is to withhold all food for two days, and then allow one meal a day, for a week or ten days, or until a complete cure results. To tell cholera from indigestion you will notice that when a fowl has cholera it drinks ravenously shows a nervous, anxious, expression and the droppings are greenish in color, changing to white. Cholera is a very hard disease to cure, but hypsulphite of soda, given with one half its weight of powdered mandrake root, is claimed to be the best known remedy. Give the mixture in teaspoonful doses twice a day and begin its use as soon as the symptoms appear.

From time immemorial we have been led to believe that hawks and owls were the deadliest foes of poultry, but now comes the United States Department of Agriculture in circular No. 61, stating that but a few species of hawks prey on poultry at all and that instead of destroying hawks and owls the farmers should protect them as being their best friends in the destruction of field mice, gophers, and other injurious mammals. Only about 1 1/2 per cent of their food consist of poultry and game while over ninety per cent is of mammals and insects injurious to the farmer's crop. We have often heard farmers say that they did not like to have white fowls on their farms because they could be seen much easier by hawks than dark colored fowls, as if a keen-eyed hawk could not see a barred rock chicken as easily as it can a small field mouse. The fact is that a hawk very rarely molests chickens. We quote from the circular: "How often are the services rendered to man misunderstood through ignorance. The birds of prey, the majority of which labor day and night to destroy the enemies of the husbandman, are persecuted unceasingly, while that most destructive mammal, the house cat, is petted and fed and securely sheltered to spread destruction among the feathered tribe. The difference between the two can be summed up in a few words—only three or four birds of prey hunt birds when they can procure rodents for food, while the cat seldom touches mice if she can procure birds or young poultry. A cat has been known to kill twenty young chickens in a day, which is more than most raptorial birds destroy in a lifetime." As to the cat, we can vouch for the statement, and would advise the using of the powder and lead, that you waste on the hawk, toward the cat.

Cholera in Poultry.

Dr. D. E. Salmon who was at one time Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and who is now at the head of the veterinary department of Uruguay, has always been considered an authority on poultry diseases and his diagnosis and method of treating cholera are

quoted by foreign publications, government and private.

In 1880, Doctor Salmon studied the disease and issued the statement. The treatment of such a disease as cholera, running so rapid, a course, and with such violence, must be prompt and active. Never wait a few days to see whether any more birds take the disease. The man who is quick to see any change in the appearance of his hens, will early note danger in the first few hours of cholera. At the first suggestion of a possible cholera case, quarantine all doubtful birds; at once scald or break every drinking dish, scald all food utensils, and clean up every house. In other words, destroy every lurking germ that can cause future trouble. If the sick birds can be kept by themselves, so much the better. Add to each quart of drinking water for the sick birds, spirits of camphor one teaspoonful, and one-fourth ounce of sulpho-carbolate of zinc. The sulpho-carbolate of zinc, should be white in color; the more red it shows the more impure and irritating it is. For drinking water for the apparently well birds, add to every quart one-eighth ounce sulpho-carbolate of zinc. If the diarrhea is excessive give a pill of 'Dover's Powder,' one every two or four hours until the discharge lessens. The opium relieves the pain and quiets the muscular action of the bowels. Anything bulky is out of the question, if indeed the bird does not directly solve this by refusing to eat at all. Highly concentrated food is needed to sustain life, something easily digested, and this requirement is best found in meat juice. One tablespoonful every four hours, given by means of a spoon or glass dropping tube, will help the case. The meat juice is prepared by half cooking steak, squeezing the liquid out, and adding a little salt and pepper. The treatment of cholera is not satisfactory in results. If you succeed in curing more than one-half of your birds, you may well doubt the presence of that disease, and conclude that the trouble is simple diarrhea, enteritis or indigestion.

"The successful plan of handling cholera is prevention, rather than the time and labor needed to doctor sick birds."

The Apiary

Honey Flow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the last ten days bees have been collecting some honey, mostly from alfalfa. At this date, July 22, there is a fine honey flow from alfalfa, and where the colonies are strong they are quite likely to store a fair surplus.

The supers as fast as filled should be removed and others substituted in order that there may be no loss of time through lack of room in which to store honey.

The second crop of alfalfa is mostly cut, and it will be but a short time until the third crop will be in bloom. As we have had abundant rainfall recently we are likely to have a good crop of heatsease which, as a rule, yields honey freely. All this should be noted and all of the alfalfa honey from the second crop should be removed from the hives before the heatsease honey begins to come in. The third crop of alfalfa is as a rule somewhat mixed with heatsease and some people do not like it as well as they do the pure alfalfa honey.

Please permit me to state that the annual Kansas State Bee-keepers Association will be held during the State Fair at Hutchinson, Kans., September 16 to 21. Unless otherwise announced the Bee-keepers Association will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, September 18 and 19. The first session is to be held at 2 P. M. The hall in which the meetings will be held will be announced later. It is hoped that the Bee-keepers of the State will have a good display of bees, honey, and bee supplies.

G. BOHRER,
Rice County.

HEALTH FOR ALL WOMEN

Why Lose the Buoyancy of Youth? Whether Young or Old—Every Woman May Be Healthy.

To look well and feel well, you must be well. To do this, you must keep the mechanism of your body in perfect running order.

A woman's constitution is far more intricate and delicate—more easily injured and disarranged—than the mechanism of the finest watch. Yet no one would think of allowing a watch to get all out of order before repairing or cleaning it.

How many young ladies there are, who pay no attention to the first symptoms of diseased organs. Pains in the back, head, abdomen, right or left side, and sometimes in the hips and lower limbs. Tired and languid feeling in the morning; wornout and distracted nerves, leading to a cross and petulant disposition. Natural color fading from the cheek, the light and lustre from the eye, the once pleasant smile from the face—all these going or gone. What does it mean? Simply that some one or more of the delicate organs are not performing their work as they should.

Nature needs some assistance. These aches and pains—although slight at first—are danger signals, and you ought to heed their warnings before the trouble becomes chronic and disease gets a firm hold on your system.

A nerve- tonic and strength-builder—the best you can get—is what you need at such times. Zoa-Phora is just that; ladies—lots of them—who have used it, say so. We know it is so because Zoa-Phora is made for women—all women—old and young, and has a successful record for thirty years. We want you to know this too by a thorough trial of Zoa-Phora in your own case. Whether you are slightly ailing

from periodical sickness, or suffering from some form of womanly weakness in a more serious degree, Zoa-Phora will help you. Thousands similarly afflicted have been cured by its aid, why not you? The record of what Zoa-Phora has done for women is proof of its virtue. The Zoa-Phora Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., can send you books of testimonials containing the names of hundreds of women who are glad to recommend Zoa-Phora to their suffering sisters.

If the delicate organs are congested, relaxed, displaced, or in any way diseased, and do not perform their duties properly and regularly, Zoa-Phora will restore them to their normal activity. The vital force known only to a healthy woman will return and there will be joy in living.

Thousands of women—not hundreds—my sister, attest the fact of the restoration of their health by the use of Zoa-Phora. Ask some of your lady friends about Zoa-Phora. Better still go to a reliable druggist and get a bottle, begin its use according to full and complete instructions in each package. You will receive Zoa-Phora from the druggist already prepared, compounded in just the right proportions and put up in sealed, sterilized, one dollar bottles. Just ask for Zoa-Phora—no other explanation will be needed—and no mistake will be made.

