

NEBRASKA

# KANSAS FARMER

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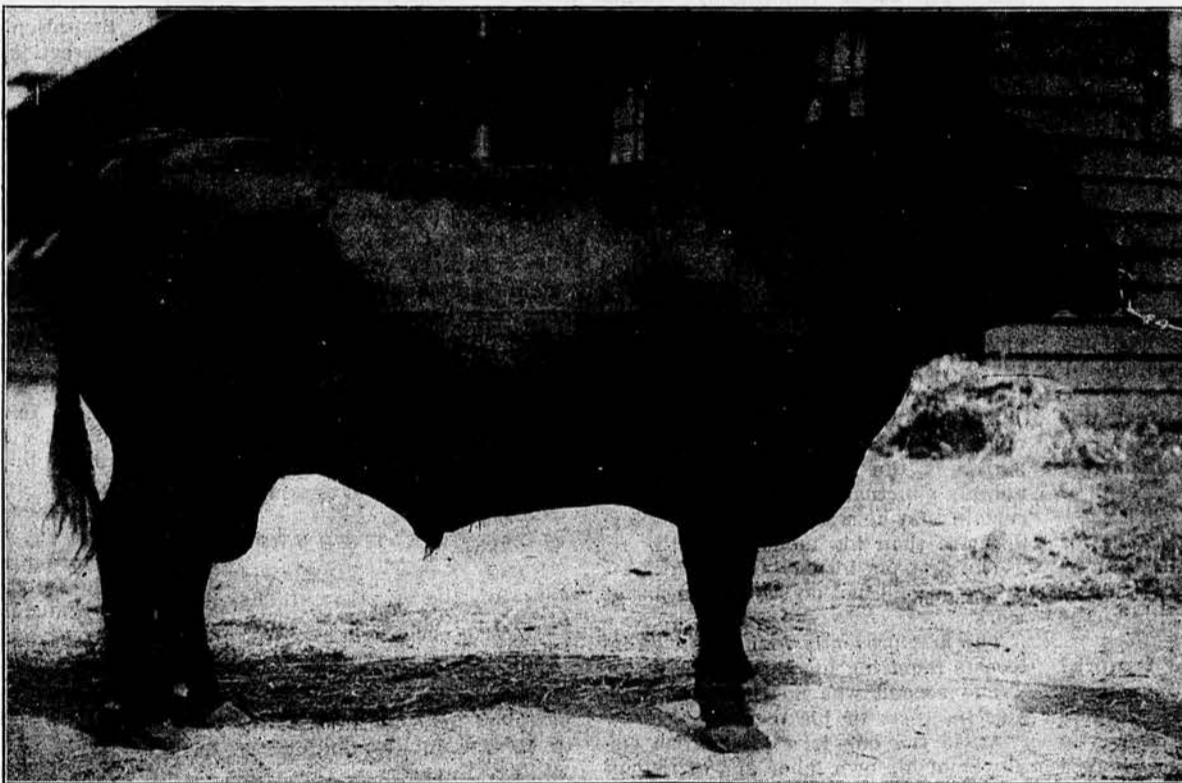
Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER PORTRAITS OF THE CHAMPIONS.

In America the Aberdeen-Angus breed of cattle may be termed, with propriety, the Kansas breed. The first importation of this breed to America was made by George Grant of Victoria, Kans., in 1873, while in 1878 Anderson & Findley of Iola, Kans., and Lake Forest, Ill., imported five cows and a bull and were the first prominent exhibitors.

A glance at the picture of the champion Prince Ito 2d 54471, will serve to show the characteristics of this breed. As compared with the Shorthorn and Hereford breeds the most conspicuous differences, perhaps, are the polled head, the more cylindrical body and the uniformly black color. The body is very compact and weighs well. The head, tapers at the poll, has a prominent forehead and eyes, the latter being wide apart. Nose of medium length terminated by a strong, full muzzle and nostril. The neck is smoothly attached and shows

finish. The body has a rounded, rather than a square, turn of rib and hence does not show the broad, flat loin common to the other breeds named. Formerly the back showed a tendency to dip at the withers, though this is not often seen in the modern Angus. The body has great depth and the legs are short. The hips are well covered. The rump may slope at the sides of the tail-head, which is long and heavily fleshed, though the latter may set somewhat high. The thigh and twist carry a great amount of meat though not always appearing so square as in the Shorthorn. The skin is mellow, elastic, and medium thick with a fine coat of hair. The bone is rather small and the joints moderate. In quality the Angus ranks high among beef cattle and has some very enviable records to its credit, both in the show ring and on the block. It also ranks high in weight and is very deceiving in appearance to one not familiar with the breed. The quality of the beef is fine



Prince Ito 2d 54471. Aberdeen-Angus.

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# KANSAS FARMER.

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and dresses out with a high percentage. The bulls have become very popular for "grading up" native herds as they reproduce many of their own beef-producing qualities.

### HAS THE COMPETITIVE SYSTEM FAILED?

THE KANSAS FARMER has within the last few days received three communications which bear upon the subject of employment and wages. The first of these is from Wilmington, Delaware, and reads in part as follows:

"In the columns of an Eastern daily paper I read the pathetic cry for help—an American cries out: 'What shall I do? For seven weeks I have sought work. I am informed that I am too old. For I am 45 years of age—what shall I do? What will become of my family? Must I follow Dr. Osler's advice?'"

"To the people on 'Easy Street' this letter sounds absurd. I will wager that in any city I could have that letter duplicated many times. Nay! I know the condition stated is correct—for I have spent ten weeks 'looking for work.' I have been guilty of the same 'crime' as the writer of the letter—I have lived to the 45-year limit, the 'death line.'

"Men out of work: What is work? Do men work for fun? Why do we work? How it is that the workers (the producers of all wealth) get so little? Why is it that work is looked upon as a favor—a privilege? I fancy the 'crows' must laugh at men. If one crow or a syndicate of crows claimed to own all the opportunities for crow life—the chance to work in 'Crowville' would be very scarce."

The second communication along this line comes from Girard, Kans., and reads as follows:

"In your editorial of August 15, commenting upon the telegraphers' strike you bear heavy upon the forgotten interest of the 'innocent third party.' Is not this a good time for you to inquire from this 'innocent third party,' when they are going to interest themselves toward helping those who produce all the wealth to secure to themselves a share of that wealth in excess of barely sufficient to keep them in working order? In other words, when has this 'innocent third party' ever shown any concern for the welfare of any body of the country's producers except when forced to it in some such manner as

the strike when conditions have become unbearable? As one of the 'innocent third party' I am glad to take my medicine, and should be glad to have an expression further from the editor of THE KANSAS FARMER with a view to awakening this much exploited 'third party' to a sense of its relation in these upheavals."

The third communication of this series comes from the offices of a transcontinental railway company, in Chicago. It reads in part as follows:

"Scarcity of labor in Western States has become a serious factor in railroad operations. Coal-mine labor is so scarce that some of the Harriman lines have ordered coal from Australia and lately one of these roads made a contract to buy 2,000 tons of coal a week from Illinois, paying \$1 a ton for the coal and \$7 for freight to Garfield, Utah. At least a thousand men are needed in the coal-mines of Wyoming and Utah alone, where labor is so scarce that Japanese are drawing as high as \$170 per month."

Why should a man of 45 be out of work? It is true that the average man at 45 is a less desirable employe than a younger man for work at which he has not had experience. The employer who might hire such a man for work at other than that to which he is accustomed would very likely be unable to sell the product of his labor for as much as it would cost.

But why is this man seeking employment from another? Because he has not the capital necessary to be his own employer? Why has he not capital? With the exception of the few who have inherited capital from their ancestors and the other few who have amassed capital unfairly through oppressive trust combinations or unfair advantages obtained in some other way the employers of labor—their own labor and that of others—have accumulated their capital by industry and frugality. Very many Americans fall into one of two classes. This man of 45 seeking to sell his services is typical of one class. The employer of his own labor and that of a few helpers is typical of another class. In a majority of cases these two men began the struggle of life with about even chances. They had good health. They found ready demand for their labors at compensation out of which one laid by a portion while the other barely met expenses. The one was not a penurious fellow, but he did not smoke; did not drink liquor; was not self-indulgent; did not often take a day off; was well liked by his employer as a man to be relied on at all times.

The other man smoked two or three cigars a day; took a little beer; never missed a circus; was a fairly liberal patron of the livery stable; was not notably punctual at his work; but was certain that he was giving his employer more than his money's worth.

The first put his savings at work. The second had no savings to put at work.

The first presently found his own interests requiring his services.

The second was not bothered with any interests of his own.

At 45 the one is a prosperous employer of his own labor and of that of some others.

At 45 the other is unable to find employment because he got out of his old job and all other employers want their new employes to be younger men.

The first has no occasion to complain of inadequacy of reward for his services.

The other is sure wages are inadequate and employment scarce.

The one is well satisfied with American institutions, and thinks that, with possibly a few changes and with honest administration, they will meet the needs of the people.

The other wants society reorganized on a different basis.

Our friend in Crawford County seems to think it proper that those who are dissatisfied with the compensation or the conditions of service which they are able to arrange with employers shall visit the penalty on the "innocent third party," the general public,

to the end that this general public may be compelled to interfere in behalf of one side of the controversy.

This brings up the entire question of the competitive system. As long as the producers of corn, wheat, and meat must dispose of their products in a competitive market, it will be difficult to convince farmers generally that the labor market should not also be a competitive market. The effort of the present National Administration is to break down barriers to competition. For this the American people have applauded President Roosevelt. The most representative man of the great political party to which Mr. Roosevelt does not belong good naturedly accuses the President of stealing planks from the political platform other than that on which he was elected when he thus enforces the laws which favor open competition. It seems not likely that the American people will soon abandon the competitive principle in the defense of which the great parties are contending for honors, the principle under which Western Europe and America have made the great advances of which the world is proud.

But there is a considerable element, even in the United States, ready to abandon the competitive system and to punish the "innocent third party" to the extent of driving it to "take sides." While it is not likely that this punishment will drive the general public to take sides against those who contend for better wages or for better conditions of service, it will be unwise for even these to carry too far this punishment of the "innocent third party."

May the sellers of meat-producing animals prevent the sale of flour because the cattle-raiser—possibly some one lone cattle-raiser—can not agree to the terms he can make with the meat-packers? May they afflict the innocent public with famine to compel the public to bring the packers to time?

May the telegraph operators paralyze business, upon the even tenor of which the general welfare depends, in order to compel the public to interfere on account of a small dispute somewhere on the Pacific Coast?

It is the duty of society to provide an orderly remedy for every wrong. If such remedy has not been provided for any wrong, it is the part of Statesmanship to find and provide such remedy, and it is the manly way for those who suffer the wrong to devote their talents to devising and advocating such orderly remedy.

The punishment of the innocent will sooner or later cease to be tolerated.

The significance of the third quotation made near the beginning of this editorial is that the competitive system is working well in securing large compensation to wage-earners.

### DAILY WEATHER REPORTS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Is it the duty of the rural mail carrier to furnish patrons with the daily weather reports? SUBSCRIBER.

Labette County.

The law requires the Postoffice Department to cooperate with the Weather Bureau in distributing the official weather forecasts to the public. This makes it the duty of the rural carriers to distribute these forecasts to patrons along their routes if the carriers have the forecasts or can get them.

The forecasts are telegraphed each morning from the Weather Bureau office at Topeka at about 9.30 a. m. The Weather Bureau furnishes to the postmaster, cards, rubber stamps, etc., to enable the postmaster or the carriers to print quickly as many copies of the forecast as may be needed for the rural routes. It is the duty of the rural carrier to stamp enough of these cards each morning so that he can furnish one to each patron on his route. It is also his duty to deliver the cards, one to each patron, just as if they were addressed. Manifestly it will be impossible for the carrier to do this if his leaving time is much before 10 o'clock.

There are some postoffices which do not receive the forecasts by telegraph. This correspondent's postoffice is one

of these. If, however, the carrier leaves this office as late as 10 o'clock an arrangement can be made to have service. To procure this service write to the U. S. Weather Bureau, Topeka, Kans., stating that the service on your route is desired, and give the leaving time of the carrier. The Weather Bureau will do the rest.

### CORRECTING LOCATION OF ROAD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A road had adjoining farms. Seven years ago a road was laid beside the half-section line and was supposed to be on B's land. Through a mistake it was placed on B's land. Can this road be put in the right place? Will this outlaw, in what time? Suppose people travel a road for twenty years, can it be changed or is fifteen years the limit? WM. SCHOEMANN

Pottawatomie County.

The statutes of limitation in Kansas fix fifteen years after the cause of action has accrued as the limit of time in which action may be brought for the recovery of real estate. (Code Stat. of 1905, Sec. 4883.) It is probable, however, that this case is provided for under Sec. 6545, which provides that when the true course of a road becomes uncertain from any cause, "the county commissioners shall constitute a board of review, or the county commissioners may appoint three disinterested householders of the county, and may review, re-measure and straighten said road, if they deem it necessary; and the county surveyors with said commissioners or the viewers, shall view and re-survey the same, and shall have the same correctly marked, as in the case of new roads and shall make a correct return of said survey and a plat of said road and the same, together with the certificate of the commissioners or viewers shall be recorded as in other cases and from thenceforth said road, as viewed as aforesaid, shall be considered a public highway."

There appears to be no statutory limitation as to the time in which such correction as is here described may be made.

### THE BERKSHIRE ADVANCE.

The top-notch auction sales of Berkshire swine held in Kansas last week at Sutton Farm, Lawrence, and the Guthrie Ranch at Strong City mark an advance movement among the Berkshire fraternity to exploit the merits of the Berkshires and increase their old time popularity.

For a great many years the Berkshires have been mainly sold at private sale. In fact most breeders had difficulty in disposing of all the raised by this method at satisfactory prices. But some of the best breeders have increased their herds to such an extent that auction sales are now necessary in order to handle the surplus stock. The Berkshire breeders have not been so much in print as the Duroc, Jersey and Poland-China breeders, and many people were inclined to think that the Berkshire was not as popular as other breeds. But the Kansas sale last week certainly demonstrated that the Berkshire breeders are holding their own, as well as realizing attractive prices at both public and private sales, and it is gratifying to note that the Berkshires are not going into decline.

Previous to the Sutton Farm sale of Berkshires at Lawrence, last Monday, an impromptu meeting of the Kansas Berkshire Association was held, as quite a number of breeders were present for the sale, and it was announced by the secretary of the Kansas Association that it was highly important that a Berkshire show and sale should be held in connection with the American Royal Show, in Kansas City, this fall. He stated that the management of the show offered to give \$200 and suggested that the breeders present raise \$200 more to add to the show fund. The amount was promptly raised on the spot, and Chas. E. Sutton was selected to superintend the Berkshire show and sale at the American Royal. Over thirty head of Berkshires were pledged



sale to be held during the American Royal. The events of last week indicate a Berkshire awakening and that breeders are now stirred up to come into the full benefits of the Berkshire kingdom of promising possibilities.

OLD AND NEW RATES ON EXPORT WHEAT FROM SOME KANSAS POINTS TO GALVESTON.

The telegraphic reports of the action of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the Kansas grain rate cases stated that substantial reduction had been made in rates from Kansas points to Galveston. In the following table the first column of figures gives the former car-load rates per 100 pounds of wheat from points named to Galveston. The second column of figures gives the rates ordered by the Commission:

Table with 3 columns: Point, Old rate, Rate ordered. Lists various Kansas points like Abilene, Andover, and Lawrence with their respective wheat rates.

ter wheat crop of about 409,500,000 bushels, or an average of 14.6 bushels per acre as compared with 16.7 bushels per acre last year. This preliminary estimate of the yield of winter wheat and the estimated acreage on which it is based are subject to revision and correction, when the final estimates of the Bureau are made next December. The average quality of winter wheat is 90.5.

The average condition of spring wheat on August 1 was 79.4, as compared with 87.2 last month, 86.9 on August 1, 1906, 89.2 on August 1, 1905, and a ten-year average of 83.4.

The average condition of the oat crop on August 1 was 75.6 as compared with 81.0 last month, 82.8 on August 1, 1906, 90.8 on August 1, 1905, and a ten-year average of 84.9.

The proportion of the oat crop of last year still in the hands of farmers is estimated at 7.1 per cent, equivalent to 68,000,000 bushels, as compared with 7.1 per cent of the crop of 1905, in farmers hands one year ago, 6.2 per cent of the crop of 1904 in farmers hands two years ago, and a ten-year average of 6.6 per cent.

The average condition of barley on August 1, was 84.5 against 84.4 one month ago, 90.3 on August 1, 1906, 89.5 on August 1, 1905, and a ten-year average of 86.0.

The average condition of rye at the time of harvest was 88.9 as compared with 89.7 one month ago, 90.8 on August 1, 1906, 92.6 on August 1, 1905, and a ten-year average of 88.5.

The acreage of buckwheat is about 778,000, which is 11,500 acres, or 1.5 per cent less than last year. The average condition of buckwheat on August 1 was 91.9 as compared with 93.2 on August 1, 1906, 92.6 on August 1, 1905, and a ten-year average of 91.8.