In each package will be found a copy of "Dr. Pengell's Advice to Women," a medical book giving interesting and instructive information about all diseases of women, and the way to successfully treat them in the privacy of your own home. You need not tell your troubles to any one.

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.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Exclusively pure white birds, farm range. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$1.50 per 30. R. J. Yust, Route 2, Sylvia, Kans.

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

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat. Good to Look At. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying on every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaged 239 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94% and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay express in any express office in the United States. Write to my residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address: THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

American Central Poultry Plant

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS, SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGERS, 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, Rouen ducks, Toulouse geese and peacocks. Each variety kept on separate tract of farm. Write for free twenty-page catalogue giving prices on stock and eggs. Address: J. A. LOVETTE, Prop., MULLINVILLE, KANS.

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

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

AGENTS—To sell and advertise our Poultry Catalogue; \$5 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

Kansas the Home of the Black Robin Hood.

In an interesting letter Mr. T. F. Guthrie of Strong City, Kan., gives the following facts about the great Berkshire family:

"Black Robin Hood has left a most wonderful monument behind in his blood which has not only sustained the envied reputation of its sire, but is building new monuments to his memory every day. His son, Berrington Duke, nobly sustained the family reputation by taking his sire's place at the head of the Sunny Slope herd and has sired probably more good sons and daughters than any other living Berkshire."

"The blood of his son Masterpiece is the 'solid rock' upon which is built the reputation of Lovejoy & Son. Masterpiece himself is the fountain head of the famous W. S. Corsa herd. F. W. Morgan paid \$3000 for Lord Bacon, a Black Robin Hood bred boar, in order to have a sire in keeping with the great herd he intended to establish. T. A. Harris, the eminent swine judge, picked out Lord Robin, another descendant, to be his winner around the cir-

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, Collier pups and bred bitches. Send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Nebr.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Some fine early hatched cockerels for sale cheap. We handle two best strains of Leghorns. Come early if you want the best. Write for prices. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

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. P. 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.

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.

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 State Poultry Show of Nebraska, and they will win for you. 500 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; also 1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.

W. R. TALBOTT, Prop.

Hebron, Nebr.

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending August 6, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for Temperature (Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal) and Precipitation (Total, Departure from normal, Per cent of sunshine) for the Western Division.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Table with columns for Temperature and Precipitation for the Middle Division.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Table with columns for Temperature and Precipitation for the Eastern Division.

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

Table showing weekly weather data for the state from April 6 to August 3, 1907.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The mean temperature of the past week was 73°, which is 8° below the mean temperature of the preceding week and 5° below normal; it was the coolest week since the 29th of June.

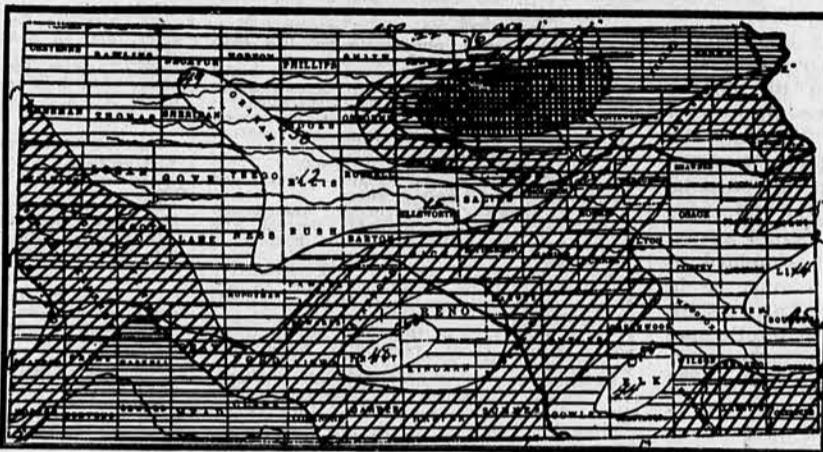
EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The week was cool, averaging 5° below normal. Showers on the 28th of July and 2d of August amounted to 0.63 of an inch.

Atchison.—Two thunderstorms, with rains amounting to 1.46 inches, occurred in the fore part and the weather, as a whole, was very pleasant and invigorating.

Harper.—The week was cool and very pleasant. A rain of 1.40 inches fell on the 28th of July and delayed outside work somewhat.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, 1907.



to 0.44 of an inch which was insufficient for present needs. Franklin.—Cool and generally clear weather prevailed. Rains on five days amounted to 1.66 inches, which was all that was needed.

August and the maximum not rising above 88° on any day. Phillips.—The weather was seasonable till the last two days, which were abnormally cool.

Wabunsee.—The week was marked by unusually cool weather and an abundance of rain which fell on the first two and last two days.

Clark.—The weather was again very wet this week, rains falling on every day but Wednesday and amounting to 2.49 inches.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—Temperatures were below normal and the rainfall was above the average. But little over half the possible amount of sunshine was received.

Finney.—Abundant rainfall again occurred this week, the total being 1.85 inches. One day at the beginning and one at the ending of the week were abnormally cool and partly cloudy.

and proved his judgment good. A. McCue refused to take less than \$4000 for his Cock Robin, another of the same blood. W. H. Coffman is making a special attraction in his August sale of sows by Baron Premier 3d, and Premier Longfellow, bred to Kenneth, son of Berriton Duke, and full brother to the Great Revelation. Chas. Berriton's August sale will be backed by Berriton Duke, Jr., and Forest King, son and full brother respectively, to Berriton Duke. David Pake finds ready sale for all the pigs he can raise bred by his Speculation, sire of the Lord Bacon. All these are Robin Hood blood, and all but two bred in Kansas, home of the Black Robin blood.

bone of the sale was Revelation, who, I believe, is the greatest living Berkshire. I have bought the famous Sunny Slope herd of Berkshires, combined them with the very select herd I already had, and now have one of the finest herds of Berkshires in America. Every sale advertised in THE KANSAS FARMER has special attractions in the Black Robin Hood blood. I have more Robin Hood blood than any other herd in America. "I will hold a Revelation sale of Black Robin Hoods at Strong City, Kan., Thursday, August 15, 1907. The sows will be bred to Berriton Duke, Revelation and Richard Masterpiece, and I believe them to be the greatest trio of sires in America, owned by one man."

KANSAS FARMER CROP REPORT. EASTERN DIVISION.

Atchison.—Nights unusually cool with plentiful dew formations, condi-

tions excellent for good health, vigorous life and bountiful crops. Coffey.—Favorable week with moderate temperature and local rains. Corn is in need of a good rain now. Elk.—A cool week, corn needing rain. Montgomery.—Cool week with good rains at beginning, cloudy at ending of week. Shawnee.—Fine week for crops. Hay-making began. Corn has made great improvement, stands well, with fine color. Ensilage crops growing rapidly. MIDDLE DIVISION. Barton.—Rain on four days out of the seven. A fine week for growth, but not good for work. Ellis.—Showers, cool nights, heavy dews, easterly winds, all conspiring towards bountiful crops. Harper.—Cool and pleasant, threshing delayed by the rains of last week and this. Corn doing splendidly and every farmer busy plowing for fall wheat. Jewell.—Corn tasseling and silking,

some corn hurt before the rain doing better now. Fall plowing begun. Threshing about half done. A fine week to work, cool and cloudy. McPherson.—Fine growing weather. Pratt.—Crop conditions fine. Sumner.—A good week for farm work. Ground in fine condition for plowing. Pasture good. WESTERN DIVISION. Clark.—Seven hailstorms in southwest part of county caused much damage to crops and window lights. Finney.—More or less cloudiness, and rain on three days, with moderate temperature. A fine week for crops, which are doing well. Ford.—Moderate temperature and rain on five days gave an ideal week for the crop growth. Lane.—Measurable rain on three days, traces on two, and more cloudiness have improved the crop conditions. The rainfall is still insufficient in the extreme northwest part of the county. Norton.—Showers on four days with

prospects of more moisture. Corn looking very fine with a prospect of a 90 per cent crop.
 Scott.—Heavy fog on 29th, light hail on the 1st doing but little damage. Fine growing weather.
 Thomas.—Rainfall was ample.
 Wallace.—Ground in fine condition.