The average condition of tobacco on August 1, was 82.8 as compared with 81.3 one month ago, 87.2 on August 1, 1906, 84.1 on August 1, 1905, and a five-year average of 83.4.

CORN.

The following table shows, for each of the States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn, the condition on August 1 in each of the last two years, with the ten-year August average:

Table showing corn condition by state for Aug. 1, 1906, Aug. 1, 1907, and Ten Year Average. Includes states like Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, etc.

WINTER WHEAT.

The following table shows the estimated average yield per acre in each of the eleven principal winter wheat States in 1907 and 1906, the figures for 1906 being the final estimates issued December 20:

Table showing winter wheat yield by state for 1907 and 1906. Lists states like Kansas, Minnesota, North Dakota, etc.

SPRING WHEAT.

This table shows, for each of the five principal spring wheat States, the condition on August 1 in each of the last two years, with the ten-year August 1 averages:

Table showing spring wheat condition by state for Aug. 1, 1906, Aug. 1, 1907, and Ten Year Average. Lists Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Washington.

The average condition of potatoes on August 1, was 88.5, as compared with 90.2 one month ago, 89.0 on August 1, 1906.

Although the government crop report did not reach the Kansas City and Chicago boards of trade, until about fifteen minutes before the close

last Friday, there was an immediate response, closing prices being 1 to 1 1/2 above the opening.

Population of Kansas.

The population of Kansas March 1, 1907, was 1,651,331, a net increase of 39,540 or 2.4 per cent over the preceding year, according to the enumeration of inhabitants, returned by assessors through their county clerks to the State Board of Agriculture. This is the largest population ever reported for the State. By far the larger percentage of increase are in the western counties. Seventy-four counties show an aggregate gain of 48,836, and 30 a loss, altogether, of 9,296. As the officials in Atchison County again ignored and nullified the law and made only such partial returns as suited their convenience, giving the county but 5,582 population, the figures returned for 1905 have been used in this year's computations.

Each of the 39 counties lying west of the 99th meridian shows a gain over last year, except Phillips and Ness, whose losses, however, total only 82. These 39 counties show a net gain of 20,532, or 11.8 per cent. Their net increase is 54.6 per cent of that for the entire State. Cheyenne, Wallace, Hamilton, Greeley, Stanton, Sherman, and Morton, the seven extreme western counties bordering Colorado, show an aggregate gain of 26 per cent.

The largest increase reported is in Montgomery County, which has gained 3,940, followed by Wyandotte with 3,870, Crawford with 2,757, Finney with 2,441 and Leavenworth with 2,096. The smallest increase is in Osborn County which gained 2. The largest decrease is Osage County, whose officials certify to a falling off of 1,539. Neosho, Johnson, Jackson, and Chautauqua, as named, show the next largest decreases.

Statements of the percentages of increase convey a good idea of the ratio of growth of the counties showing gains. The largest per cent of increase in any county east of the 99th meridian is 7 per cent, in Montgomery. Among the western counties, Kearny shows a gain of 128.6 per cent; Stevens 109 per cent, Seward 102 per cent, Greeley 71, Grant 67.8, Stanton 54, Finney 52.9, and Wallace 35 per cent. The largest per cent of decrease is 7 per cent in Osage County. Of the 30 counties showing decreases, 21 report a falling off of only 1 per cent, or less.

The rank of the five counties leading in population this year, is with two notable exceptions, the same as last. Shawnee County has dropped from second to third place and Montgomery has advanced from third place to second. The leading five counties in 1907 are Wyandotte, Montgomery, Shawnee, Sedgwick, and Crawford, in the order named.

A comparison of the population statistics for 1907 with those of ten years previous shows some very remarkable increases. There were 284,542, or 20.8 per cent, more inhabitants this year than in 1897. Eighty-eight counties show increases in the ten years and 17 counties (all in the eastern half of the State) show decreases. In the decade Montgomery County has gained over 135 per cent, Wyandotte 84 per cent, Finney 110 per cent, Allen 112 per cent, Comanche 63, Edwards 106, Ford 97, Gove 119, Grant 98, and Gray 156 per cent. The increase in Greeley is 136 per cent, Haskell 147 per cent, Kearny 204, Logan 122, Meade 119, Scott 169, Seward 355, Sheridan 102, Stevens 185, and Trego 90 per cent.

Table of population by counties, with the increase or decrease in each, for the year 1907, returned as of March 1, by assessors, through their county clerks, and comparisons with figures of ten years ago.

Table showing population by county for 1907, 1906, and 1897. Lists counties like Allen, Anderson, Atchison, etc.

Large table showing population by county for 1907, 1906, and 1897. Lists all 105 counties of Kansas.

\*Population in 1906; no later enumeration.

Populations of Cities of Kansas.

Urban population of Kansas is on the increase, according to the sworn returns of assessors as certified to the State Board of Agriculture by county clerks. This year the State has 132 cities and towns with 1,000 inhabitants or more, as against 130 one year ago. In these 132 municipalities enumerators found 631,808 inhabitants, an increase of more than 4 per cent over last year, and amounting to over 38 per cent of the State's population. Their net increase is 24,438, or 61.8 per cent of the increase (39,540) for the entire State. Ninety-three municipalities show an aggregate gain of 29,564, and 37 a decrease of 4,575. Yates Center neither gained nor lost, and Atchison failed to make complete returns, necessitating the use of the 1905 population figures for that city.

Kansas City, as in the year preceding, shows the largest increase, 2,610, followed by Independence with a gain of 1,831; Leavenworth 1,690; Garden City 1,441; Pittsburg 1,373; Wichita 1,357; and Hutchinson 1,044. Clay Center shows the smallest increase—1. The largest decrease is 580, in Sedan. There are now 14, as against 13 cities; last year, having 10,000 or more inhabitants each, Emporia entering the list, and their combined population represents 20 per cent of the population of the State. Seven new towns appear in the 1000 or over class. They are: Almena, which gained 285 in the year; Curranville, which increased 184; Lacygne, with 128 more, Kiowa 148; Strong City 30; Oskaloosa 216; and Liberal 384. Of these Oskaloosa and Strong City reentered the list after an absence of a year. Five towns, Yale, Plainville, Solomon, Wilson, and St. Paul, have dropped below the 1,000 mark.

With some few exceptions the rank of the 30 leading cities is the same. Kansas City, of course, continues with a wide margin the State's metropolis,

Miscellany

The Wheat and Corn Crops Officially. The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows: The condition of corn on August 1, was 82.8 as compared with 80.2 last month, 88.0 on August 1, 1906; 89.0 on August 1, 1905, and a ten year average of 83.2. Preliminary returns indicate a win-



having well toward twice as many inhabitants as Topeka, its closest competitor. The first shift in rank was occasioned by the advance of Independence from 10th place to 9th, changing places with Fort Scott which was 9th last year. Salina and Chanute have also changed places, Salina, which was 16th last year advancing to 15th place. Newton, which was 21st last year has exchanged places with Galena, which was 20th. Wellington and Concordia have changed places Wellington this year being 26th and Concordia 27th. El Dorado has gained a point in rank, now being 30th and Horton lost a point. Garden City has advanced phenomenally in rank in the past two years, or from 100th to 56th in 1906, and 34th place in 1907, the gain in population the past year amounting to 63 per cent. Other noteworthy changes in rank are shown by Herington, which has jumped from 42d place in 1906 to 32d place in 1907, Caney, which has advanced from 44th to 39th place, Fredonia from 57th to 48 place, Weir 67th to 57 place, Oswego 71st to 58th place, and Chicopee 122d to 86th place. Osborne is now 85th in rank instead of 93d a year ago, Holsington 84th instead of 91st, and Pratt 87th instead of 100th.

Humboldt has dropped from 55th to 65th place, Larned from 55th to 66th, Garnett 65th to 73d, Cherokee 74th to 82d, Sedan 70th to 97th, Pleasanton 84th to 99th, and St. Marys 83d to 105th. Next to Garden City in percentage of increase is Chicopee, showing a gain of 58 per cent in inhabitants. Liberal entered the list with a 54 per cent gain, as did Alma with an increase of 39 per cent. Crawford and Cherokee Counties have the largest number of municipalities of 1,000 or more inhabitants being credited with six each, while of the State's 105 counties, 29 have no cities in the 1,000 class.

Population of cities of Kansas having 1,000 inhabitants and upwards March 1, 1907, in the order of their rank, together with the gain or loss of each since March 1, 1906:

Rank and name.	Pop.	Gain.	Loss.
1 Kansas City . . . . .	30,522	2,810	....
2 Topeka . . . . .	42,792	906	....
3 Wichita . . . . .	36,898	1,357	....
4 Leavenworth . . . . .	23,857	1,690	....
5 Atchison . . . . .	15,159	....	....
6 Coffeyville . . . . .	17,406	939	....
7 Pittsburg . . . . .	17,337	1,373	....
8 Parsons . . . . .	16,372	959	....
9 Independence . . . . .	15,335	1,831	....
10 Fort Scott . . . . .	14,547	943	....
11 Hutchinson . . . . .	14,005	1,044	....
12 Lawrence . . . . .	12,387	264	....
13 Iola . . . . .	10,885	563	....
14 Emporia . . . . .	10,322	909	....
15 Salina . . . . .	9,060	632	....
16 Chanute . . . . .	8,187	....	559
17 Arkansas City . . . . .	8,116	125	....
18 Winfield . . . . .	8,094	245	....
19 Ottawa . . . . .	7,437	28	....
20 Newton . . . . .	7,035	300	....
21 Galena . . . . .	6,441	....	521
22 Argentine . . . . .	6,325	89	....
23 Cherryvale . . . . .	6,018	59	....
24 Junction City . . . . .	5,493	232	....
25 Rosedale . . . . .	5,364	305	....
26 Wellington . . . . .	5,067	507	....
27 Concordia . . . . .	4,833	208	....
28 Manhattan . . . . .	4,664	408	....
29 Abilene . . . . .	4,156	114	....
30 El Dorado . . . . .	3,885	195	....
31 Horton . . . . .	3,837	....	129
32 Herington . . . . .	3,804	646	....
33 Dodge City . . . . .	3,724	400	....
34 Garden City . . . . .	3,693	1,441	....
35 Great Bend . . . . .	3,653	53	....
36 Osawatimie . . . . .	3,586	....	20
37 McPherson . . . . .	3,431	49	....
38 Clay Center . . . . .	3,318	1	....
39 Caney . . . . .	3,302	272	....
40 Neodesha . . . . .	3,297	....	73
41 Holton . . . . .	3,287	....	138
42 Columbus . . . . .	3,246	240	....
43 Frontenac . . . . .	3,238	....	15
44 Paola . . . . .	3,228	....	2
45 Hiawatha . . . . .	3,217	162	....
46 Olathe . . . . .	3,019	....	202
47 Beloit . . . . .	2,890	68	....
48 Fredonia . . . . .	2,785	551	....
49 La Harpe . . . . .	2,690	34	....
50 Osage City . . . . .	2,679	....	25
51 Burlington . . . . .	2,631	305	....
52 Girard . . . . .	2,615	6	....
53 Eureka . . . . .	2,527	256	....
54 Norton . . . . .	2,501	308	....
55 Kingman . . . . .	2,500	91	....
56 Council Grove . . . . .	2,493	....	93
57 Weir . . . . .	2,470	371	....
58 Oswego . . . . .	2,409	420	....
59 Seaman . . . . .	2,320	....	62
60 Goodland . . . . .	2,308	....	....
61 Sterling . . . . .	2,237	158	....
62 Anthony . . . . .	2,210	59	....
63 Belleville . . . . .	2,192	51	....
64 Yates Center . . . . .	2,165	....	....
65 Humboldt . . . . .	2,163	....	92
66 Larned . . . . .	2,144	....	70
67 Marysville . . . . .	2,127	24	....
68 Caldwell . . . . .	2,102	18	....
69 Marion . . . . .	2,067	94	....
70 Baxter Springs . . . . .	2,046	208	....
71 Lyons . . . . .	1,933	....	94
72 Sabetha . . . . .	1,975	20	....
73 Garnett . . . . .	1,975	....	144
74 Wamego . . . . .	1,949	106	....
75 Lindsborg . . . . .	1,939	58	....
76 Gas . . . . .	1,928	....	107
77 Seneca . . . . .	1,884	....	....
78 Hays . . . . .	1,855	49	....
79 Ellsworth . . . . .	1,828	....	44
80 Blue Rapids . . . . .	1,808	216	....
81 Minneapolis . . . . .	1,791	....	115
82 Cherokee . . . . .	1,756	....	199
83 Smith Center . . . . .	1,755	78	....
84 Holsington . . . . .	1,752	203	....
85 Osborne . . . . .	1,644	118	....
86 Chicopee . . . . .	1,644	604	....
87 Pratt . . . . .	1,641	188	....
88 Oberlin . . . . .	1,626	106	....
89 Chetopa . . . . .	1,617	....	29
90 Downs . . . . .	1,608	32	....

91 Washington . . . . .	1,594	....	6
92 Kinsley . . . . .	1,532	22	....
93 Erie . . . . .	1,506	....	1
94 Phillipsburg . . . . .	1,490	....	11
95 Frankfort . . . . .	1,480	51	....
96 Burlingame . . . . .	1,470	....	80
97 Sedan . . . . .	1,470	....	580
98 Stafford . . . . .	1,467	....	73
99 Pleasanton . . . . .	1,453	....	237
100 Lincoln . . . . .	1,443	....	34
101 Peabody . . . . .	1,433	130	....
102 Altoona . . . . .	1,430	101	....
103 Harper . . . . .	1,389	....	114
104 Baldwin . . . . .	1,381	67	....
105 St. Marys . . . . .	1,379	....	344
106 Stockton . . . . .	1,340	22	....
107 Russell . . . . .	1,317	....	24
108 Mineral . . . . .	1,313	....	111
109 Oakland . . . . .	1,303	61	....
110 Ellis . . . . .	1,267	8	....
111 Florence . . . . .	1,250	120	....
112 Mound Valley . . . . .	1,242	115	....
113 Bonner Springs . . . . .	1,220	156	....
114 Mankato . . . . .	1,136	69	....
115 Medicine Lodge . . . . .	1,131	94	....
116 Carranville . . . . .	1,131	184	....
117 Augusta . . . . .	1,129	....	103
118 St. John . . . . .	1,123	17	....
119 Lacygne . . . . .	1,114	128	....
120 Colby . . . . .	1,106	29	....
121 Cedarvale . . . . .	1,092	40	....
122 Liberal . . . . .	1,092	384	....
123 Nickerson . . . . .	1,083	8	....
124 Clyde . . . . .	1,074	....	183
125 Jewell . . . . .	1,055	33	....
126 Howard . . . . .	1,053	....	2
127 Valley Falls . . . . .	1,052	19	....
128 Oaklonsa . . . . .	1,033	216	....
129 Hanover . . . . .	1,030	....	3
130 Kiowa . . . . .	1,011	148	....
131 Strong City . . . . .	1,007	30	....
132 Alma . . . . .	1,003	285	....

Number of inhabitants in cities of above 10,000 population, 330,824.  
Per cent of inhabitants in cities of above 10,000 population, 20.  
\*Population in 1906; no later enumeration.

**Small Grain Crops.**

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

(Continued from last week.)

**RATE TO SOW BARLEY AND OATS.**

This is the report of a single trial which was conducted in 1904. The land used for the experiment had previously been cropped to corn, alfalfa, and Bromus inermis. The alfalfa and Bromus inermis sod was broken in the fall of 1903. The corn ground was not plowed, but was cultivated with the disk harrow. The sod was also well disked, and was in good condition when seeded, March 23. This land was in an excellent state of fertility, the corn land having received a heavy coat of manure in the spring of 1903. The grain was seeded crosswise of the plots of the previous season. Duplicate plots of barley were seeded, but the oats were sown in single plots. Each plot consisted of two drill widths, 404 feet long, or about one-eighth of an acre in area. The grain made a rapid, rank growth early in the season; in fact, the growth of straw on the alfalfa ground was so great that the oats lodged, grew up, and lodged again, and produced practically no grain. The

barley lodged also, but not so badly but that it could be harvested.

It was observed at harvest time that there was a great difference in the growth of the grain on the several kinds of land, and each of the several plots was divided and harvested separately, and in table XI the yields of barley are given on the corn, alfalfa, and grass land, as well as for the whole of each plot. The yield of oats was determined on the corn ground only. There was little difference in the date of maturity of the grain on the several plots. The barley was harvested July 1 and the oats a few days later. The Red Texas oats and the Common Six-rowed barley were used in this experiment. The rates of seeding with the resulting yields are given in tables XI and XII.

Table XI.—Rate to sow Barley.

Rate of seeding per acre	Yield per acre on corn ground	Yield per acre on Bromo sod	Yield per acre on alfalfa sod	Ave. yield per acre
1 1/2 bu.	44.92	56.84	27.50	43.08
1 1/4 "	46.55	62.00	33.79	47.45
1 1/2 "	46.55	60.72	38.48	48.58
2 "	48.83	57.84	34.77	47.14
2 1/2 "	52.41	58.48	36.56	49.15
Aves..	47.85	59.17	34.22	47.08

Table XII.—Rate to sow Oats.