The Man Who Works With His Hands.
 (Continued from page 896.)

purposes, be utterly uneducated; while a man of comparatively little book-learning may, nevertheless, in essentials, have a good education.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.

It is true that agriculture in the United States has reached a very high level of prosperity; but we cannot afford to disregard the signs which teach us that there are influences operating against the establishment or retention of our country life upon a really sound basis. The overextensive and wasteful cultivation of pioneer days must stop and give place to a more economic system. Not only the physical, but the ethical needs of the people of the country districts must be considered. In our country life there must be social and intellectual advantages as well as a fair standard of physical comfort. There must be in the country, as in the town, a multiplication of movements for intellectual advancement and social betterment. We must try to raise the average of farm life, and we must also try to develop it so that it shall offer exceptional chances for the exceptional man.

INDUSTRY OF THE HOME.

And most important of all, I want to say a special word on behalf of the one who is often the very hardest worked laborer on the farm—the farmer's wife. Reform, like charity, while it should not end at home, should certainly begin there; and the man, whether he lives on a farm or in a town, who is anxious to see better social and economic conditions prevail throughout the country at large, should be exceedingly careful that they prevail first as regards his own woman-kind. I emphatically believe that for the great majority of women the really indispensable industry in which they should engage is the industry of the home. There are exceptions, of course; but exactly as the first duty of the normal man is the duty of being the homemaker, so the first duty of the normal woman is to be the housekeeper; and exactly as no other learning is as important for the average man as the learning which will teach him how to make his livelihood, so no other learning is as important for the average woman as the learning which will make her a good housewife and mother. But this does not mean that she should be an overworked housewife.

KANSAS STATE GRAIN INSPECTION.

Rules and Regulations Governing Grain Inspection Adopted by the State Grain-Inspection Department—In Force on and After August 1, 1907.

State Grain Inspection Department, Topeka, Kans., July 25, 1907.
 Under the provisions of an act in relation to the inspecting, storing, weighing, and grading of grain, the Grain Grading Commission, appointed under said act, met pursuant to published call this day and established the following grades to be known as Kansas Grades Governing Inspection of Grain, to be in effect and full force on and after the first day of August, 1907.

G. W. GLICK, Chairman.
 J. M. CORY,
 J. T. WHITE, Sec'y.

RULE 1.

Wheat which has been subjected to "scouring," or to some process equivalent thereto, or containing an objectionable amount of rye, shall not be graded higher than No. 3.

KANSAS HARD WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard.—Shall be pure, hard winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned, and shall weigh not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Hard.—Shall be sound, dry, and reasonably clean hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat, sound, and may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat, tough, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 Hard.
 Rejected Hard.—All very damp, very smutty or very smutty, trashy, stack-burned or dirty hard winter wheat.

RED WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 Red.—To be bright, sound, plump, dry and well-cleaned red winter wheat, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Red.—Shall be sound, dry, and reasonably clean red winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Red.—Shall be red winter wheat, sound, and may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall

weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Red.—To be thin, bleached, or tough red winter wheat, reasonably sound, and unfit to grade No. 3 Red.

Rejected Red.—All very damp, very tough, very smutty, very musty, trashy, dirty, damaged, stack-burned or thin wheat, falling below No. 4 Red.

WHITE WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 White.—To be bright, sound, dry, plump, and well-cleaned pure white winter wheat.

No. 2 White.—To be sound, dry, well-cleaned, pure white winter wheat.

No. 3 White.—To be sound, dry, white winter wheat, reasonably clean.
 CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, WASHINGTON, IDAHO, AND UTAH WHEAT.

No. 2.—To be sound, dry, well-cleaned, pure white wheat, free from smut, grown in Colorado, Utah, California, Washington, or Idaho.

No. 3.—To be sound, dry, reasonably cleaned white wheat, grown in Colorado, Utah, California, Washington, or Idaho.

Wheat of above description of lower grades to be classed on its merits as regular No. 4 or Rejected.

SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1.—To be bright, sound, and well-cleaned spring wheat.

No. 2.—To be bright, sound spring wheat, reasonably cleaned, and weigh not less than fifty-seven pounds to the bushel.

No. 3.—To be dry and reasonably sound spring wheat, not equal to No. 2, and weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4.—To be thin, bleached, or tough spring wheat, reasonably sound, and unfit to grade No. 3 Spring.

WHITE SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 White.—To be bright, sound, and well-cleaned white spring wheat.

No. 2 White.—To be bright and sound white spring wheat, reasonably cleaned, and weigh not less than fifty-seven pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 White.—To be dry and reasonably sound white spring wheat, not equal to No. 2, and weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 White.—To be thin, bleached or tough white spring wheat, reasonably sound, but unfit to grade No. 3.

Rejected Spring Wheat.—All very damp, very tough, very musty, very smutty, trashy, dirty, damaged, stack-burned or thin wheat, falling below No. 4.

MIXED WHEAT.

All mixtures of spring, soft, and hard winter wheat shall be classed as mixed wheat, and graded as follows:

No. 2 Mixed Wheat.—To be sound, dry, and reasonably clean, and not weigh less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Mixed Wheat.—Shall be sound, reasonably clean, and may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Mixed Wheat.—Shall include mixed winter wheat that from any cause is so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 mixed.

Rejected Mixed Wheat.—All very damp, very tough, very musty, very smutty, badly stack-burned, damaged, or thin mixed spring and winter wheat, falling below No. 4 mixed wheat, shall be graded as Rejected Mixed wheat.

MACARONI WHEAT.

No. 1 Macaroni Wheat.—Shall be bright, sound, well cleaned, and be composed of what is known as rice or goose wheat, and weigh not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Macaroni Wheat.—Shall be sound, dry and reasonably clean rice or goose wheat, and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Macaroni Wheat.—Shall be inferior to No. 2, but sound, and be composed of what is known as rice or goose wheat, and may include wheat that is bleached and shrunken, and weigh not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Macaroni Wheat.—Shall include all wheat badly bleached or smutty, or for any other cause unfit for No. 3.

Rejected Macaroni Wheat.—Rejected macaroni wheat shall include all wheat that is very smutty, badly bleached, and badly sprouted, or for any cause unfit for No. 4.

CORN.

No. 2 White, Yellow, or Mixed corn should not contain more than 15% per cent of moisture.

No. 1 Yellow.—Shall be pure yellow corn, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Yellow.—Shall be three-fourths yellow, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Yellow.—Shall be three-fourths yellow, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Yellow.—Shall be three-fourths yellow, and unfit to grade No. 3 Yellow.
 Rejected Yellow.—Shall be very badly damaged.

No. 1 White.—Shall be pure white corn, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 White.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 White.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sound enough for No. 2 White.

No. 4 White.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, but unfit to grade No. 3 White.
 Rejected White Corn.—Shall be very badly damaged.

No. 1 Corn.—Shall be mixed corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Corn.—Shall be mixed corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Corn.—Shall be mixed corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 4 Corn.—Shall include mixed corn that is unfit to grade No. 3.

Rejected Mixed Corn.—Shall be very badly damaged.

KAFIR-CORN.

No. 1 White.—Shall be pure white Kafir-corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 White.—Shall be seven-eighths white Kafir-corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 White.—Shall be seven-eighths white Kafir-corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 1 Red.—Shall be pure red Kafir-corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Red.—Shall be seven-eighths red Kafir-corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Red.—Shall be seven-eighths red Kafir-corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 1 Kafir-corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir-corn, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Kafir-corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir-corn, sound, dry, and reasonably clean.

No. 3 Kafir-corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir-corn, reasonably dry and reasonably clean, but not sufficiently sound for No. 2.

No. 4 Kafir-corn.—Shall include all mixed Kafir-corn, not wet or in a heating condition, that is unfit to grade No. 3.

OATS.

No. 1 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, sweet, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats that are slightly damp, unsound, slightly musty, dirty, or from any other cause unfit to grade No. 2.

No. 4 Oats.—Shall be mixed oats that are from any other cause unfit to grade No. 3.

No. 1 White Oats.—Shall be pure white, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

Standard Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, but not sufficiently sound and clean for No. 2 White, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weighing not less than twenty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, but not sufficiently sound and clean for No. 2.

No. 4 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, badly stained, or for any other cause unfit to grade No. 3 White.

No. 1 Red Oats.—Shall be pure red, sound, clean, and free from any other grain.

No. 2 Red Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths red, sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain.

No. 3 Red Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths red, but not sufficiently sound and clean for No. 2.

No. 4 Red Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths red, badly stained, or from any other cause unfit to grade No. 3 Red.

No. 2 Color Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths color, and in condition the same as No. 2 White.

No. 3 Color Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths color, and in condition the same as No. 3 White.

No. 4 Color Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths color, that from any other cause is unfit to grade No. 3.

RULE 4.

RYE.

No. 1.—To be plump, sound, bright, and well cleaned.

No. 2.—To be plump, sound, and reasonably clean.

No. 3.—To be reasonably sound and reasonably clean, unfit for No. 2.

No. 4.—To include all damp, musty, dirty rye, unfit for No. 3.

RULE 5.

BARLEY.

No. 1.—To be plump, bright, sound, and free from other grain.

No. 2.—To be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3.—To be reasonably clean and merchantable.

No. 4.—To include all unsound and damaged barley.

Rejected.—Shall include all very badly damaged barley falling below No. 4.

RULE 6.

SPELTS.

No. 1.—To be plump, bright, sound, and free from other grain.

No. 2.—To be sound and reasonably clean.

No. 3.—To be reasonably clean and merchantable.

Rejected.—To include all unsound and damaged spealts.

RULE 7.

NO-GRADE GRAIN.

All grain that is wet or hot, or in heating condition, shall be classed as "No Grade."

RULE 8.

REASONS FOR.

All inspectors shall make their reasons for grading below No. 2 fully known by notation on their books. The weight alone shall not determine the grade.

RULE 9.

TEST WEIGHT.

Each inspector shall ascertain as near as practicable the weight per measured bushel of every lot of wheat inspected by him and note the same on his report, but he shall not be held responsible for variations in weights that may occur on reinspection, unless negligence or fraud can be shown against him.

RULE 10.

THE WORD "NEW."

The word "new" shall be inserted in each certificate of inspection of newly harvested wheat until September 1 each year.

RULE 11.

CLAIMS.

All claims for damages against the inspectors or weighmaster should be filed in this office before the grain has left the jurisdiction of this Department.

RULE 12.

LIVE WEEVIL.

Wheat containing live weevil shall not be graded, but the inspector shall give the variety of wheat and test weight, and note "live weevil."

RULE 13.

"PLUGGED" CARS.

All inspectors inspecting grain shall in no case make the grade of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain inspected, where it has evidently been "plugged" or otherwise improperly loaded for the purpose of deception.

The foregoing are the rules adopted by the Kansas Grain-Inspection Department establishing a proper number and standard of grade for the inspection of grain, the same to take effect on and after August 1, 1907, in lieu of all rules on the same subject heretofore existing.

J. W. RADFORD,
 Chief Inspector.
 306 Husted Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., August 5, 1907.
 A large reduction in cattle receipts last week enabled salesmen to secure advances on all kinds. The cow market was uneven, but closed with a small advance, and the general market gained 10¢. The supply to-day is 15,000 head, considerably below expectations, and the outlook for the market is good this week. Prices are steady to strong to-day, best fed steers at \$7.15, bulk of fed steers at \$6.25@6.75, grass steers from native territory mostly at \$4.50@5.00. A feature of the market lately is the strong demand for feeders, choice grades to-day at \$5.00@5.75, and a few lots last week up to \$5.90. Continued rains and good growing weather are also stimulating demand for stock grades and lighter feeders, these kinds selling at \$3.25@3.50, and the movement last week was the largest of the season in spite of smaller total receipts of cattle. Very few cattle remained in the pens at the end of the week. The range country is not contributing many cattle yet, one train of Colorado stockers last week at \$3.85, and Oklahoma and Panhandle stockers at \$3.25@4.25. Fed cows and heifers are scarce, top heifers around \$5.75, cows \$4.75, grass heifers up to \$4.85, and Kansas graded Western cows at \$2.50@3.65, bulls \$2.00@3.50, calves 20¢@50¢ higher than a week ago, at \$4@6.25. Quarantine supplies are running about one-half as heavy as a month ago, the main movement from that section over for this season, although moderate supplies will continue through September and October.

The hog market has been most disappointing the last several days, including to-day. Packers appear indifferent, and shippers have been the main support of the market. Run is 8,000 to-day, market weak to 5¢ lower, packers top \$6.17½, although speculators paid as high as \$6.25 early to-day. Bulk of sales \$5@6.35, heavy hogs at \$5.90@6.05. Hog receipts have been pretty liberal all summer, and packers have good supplies of meats on hand, and do not care to add to them at present range of prices.

Sheep receipts are small, only 14,000 last week, and 2,500 here to-day. The market advanced late last week, especially on lambs, and is stronger to-day. Natives comprise about all the supply, although occasional shipments of range sheep or lambs arrive. Movement from Utah will start in about two

\$20

and Less

From Topeka to all points Southwest via



Aug. 20th

Tickets Good for 30 Days,

With Stopovers in Both Directions.

To Dallas Ft. Worth, Waco, Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Brownsville Laredo and Intermediate points **\$20**

To El Paso and Intermediate points **\$26.50**

To Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and northern Texas points, one fare plus \$2.00, but **\$20** no rate higher than

For Tickets and Berths Inquire of nearest Agent or write

G. A. McNUTT,
 Dist. Passenger Agent,
 805 Walnut St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Can't Miss It

So many ailments are purely nervous affections, that you can hardly miss it if you try Dr. Miles' Nervine. It restores nervous energy—and through its invigorating influence upon the nervous system, the organs are strengthened. The heart action is better; digestion improved, the sluggish condition overcome, and healthy activity re-established.