Rate of seeding per acre	Yield per acre on corn ground
1 1/2 bu.	31.64
2 "	37.48
2 1/2 "	37.96
3 "	41.37
3 1/2 "	40.40

In this test the thicker seedings of both barley and oats gave the larger yields, the largest yield in each trial resulting from seeding 2 1/2 bushels of seed-grain per acre. By referring to table XI, however, it will be observed that the yields of grain on the Bromo sod and were not only larger, but differed from the yields produced from corn ground and alfalfa land in that the largest crop was secured from sowing 1 1/2 bushels of seed barley per acre. The results may be explained in this way, that on the more fertile soil the grain on the plots having the thicker stand lodged less than the grain on the plots having a thinner stand, due to the fact that where the grain was very thick the straw did not grow so rank and tall, hence did not lodge so badly. The Bromo sod land, although in a good state of fertility, was not too fertile to produce a good crop of barley, and the thinner stand, producing the larger, stronger growth, gave also the larger yield.

It has usually been recommended to use less seed on fertile land, but this experiment would indicate that on extremely fertile land it is better to sow more seed than on land of average fertility. The usual practise at this station is to sow about two bushels of barley per acre.

It is interesting to observe that the Bromo sod land produced the largest average yield of barley, nearly 25 bushels more per acre than was produced on the alfalfa land and 11.3 bushels more per acre than was produced on the corn ground. This result is largely due to the lodging of the grain on the alfalfa and corn ground as stated above.

**DATE TO SOW BARLEY AND OATS SEED.**

Two trials have recently been made to determine which are the best dates for sowing barley and oats. In 1905 the yields of each kind of grain, seeded at different dates, was determined as follows:

Table XIII.—Date to sow Oats and Barley.

Date of seeding	Oats yield per acre	Barley yield per acre
Mar. 10 . . . . .	40.79	....
Mar. 14 . . . . .	40.14	21.20
Mar. 30 . . . . .	45.92	25.69
Apr. 13 . . . . .	42.72	16.91
Apr. 20 . . . . .	41.11	24.82
Apr. 27 . . . . .	14.77	7.94
May 6 . . . . .	....	14.56
May 12 . . . . .	....	6.64

Mandcheuri barley No. 2 and Red Texas oats were seeded in this trial, the barley at the rate of two bushels per acre and the oats at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre. The trial was made on old land, which had previously been cropped with corn and sorghum, and which was given a light dressing of manure in the spring of

**Coddling the Stomach.**

Do not pamper the children with hot-house methods; there is a common-sense method. If the children or the man or woman show a tendency to be "off their feed," if they begin to lose flesh, their stomach should be toned up with a harmless tonic which will increase the secretions of the digestive tract. A tonic made of native medicinal roots which will invigorate the stomach into greater activity and increase the secretion of the phosphates from the food—a remedy which will do this is one which has stood the test of public approval for nearly forty years, and contains no alcohol or narcotics. We refer to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It can be given to the smallest child with perfect freedom. If the blood is impure, if pimples, boils, headaches occur, if the stomach is weak—first eradicate the poisons from the blood.

**AN Imitation OF NATURE'S METHOD**

of restoring waste of tissue and impoverishment of the blood and nervous force is used when you take an alternative extract of native roots, made without the use of alcohol, like Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This vegetable medicine coaxes the digestive functions and helps in the assimilation of food, or rather takes from the food just the nutriment the blood requires.

Along with its use one should take exercise in the outdoor air, get all one can of God's sunlight and air; practice a deep breathing exercise every day. This "Medical Discovery" gives no false stimulation, because it does not contain alcohol or a narcotic. It helps digestion and the assimilation of such elements in the food as are required for the blood. Unlike a cod liver oil, against which the already sensitive stomach will declare open rebellion, this tonic has a pacifying action upon the sensitive stomach and gives to the blood the food elements the tissues require. It maintains one's nutrition by enabling him to eat, retain, digest and assimilate nutritious food. It overcomes gastric irritability and symptoms of indigestion, and, in this way, fever, night-sweats, headaches, etc., are done away with.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood and entirely eradicates the poisons that breed and feed disease. It thus cures scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, boils, pimples, and other eruptions that mar and scar the skin. Pure blood is essential to good health. The weak, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people experience is commonly the effect of impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery not only cleanses the blood of impurities, but it increases the activity of the blood-making glands, and it enriches the body with an abundant supply of pure, rich blood.

A consideration of first importance in deciding what medicine to take for the cure of blood or stomach disorders is as to its harmlessness.

Dr. Pierce is frank and open with the public for he tells just what is contained in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—its ingredients are Golden Seal root, Queen's root, Stone root, Black Cherry-bark, Bloodroot, Mandrake and pure triple refined glycerine. Concerning Golden Seal the highest medical authorities agree with Prof. John M. Scudder who says, "It stimulates the digestive processes, and increases the assimilation of food. By these means the blood is enriched, and this blood feeds the muscular system. I mention the muscular system because I believe it first feels the increased power imparted by the stimulation of increased nutrition. The consequent improvement on the nervous and glandular systems are natural results."

"In relation to its general effects on the system, there is no medicine in use about which there is such general unanimity of opinion. It is universally regarded as the tonic useful in all debilitated states."

Concerning Bloodroot The American Dispensatory says, "Stimulates digestive organs, increases action of heart and arteries—stimulant and tonic. Very valuable as a cough remedy—acts as a sedative—further valuable as an alterative." Read all about yourself, your system, the physiology of life, anatomy, hygiene, simple home cures, etc., in The Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book of 1008 pages. For cloth-bound copy send 31 cents in one-cent stamps, or for paper covered 21 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

**VARICOCELE**

A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office. DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St Kansas City, Mo.



1905, previous to plowing for oats and barley. A great deal of volunteer sorghum started in the grain, especially in the early seeded plots, and this no doubt tended to decrease the yield of grain and interfered somewhat with the accuracy of the experiment.

The seedings made March 30 have given the largest yields of both barley and oats. Seedings were also made April 6, but the yields from these plots were not determined. No barley was sown on March 10, and the last seeding of oats, May 6, produced no grain and very dwarf growth of straw, although the barley sown on this date produced a fair yield of grain.

This experiment was continued in 1906, the first sowings being made in February and the first two weeks of February when there was no frost in the ground. The weather and soil conditions were so favorable for growth that the grain sown February 1 started and came up. During the last week of February and the first two weeks of March the weather was cold and the ground froze to the depth of several inches, but a light snow previous to the freeze covered the grain and it was apparently uninjured by the cold weather. This experiment was conducted with more care than the former one, and more notes were taken. The results are given in Table XIV.

Table XIV.—Date to sow Barley and Oats, 1906.

Date of seeding	Date of maturity		Ave. height of grain		Weight per bu.		Yield per acre	
	barley	oats	barley	oats	barley	oats	barley	oats
Feb. 1	June 15	June 19	22	27	34	27	36.55	29.69
Feb. 19	June 15	June 19	23	26	35	27	30.21	36.25
Mar. 29	June 15	June 19	25	21	28 1/2	25 1/2	18.54	43.75
Apr. 10	June 28	June 28	20	20	22	27	18.75	42.97
Apr. 21	July 18	July 18	20	18	25	32	11.25	23.75
Apr. 28	July 18	July 18	22	19	29 1/2	29 1/2	18.33	17.55
May 11	July 20	July 20	20	24	..	25 1/2	5.83	31.25

It appears that the winter-seeded oats have not yielded so well as the oats which were sown after the spring opened, the largest yield being secured from the seeding made March 29. With the barley, however, the winter seeding seems to have given the best results, and the largest yield, 36.55 bushels per acre, was produced by seeding February 1. The winter-seeded barley also graded better than the barley produced from the spring seedings. The heaviest oats, however, were produced by rather late spring seeding, made April 21 and 28. However, the yield of grain from these plots was relatively low. It appears that the late sown grain made a thin stand and a dwarf growth of straw, although the heads developed fairly well and contained some plump, sound grain. This seems to be more true of oats than barley.

From the results of the several trials it appears that there is a best date for seeding oats at this station, and this date seems to be the last days of March or the first days of April, depending somewhat upon the season. With barley, however, there seems to be a greater range in time when this grain may be seeded with a prospect of producing a good crop. It will be observed that as an average, the earlier seedings of barley and also the later seedings of barley produced relatively larger yields than the corresponding seedings of oats. It should be observed, also, that while the season of 1905 was favorable to the growth of small grains, the season of 1906 was too dry in the early part of the year to produce a good growth of barley or oats, and all of the plots sown on the college farm produced relatively low yields.

WINTER SEEDING OF SMALL GRAINS.

Advantage was taken of the warm weather in February, 1906, to make a seeding trial of a number of varieties of small grains. Winter seedings were made February 1 and February 19. Table XV gives the yields from these

Table XV.—Winter seeding of small grains.

Bulletin No.	Kind of grain.	Variety	Seeded Feb. 1,	Seeded Feb. 19,	Seeded at ordinary season
			yield per acre	yield per acre	yield per acre
1	Winter wheat	Malakoff	18.50	..	45.07
2	Winter rye	Ivanof	18.16	..	42.68
11	Common spring wheat	Early Java	..	19.58	41.35
12	Durum spring wheat	Velvet Don	19.50	..	19.50
5	Emmer	Common	25.11	31.26	30.21
6	Barley	Common Six-rowed	36.56	30.21	38.54
2	Oats	Sixty-day	29.69	36.25	43.75

seedings and also the yields by seeding the same varieties of grain at the ordinary season of the year.

With the exception of the winter wheat, spring wheat, and winter rye, all of the yields given in the last column of table XV were made on the same field. The spring wheat, emmer, and barley gave decidedly larger yields from the winter seeding. Oats yielded best when sown at the ordinary season, as did also winter wheat and winter rye. Winter seeding of any kind of grain is doubtless uncertain as to results, but with spring wheat it may be preferable to sow very early in the spring, or even in the winter, if soil conditions are favorable. Spring wheat sown at the ordinary season usually makes an unprofitable crop at this station.

FERTILIZERS FOR OATS AND BARLEY.

Sodium Nitrate.—The fertilizer tests with oats and barley in 1903 and 1904 were conducted on an upland field of the station farm upon which no manure had been applied for many years. In 1903 the only fertilizer used was sodium nitrate, which was applied at the time of seeding, at the rate of 180 pounds per acre on the oats and 210 pounds per acre on the barley. The oats on both the fertilized and unfertilized plots lodged badly. The varieties

used were the Red Texas oats and the Common Six-rowed barley. The yields were as follows: Fertilized oats, 19.5 bushels of grain and 1512 pounds of straw per acre; unfertilized oats, 24.4 bushels of grain and 1649 pounds of straw per acre; fertilized barley, 20.0 bushels of grain and 2234 pounds of straw per acre; unfertilized barley,

Table XVI.—Fertilizer for Oats.

Name of fertilizer.	1905		1906		1905 and 1906	
	Fertilizer amount per acre	Oats yield bu.	Fertilizer amount lbs.	Oats yield bu.	Fertilizer average amount lbs.	Oats average yield bu.
Special grain fertilizer	..	75	75	7.64	..	..
Superphosphate	110	46.09	93	12.04	102	29.07
Pure Raw Bone Meal (Unfertilized)	..	54.48	106	9.08	..	..
Potassium Sulphate	110	51.39	82	11.54	96	33.30
Sodium Nitrate	82	59.85	70	17.66	76	31.47
Sulphate of Iron	..	..	53	9.10	..	..
Barn-yard Manure	..	..	48,235	19.11	..	..

Table XVII.—Fertilizer for Barley.

Name of fertilizer.	1905		1906		1905 and 1906	
	Fertilizer amount per acre	Barley yield bu.	Fertilizer amount lbs.	Barley yield bu.	Fertilizer average amount lbs.	Barley average yield bu.
Special grain fertilizer	..	130	130	14.58	..	..
Superphosphate	73	36.84	110	16.85	92	26.85
Pure Raw Bone Meal (Unfertilized)	..	45.34	122	14.56	..	..
Potassium Sulphate	125	35.14	63	10.97	94	28.16
Sodium Nitrate	73	32.59	137	8.94	94	22.04
Sulphate of Iron	..	..	66	11.23	195	21.91
Barn-yard Manure	..	..	48,235	3.75	..	..

COMBINATIONS OF FERTILIZERS.

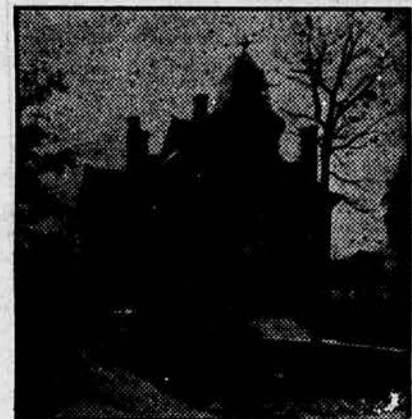
Combinations of the commercial fertilizers used in the experiments reported above were applied on adjacent plots in the same field which were planted to another variety of barley. No check plot was seeded in this series, so that a comparison between the fertilized and the unfertilized land cannot be made. A combination of 6 pounds of sodium nitrate, 8 pounds of potassium sulphate, and 11 pounds of raw bone-meal, applied at the rate of 130 pounds of the mixture per acre, gave a yield of 14.42 bushels of barley, while a combination of 9 pounds of potassium sulphate and 18 pounds of raw bone-meal, applied at rate of 164 pounds of the mixture per acre, gave a yield of 11.99 bushels of barley per acre. The check plot of Bonanza barley in the regular series yielded 10.97 bushels per acre.

It appears that the applications of a combination of fertilizers has given practically no better results than the application of each of the fertilizers on separate plots. There is little question, however, but that in a more favorable season, land in better physical condition, and not so badly depleted in fertility as the land on which this trial was made, should respond with better effect to the application of a proper combination of chemical fertilizers. This is indicated in an experiment con-

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Started a Few Years Ago With No Capital, and Now Employs Nearly One Hundred Clerks and Stenographers.

Until a few years ago Mrs. Cora B. Miller lived in a manner similar to that of thousands of other very poor women of the average small town and village. She now resides in her own palatial brown-stone residence, and is considered one of the most successful business women in the United States.



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Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of female weakness and piles. She was besieged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars' capital and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing many cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

More than a million women have used Mrs. Miller's remedy, and no matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women. Despite the fact that Mrs. Miller's business is very extensive, she is always willing to give aid and advice to every suffering woman who writes to her. She is a generous, good woman, and has decided to give away to women who have never used her medicine \$10,000.00 worth absolutely FREE.

Every woman suffering with pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, creeping sensations up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, or piles from any cause, should sit right down and send her name and address to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 8300, Kokomo, Ind., and receive by mail (free of charge in plain wrapper) a 50-cent box of her marvelous medicine; also her valuable book, which every woman should have.

Remember this offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send your name and address to Mrs. Cora B. Miller for the book and medicine before the \$10,000.00 worth is all gone.

ducted on small plots by one of our students of the college, W. B. Gernert. This experiment was made on a more moist and fertile soil than the regular experiments quoted above, and Mr. Gernert secured yields of both oats and barley, favoring the application of a combination of nitrate, potash and phosphate compared with the application of a single one of these fertilizers to separate plots.

FERTILIZERS VS. COW-PEAS.

An interesting experiment was made with the Kherson oats in another portion of the same field in which the regular fertilizer test with oats was made, as reported in table XVI. A plot of cow-peas had been planted on part of this land in 1905. Chemical fertilizers were also applied to two adjacent plots, and another strip of unfertilized land was used as a check plot. The results of the trial are given as follows:

Kind of Fertilizer	Fertilizer amount per acre lbs.	Oats yield per acre bu.
Unfertilized	..	7.64
Cow-peas in 1905	..	20.08
Special Grain Fertilizer	102	12.65
Equal parts of Raw Bone Meal and Sulphate of Potash	121	9.24

The effect on the yield of oats by the growing of a single crop of cow-peas is remarkable. These cow-peas



Stock Interests

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES. C. E. SHAFER, Kansas, Oklahoma and Indian Ter. L. K. LEWIS, Kansas and Nebraska. GEO. E. COLE, Missouri and Iowa

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shertherns. Oct. 10—J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans. Oct. 23—A. C. Shallenberger and Thos. Andrews, Alma, Neb. Nov. 8—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans. Nov. 6 and 7—Purdy Bros., Kansas City. Nov. 6—Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.; sale at Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 19—J. F. Stodder and others, Burden, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.

Herefords. Feb. 20—A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans. February 28, 29, 27—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kas. February 25-28—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo. Poland-Chinas. September 19—J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans. Sept. 21—W. J. Bowman, Smith Center, Kans. October 2—M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo. October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo. October 8—Homer Gruner, Spring Hill, Kans. Oct. 10—Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Redley, Miltonville, Kans.