"Dr. Miles' Nervine is worth its weight in gold to me. I did not know what ailed me. I had a good physician but got no relief. I could not eat, sleep, work, sit or stand. I was nearly crazy. One day I picked up a paper and the first thing that met my eyes was an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I concluded to try it and let the doctor go, and I did so. After taking two bottles I could dress myself. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and now I can work and go out, and have told many the benefit I have received from these remedies and several of them have been cured by it since. I am fifty-nine years old and pretty good yet."

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

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

LEGAL.

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

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week.

CATTLE

Twenty-five high-grade Polled Durham cows and heifers, nearly all bred. They are good ones, good colors and good milkers.

FOR SALE—Good milch cow. E. B. Cowgill, 1925 Clay St. Topeka, Kans.

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

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

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

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

JUST PUBLISHED—Our new catalog of Dutch Bulbs and Selected Seeds for Fall sowing. Useful for lovers of flowers, as well as practical farmers.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

We have the following varieties of extra selected wheat, re-cleaned under our personal supervision.

NEW VARIETIES—Kharkev, hard; Indiana Diamond, soft. Standard sorts—Red Turkey, Red Russian, Fultz, Harvest Queen, Harvest King, Pearl's Prolific and Early May.

SWANS.

FOR SALE.—Large boned, extra size thorough bred Poland China boar, 2 years old, best of breeding.

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

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

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

weeks. Top lambs to-day \$7.65, bulk \$6.75@7.00, yearlings up to \$6.25, wethers \$5.75, ewes \$5.50. Very little stock or breeding stuff available. J. A. RICKART.

Kansas City Grain Market.

Receipts of wheat in Kansas City to-day were 591 cars; Saturday's inspections were 320 cars. Prices were 1@2c lower, with purchases largely by elevator concerns, who sold futures against them.

Receipts of corn were 91 cars; Saturday's inspections were 61 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/4c higher for white and 1/2@3/4c lower for mixed corn.

Receipts of oats were 24 cars; Saturday's inspections were 10 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/4c lower.

Barley was quoted at 55@58c; rye, 76@78c; flaxseed, \$1@1.02; kafir-corn, 90@93c per cwt.; bran, 89@90c per cwt.; shorts, 93@99c per cwt.; corn-chop, 96@99c per cwt.; millet-seed, \$1@1.25 per cwt.; clover-seed, \$7.50@11.50 per cwt.

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

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

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., August 5, 1907. The supply of good to choice dry-lot dressed beef steers was disappointingly small to-day.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE—Owing to circumstances I am forced to sell my 7-year-old registered Percheron stallion.

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

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

SCOTCH COLLIES.

A BARGAIN—Fine Collies, 4 months old. A. P. Chacey, N. Topeka, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE from Registry parents. Prices low. A pedigree with every puppy. D. J. Dawdy, Jewell City, Kans.

Scotch Collies.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

6% I wish to borrow \$500 at 6 per cent; with which to buy a Topeka newspaper route in order to pay my expenses at Washburn College.

bank and church references, also editor of this paper. Could get money at bank but will not pay over 6 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—New honey; write "the old reliable," A. S. PARSONS, 418 South Main Street, Rocky Ford, Colo.

THORNHILL'S ANTI-SHINK guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.—E. O. Thornhill, Hutchinson, Kansas.

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE.—Pups ready to ship, sired by a son of Champion Wellesbourne Hope.—Will Killough, R. 7, Ottawa, Kans.

BURAL BOOKS—Send for descriptive list of book for farmers, gardeners, florists, architects, stock raisers, fruit-growers, artisans, housekeepers, and sportsmen.

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

Stray List

Week Ending July 25. Jackson County, J. W. Martin, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Mrs. N. J. Feyh on July 13, 1907, in Douglas tp., (P. O. Meriden.) 1 mare mule, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark bay, heart branded on left hip.

Clay County, E. E. Hoopes, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Harry W. Taylor, in Grant tp. (P. O. Broughton) April 13, '07, bay pony mare with white strip in face, 6 or 9 years old, weight about 750 pounds, with "Z" brand on left side of neck and hip. Value about \$20.

Week Ending August 8. Cloud County, H. L. Bruner, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. O. Dandurand, of Shirley tp., (P. O. Aurora, Kansas, July 1, 1907, 1 two-year old bay horse with black mane and tail, star in forehead, weight 800 lbs.

AUCTIONEERS

W. H. TROSPER, Frankfort, Kansas. An Auctioneer with 108 successful sales to his credit last season.

NO EXPERIMENT IF YOU GET TROSPER. Sale tent without charge if desired.

FRANK J. ZAUN, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. INDEPENDENCE, MO.

Rates Reasonable. Write or wire me for dates. Phones, Bell 636-M. Home, 1293.

"Get Zaun--He Knows How."

J. M. POLLOM, Auctioneer, North Topeka, - Kansas.

Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write me before making engagements.

Also breeder of Poland China Hogs. Route No. 4. Ind. Phone, 6472.

oped late last week, and buyers picked up everything readily to-day that had quality at good farm prices.

Mixed packing and heavy hogs sold around 2 1/2@5c lower to-day on account of lower prices prevailing at other markets.

There was only a moderate supply of sheep on hands to-day and demand was good at steady to strong prices.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

KANSAS FARMS

320 acres, 75 acres alfalfa, 140 acres cultivated, Improvements would cost \$5,000 to build, in good condition, 10 room house, barn 42x64, with 15x50 addition, hog-shed 16x60, wagon-shed, poultry-house, three windmills, 17 acres alfalfa hog tight. Price, \$8,000; \$2,500 cash, balance to suit. 320 acres of good grass land adjoining at \$4,000 if desired. All kinds and sizes.

GARRISON & STUDEBAKER, SALINA, KANS.

FARM LOANS

Made at LOWEST RATE. Annual or Semi-annual interest. Privilege of paying part or all of the loan at any time. Interest and principal PAID AT OUR OFFICE IN TOPEKA. No delay in closing loans. MONEY ALWAYS ON HAND. Write for rate and terms.

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO., Stormont Bldg., 107 West Sixth St. TOPEKA, KANSAS

A GOOD INVESTMENT

320 acres, 3 miles from good railway town in Sedgwick county; 280 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, with never-failing running water. This is good wheat, corn and alfalfa land.

240 acres 6 miles out; fair improvements, 200 acres in cultivation, balance pasture; close to school, 3 1/2 mi. from town on new railroad. Land from \$40 to \$75 per acre.

Good for the Money.

358 acres, 155 under cultivation, 7 acres alfalfa, balance pasture and meadow. Well, windmill, grove, orchard, six-roomed house, barn, cribs, granary, fine spring in pasture.

A Nice Little Farm

For Sale by owner. 6 1/2 acres of good land in Shawnee county, 7 miles from Topeka; 4 room house, good new barn, two wells, never-failing water, cave, cistern, corn crib, etc.

A Cheap Wheat Farm in Stanton County, Ks.

160 acres level as a floor. Deep black soil, ready for the plow. In German settlement south part of the county. Price only \$800.

ALBERT E. KING, McPherson, Kans.

Norton County Alfalfa and Corn Farms

We sell Norton County lands where wheat, corn and alfalfa grow in abundance. Write us for list of farms, and full particulars.

LOWE & BOWERS, Alma, - - - - - Kansas

Grain and Dairy Farms

Around Topeka. Also Fruit farms and Stock farms for cattle, hogs and horses. Raise corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, tame grasses. Unreasonably cheap; too cheap to last. Write for particulars.

GEO. M. NOBLE & CO.

Real Estate and Loans. OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE. - - - TOPEKA, KANS.

Renters, Read This, Then Act Quick.

160 acres, in 7 miles of this city and 6 miles from Coffeyville, both railroad towns, in gas and oil field, is well fenced. 75 acres in cultivation, balance fine grass, 40 acres of which is used as meadow, balance pasture.

280 acres, 6 miles of this city, in one mile of the 160. About 35 acres in cultivation, balance all in grass. This lays nice, is a nice little ranch, and the making of a good home.

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

FOR SALE Farms—Bargains; 500 farms, stock ranches, Kansas or Missouri. Before you buy, sell or exchange, write for my free lists. F. H. Humphrey, Fort Scott, Kans

FOR RENT—Two-thirds bottom farm near Topeka; fine for dairying; large spring. Might furnish right party. Must give reference; possession any time to put in wheat and put up alfalfa. Stock and tools for sale. Dairy Farm, 1347 Western Ave., or call 8150 Ind. Phone.

FOR SALE.

168 acres four and one-half miles from county seat, good buildings, 18 acres pasture, 6 acres alfalfa, hog-tight, balance in cultivation, one-half mile to school. Price \$6,400. Time on part. I have all kinds and sizes. A. S. Quisenberry, Marlon, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good paying dairy business. One registered Guernsey bull coming three years; 12 grade Guernsey cows; 6 grade Guernsey heifers; 1 sharpless cream separator. Dairy wagons and the only route. Must sell at once. For any or all above, address, John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kans.

WANTED—A renter for fine dairy business and farm of 700 acres, 18 acres in cultivation, 45 milk cows, 50 stock cows. Registered bulls, calves, yearlings and 5 brood sows. Milk and cream contract for Rock Island road. Dairy now paying about \$200 per month. Applicant must furnish references. I. D. Graham, Secretary State Dairy Association, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for farm in eastern or southern Kansas, improved ranch of 560 acres one mile to station; all smooth. Joe S. Williams, Edison, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good, clean up-to-date Hardware Store. Invoice about \$6,000. Will trade for real estate in part. Best of reasons for selling. Address Lock Box 37, Wakeeney Kans., Trego Co.

FINE LOCATION and building for a carriage and buggy factory, for sale cheap. Town of 4000. Address G. L. Bryant, Great Bend, Kans.

\$250 WILL BUY 80 acres; Christian County, South east Missouri. Perfect title; terms \$10 monthly. W. M. B. Williams, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

240 ACRES in the Kingdom of the Big Red Steer. 100 cultivated, 10 meadow, 130 pasture; good apple orchard and other fruit; frame 7-room house; good barn; living water; limestone soil; 1 mile to school; 5 to station; 15 to Emporia. Price \$5,200. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For live stock or Western land the furniture and fixtures of one of the best 20-room hotels in Kansas, located at Overbrook, Kans., 26 miles southeast of Topeka. Everything in fine condition and hotel doing a good business. Address, Overbrook Hotel, Overbrook, Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acres in Russell County, all fenced and cross fenced. 40 acres good bottom alfalfa land, balance good pasture. Good water, 30 feet deep. Write T. R. Wilkerson, Lucas, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For real estate, 4-year-old black jack, white points, 15 hands high, sound, sure, a fine individual. Reason for selling, I had partial stroke of paralysis last November, unable to care for stock. A. E. Cooper, Halstead, Kans.

WE HAVE for sale one of the best ranch and farm propositions in Kansas. Write us for particulars. We are in the big four country. Corn, cattle, hogs and alfalfa. J. O. Keyt, Eudora, Kans.

FOR SALE—Fruit lands, farms and timber. Stock do well in this section. German truck farm; can make big money. I can loan your money on good security. Campbell, P. O. Box 653, Van Buren, Ark.

BUY LAND OF OWNER—Save commission. Stock and poultry farm for sale on Hickory Creek, Butler County, Kans. Address Benj. Mayfield, Latham, Kans.

BRICK HOTEL—Centrally located, 28 rooms, furnished throughout, in good town in gas belt. Good opening. Price \$6,000. A. R. Ohmart, Augusta, Kans.

FOR SALE—One of the finest improved farms in Kay Co., Okla. 1 1/2 miles from county seat. Full discount. Terms given. Address, D. W. Hutton, Newkirk, Okla.

A SNAP.

160 acres, McPherson county; best of wheat, corn, oats and alfalfa land; level, deep, black loam soil; new 7 room house, barn, granary, well and windmill, orchard; fenced and cross fenced. Price, \$7,500. Can carry \$3,500 at 6 per cent. Best bargain in state.

BREMYER & HENDERSON, McPherson, Kans.

This tract of land contains 4,525 acres, and lays nine miles north of Dodge City, in the north part of Ford, and the south part of Hodgeman counties. It is all fenced and cross-fenced; two good sets of improvements, consisting of dwellings, horse barns, cattle sheds, granaries, etc., etc.; 175 acres now in wheat and rye; 45 acres ready for spring crop; the remainder of the land all in natural grass. Three school houses adjacent to this land.

Frizell & Ely, LARNED, - - - - - KANSAS

DUROC - JERSEYS

J. H. G. Hasenyager, Tecumseh, Neb.
Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys
Write me for prices.

CHOICE REGISTERED Durocs, P. C. and O. I. C. hogs; Shorthorn, Jersey, and Galloway cattle; 40 varieties poultry and pet stock at farmers' prices; stamps for cat. A. Madsen & Sons, Atwood, Ks

DUROC-JERSEYS—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. Bred gilts and fall pigs, either sex. Prices reasonable.
E. S. COWEE, Route 2, Scranton, Kans.

HILLSIDE DUROCS.

Seventy-five head of well-bred, well-grown March and April pigs. A few one and two year old sows.—**W. A. Wood, Elmdale, Kans.**

DEEP CREEK DUROCS

Spring boars for sale grandsons of the great Hunt's Model 20177. Others sired by Lincoln Wonder, the #2, 00 hog.
Address: C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kans.

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 26471 by Hunt's Model and Corrector's Model 34381. I have for sale a few choice males of spring and fall farrow that will be priced worth the money. Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.

Pleasant View Durocs

70 early pigs by Quality King 59831, Orion Boy 42137, and W's Top Notcher 59823. Also choice fall gilts at right prices.
THOS. WATKINSON, Blaine, Kans.

ROSEBUD DUROCS

Choice fall gilts bred or open. 100 early pigs descendants of Ohio Chief and the great Orion.
RATHBUN & RATHBUN, Downs, Kans.

Pigs Shipped on Approval.

200 head of Durocs, all ages, representing the blood of Combination, Valley Chief, and a son of Kant-Be-Beat.
T. L. LIVINGSTON, Burchard, Neb.

CUMMINGS & SONS DUROCS

100 stumpy pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Top, Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kants Model, Beautiful Joe and our herd boar OH HOW GOOD, second prize-winner at Nebraska State Fair. Sale in October; write or visit.
W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh Neb

Peerless Stock Farm

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS
30 bred gilts, and fall pigs of both sexes for sale.
E. G. Schenbarger, Woodston, Kansas

I Am All Sold Out

at present but will have a splendid lot of Long Wonder and Nelson's Model spring pigs later on
J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.