October 11—F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans. October 12—D. C. Stayton, Independence, Mo. October 13—Sam Rice, Independence, Mo. October 14—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo. Oct. 15—John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb. October 15—Bernham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo. Oct. 16—Thos. Collins, Lincoln, Kansas; sale at Salina, Kans. Oct. 16—Geo. Hull, Burchard, Neb. October 17—Charles W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans. October 17—J. T. Ellerbe, Beatrice, Neb. October 18—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb. October 19—Geo. Falk, Richmond, Mo. October 21—F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo. October 22—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans. October 22—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kas. October 22—Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, Kans. October 22—John M. Coats, Liberty, Mo. October 22—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans. Oct. 24—Geo. W. Crooks, Clay Center, Kans. October 24—G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans. October 24—J. E. Triggs, Dawson, Neb. October 25—W. J. Honneyman, Madison, Kans. Oct. 25—H. G. Chapman, Dubois, Neb. October 26—Martin Lents, Atherton, Mo. October 26—A. B. Hoffman, Reese, Kans. Oct. 26—L. J. Boner, Lenora, Kans. October 28—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans. October 28—Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans. October 29—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans. October 30—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans. October 30—The Big 3, Centerville, Kans. October 31—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans. October 31, H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo. November 1—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans. November 2—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb. November 2—Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

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

November 12—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla. November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans. Nov. 13—W. H. Bullen, Bellville, Kans. November 14—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas. November 14—O. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo. November 15—J. J. Ward, Belleville, Mo. November 19—A. & P. Schmitts, Alma, Kans. November 19—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo. November 20—Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans. November 20—R. E. Maupin, Pattonburg, Mo. November 21—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo. November 21—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans. November 22—C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo. November 23—F. F. Oreley, Oregon, Mo. December 4, Geo. Null, Odessa, Mo. January 10—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo. January 22—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans. January 23—Dr. B. P. Smith and H. J. Reickley, Miltonvale, Kans. February 5—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo. February 6—R. E. Maupin, Pattonburg, Mo. February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo. February 8—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb. Feb. 13—Charles Pilcher, Glasco, Kans. Feb. 25—L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans. Feb. 26—W. H. Bullen, Bellville, Kans. Mar. 12—W. C. Topliff, Esbon, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys. Oct. 1—Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans. Oct. 1—W. H. Faith, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 2—W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 3—Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 4—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb. Oct. 5—F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb. Oct. 15—Jno. W. Jones, Concordia, Kans. October 16, 1907—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebraska Oct. 16—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans. October 22—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan. Oct. 20—Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans. Oct. 31—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans. Nov. 1—R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston, Kans. November 2—Jos. Lynch, Independence, Mo. Nov. 5—J. C. Logan, Havensville, Kans. November 15—U. S. Bryne, Agency, Mo. November 26—Geo. Hannon, Olathe, Kans. November 26—Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.

January 21—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans. Jan. 22—E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kans. Jan. 23—Samuelson Bros., Bala, Kans., bred sow sale. Jan. 26—Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans. February 4—Chas. F. Thomas, Vatterville, Kans. February 5—O. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans. February 6—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans. February 7—Joseph Reust, Frankfort, Kans. Feb. 8—Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.; bred sows. Feb. 18—John W. Jones, Concordia, Kans. Feb. 19—T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans. Feb. 20—E. E. Axline and Knapp Bros., Independence, Mo. Feb. 27—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans. Feb. 28—Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans. Feb. 29—R. G. Sollenberger, Woodston, Kans.

O. I. C. October 17—Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo. Percherons. Feb. 22—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans. Feb. 18—J. W. and J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans. February 22—R. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo. March 12—E. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.

Jacks and Jennets. March 8—Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets, L. M. Monson & Sons, Smithton, Mo. Combination Sales. September 5—Kentucky Jacks, Jennets, horses, mares and jules, W. W. Scott, Baxter Springs, Kans.

were grown and cultivated in rows, and the crop was harvested and removed. If the peas had been turned under for green manure, doubtless the fertilizing effect would have been still greater.

FERTILIZERS APPLIED AT DIFFERENT RATES.

In connection with the last experiment described, tests were made in applying the special grain fertilizer and a combination of bone meal and potash at different rates per acre, namely, the special grain fertilizer was applied at four different rates, varying from 76 to 114 pounds of the fertilizer per acre. There was practically no difference, however, in the resulting yields from the several plots. With the combination of potash and bone meal, the amount applied on four separate plots varied from 50 to 220 pounds per acre. The yield from the plot receiving the 50 pounds of fertilizer per acre was a little larger than that from any of the other plots. All of these trials indicate that the chemical fertilizer, whether applied in small or great quantities, apparently have very little effect in increasing the crops of grain on the poor upland soil, such as was used for these experiments.

(To be continued.)

Contagious Abortion in Cows.

Is there anything that can be done for abortion in cows? We have it in our herd and would like to know what to do. We had one calf out of eight last year and the same trouble has commenced again this season. Will it trouble us any if we keep yearling heifers that haven't been bred yet?

Labette County. W. S. PHILLIPS. Contagious abortion is transferred, usually by the bull although it is possible that it may be transmitted by contact with the animal infected. After a cow is once infected she remains permanently infected and rarely carries a calf in utero until its maturity. It is always best to dispose of infected cows and disinfect the premises, before stocking up again. The bull's penis should be disinfected after serving every cow. The heifers will probably not be infected until they are served by an infected bull. In any case the infectious agent remains in the infected animal and usually does not produce abortion until the fifth or seventh month of pregnancy. A. T. KINSLEY. Kansas City Veterinarian College.

Feeding Roots to Farm Animals.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

As a part of the daily ration, it is stated that roots have a decided value for all farm animals. Some Cornell experiments call attention to the fact that their effect is "tonic as well as nutritive and that breeders of farm animals for exhibition purposes find roots invaluable." Roots should not be fed alone, as they carry too much water. A root feed may vary from 25 to 50 pounds per day per thousand pounds of animal. Do turnips and ruta-bagas impart a flavor to milk? It is claimed not, if they are fed just after milking, and if no roots are in the milking room at the time of milking.

A greater average yield of dry matter per acre may be obtained from mangels, half-sugar mangels, sugar beets and ruta-bagas than from average yield of corn. While it costs somewhat more to produce this dry matter in roots than in corn, yet it is the consensus of opinion that the higher digestibility of roots and their greater relish more than offsets this. Mangels are more succulent than sugar beets, but the latter produce a higher yield of dry matter. However, since they grow in the ground the sugar beets are more difficult to harvest, nor do they keep so well. Rutabagas produce profitable yields and are well adapted to early feeding, and are particularly good for hogs, sheep, and cattle. Carrots and parsnips, while not yielding so heavily, are well thought of as condimental foods for horses.

The Cornell Station says that in the search for good succulent feeds for live stock, the cabbage should not be overlooked. As high as 50 tons of cabbage per acre has been grown at Cor-

nell, yielding nearly four tons of dry matter and containing one ton of nitrogenous matter.

PASTURING HOGS AND FEEDING CULL BEANS.

The hog will make a pound of gain on less food than almost any live stock and he is a great utilizer of farm waste; nevertheless, no man should attempt to raise hogs—as a business even in a small way—without adequate pasture. Experiments from Mississippi to Michigan are noted, in pasturing and feeding, including the use of alfalfa, rape, clover, cow-peas, cull-beans, cornmeal, etc. In connection with cull-bean feeding, it is suggested that salt is an appetizer and renders the food more palatable and it also possesses laxative qualities. For pen feeding, it is stated that it is best to have the water content of the ration below the daily requirement, and then let the animal have access to water at will, or supply it regularly. For, if the food is excessively sloppy, the pig is compelled to consume unnaturally large quantities of the ration in order to satisfy his bodily needs. This distends the stomach, unbalances the whole digestive system and makes a paunchy, ill-formed animal, which at slaughtering time yields a very low per cent of profitable carcass.

Other subjects which are treated instructively in the bulletins are on Bringing Old Orchards into Profitable Bearing; also on Injury from the Use of Bordeaux Mixture; also on the Laxative Properties of Wheat Bran, both in connection with farm feeding and also in human use of bran feeds; on How to Have Healthy Chickens, and on The Value of Emmer (speltz) as a Feeding Stuff.

NITROGEN-FREE-EXTRACT.

The term, "nitrogen-free-extract" is likely to be misunderstood as applied to the discussion of the constituents of feed stuffs. It is the exact opposite, in meaning of the term, "nitrogenous matter." Nitrogen-free-extract consists of starch, sugar, and gums, principally. It does not contain nitrogen at all, but is composed of the opposite properties of feeds, and along with fiber, makes what is known as "carbohydrates." Protein (also frequently termed nitrogenous matter) is the group of food substances containing nitrogen, from which flesh, blood, muscles, tendone, etc., are formed. The carbohydrates furnish the animal with fat and are burned up in the body to produce heat and energy. Corn, for instance, contains relatively small proportion of protein or nitrogenous matter; it does contain a large amount of nitrogen-free-extract and fiber, or carbohydrates. Clover, on the other hand, and cow-peas, contain large percentages of protein, or muscle producing properties and a correspondingly small proportion of nitrogen-free-extract or carbohydrates.

In studying the money in different forage crops, their manurial value to the land should not be overlooked. The manure from a winter's feeding of cow-pea hay or clover will be far richer in fertilizing value than that from corn fodder or timothy. As nitrogen is the most valuable constituent of the feed stuff, so it is the most valuable property in the manure.

An Afternoon With the Hampshires. JOS. E. WING IN THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

It was Saturday and a fine day in London town I could do as I pleased. There were parks and picture galleries, diamond stores and drapers' shops. The King gave a garden party, where Mark Twain patted His Majesty on the back and did not take off his hat! The sun shone. What should I do to make myself most happy? A hint from W. W. Chapman was all that I needed. "Out in Herts is a fine flock of Hampshires. You can take the train at two." What a rush there was in the great station. Londoners were getting out of town, as many as possible. Many live out. Others were having their week end holiday; after 1 o'clock many are free.

Right soon we stopped at a little station called Ware, and straightway I

A Square Deal

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicines—for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forests and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate women and children. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A much better agent is used both for extracting and preserving the medicinal principles used in them, viz.—pure trichlorinated glycerine. This agent possesses intrinsic medicinal properties of its own, being a most valuable antiseptic and anti-ferment, nutritive and soothing demulcent.

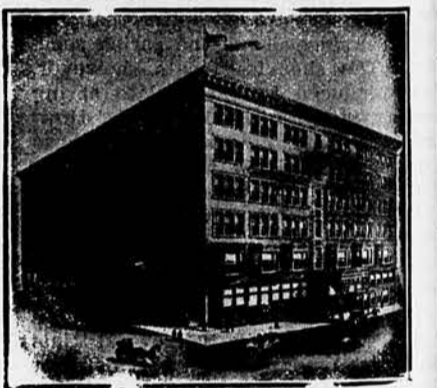
Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour risings, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrh, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its ulcerative stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if its use be persevered in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchial, throat and lung affections, except consumption in its advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hang-on coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that—but for all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

HOTEL KUPPER

11th and McGee St.

Kansas City, Missouri



One of the newest and most centrally located hotel in the city. Absolutely modern in every detail. European Plan, \$1 per day and up.

SORE SHOULDERS

I would like very much to personally meet every reader of this paper who owns any horses that have sore shoulders and tell him about Security Gull Salve. This is impossible so I am going to tell you through the paper. You and I both know that horses working with sore shoulders are in pain and that they can't do as much work without running down as when they are free from pain. I also know perfectly well that Security Gull Salve will cure these shoulders, but you do not know it. If you did you would buy a box of your dealer at once and cure them up, for you have no doubt often wished that you knew of something you could rely on. You can rely absolutely on Security Gull Salve. It will do its work every time, or if you prefer to try it first I will mail you a sample can free. Just write for it—it will go to you on first mail. Also I want to tell you that Security Antiseptic Healer is as good for barb wire cuts as Security Gull Salve is for harness galls. Dealers carry them in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes. Use them for your needs; I guarantee you perfect satisfaction. Frank B. Dennie, President. S. J. SECURITY REMEDY CO. Minneapolis, Minn.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL HOG RAISING

I have prepared a pamphlet which tells the secret of how to raise hogs successfully. It gives valuable information and directions how to prepare remedies which will drive out worms, prevent cholera, and keep your hogs free from disease. You can get the ingredients at any drug store at small cost. The pamphlet tells you everything you should know about hog raising. It is recommended by all hog raisers who have bought it, as they say it is worth more than one hundred times the cost. Send for one today and get all this valuable information. I am sure you will be pleased and would pay the price many times over if you were to lose the one I send you. Price \$1.00 to any address. Please mention the Kansas Farmer. W. F. Heuser, Shickley, Nebr.





AUGUST 22, 1907.

walking out over the good high-  
y toward Waters Place farm. It  
s only two miles, they told me, and  
ve to walk. Along the hedges and  
the sunny banks bloomed flaming  
pples. The hill ascended easily till  
stood on a great rise, and below me  
a valley of a little river, another of  
se gentle subdued pet rivers that  
y breed in England. In the distance  
ares of white amid the green; that  
uld be the sheep in hurdles, I knew.  
lds of vetches alongside tangled  
asses of verdure. I went in and tast-  
the vetches. No wonder the sheep  
ten on them. They taste like green  
as, the very stems of them. Sheep  
d hurled off some of these vetches,  
en been moved away. Off on the  
ll across the valley, peeping out over  
dense green of forested hillside, was  
great house of red brick, the Buxton  
ansion; down in the valley ahead of  
e the farm proper, or Waters Place,  
side the water—a great group of  
y, well-built brick buildings.

I had wired J. H. Hurford, the man-  
er, that I was coming, but had fol-  
wed the telegram immediately, so  
nd not expected him to meet me. I  
nd him at the barn, where the men  
ere busily sacking wool. There I  
arned what a "sheet" of wool is.  
ou see, they lay down a big square of  
rrips and count and pile on it a lot  
f fleeces, then proceed to draw the  
ges together with an ingenious  
mp and lever, and sew it up. We  
ve our wool sacks ready made and  
ead the fleeces down from the top;  
ey do not wish to muss theirs up, I  
ppose, so tie them up the more care-  
lly. It makes about as much in a  
ckage as we put in, after it is done.  
Mr. Hurford is an old gentleman,  
ther stout, genial, common-sense,  
actical, shrewd, kindly. Some way he  
minded me of my old father, long  
ad. "Are you the American gentle-  
an? Do you wish to see the sheep?  
ould you mind riding in a milk  
art?" Of course I wished to ride in  
milk cart. It proved to have strong  
heels, heavy shafts, a dropped axle  
that cart bottom was only a foot  
bove the earth. The back being open  
e could step in very easily, and Mr.  
urford finds it his best way of get-  
ing over the farm. So with a strong  
orse, capable of moving a ton or  
ore, and a whip which never hurt, a  
ne and my umbrella (tightly  
atched ever in England) we set out.  
I found the lambs all weaned now,  
e Hampshires lamb early in Jan-  
ary, many of this flock; some come  
ter, by chance of a bad ram being  
sed. They were all in hurdles—lambs,  
wes and rams, about 300 ewes in a  
en, I should think, and the grass be-  
g so very good, the pens not large,  
aybe half an acre or a little more.  
hey are moved daily, if the grass is  
aten. Mr. Hurford thinks he makes  
hem eat it close. Sometimes he runs  
y ewes after lambs and makes them  
ean up what the lambs left, giving  
e lambs always the freshest and  
est. Some were on vetches, the ram  
lms these, and doing grandly of  
ourse. All of the lambs had little gal-  
vanized iron troughs in their pens, and  
these beans and oilcake broken as  
e as peas, a little bran and in some  
of the pens a few mangels of last year,  
attered. It is astonishing how the  
ots keep in this climate. Maybe they  
ere Swedes instead of mangels, I am  
ncertain.

As fast as a field is eaten off Mr.  
urford plows it and plants beets or  
rrips or some useful crop. He likes  
ousand-headed kale very well, and  
as taken from fields of it some of his  
est lambs. What a grand lot they  
ere. How my heart warmed, and  
ow I longed to throw away my travel-  
ing bag and typewriter and settle down  
leeping good sheep, treading some  
arth under foot that was my own  
gain. It was evening; the shepherds  
ere finishing up their work, their  
urdy children had come to watch  
hem, destined to be young shepherds  
their turn some day. The ewes of  
ourse got no grain, normally; some  
ight be getting a little on this occa-  
ion, as he is fitting for a sale. Every  
mb was a beauty and every one in  
erfect health. That is what hurdling

and common sense and good matings  
will do. Mr. Hurford told me that he  
usually lets a ewe bear three lambs;  
then she is drafted out, though some  
exceptionally good breeders are kept  
much longer, as long as twelve years  
sometimes.

He showed me one magnificent ram  
that he let the previous year for 100  
guineas (\$500.) The ram lambs from  
this mating proved so good that twen-  
ty-two of them sold for \$3,935. It was  
evident that the old man had had an  
eye for goodness in sheep, to have  
made a flock of such uniformity and ex-  
cellence and maintained it. Before  
this will have been read the flock will  
have been dispersed. I hope a good  
part of it may have come to America.  
Old age and infirmities alone made  
Mr. Hurford decide to disperse with  
the flock.