McFARLAND BROS.,

Breeders of Champion and Grand Champion Duroc-Jersey swine. Winners at World's Fair, American Royal and State Fairs. Stock of all ages for sale.
Route 1 Sedalia, Mo.

Mission Creek Durocs

Gilts and aged sows by or bred to A. E. Top Notcher, a grandson of Top Notcher, for September farrow; also 1 boar that is a show pig.
G. W. Cotwell, Route 2, Summerfield, Kans.

Howe's

DUROCS: 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write.
J. U. HOWE, R. 8, Wichita, Ks.

Vick's

DUROCS are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 47885, Red Top 32241, Fancy Chief 24823 and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and phoning me will be called for.
W. L. Vick, Junction City, Kansas

RALPH HARRIS FARM
DUROC-JERSEY HERD

For Sale—Three extra boars ready for service, and choice boar pigs by Golden Crown 47889. We extend a cordial invitation to visit the farm.
RALPH HARRIS, Prop. B. W. WHITE, Mgr WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS. (Farm station, Buck Creek, U. P. Ry.)

K. & N. Herd of Royally Bred Duroc-Jersey Swine

have a few gilts that I will sell at reasonable prices bred for April farrow. Also a few fall boars of September, '06 farrow. Write for prices and description.
R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

Otatop Herd Duroc-Jerseys

Herd composed of best blood in the west. Headed by Otatop Notcher, out of Tip Top Notcher, who weighed 1180 pounds at 18 month, and sold for \$5,000. Fall pigs for sale at reasonable prices.
JOHN W. TAYLOR, Edwardsville, Kansas

Golden Queen Durocs

Herd headed by Crimson Jim 47995 and Lincoln Top 59287, two of the best boars in Nebraska. A number of choice gilts for sale bred to these boars for fall farrow. These gilts are all out of my best sows and will be priced right.
W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, - Nebraska.

DUROC - JERSEYS

MADURA DUROCS.
The home of Miller's Model, by Hunt's Model and Major Rosefelt a grandson of Ohio Chief; 100 fancy, growty pigs; also bred sows and gilts for sale.
FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.

Deer Creek Durocs

100 pigs of March and April farrow by sons of Ohio Chief, Top Notcher and Kant Be Beat. Ready for shipment after July 1.
Bert Finch, - Prairie View, Kans.

Silver Lake Durocs

Fall boars, bred right and priced right; also choice gilts bred to Kansas Buddy, a son of Buddy K. 225 spring pigs ready for shipment after July 1.
W. C. Whitney, - Agra, Kans.

Orchard Hill Herd Of Duroc-Jerseys

Some splendid fall gilts sired by Norton's Top Notcher by Tip Top Notcher and bred to Kansas Chief 37491, grandson of Ohio Chief. Also some fine fall boars.
R. F. NORTON, Clay Center, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

Extra fine blocky pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Also thoroughbred Percheron horses.
W. A. SCOFFIELD, Ind. Phone 6577, Station B, Topeka, Kans

WESTLAWN DUROCS

Herd headed by Bobby S., a son of 24 Chimax, 1st prize boar at Missouri State Fair 1903. Stock always for sale. Choice fall boars and gilts. Also young Shorthorn bulls from heavy milking dams. Prices reasonable.
E. B. Grant, R. 3, Emporia, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS.

A few fall gilts, especially large and fine, sired by GRANGER, one of the thirteenth representatives of the breed
Buchanan Stock Farm, Sedalia, Mo.

Elk Valley Durocs

Herd headed by Doty Boy 22729, a son of the champions Goldfinch and Dotie. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale.
M. Wesley, - Hamcrest, Kans.

MAPLE LANE HERD OF DUROCS

F. C. Creeker, Proprietor, Filley, Nebraska
My pigs of March farrow are sired by the great Kant-Be-Beat by Red Knight, sweepstakes Nebraska 1905 by Hogate's Model, sweepstakes Nebraska 1904, and by "Junior Champion," who was the junior champion at New York and Ohio 1904. The blood lines of Crimson Wonder, Belle's Chief, Ohio Chief, Improver 2d, and many others of equal merit, go to make up a strong herd of individuality and breeding that can not be excelled. Fall sale October 5 at Beatrice, Neb.

ROSE LAWN
Duroc-Jerseys

Headed by Tip Top Perfection 24579, by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion at world's fair. Spring pigs by this grand male and a few choice gilts bred to him at reasonable prices. Ind. Phone 6574.
L. L. Vrooman, - Topeka, Kans.

Gold Dust Herd Durocs

One hundred fine spring pigs sired by boars that are bred right and out of sows purchased from the leading herds and carrying all the popular blood lines. Also a number of fall boars for sale. Write us for prices.
MINER & AITKEN, Tecumseh, - Nebraska

Lamb's
HERD OF DUROCS

is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its make-up. 50 fine pigs sired by the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L by Buddy K IV, Crimson Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers.
Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Nebr.

Toppy Fall Boars

Extra good spring male pigs, selected from over 300 head, ready to ship. A number of tried sows, bred to Doty Wonder, Geneva Chief, and Rose Top Notcher, for early fall farrow.
SAMUELSON BROS., Bala, Kans. and Cleburn, Kans.

Elk Creek Durocs

One 2-year-old boar by Improver 2d and out of Nebraska Bell. Also one yearling boar by Old Surprise, (a son of prize-winners) at living prices. 160 pigs of early spring farrow by Kant Be Beats Best, and Bell's Chief 2d, ready for shipment after July 1.
J. E. JOINES, Clyde, Kans.

Haith's DUROCS

Herd headed by Lincoln Top 59287 and Ed's Improver 43637. A fine lot of pigs for sale sired by these grand sires, Kant Be Beat, Royal Ohio Chief, Lincoln Wonder, Lincoln Top, Arion and other great boars. Also a few good sows for fall farrow bred to Lincoln Top.
W. W. HAITH, Vesta, Neb.

Chapin's DUROCS.

Home of Model, Chief Again, King of Col's II, Red Raven and C. E. Col. II; 175 early pigs; 45 fall gilts, and a lot of proven sows to select from for my
Public Sales to be held Oct. 1, '07 and Jan. 28, '08.
GRANT CHAPIN, - Greene, Kans.

DUROC - JERSEYS

OSAGE VALLEY DUROCS
150 early pigs, Ohio Chief, Orion, Crimson Wonder, Proud Advance and Brilliant strains. Toppy boars large enough for service. Prices reasonable.
A. G. DORR, Osage City, Kans.

Four-Mile Herd Durocs

Choice fall pigs, both sexes by Orion Jr. and Ohio Chief 2d. Also proven sows, bred to Orion Jr. and E's Kant Be Beat for fall farrow.
E. H. Erickson, Route 1, Olsburg, Kansas

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.

CRIMSON HERD OF DUROCS.

Herd boars, Red Perfection by Kansas Chief, Allen Gold Dust and Red Pathfinder. Iowa Girl still farrowing good litters. The best blood lines of the breed, with size and quality combined. Eighty-five spring pigs for the trade at private sale. J. W. REID, Fortis, Kans.

PRAIRIE QUEEN DUROCS

70 early springs that are tops, by the great Kant Be Beat, Alex Hair, and Wilkes Echo, out of daughters of Ohio Chief and Village Pride, and other good ones. G. M. RAMAKER, Prairie View, Kans.

Orchard Herd of Durocs

30 extra good spring pigs. Boars and sows \$12 each. Order at once.
F. C. NICHOLSON, Manhattan, Kans.