What did I learn of management?  
That sainfoin is the best legume, in  
his opinion, for lambs, lucern (alfalfa)  
not so good. Yellow trefoil is sown for  
an undergrowth in rye and other grass-  
es and is liked by the sheep. The flock  
is always out of doors except that  
lambing ewes are in during severe  
weather and storms in winter. He has  
915 acres of land, and I think about  
800 sheep and 150 cows. Land, he  
says, is cheap up that way; when not  
close to the railway, or desired by spe-  
culators, it can be bought for \$50 to  
\$60 per acre, plenty of it. I felt so  
incredulous that I asked him again  
and again, thinking that I had misun-  
derstood. He partly explained the  
fact by saying that tithes and rates  
(taxes) were awfully high. I did not  
learn exactly how high, but think from  
\$3 an acre up. That is a rent in itself,  
you see. The taxes must be high in  
a country so small, supporting so vast  
an army, so vast a navy, so expensive  
a nobility. Probably all these are  
necessary, but Ohio looks good, from  
this view point, where we levy only  
for our schools and roads, and a few  
dollars for the poor. Here is an  
army of poor, but I wish we levied  
more for roads and made them some-  
what as they are in England.

As we inspected the last lot of lambs  
a dark cloud arrived and promptly de-  
livered its contents—rain. There had  
been three days of hay weather, though,  
and much good had been done. We  
climbed into the cart and I hoisted  
the umbrella and sought to shelter two  
of us, one big, one slender, against  
furious driving blasts. Mr. Hurford  
whipped the horse, we lumbered down  
across the field at the rate of four  
miles an hour and drew up triumphant  
at the door, not very wet. Instantly  
the kind ladies took us in charge and  
made us put on warm coats, while they  
put our wet ones to dry, and we had  
tea. Did you have tea in an old Eng-  
lish farmhouse, with real country  
folks? It's awfully good. Such good  
bread and sweet butter, unsalted, prob-  
ably. Such delicious tea, or if you  
cannot drink tea good hot water and  
cream without stint. Such kindness  
and courtesy and unrestraint; you can-  
not realize that three hours before you  
had seen none of them. You hate to  
leave them and wish they would sug-  
gest staying the night and the next  
week.

"Can I see the dairy?" "Certainly,  
there is time; it is on the other farm."  
We loaded into a stylish go-to-town  
cart and started across the estate by  
wonderful wooded roads, where great  
beeches and elms made deep cool  
shadows, across the river, a rod or  
more wide here, up the hill to the man-  
sion house. The lovely grounds, the  
acres of lawn-like approaches, the  
sweeps of drives, the little rabbits  
scurrying about in the evening sun, the  
glisten of raindrop on a refreshed  
earth all made a picture of surpassing  
beauty and interest. Rooks came fly-  
ing from the sheep folds, thieving  
rooks. Wild wood pigeons came flying  
heavily homeward, twice as large as  
our tame pigeons. Mr. Hurford says  
they are great thieves. I wish we had  
a few in America; they are good eat-  
ing, and they have an interesting note,  
like a turtle dove's only larger and  
deeper.

There was only time to drive  
through the pasture and look a little at

the cows; 60 of them are giving  
enough milk so that a lot of calves are  
reared, and some butter made, and  
they deliver 150 gallons a day. That  
is as near as I could get to a record. He  
did point out one cow that is giving  
24 quarts in a day, and that has given  
26½ quarts in a day. But Mr. Hurford  
has none of his cows registered. The  
unregistered cows are the best milk-  
ers, he declares. But he uses always  
registered sires. So he has nearly all  
pure-bred Shorthorn cows. What did  
they look like? Very beautiful Short-  
horn cattle, that is all, only not so  
beefy in type as is usual in registered  
herds, more slender necks, less fat on  
their bodies, a little lighter in front,  
the colors good, the forms pleasing.  
Just now they are getting brewers'  
grains and grass; they do best in milk  
fed thus, Mr. Hurford thinks.

The we went through a lovely old  
sleepy village where village young  
women were comparing babies on the  
streets, and I took the train back to  
London, sure that my day had been  
well spent.

Sheep at the Missouri State Fair.

M. V. CARROLL.

Your eastern wool buyer is a pretty  
shrewd and well informed chap and  
can tell you with mathematical pre-  
cision just where the sheep abound and  
when wool is ripe. Questioned, he will  
tell you that during the past twenty  
years Missouri was only a "whistling  
station" on his wool route but that  
now his "house" has placed Missouri  
on his map and he is buying a large  
quantity of choice wool in this State.  
An American importer of fine sheep,  
writing from England a few weeks  
ago, said that Missouri as a sheep  
State is again being discussed over  
there and a large number of the best  
and highest priced breeding sheep that  
have left England this year have been  
consigned to Missouri's breeders.

At the State Fair here in 1906 a  
dozen representative sheepmen got to-  
gether and organized the Missouri  
Sheep Breeders' Association, today  
that organization has almost 400 active  
members and has compiled a record of  
2,100 sheep-raisers in the State. Each  
year the crack flocks of America, made  
up of high priced imported sheep, have  
come here to the State Fair and cap-  
tured about all the prizes, Missouri  
breeders not having stock good  
enough to get much recognition  
on the prize line. This year the  
State association induced the  
Fair Board to establish special classes  
for Missouri owned sheep—these with  
the regular prizes for the open classes  
aggregate over \$2,000 in cash premi-  
ums for sheep exhibits at the next  
State Fair, October 5-11, and Missouri  
sheepmen are planning a surprise for  
the public and especially those visiting  
showmen who have been annexing the  
bulk of the prize money—they will  
know they had a race for every ribbon  
they take out of the State this year.


Missouri had 997,500 sheep on Jan-  
uary 1, 1907—her 300,000 farms could  
easily sustain 6,000,000 sheep and the  
coming State show is expected to give  
a strong impetus to the sheep industry.

Found—\$62.44.

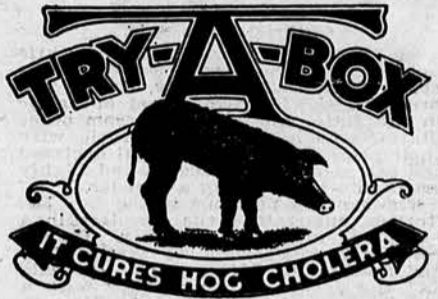
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I shipped  
my third car of wheat to the National  
Grain and Elevator Company some  
time ago, and when I made out the  
draft, by some mistake, we drew for  
the full amount the home elevator man  
was paying for wheat at our station  
at that time, and I would have sold the  
car here on track to our home elevator  
man, as I was sure he offered us at  
least 2 cents per bushel more than I  
would get by shipping, but I had prom-  
ised to ship my wheat to my own com-  
pany, therefore I refused to sell at  
home, although I could get 2 cents per  
bushel more by doing so.

This wheat was a little musty, and  
I was afraid it would not grade No. 2,  
and if the National Grain and Elevator  
Company had called on me for \$20 or  
\$30 on this car, I would willingly have  
sent them a check for the amount.  
But it came the other way—\$62.44 bal-  
ance due me when account sales came,

**HORSE OWNERS! USE**  
GOMBAULT'S  
**CAUSTIC BALSAM.**  
A safe, speedy and positive cure.  
The safest, Best BLISTER  
ever used. Removes all bunches  
from Horses. Impossible to  
produce near or blemlish. Send  
for descriptive circulars.  
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.



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



Has never failed where used according to directions.

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

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

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

**Worms all  
Over the Ground**

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



Taylor's Stock  
Tonic does more  
than drive out  
the worms. It  
puts your hogs,  
cattle and  
horses in the  
pink of condi-  
tion, makes  
them grow fast-  
er and strong-  
er, prevents  
cholera, black-  
leg and all dis-  
eases arising  
from imperfect  
digestion.

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

In 30 days you will send us \$2 for the  
tonic, or return the empty bag if it is  
not satisfactory, and there is no charge.  
We are sending out thousands of bags  
on this basis and practically every one is  
paid for. It shows the merit of the goods  
and the honesty of the farmers. Cut out  
this ad to-day and send it to us.

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

**Fli-Kil**

is a safe, sure, efficient non-offensive  
remedy for

**Keeping Flies Off Cows,  
Horses, Mules and all  
Live Stock.**

Indispensable in dairy and stable. Saves annoy-  
ance and irritation. Cows rest easy, digest and  
secrete their food better and produce more milk  
and butter. It makes milking easy and safe;  
protects teams. Will not gum the hair. Easily  
and cheaply applied with sprayer. Buy now;  
use before the animals run down. At dealers.  
Quart 40c; ½ gal. 60c; gal. \$1. Trial gallon di-  
rect, express paid, \$1.25. Don't take a substi-  
tute. Illustrated book free. Address,  
**Moore Chem. & Mfg. Co.,**  
Dr. H. J. Whittier, Pres't.,  
1801 Genesee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

**REVOLUTION PATENTED  
BUCKLES.**

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

**Topeka Buckle Co.**

395 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kansas.

If you mean business and really want to CURE  
SORE SHOULDERS that poor horse of yours of those awful sore  
shoulders, neck or collar galls, stop  
experimenting and get a box of  
**BALMOLINE**  
The ONLY salve for man or beast.  
Druggists or by mail 25-50c. Trial box 4c. From  
Balmoline Co., Sta. B, Billene, Kan.



with a check to cover, just as good as found.

On the three cars of wheat shipped to the National I am a little better than \$100 ahead. I send a check by this mail to the Farmers' Terminal Grain Company to pay for four shares of stock in that company.

I think I will have three or four cars of wheat to ship to my company this winter. I call it "my company," because I have stock in it. So, many thanks to "the Old Reliable" for helping to keep me on the right track.

Kiowa County. C. W. PHILLIPS.

TOPNOTCHER BERKSHIRE SALES IN KANSAS.

Guthrie Ranch Sale.

On Thursday, August 15, T. F. Guthrie held a highly successful sale of Berkshire swine at Strong City, Kans. The breeders, the best, and most energetic in the State, and a number from other States, who honored Mr. Guthrie with their presence at this sale, all declared the sale a splendid success and highly creditable to so young a breeder.

The evening previous to the sale Mr. Guthrie entertained the breeders in a novel and interesting manner. He secured the auditorium of Strong City and entertained his guests at the sale and the people of Strong City with a highly entertaining lecture by Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who gave his famous lecture on "The Hog Dressed and Undressed." The lecture proved an interesting event and Mr. Coburn was given a right royal reception at its close.

Mr. Guthrie's Revelation sale of Black Robin Hoods was practically the first gun in the campaign and the results of the sale demonstrated that the merits of Black Robin Hoods insure the popular demand and handsome prices hereafter. The four boars sold for \$280.00, average \$70, and the 31 sows and gilts sold for \$2,482.50, average \$80.08. Thirty-five Berkshires brought the handsome sum of \$2,762.50, a general average of \$78.93.

BOARS.

Silver Tips Revelation 50th 103088, John Winn Saffordville, \$32.50 General Premier 2d 97115, Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo. 100.00 Sir Silver Tips 103100, Dr. G. A. Tull, Clay Center, 47.50 Sir Masterpiece 2d 103095, C. G. Council, Vandalla, Ill. 100.00

SOWS AND GILTS.

Miss Revelation 102815, C. A. McCune, Auxvasse, Mo. \$135.00 Silver Tips 102573, W. Mehanney, Sedgwick, Kans. 110.00 Robin's Empress 2d 103109, J. B. Shelton, Marion, Kans. 55.00 Robin's Empress 3d 103110, L. A. Waite, 110.00 Lady Long 3d 102807, June K. King, Marshall, Mo. 100.00 Hetty 89893, L. A. Waite, 120.00 Bertha D. 100303, J. M. Neilson, Marysville, 80.00 Silver Tips 105th 102570, W. Mehanney, 52.50 Royal Star 53rd 98421, J. Everts & Son, Wellington, O. 60.00 Duchess 22d 102564, Aldora Farm, Rosson, Pa. 50.00 Lady Bobbs 2d 102107, W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill. 50.00 Lady Bobbs 3d 102108, A. L. Alberts, Bendena, 50.00 Mollie's Duchess 85112, Chas E. Sutton, Lawrence, 120.00 Myra 2d 102579, E. Edmunson, Vincent, Kans. 65.00 Sunflower 2d 102820, Geo. Robertson, Strong City, 50.00 Hetty 3d 102812, L. A. Waite, 130.00 Berryton's Dot 87159, Carl Palmer 62.50 Miss Sylvan 102819, Kinloch Farm 60.00 Model Duchess 9th 102565, L. A. Waite, 62.50 Dora 2d 102577, Kinloch Farm, 157.50 Dollie's Duchess 101620, L. A. Waite, 55.00 Royal Empress 100th 102662, A. F. Alberts, 30.00 Serena 2d 102567, Geo. W. Berry, Lawrence, 112.50 Silver Tips 100th 102808, Carl Thompson, Newkirk, Okla. 105.00 Royal Empress 102th 103087, W. S. Corsa, 50.00 Judith 102814, W. R. Brown, Minneapolis, 100.00 Silver Tips 99th 102572, W. S. Corsa, 77.50 Twilight 3d 103090, W. R. Brown 62.50 Silver Tips 102 102571, Carl Thompson, 67.50 Delight 89889, C. A. McCue, 100.00

SUTTON FARM SALE.

The Sutton Farm Berkshires sale at Lawrence, Kans., on August 16, was a successful sale and a brilliant Berkshire event. The city of Lawrence did herself proud in entertaining the visiting breeders from Kansas and other States. On the arrival of the breeders from the Guthrie Ranch sale at Strong City, Thursday evening, the breeders were entertained by a smoker at the Merchants' Athletic Club Rooms, where T. A. Hubbard of Wellington, presided as toast master, and some bright, entertaining speeches were made by A. V. Boswell, Carthage, Mo.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; June K. King, Marshall, Mo.; A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.; W. T. Morgan, Rosstown, Pa.; Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, owner of Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.; G. G. Council, Vandalla, Ill.; and Chas. E. Sutton, owner of the Sutton Farm and his father, Judge Sutton of Kansas City.

On the morning of the sale, the Lawrence Automobile Club took the visitors for a ride about Lawrence and then delivered them at the Sutton Farm adjoining the city.

The sale was conducted by Col. I. W. Holman of Fulton, Mo., assisted by G. G. Council of Vandalla, Ill., and L. E. Frost, Springfield, Ill. The offering was a splendid one, and good average prices were realized, the only disappointing feature of the sale being the low prize realized for Field Marshall. But among the buyers present herd boars were not much in demand. Otherwise he would

readily have brought from \$500 to \$1,000. However, 35 Berkshires were sold for \$3,505, the top price of the sale being \$300 paid for Field Marshall 103300 who went to J. H. Bayer, Yates Center, Kans.

There never was a Berkshire sale in the State with so many notable breeders present and where so much enthusiasm was manifested as at this sale.

Mr. Sutton was more than pleased over the results of the sale. "It couldn't have been a bigger success than it was from any standpoint," Mr. Sutton said to a World reporter today.

"There was a good crowd here. Everything went at a good price, the average price being the second to highest ever received west of the Mississippi. All in all it was the one best sale ever held in the West. I certainly want to thank the people of the town who have done so much to help me in making it a success. Everywhere I have received the heartiest encouragement and it just seemed as if some of the business men couldn't do enough to help me." When asked if he was going to have another sale next fall Mr. Sutton replied: "To be sure I am—a bigger one than ever. It's past the experiment stage now. I am going to try and make them larger and larger every year."

To THE KANSAS FARMER representative Mr. Sutton said: "I have no kick of any kind, although Field Marshall should have brought \$1,500, however, I am satisfied and wish to thank every person that attended the sale." It was a clean sale. Every hog offered was sold and paid for, only two notes were taken and they were good as gold.

The top price of the sale was Duchess 323d 88893, consigned to this sale by David G. Page of Topeka, and sold to A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill., for \$250.

The sales in detail were as follows:

BOARS.

Field Marshall 102200, J. H. Bayer, Yates Center, \$300.00 Beau Broadback, Dr. E. Edmunson, Benton, 45.00 SOWS AND GILTS. H. F. Kingsclere 35th 90807, David Page, Topeka, 145.00 Lee Duchess 19th 83154, A. J. Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill. 240.00 Robinhood Lucy 103481, C. A. Downs, Hutchinson, 130.00 Robinhood Lucy 2d 102482, Geo. W. Berry, Lawrence, 115.00 Duchess 323rd 88893, A. J. Lovejoy & Son, 250.00 Robinhood Queen, Aldora Farm, Rosson, Pa. 170.00 Robinhood Maid 2d, L. Carr & Son, Bowling Green, Mo. 65.00 Robinhood Fancy, C. A. McCue, Auxvasse, Mo. 75.00 Lady Premier S. 101721, W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill. 85.00 Lady Premier S 2d 101722, C. G. Nash, Eskridge, 85.00 Lady Robinhood 102159, Kinloch Farm, 45.00 Lady Robinhood 2 102160, Kinloch Farm, 50.00 Beau Blossom 103533, Warden Haskell, Lansing, Kans. 85.00 Robina of Springbrook Farm, J. P. Sands & Sons, Walton, 35.00 Robinhood Black Girl D 102835, C. A. Stannard, Emporia, 45.00 Wakarusa Blossom C. W. F. Corbin, Corbin, Mo. 55.00 Wakarusa Blossom C 2d, L. P. Peairs, Windom, 150.00 Rutgers Blossom S 4th 103534, Warden Haskell, 85.00 Miss Robin Belle 102060, E. Frits, Lawrence, 60.00 Lucy F 99212, L. Carr & Son, 125.00 Miss Lawrence 102056, Warden Haskell, 60.00 Miss Lawrence 2d 102057, L. P. Peairs, 55.00 Miss Royal Robinhood 102061, Warden Haskell, 75.00 Wakarusa Blossom M 103542, A. L. Stanton, Lawrence, 45.00 Wakarusa Black Girl, J. P. Sands, 80.00

W. M. Knox's Poland.

W. M. Knox, of South Haven, Kans., the well-known breeder of Poland-Chinas, has been constantly improving his fine herd by the addition of the best blood lines of the breed, until he has one of the best herds in that part of the State. He has recently acquired an interest in the herd boar Peerless Perfection 2d, who was grand champion at the American Royal, 1906. Peerless Perfection was fitted and shown by Harry Lunt, of Burden, Kans., who still owns an interest in him. Mr. Knox also owns Hilltop Chief, an outstanding individual, and a good son of U. C. Perfection; he is also the sire of a bunch of as good pigs as the writer has seen this year.

The brood sows are a choice lot and are by such sires as Meddler, Chief Perfection 2nd, On and On, Peerless Perfection 2nd, Perfection E. L. and other good ones. There are also three gilts by Corrector 2nd, who are litter mates to the gilt who sold for \$500.00 at the Caldwell sale last spring.

There are 65 extra fine spring pigs the most of these are by Hilltop Chief, but there are some fine litters by Meddler, Corrector 2nd, Exception, and Reporter.

Mr. Knox has seven crackerjack fall boars for sale. These are the heavy-boned, thick-fleshed kind, with lots of quality, and are fit to head good herds. These are by Hilltop Chief and out of some of his best sows. They will all be priced worth the money. Write Mr. Knox for prices, or call and see them.

H. Metzinger's Durocs.

One of the most progressive breeders of Durocs in that part of the State, is H. Metzinger of Caldwell, Kans. In the past 6 months he has bought over \$1,500 of foundation stock for his herd, representing the best blood lines of the breed.

Among those purchased are Watt's Choice 54097 bred by Watts & Foust of Zenia, Ohio, got by Kant Be Beat and out of Cedarville Queen 3d, who was the dam of the Junior Champion at the World's Fair. Watt's Choice has both size and quality, and is an excellent sire. Some of the brood sows recently

added to this herd are Robinette by Top Notcher, Paula Wonder by Oom Paul 2d; dam, Bessie Wonder 6th, Genevieve Advance, by Froud Advance; dam, Genevieve 5th. Genevieve Advance has a fine litter by Crimson Chief and Robinette has a choice litter by Rosebud Chief, the great young boar owned by Rathbun & Rathbun of Downs, Kans. Rosebud Chief is an own son of Ohio Chief. There are other good ones representing the blood of Top Notcher, Ohio Chief, Crimson Wonder, Kant Be Beat, Proud Advance, Mc's Pride and others.

Mr. Metzinger has nothing to sell at the present time but remember that he will be headquarters for the good ones next year.

The Kansas State Fair.

The Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kans., September 16 to 21, will be bigger and better than ever before. New buildings have been erected and the grounds much improved while the entries will be the most numerous in the history of this great institution. The management announces a full series of premiums for the American carriage horse along the lines suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture under direction of George Rommel, animal expert. This is one of the two fairs of the United States that have adopted this classification, the other one being the Inter-State Fair and Exposition, Elm Ridge, Kansas City. The influence of these two great fairs should give an impetus to the breeding of the American type of carriage horses in the West which will naturally be its home.

Secretary A. L. Sponsler announces that the premium list has been officially modified so as to admit Chester Whites to the same classification as that offered the other breeds of swine. Secretary Sponsler sees so many opportunities to expand, enlarge, and perfect the Kansas State Fair and acquaint the people with its advantages and benefits that he now realizes, more than ever before, the absolute necessity which exists for State aid in maintaining such an institution. A properly conducted State Fair is just as important and just as profitable as an educational institution in its proper field as is a State university in its field. It is sincerely hoped that the people of Kansas will see to it that broad-minded, able men are elected to the next Legislature, who will see that the great wrong which this body has done the people of this State in refusing an appropriation for a State Fair shall be corrected and it shall no longer be true that the only two States in the Union west of the Mississippi who do not have State Fairs maintained by the State are Kansas and Arkansas.

New Stock Barns at Sedalia, Mo.

"When the last legislature provided by appropriation for the erection of three new fire proof stock barns, to hold 450 animals, we thought we could house all live-stock exhibits at our next fair," said Secretary J. R. Rippey, of Missouri State Fair, "but it looks now like we will have another overflow," and as he talked he opened letters containing live-stock entries from Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and more than a dozen points in Missouri, among them being quite a good many well known former exhibitors here and not a few new ones.

Missouri is particularly fortunate in the dates selected for her State Fair this year, October 5-11, being next after Illinois and just preceding the American Royal at Kansas City, thus avoiding a conflict of dates with any other prominent Western show, and, being in the "home stretch" of the great live-stock show circuit, will get the cream of the prize-winners from other big fairs.

With the three new stock barns now being erected, Missouri State Fair will have 3 massive brick and steel cattle and horse barns, modern and fire-proof, that will house 1,200 animals besides the 11 speed horse barns, a sheep and swine pavilion that will contain 1,400 animals and a poultry palace with room for 5,000 birds. A mile of model rock highway is being constructed on the main boulevard under United States government supervision, to cost \$5,000, and an additional \$5,000 is being expended on new concrete walks and macadam driveways. Cash premiums aggregating \$40,000 will be awarded on exhibits.

Last year for the first time here the Fair Board provided special entertainment features—high class vaudeville, relay races, and automobile contests, and were so well pleased with the result that they have arranged for the same, on a more extensive scale, this year including one of the big airships, prize drills by uniformed fraternal drill teams, music by a noted band, and the

The Handy Doctor in Your Vest Pocket

IT'S a thin, round-cornered little Enamel Box—

When carried in your vest pocket it means Health-Insurance.

It contains Six Candy Tablets of pleasant taste, almost as pleasant as Chocolate.

Each tablet is a working dose of Cascarets, which acts like Exercise on the Bowels and Liver.

It will not purge, sicken, nor upset the stomach.

Because it is not a "Bile-driver," like Salts, Sodium, Calomel, Jalap, Senna, and Apocynum.

It is like Castor Oil, Glycerine, or other Laxatives that simply lubricate the Intestines for transit of the food stopped up in them at that particular time.

The chief cause of Constipation and Indigestion is a weakness of the Muscles that contract the Intestines and Bowels.

Cascarets are practically to the Bowel Muscles what a Massage and Cold Bath are to the Athletic Muscles.

They stimulate the Bowel Muscles to contract, expand, and squeeze the Digestive Juices out of food eaten.

They don't help the Bowels and Liver in such a way as to make them lean upon similar assistance for the future.

This is why, with Cascarets, the dose may be lessened each succeeding time instead of increased, as it must be with all other Cathartics and Laxatives.

Cascarets act like exercise.

If carried in your vest pocket, (or carried in My Lady's Purse,) and eaten just when you suspect you need one, you will never know a sick day from the ordinary ills of life.

Because these ills begin in the Bowels, and pave the way for all other diseases.

"Vest Pocket" box 10 cents.

Be sure you get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped "CCC."

other down-to-date features that please and entertain large crowds.

The special classes provided for Missouri sheep, with liberal prizes, will attract the largest sheep display ever seen here and largely increased prizes for light harness and saddle horses are bringing entries that insure an unsurpassed horse show.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Sheep Breeder's association will be held at the State Fair on "Governor's Day," October 9.

Axline's Poland-Chinas.

Everybody knows E. E. Axline of Oak Grove, Mo., and knows that the hogs bred on his farm are as good as the best. In all Mr. Axline's previous sales he has exercised the greatest care to select an offering that would interest the most critical breeders, and that would go in and make money for the purchaser. Judging from the young stuff that he now has on his farm, we predict that the offering for his sale October 14 will be one of the greatest of the season.

Farmers Use Balmoline.

Balmoline should be in the stables of every farmer. It is invaluable for the cure of scratches and sore shoulders in horses. Balmoline is endorsed by thousands of farmers and prominent stockmen of the United States. Write the De Huy Medical Co., of Abilene, Kans., for their circular, which tells all about this valuable remedy.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

FOR \$10.00 PAID ON INSPECTION. You secure a genuine JONES 5 Ton \$45.00 Wagon Scale, all steel trussed levers, brass complete beam without loose weights, beam box platform 14 x 8 ft., for pit or without, warranted against all defects and personally guaranteed. Send me postal for my new plan and free particulars. Address only JONES He Pays the Freight. Drawer 37 A, Binghamton, N. Y.

Order Your Stock Food Direct. Stong's Stock Feed promotes health and vigor, and will cure mange, scurf and worms in hogs, cattle and sheep. Is being used by some of the largest stock raisers in the country. Three days' feed for one cent. 25 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$15.00, f. o. b. St. Joseph, Mo. Stong-Roats Mfg. Co., 201 N. 2d St., St. Joseph, Mo.



**Agriculture**

**Sheep on Second-Growth Sorghum.**

I have a field in which I wish to put lambs this fall. Last year this field had sorghum on it, the sorghum was taken off and wheat was planted. This year after the wheat crop was harvested the sorghum came up. Will the second-growth sorghum injure the sheep? S. R. H.

Johnson County.

Records of experience with sheep on second-growth sorghum are not abundant. There is little reason to suppose, however, that the fatally deleterious substances which are sometimes developed in sorghum would be less harmful to sheep than to other animals. The following answer to an inquiry with reference to danger to hogs was made by Prof. A. M. TenEyck in THE KANSAS FARMER nearly two years ago.

There are many instances recorded in which cattle have died from eating second-growth sorghum, but I never heard of a case in which hogs were injured in this way. According to a study by Dr. A. T. Peters and Prof. Samuel Avery, as reported in Bulletin No. 77, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, the death of animals eating sorghum is due to poisoning by prussic acid. This poison is developed from a glucocide that occurs in the sorghum plants, and certain conditions of weather and soil favor the development of the poison. In dry, bright, sunny weather the plants are apt to be most poisonous, while in wet, growing weather there is little danger in pasturing stock on sorghum. According to the studies of Professor Avery, "the second growth is not more deadly than the first growth, although as falls in the West are often bright and dry, conditions may be favorable for the elaboration of excessive amounts of poison during the second growth.

"Frost is without influence except as the forerunner of a period of bright, dry weather. Growth arrested by dry weather before the plant begins to mature presents a condition very favorable for the elaboration of the poison." "Growth stunted by too much water, sterile soil, shade of trees, or hardness of the ground, does not result in the formation of dangerous quantities of poison."

Although no reports have been made of pigs being injured by eating the sorghum, yet if it contains at certain periods and under certain conditions so deadly a poison as stated above, there is no reason why it will not kill pigs if they eat much of it. The sorghum would not be nearly so apt to injure pigs as cattle, since the pigs would eat comparatively little as compared to what a cow would eat. Also it was observed by Dr. Peters and Professor Avery that animals which had been fed heavily on carbonaceous foods, such as corn, required a much larger quantity of the sorghum to show poisonous effects than was the case when the sorghum was eaten on an empty stomach. If the pigs allowed to run in this field were given a good feed of grain each morning, the chances of injury by poisoning in eating sorghum would be lessened. Of course, when the cane is frosted, it will dry up and lose its palatability and the pigs will not eat it. The frost, however, according to the above studies, does not develop the poison in the plants.

A. M. TENEYCK.

**Flax Dodder.**

I am sending you a sample of vine which is bothering my alfalfa and spreading to a considerable extent. Is it the same plant described in last week's issue of THE KANSAS FARMER as dodder? If so, please send circular No. 7 mentioned in this discussion. If it is a different plant please tell me what it is, its habits, etc. Harvey County.

F. DILTS.

The weed which you enclosed is the flax dodder, a weed described by Pro-

fessor TenEyck in a late issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. I have sent you copy of circular No. 7, which will give treatment for the eradication of this pest. This is a dangerous weed and every effort should be made to exterminate it. If the field is badly infested I would advise you to plow it up and plant corn, or other cultivated crops, for several years, or until all of the dodder seed has germinated. Or the dodder may be destroyed by plowing the field and seeding to pasture grasses, since this species of dodder does not grow on other grass plants.

Should you have only a few infested patches the best plan is to cut the alfalfa with the dodder close to the ground, cutting all of the alfalfa for several feet around the patch. Cover with a few inches of straw, wet with kerosene, and burn. Every stem and all seeds should be destroyed. The seed in the dodder plant which you sent me was mature enough to grow, so by all means destroy these patches before cutting the crop or the pest will spread by being carried on the mowing machine or rake.

G. E. CALL.

**Sweet Clover for Hog Pasture.**

I would like information on sweet clover. Will it do well if sown in September in Oklahoma? Where can I get the seed? My land will not raise alfalfa and I desire to get a good plant for hog pasture. WM. QUEEN.

Woodward County, Oklahoma.

Sweet clover can be sown in the same manner as alfalfa, about the last week in August or the first week in September, and the seed-bed should be prepared as you would prepare a seed-bed for alfalfa, by thoroughly disking wheat or oats ground which is comparatively free from weeds. The disking should be done as soon after harvest as possible and the land disked or harrowed at frequent intervals, or after each rain, to conserve soil moisture and to prepare a mellow, firm seed-bed.

Many farmers who have not been successful with alfalfa have grown sweet clover for hog pasture, keeping the clover clipped off so that it does not become hard and woody, with the exception of one crop each year which is allowed to grow up and seed to furnish plants for the next year's crop. When grown in this manner sweet clover has proven fairly satisfactory but it should never be grown for hog pasture where alfalfa does well. Any reliable seed house in Kansas or Oklahoma can furnish you sweet clover seed.

G. E. CALL.

**Seed Wheat.**

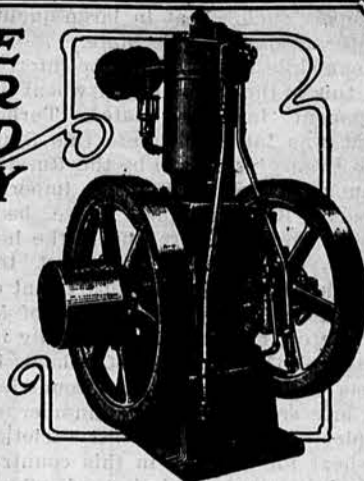
PROF. A. M. TENEYCK IN CIRCULAR NO. 11.

Last winter the State legislature appropriated \$2,500 to investigate the seed wheat of Russia and of Alberta, Canada, with the purpose of importing seed wheat from one or both of these countries for growing in this State. The bill was backed by the millers of the State, who insisted that Kansas wheat was deteriorating in grade and quality, hence the necessity for importing seed wheat from those regions of the world where the best quality of hard red winter wheat is grown.

The Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College was authorized to carry out the provisions of this act, which they proceeded to do by appointing C. W. Burkett, director of the Experiment Station, to visit Russia and investigate the seed wheat of that country, and A. M. TenEyck, professor of agronomy, to visit Alberta, Canada, to make a similar investigation regarding the winter wheat of that province.

These investigations may give valuable results. However, it is not likely that any seed wheat will be imported from either Russia or Alberta for seeding this fall. It seems advisable to secure samples of wheat from these countries and test the wheat on a small scale to prove its value for growing in this State before making large importations for general seeding. If by these preliminary trials it is shown that the imported seed of certain varieties of Russian wheat are superior in yielding and milling qualities to our

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There is almost an endless array of uses to which the power can be put. Every season, in fact almost every day in the year, the farmer will have use for it.

And when the power is once on the farm, he soon learns, if he did not know it before, that he can do things easier, more quickly and more economically than he ever did before.

But the farm power must be simple and dependable and as nearly self-operating as possible because the farmer is not expected to be an expert machinist.

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are made to meet these requirements in the fullest manner. Every engine carries with it the highest assurance a farmer can have of satisfactory service and right working.

Whether you purchase the engine here shown or one of our various other styles and sizes of engines, you know you are getting an engine that is perfectly adapted to the use intended.

You know that the engine is scientifically built on correct mechanical principles.

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(Incorporated)  
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You know that it is the product of workmen of highest skill operating with best procurable materials.