CRIMSON WONDER HERD.

Our herd, headed by Missouri Wonder King 52903, he by Missouri's Pride 29277, Crimson Meddler, he by Crimson Wonder 38765. Have 47 sows and gilts bred to these fine males that we offer at a bargain. We also offer Crimson Meddler for sale. He is 10 months old. Have a fine lot of March and April pigs.—Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauwata, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas has Kansas Perfection 40844, and W. B. C. Leghorn cockerels for sale. F. P. Maguire, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kans.

BOARS, BOARS.

Choice spring males at right prices, by Grand Chief Masterpiece, Nonpareil, Choice Chief, E. L. 2nd, and other noted sires. Call on or write.
THOS. COLLINS, R. 4, Lincoln, Kans.

Weaver's

Poland Chinas. Boars in service, Philanthropist, by Expansion and Compromise 2nd, a grandson of Ideal Perfection; 70 choice pigs with length and bone. Public Sale this fall.—C. B. WEAVER & SON, Wakefield, Kans.

Peacock's

Poland Chinas. Choice fall gilts, bred or open; also early spring pigs, either sex. Mischief Maker, On and On, and Corrector strains. Call or write.
Farm adjoins town. W. R. PEACOCK, Sedgwick, Kas.

Stalder's Poland-Chinas

I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars.
O. W. Stalder, Salem, Neb.

Good's

POLAND CHINAS: Choice fall gilts for sale; also early pigs of the best breeding ready for shipment after Aug. 1. Prices reasonable.
I. B. GOOD, Peabody, Kans.

DECATUR HERD POLAND-CHINAS

Five September boars, good ones and a choice lot of yearling bred sows, bred to Challenger, to farrow in August and September. Also booking orders for the spring crop. Write your wants. Prices right. R. H. WEIR, Oberlin, Kans.

Maple Valley Herd Poland Chinas

60 fine spring pigs sired by On The Line, Col. Mills by Chief Perfection 2d, Prince Darkness, Dispatcher, Grand Perfection, On Time, and other great sires. Write me for prices and breeding. C. P. BROWN, Whiting, Kans.

The Useful Type of Poland-Chinas

Herd headed by Filate Chief 43555 by Johnson's Chief 35774, and Major King 43554 by Major M. 31527, a 1000-pound hog.
E. D. Morris, Bern, Kansas

CEDAR GROVE HERD

Of pure-bred **POLAND-CHINA HOGS**
We will have some bargains this season to offer the public.
J. A. Hebrew, Stockton, Kans.
Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

SIGLER'S

Our Poland-Chinas are rich in breeding and individuality. Our prices are right and we respectfully invite correspondence with prospective buyers.
A. R. SIGLER, Pickrell, Nebr.

SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS

10 heavy boned, stretchy fall boars, by Hadley and Thompson's Choice; also gilts and tried sows bred to Impudence I know 45180, at right prices.
W. T. Hammond, - Portis, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS. SHORTHORNS.

A few thrifty young bulls and boars of the best breeding from champion and prize-winning families. Prices reasonable for quick sales.
R. M. Buck, R. 2, Eskridge, Kans.

Home of Indiana 2d.

You all know the record of this great young boar. Come and see him and the many other sons and daughters of world and State Fair champions in our herd. Place to Get Herd Headers-Try Us. They have size, finish, easy feeding qualities with hot pedigree, the kind sought after by the farmer, breeder and showman. We price them right. Come or write us.
HOWARD REED, Frankfort, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS

Esbon Herd of Poland

I have some tried sows bred to Speculator 43625 for October farrow.
W. C. TOPLIFF, - Esbon, Kansas

Erle Gas Light Herd POLAND-CHINAS.

Headed by Sunshine Chief 2d by Chief Sunshine 2d, dam Queen Perfection, Margaret C. Mayflower, Ideal Sunshine 2d and other great sows in herd. Stock for sale. J. K. Mahaffey, Erle, Kans.

Belleville Big Boned Poland

Fall boars of the best breeding; also choice gilts bred to Pan Famo for fall farrow. 100 spring pigs by Pan-Famo ready for shipment in July.
W. H. Bullen & Son, - Belleville, Kansas

East Creek Herd of Poland.

Headed by **STYLISH PERFECTION** 40813, winner of first in aged class and sweepstakes boar Nebraska State Fair 1906. Stylish Perfection is one of the greatest boars of the breed and won his honors upon merit alone, and his get proves him to be a great sire as well as a great show animal. A few good spring boars and gilts sired by him for sale.
H. B. WALTERS, Wayne, Kans.

Clover Lawn Poland.

My spring pigs are coming nicely, sired by my two herd boars, Major M 31527 and Bright Chief 42473. I will offer Bright Chief for sale as I can use him no longer. For further information write
JOHN R. TRIGGS, Dawson, Neb.

Shady Lane Stock Farm.

The home of the western champion, Peerless Perfection 2d 38664. Fifty fancy grand sows, bred to Peerless Perfection 2d 38664. Grand Perfection 7789 and Corrector Chief 38663, for sale at my farm.
HARRY E. LUNT, Burden, Kans.

McKeever & Sons
Hubbell, - Nebraska

The home of the big useful Poland-Chinas. Litters by Expansion C, Expansion, Grand Look and other big one. Nothing but good ones sold on mail orders. Write us.

JOHN BOLLIN,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Breeds and Sells Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars Nemo L's Duke and The Picket in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale

WELCOME HERD POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by the \$1,000 TOM LIPTON. Sows in herd—Springtime by Meddler 2d, a \$710 gilt bred to Perfect Challenger; Cherry Blossom by Perfection E. L., a \$310 gilt bred to S. P.'s Perfection; Eloquence by Corrector, a \$180 sow bred to Meddler 2d; Maxie by Chief Perfection 2d, a \$385 gilt bred to Meddler 2d. Stock for sale at all times. Write us or come and visit herd. **JOSEPH M. BAUER, Elmo, Kans.**

E. L. Keep On Poland-Chinas.

Pigs by the world's record breaker, E. L.'s Keep On, Meddler 2d, Perfect Challenger, Masticator On Time, Maximus, Highland Chief Jr., Poltman's Meddler, Skybo, Grand Perfection by Grand Chief; and out of sows by Meddler, Chief Perfection 2d, Perfect U. S. by Perfect I Know, Keep on Perfection by Keep On, Sir Darkness by Chief Perfection 2d, Cecil by Mischief Maker, Conviner by Chief Perfection 2d, Philanthropist by Expansion Lamp lighter, Big Boy by Perfect U. S., Peace Maker by Mischief Maker, and Sunflower Perfection. Herd in care of E. J. Rickley. Address all communications to Dr. B. P. Smith, Longford, Kansas.

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Berkshires

Of both sexes for sale. Herd headed by Imported Baron Compton 89195.
W. J. GRIST, Osawatie, Kans.

Guthrie Ranch Berkshires.

Home of the Grand Champion, Ivanhoe; the Great Revelation, and their sire, Berryton Duke, and Richard Masterpiece—boars of national reputation. High class stuff for sale at all times.
Public Sale Strong City, August 15.
For prices and Catalogue, address
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King's Berkshires

Have weight, quality and constitution developed by rustling for the best pork producing food on earth. Alfalfa and Blue-grass, supplemented with a light ration of grain and mill-feed. They are bred right, and best of all are priced right. Write for anything in Berkshires to
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One aged and one yearling boar and spring pigs of both sexes.
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