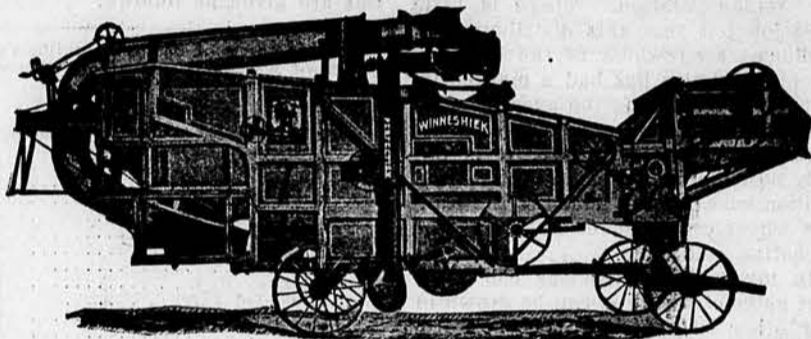
You know that your engine has behind it the reputation and guarantee of a great manufacturing institution whose sole business is the making of machines for farm use.

"Simplicity and Efficiency" is our motto in building these farm engines. Every one must do its part toward sustaining the reputation of the I. H. C. works.

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Horizontal, both Stationary and Portable, in 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20-H. P.

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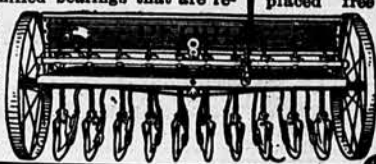
ROCK ASPHALT ROOFING CO., Room 609, Y. M. C. A. Building, Chicago.

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**PEORIA DRILL**

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home-grown seed wheat of the best-producing varieties, then the plan is to import such wheat in large quantities for seeding in this State.

Meanwhile it should not be inferred that this is the beginning of wheat improvement in this State. Turkey wheat was introduced into this State some twenty years ago by the Russian Mennonites. Several large importations of Russian wheat have been brought into the State during the last twenty years. During the last ten years the United States Department of Agriculture, through the efforts of M. A. Carleton, cerealist, has carefully investigated the growing of wheat in Russia and other European countries, and has secured a large number of samples of some of the best varieties of wheat for growing in this country. Several hundred varieties of wheat have been tested in Kansas during the last eight years. A great number of these samples were furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, and a large part of the variety testing has been carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. These varieties of wheat have been tested in trial plots at the State Experiment Station at Manhattan, at the Ft. Hays Branch Experiment Station at Hays, and at the Cooperative Government Experiment Station at McPherson. Not only have the varieties been tested as to their relative yield, quality, and hardness, but during the last few years those varieties which have proved to be the best producers have been grown in larger quantities at the State Experiment Station at Manhattan and at Ft. Hays Station. During the last two years the agronomy department of the State Experiment Station has sold and distributed to the farmers of Kansas more than 1,500 bushels of good seed wheat of these best-producing varieties. As much more good seed wheat has been grown and distributed by the Fort Hays Experiment Station, while a small quantity has been distributed from the McPherson Station. There is little question but that this distribution of well-bred seed wheat of the best-producing varieties has had a marked influence in increasing the average yield per acre and total production of the wheat crop in this State. It is not only possible but probable that several million bushels were added to the Kansas wheat crop of 1906 by the factor of better seed alone.

In my judgment Kansas can grow just as good wheat as can be grown in any other country when the best-producing varieties have been secured. There is little object in sending away for seed wheat of the same varieties which we are already growing. By careful breeding and selection it has been shown at the Kansas State Experiment Station that the varieties received from Russia may be improved by growing the wheat at this station for several years. At least there is little question but that the improved seed wheat which the agronomy department will be able to sell this fall is superior to the average wheat which the farmers of the State are growing.

The agronomy department has just published Bulletin No. 144, on "Small Grain Crops," which includes a discussion of the experiments with wheat. A copy of this bulletin may be secured by addressing Prof. J. T. Willard, acting director of the Experiment Station.

The agronomy department grew some eighty acres of wheat of the best-producing varieties for seed production last season for the purpose of distributing this wheat for seed among the farmers of the State, and this department is now offering for sale some 2,000 bushels of well-bred wheat of several of the best-producing varieties, as shown by the trials of the last four years at this station.

We have for sale seed wheat of the following varieties:

Bulletin No.	Variety	Amount bu.
5	Kharkof	1,000
7	Malakoff	300
4	Turkey Red	150
18	Turkey Red	80
11	Bearded Fife	150
36	Selested Turkey Red	50
10	Defiance	50
13	Minn. No. 529	50
24	Zimmerman	300

All of the varieties named, except the last, are the bearded hard red type of winter wheat. The Zimmerman is a beardless wheat—a soft or semi-soft red winter wheat grown quite extensively throughout eastern Kansas, and is one of the best-producing varieties in its class tested at this station. We have a very limited supply of pure seed of other varieties of soft wheat, and also of other varieties of hard wheat.

The Kharkof wheat, of which we have the largest supply, is one of the best-producing varieties of hard red wheat which has been tested at this station, and it has also proved to be among the best producers at the Co-operative Station at McPherson and at the Ft. Hays Branch Station.

The Turkey Red and Malakoff are two other excellent varieties. The Red Winter is slightly mixed with a brown chaff wheat, but is hardy and a good producer. The Bearded Fife, Defiance, and Minnesota No. 529, are good producers, but are perhaps better adapted for growing in eastern Kansas than in the central or western portions of the State. The Zimmerman wheat can be recommended only for the soft wheat districts of the State, namely, eastern and southeastern Kansas.

Although the yields secured this year were large considering the season (ten and one-half acres of Kharkof wheat, on good land, yielded 423.5 bushels by weight, or 40.33 bushels per acre), yet the wheat is somewhat deficient in

Bulletin No.	Name of variety	1904 bu.	1905 bu.	1906 bu.	1907 bu.	Average 1904, '05, '06, '07.
11	Bearded Fife	38.11	43.26	47.32	42.59	41.57
10	Defiance	35.44	38.28	47.39	46.03	41.79
4	Turkey	34.94	36.63	45.48	42.92	40.46
7	Malakoff	40.02	42.23	45.07	44.57	40.47
5	Kharkof	30.93	38.28	44.72	47.09	40.25
13	Minnesota No. 529	27.37	41.60	43.14	39.15	37.81
23	Fultz	25.49	44.91	51.11	38.33	39.96
24	Zimmerman	28.91	43.53	38.90	25.61	34.24

quality, the hard wheat containing many light-colored grains (yellow berries). The wheat weighs well.

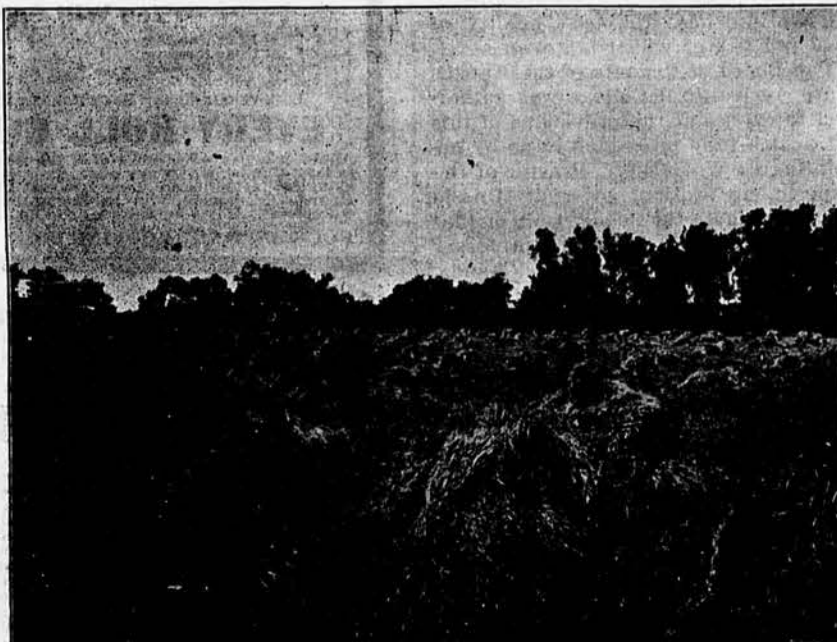
The thrashing of the variety trial plots this year has just been completed. The yields of some of the varieties are given as follows:

Yields per acre of best-producing varieties of winter wheat at the Kansas Experiment Station in 1907.

HARD WHEAT.		
Bulletin No.	Yield per acre bu.	
5	Kharkof	47.09
18	Turkey Red	46.55
10	Defiance	46.03
36	Sele. Red Winter	45.28
7	Malakoff	44.57
20	U. S. No. 1556	43.26
*	Burger	43.06
4	Turkey Red	42.92
11	Bearded Fife	42.59
*	Prosperity	41.41
27	Targoba	40.46
8	Red Winter	40.34
3	Minn. No. 529	39.15

SOFT WHEAT.		
Bulletin No.	Yield per acre bu.	
51	Kentucky No. 347	42.17
49	Gold Coin	40.95
*	Sibley's New Golden	40.28
52	Harvest Queen	39.06
46	Mediterranean	38.33
23	Fultz	38.33
40	Fultz Mediterranean	38.04
50	Dawson's Golden Chaff	38.04
22	Currell	30.76
24	Zimmerman	25.61

\*First trial—not published in bulletin No. 144.



This field of Kharkof wheat yielded 40 bushels per acre in 1907.

Every Kernel a Good One

Plump, solid, clean, heavy. You can raise this kind of wheat every year if you fertilize systematically with

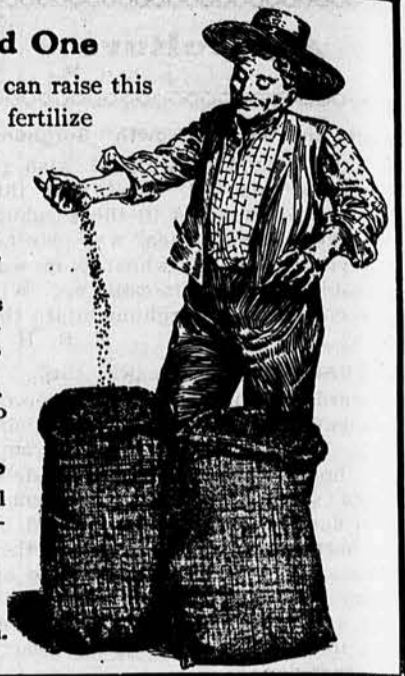
Potash

Don't accept a fertilizer that contains less than 6% of this most essential plant-food. Rather than risk an under-supply, mix Potash liberally with the fertilizer. To increase the Potash one per cent, add two pounds of Muriate of Potash to each 100 pounds of fertilizer.

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The Zimmerman wheat gave a low yield because this variety was injured by frost, it being one of the earliest maturing. The Currell was also injured by frost on May 27.

In order that the yields may be compared for a number of years the following table is given:

Bulletin No.	Name of variety	1904 bu.	1905 bu.	1906 bu.	1907 bu.	Average 1904, '05, '06, '07.
11	Bearded Fife	38.11	43.26	47.32	42.59	41.57
10	Defiance	35.44	38.28	47.39	46.03	41.79
4	Turkey	34.94	36.63	45.48	42.92	40.46
7	Malakoff	40.02	42.23	45.07	44.57	40.47
5	Kharkof	30.93	38.28	44.72	47.09	40.25
13	Minnesota No. 529	27.37	41.60	43.14	39.15	37.81
23	Fultz	25.49	44.91	51.11	38.33	39.96
24	Zimmerman	28.91	43.53	38.90	25.61	34.24

Although the Bearded Fife and Defiance have given the largest average yield, I do not consider these varieties so valuable for growing in the hard wheat districts of the State as Kharkof, Turkey Red, and Malakoff. The hard red winter wheat is best adapted for growing throughout central, western, and northern Kansas, the soft red winter wheat grows best in the southeastern and eastern counties of the State. In many counties of the State hard and soft wheat may produce about equally well, but in these counties usually the hard wheat is best for the upland and the soft wheat for low, more fertile soil. For western Kansas the Kharkof, Malakoff, and Turkey Red may succeed best, while the Bearded Fife, Defiance, Red Winter, and Minnesota No. 259 may be well adapted for growing in the east-central and eastern parts of the State. For southeastern and eastern Kansas soft wheat varieties, such as the Fultz, Zimmerman, Harvest Queen, Gold Coin, Mediterranean, and Currell, are best adapted for growing. Seed wheat of several of these varieties may be secured from Kansas seedsmen.

Price of seed wheat is \$1.60 per bushel, except Red Winter and Minnesota No. 529, which are \$1.00 per bush-

**"OHIO" ENSILAGE CUTTER**  
LARGEST CAPACITY  
EASIEST FEED  
LIGHTEST RUNNING

4 to 30 tons ensilage per hour cut and blown into highest silo with only 4 to 15 h. p. steam. A ton in 2 minutes. If the "Ohio" with its 1907 improvements won't pay out on your proposition it's not much use to try elsewhere. "Ohio" Blower machines made in six sizes. Nos. 11, 12, 14, 17, 19 and 22—size indicates length of knives. Send for now finely illustrated 100-page Catalog and "Modern Silage Methods."

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**LITTLE GIANT**  
Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator

The machine of simplicity and strength. You will not be troubled with breakages, we have learned to make every part equal to the duty required. Power is triple geared. Elevates to any required height. Shifting conveyors or stationary drag will carry to every part of crib or bin, leaving no unfilled corners. There will be no choking. You may pick seed corn or sort out bad ears as it goes up the elevator. Why not have a Little Giant on your place? One will last you your lifetime. Write for catalog and full particulars.

PORTABLE ELEVATOR MFG. CO.,  
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**WINTER SEED WHEAT**  
50 to 75 bushels per acre.

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

**Seed Wheat for Sale.**  
The Malakoff is a hard red winter wheat. Address OSCAR DUEHN, Clements, Kans.



el. The wheat is graded, sacked and delivered at the depot at Manhattan. It is preferred not to sell more than twenty bushels of seed wheat to any one purchaser.

This department has also a small supply of Tennessee Winter barley seed for sale at \$1.25 per bushel. The winter barley made a small yield this season on account of the dry, cold spring, and the barley was also found to contain some smut, hence all seed will be treated with formaldehyde to destroy the smut before it is distributed. This treatment will bleach the barley somewhat, but will not injure the vitality of the seed. A little pure seed of Ivanof winter rye and of Black Winter emmer has also been reserved for sale.

The season was unfavorable for the growth of spring grains, but this department will have some seed for sale of the best-producing varieties of oats, barley, flax, and millet.

**Results of Variety Tests of Winter Wheat at Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station.**

During the season of 1906-7 the experiment station at Lafayette tested 57 varieties of winter wheat. The result is given in the table below. The varieties are placed in the order in which they grew in the field.

**Horticulture**

**Circular From the Kansas State Entomological Commission.**

The members of the Kansas State Entomological Commission are, F. D. Coburn, chairman, Topeka; Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Entomologist, Manhattan; Prof. S. J. Hunter, Entomologist, Lawrence; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa; Walter Wellhouse, Secretary, Topeka.

The Kansas State Entomological Commission created by the legislature of 1907, to assist the people of our State, in suppressing noxious insects and plant diseases, issues this their first circular, giving the law by which the commission was created, and the rules and regulations thus far adopted.

The damage by insects alone to the agricultural and horticultural interests of our State is very great, and if a small proportion of the loss thus caused can be prevented by proper methods and effort, the effort is certainly worth making.

The San Jose scale, an insect that has proved very injurious in other States to nearly all deciduous fruit trees, has gained a foothold in a few localities within our borders. With

member to be a nurseryman actively engaged in the nursery business within the State of Kansas, to be appointed by the governor, whose term of office shall be two years. The secretary of the State Board of Agriculture shall be chairman of this commission, and the commission's secretary shall be the secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

Section 3. That the expenses of said commission shall be paid out of an appropriation hereinafter provided for, and that said commission be vested with all powers necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, but no expenses shall be incurred beyond the amount appropriated.

Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the said State entomologists, under the control of the State Entomological Commission, to seek out and suppress pernicious insect pests and injurious and contagious plant disease hereinbefore mentioned as destructive to the horticultural and agricultural interests of this State, and conduct experiments when necessary to accomplish that end.

Section 5. In order to accomplish the purposes of this act, the State entomologists, their assistants, and employees, appointed, are hereby authorized to enter upon any public premises, parks, cemeteries, or other premises, or upon

	Yield per acre, 1907 bushels	Weight per measured bushel, pounds	Bearded or smooth	Strength of straw	Yield per acre, 1906 bushels	Ave yield last three yrs. bushels
1. Michigan Amber	26.1	61.5	Smooth	Strong	42	33.5
2. Kharkov 9125	26	61	Bearded	Weak	43.2	34.7
3. Padui 9129	22.2	60.5	Smooth	Medium	35.7	28.5
4. Abundance	24.7	59	Smooth	Medium	45.7	35.2
5. Ghirka Winter 5637	27.5	62	Smooth	Strong	39.7	33.6
6. Beloglino 9358	27.3	62	Bearded	Weak	42	34.3
7. Egyptian Amber	24	61	Bearded	Strong	50.5	37.2
8. Turkish Red	27.5	63	Bearded	Weak	49	37.4
9. Uta 5638	23.2	63.5	Bearded	Medium	33.3	28.2
10. Gluten B. 86	26.7	62.5	Bearded	Weak	40.8	36.3
11. White Golden Cross	21.5	60	Bearded	Strong	39.3	30.4
12. Winter Elfe	28.8	62.5	Bearded	Medium	39	33.9
13. Winter King	28.8	62	Bearded	Strong	39.5	35.4
14. Queen of New York	28.2	62.5	Bearded	Strong	38.7	33.4
15. Treadwell	28.3	61	Bearded	Strong	40.7	34.5
16. Dakota Wonder	27.2	62.5	Bearded	Medium	41.3	34.2
17. Nigger	30	62	Bearded	Medium	47.8	37.4
18. Reliable	26	62	Bearded	Strong	45.3	35.8
19. California	28.7	62.5	Bearded	Weak	52	39
20. Harvest King	26	61	Smooth	Strong	50	38.4
21. Jones' Red Chief	22	59	Smooth	Very strong	38.3	31.3
22. Gluten	32.8	63	Bearded	Weak	43.7	38.3
23. Gypsy	28.5	62	Bearded	Medium	...	...
24. Bulgarian	26	61.5	Bearded	Strong	41.3	33.6
25. Dawson's Golden Chaff	25.8	59.5	Smooth	Very strong	37.8	33.5
26. Currell's Prolific	27.3	60.5	Smooth	Strong	...	...
27. Farmer's Trust	25.2	60.5	Bearded	Strong	45.7	35.9
28. Tennessee Fultz (White)	29.8	59.5	Smooth	Strong	44.8	39.3
29. Beechwood Hybrid	29.3	60.5	Smooth	Strong	38	36.6
30. Economy	26.2	59.5	Smooth	Strong	45.7	36.2
31. Old Ironclad	23.7	63	Bearded	Strong	37	30.3
32. Niagara	31.3	59.5	Smooth	Strong	49.3	40.3
33. Fulcaster	26	62	Bearded	Strong	...	...
34. Red Russian	23.7	61	Partly Bearded	Strong	...	...
35. Tennessee Fultz (Shepherd)	23.3	61	Smooth	Strong	...	...
36. Jones' Silver Sheaf	27.7	61	Bearded	Medium	42.7	35.3
37. Gold Coin	27.5	59	Smooth	Strong	49.7	42
38. Early Ripe	27.7	62	Smooth	Strong	...	...
39. Grains O'Gold	29	61	Smooth	Strong	45.3	40.9
40. Farmer's Friend	30.2	61.5	Bearded	Strong	49.3	38.8
41. Rudy	30.8	61.5	Bearded	Strong	53.8	41.4
42. Mealy	25.5	59	Smooth	Strong	44.5	38.2
43. Shepard's Prolific	24.5	60	Bearded	Strong	45.8	35.9
44. Velvet Chaff	25.5	61.5	Bearded	Strong	42.7	31.9
45. New American Banner	26.2	59	Smooth	Strong	39.8	33
46. Pearl's Prolific	28.5	61	Smooth	Strong	49.2	36.5
47. Earle's Prolific	23.2	59.5	Smooth	Strong	46.3	34.7
48. New Columbia	27.2	59.5	Smooth	Strong	42	36.4
49. Poole	24.2	60	Smooth	Strong	42.3	34.6
50. Winter Chief	21.2	59.5	Smooth	Very strong	37.5	33.1
51. Tennessee Fultz (Krone)	21.2	60	Smooth	Strong	43	32.1
52. Pride of Indiana	23.2	59.5	Smooth	Strong	43.5	33.3
53. Wheeling	22.8	60.5	Smooth	Strong	42.2	34.3
54. Red Fultz	24.7	60.5	Smooth	Strong	42.6	33.6
55. Fultz-Mediterranean	25.2	60	Smooth	Strong	38.7	33.9
56. Imperial Amber	27.5	61	Bearded	Strong	...	...
57. Russian Amber	26.5	61	Bearded	Weak	...	...

\*Two years. \*\*Average of sixteen check plats.

None of the varieties winter-killed noticeably. There was no stem rust, but considerable leaf rust. There was some loose smut present, but not enough to decrease yields perceptibly. Scab and stinking smut were not observed. There was not enough lodging to hinder in cutting.

With regard to time of ripening Nos. 1, 8, 9, 16, 18, 20, 23, 26, 28 to 36, 38, 39, and 42 to 56 ripened early; Nos. 2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 37, 40, 41, and 57 medium early; and Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 13 late. The time between the earliest and latest varieties was seven days.

The station has no seed wheat for sale.  
M. F. FISHER,  
Assistant Agriculturist.

If your territory is not already taken we can give you good cash wages to act as special representative of THE KANSAS FARMER. If you can not devote your whole time we will pay cash for part of your time and pay well. Drop us a card and we will explain.

When writing to THE KANSAS FARMER always give your name and address.

proper precautions and efforts, this pest may be confined to those places where it now exists, if not entirely eradicated.

The law creating this commission covers a very broad field, and it will be gone over by the entomologists of the commission as thoroughly as is possible with the time and means at their command for that purpose.

We ask the hearty cooperation of all our citizens in making our work the most efficient and useful possible.

**THE LAW CREATING A STATE ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION.**

Section 1. That State Entomological Commission shall be established by the State of Kansas; that its purpose is to suppress and eradicate San Jose scale, and other dangerous insect pests and plant diseases, throughout the State of Kansas.

Section 2. That this State Entomological Commission shall consist of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, secretary of the Kansas Horticultural Society, professor of entomology of the University of Kansas, professor of entomology at the State Agricultural College, and the fifth

any land of any firm, corporation, or private individual, within the State of Kansas, for the purpose of inspection, destroying, treating, or experimenting upon the insects or diseases aforesaid. Should any insect or disease found by the State Entomologists, or by any other officer appointed by the said commission, be, in their opinion, capable of eradication without the destruction of the trees, plants, shrubs, vines, or grains, then said officers are to treat, or cause to be treated with proper remedies and appliances, all such trees, vines, shrubs, plants, and grains. Further, said officers shall treat, or have treated, in order to prevent the dissemination of the aforesaid insects or diseases, any and all suspicious trees, vines, shrubs, plants, and grains found to be in a dangerous proximity to those infested as aforesaid.

Section 6. That should any of the officers aforesaid, through their assistants and employees, or by any notification whatsoever, find any trees, vines, shrubs, plants, or grains infested or diseased with the aforesaid insects or diseases, the aforesaid officers (Continued on page 951.)

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## Rocking the Boys to Sleep.

I sit me down in the twilight cool,  
Of a busy summer's day,  
And close my eyes, and live again  
The time, now far away,  
When Eddie, and James, and John were  
here,  
And the tears to my eyes will creep,  
For I seem to sit in the old brown chair,  
A-rocking the boys to sleep.

I bring John back from a home of  
wealth,  
Where fame and honor dwell,  
And sing, and rock him to sleep once  
more,  
More happy than tongue can tell,  
I brave the storms on a shoreless sea,  
Where tempest and surges sweep,  
And James is here—and I rock again  
"My wandering boy" to sleep.

I build a stair to the heavens tall,  
And reach in its sweet domain,  
For little Eddie, and bring him back,  
To my lonely home again,  
My throbbing heart is heavy now  
With a yearning strong and deep,  
As I smooth the curls of my only babe,  
And rock him, once more, to sleep.

They say the old chair is useless, now,  
And creaking, and dull with age,  
And must be forever put aside,  
Like a well-learned, wornout page,  
But the old brown chair sings a song  
to me,  
As it whispers of others years,  
And tells of roughened places smoothed,  
And murmurs of childish tears.

Yes, the old chair tells, in an undertone,  
In a voice so creaking and old,  
Of the comfort it gave in summer's heat,  
As well as in winter's cold,  
How these little dependent lives were  
soothed  
Through their childish sorrows deep,  
As it did its best to ease each pain,  
While rocking the boys to sleep.

—Gertrude M. Hoad.

## When the Children Grow Up.

"When my children were in my arms  
and clinging to my skirts, I looked forward  
to the time when they would be  
grown up, and dreamed of the many  
things I should accomplish, and the  
wonderful things I should do. I  
thought I would be free from anxiety  
then. No more sleepless nights, I  
could rest—rest—rest. But not so.  
The saying, 'When the children are  
little they step on your toes, but when  
they grow up they step on your heart'  
is too true. When they were small  
and in the home I knew they were  
safe and happy, but as they grow up  
and go out into the world my heart-  
strings are pulled this way and that,  
and I long to take them in my arms  
again." Thus spoke a mother who  
had brought up a large family of boys  
and girls. They were all steady, honest,  
and industrious ones, but she  
knew the temptations on every side  
that would beset them, and she felt  
the importance of their being rightly  
settled in life, both in the business life  
and in domestic life. She also realized  
that while they were loving and respectable  
they had opinions and plans  
of their own, and did not always accept  
hers and follow her advice. This,  
while she accepted it as according to  
nature and inevitable, was a source  
of trouble and caused many heart-  
aches. These things must be faced by  
parents and faced bravely, while they  
hope and trust that the seeds which  
they have planted when their children  
were little will prove true and be un-  
mixed with tares.

The problem of getting the sons set-  
tled in life is not generally so difficult  
as to know what to do with the daugh-  
ters. The sons must all be bread-win-  
ners, that at least is an established  
fact. They must choose some life  
business. Some way by which they  
may provide for themselves and their  
own the wherewithal to live. It  
is a very important thing to choose  
the particular occupation peculiarly  
adapted to the individual, the one that  
is best suited to him in regard to  
health, inclination, and ability. There  
is no reason why a man should spend  
all the years of his life doing some-  
thing that he dislikes to do when there  
is something else he enjoys and can  
do just as well. Yes and better, for  
one can do anything better when one's  
heart is in it. You may think your  
son Jack ought to be a farmer; he is  
the oldest and you are beginning to  
feel as if you would like to drop the  
plow handle and put aside the hoe,

and it seems to you the right thing  
that he should follow in your tracks,  
and be a farmer. But maybe planted  
in his nature and inherited from his  
mother's greatgrandfather or great  
some one else is an innate love of  
some of the sciences or a desire to be-  
come a civil engineer, or physician,  
and he dislikes farming. It would cer-  
tainly be a great mistake for him to  
choose farming for his life work, and  
would be unwise and unkind for you  
to insist upon his doing it.

But the problem that is bothering  
parents today is what to do with the  
daughter. As a rule, they are edu-  
cated and trained not to become home-  
makers but with a view of becoming  
wage-earners, of competing with men  
in business. The fact that so many of  
our fair daughters are entering the  
business world has provoked a good  
deal of discussion and is calling forth  
remarks discouraging to the practise.  
It has been discussed from all points,  
its effect upon the business world,  
upon the home, and upon the nation.  
But the particular phase of the ques-  
tion that most concerns the mother is  
the effect it has upon the girl herself.  
What a mother wants to know is what  
is best for her daughter. Shall she,  
when her school days are over, go into  
the business world and earn her liv-  
ing, or shall she remain at home and  
wait for some suitor to ask her to  
share with him the products of his  
labor and the protection of his love?

When a girl enters the business life  
she cuts off her chances for becoming  
a wife, and the business life itself un-  
fits her for that position. Man looks  
upon the woman in business as his  
rival and when looking for a wife gen-  
erally chooses from those trained in  
domestic and social life, and this will  
be more and more the case in the com-  
ing years. The business life makes  
the girl more self-dependent and, while  
it may submit her to more tempta-  
tions, it makes her stronger by over-  
coming, and she learns to be less  
trusting and less credulous than she  
who is unaccustomed to the world.  
But it does not tend to make her a  
contented, happy wife. She is apt to  
become restless under the confinement  
of the home life. Having been accus-  
tomed to earning her own money and  
spending it as she liked, she feels  
humiliated to have to be dependent  
upon some one else for every cent she  
needs, and her attitude towards her  
husband will not be such as to produce  
harmony and love. If her training  
has been such as to train her for busi-  
ness, her domestic training has neces-  
sarily been neglected. Several years  
ago, a woman, whose daughter was  
then entering the business life, said  
to me: "It is not necessary to train  
daughters in domestic affairs. It will  
all come naturally when they come to  
it." But is that a fact? I think one  
can be trained away from anything,  
and house work does not come natu-  
rally to all girls, even after having been  
trained. The mother who has her  
daughter's welfare at heart will do as  
the old-fashioned mother did, train her  
in all the arts of housekeeping, and  
teach her that the highest position she  
can fill is that of the mistress of a  
happy, and well-managed home.

## Cupid in Business.

Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, who  
is a successful business woman, has  
written an article on "The Influence  
of Business Life on Women," which  
appears in the September number of  
the Woman's Home Companion. One  
phase of the subject is well presented  
in the following clipping:

The head of a large clerical staff  
composed entirely of women said:  
"Though they will not admit it, nine  
girls out of ten look upon the busi-  
ness world as a matrimonial field well  
worth working. Thousands enter it

to find a husband and remain in it to  
avoid needing one.

"Cupid does not find the average  
shop or office a congenial atmosphere  
in which to labor. Women who work  
shoulder to shoulder with men have  
few illusions left at the end of the  
first year. And say what you will  
about the weakness and credulity of  
the old-fashioned women, it is not a  
kind hand that tears away every illu-  
sion. With the departure of certain  
ideals, women realize that certain rea-  
sons for their existence, certain possi-  
bilities of happiness, have slipped out  
of their grasp. The girl who has won  
her first little commercial triumph at  
twenty-three does not understand  
this, but the woman of thirty-three or  
forty-three, who has drunk the full  
measure of business success does un-  
derstand, and suffers accordingly."

Said a woman who at a comparative-  
ly young age has scored success in a  
field which few women enter: "At  
twenty-five I returned to my native vil-  
lage from college. I had not decided  
on any career, but when I got back to  
the quiet town something palled upon  
me. It was the men! I had known  
them all from youth—nice, prosaic fel-  
lows, anxious to settle down under  
their respective ancestral roof-trees—  
and I fled the scene. In a larger city,  
among bustling business interests, I  
would find a congenial mate. From  
the start I was a business success.  
One small triumph followed another,  
but I didn't marry. I found myself  
measuring men by their business qual-  
ifications, not by their personal or do-  
mestic standards. At forty I woke to  
a realization that men were no longer  
interested in me as a woman, but as a  
dangerous business rival, a person who  
needed to be watched, a creature to  
be flattered, alas, not because of her  
womanliness and feminine charms, but  
because her influence was valuable.  
Was I flattered at this realization?  
No! I was furious, and I have hated  
men ever since."

## Tested Recipes.

**Delicious Ginger Cookies.**—Beat to-  
gether two eggs, two-thirds cup sugar,  
then add one tablespoon of ginger;  
boil one cup molasses (sorghum) and  
add to it one teaspoon soda and one  
tablespoon of vinegar; pour this over  
the eggs and sugar while hot and stir  
in flour immediately. Roll out as soft  
as can be handled. No butter is re-  
quired.—Mrs. L. M. Taylor, Raymond,  
Kan.

**Sugar Cookies.**—Two cups sugar,  
one cup butter, one cup sour cream,  
two eggs, one teaspoon soda, flavor  
to taste; sufficient flour to roll, cut as  
soft as can be handled nicely.—Mrs.  
L. M. Taylor, Raymond, Kan.

**Cream Cake.**—Two eggs, one cup  
sugar, one-half teaspoon salt, one-quarter  
teaspoon mace, two-thirds cup  
cream, one and two-thirds cups flour,  
one-half teaspoon cinnamon, one-  
fourth teaspoon ginger, one and one-  
half teaspoons baking powder. Sift  
all dry ingredients (except sugar) to-  
gether. Beat eggs, sugar and cream  
vigorously, then add dry ingredients  
slowly. Mix well and bake three-  
fourths hour.—Vina Perkins, Santa  
Clara, Cal.

**White Layer Cake.**—Two cups sug-  
ar, one cup butter, two-thirds cup  
cold water, three cups flour, two tea-  
spoons baking powder, white of seven  
eggs add last, flavor to taste.—Mrs.  
L. M. Taylor, Raymond.

**Corn, to Fry.**—Cut corn from the  
cob until you have a quart of it, beat  
two eggs very light, stir them into the  
corn with two tablespoons of flour,  
salt and pepper to taste. Have some  
lard very hot, and drop in the corn—  
a heaping tablespoon at a time, fry a  
light brown. It is delicious.—Mrs. J.  
R. Edgar, Sterling.

"This scientist says by sticking to a  
fruit and vegetable diet we could keep  
forever young. Do you believe it?"

"Well, it sounds plausible that it  
would prolong our salad days."

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This is what the farmer hears  
 When he goes forth at the dawn:  
 Notes of praise that night is gone;  
 Sweetest melody that cheers—  
 Voice of lark,  
 The linnet's lay,  
 Bluebird's welcome  
 To the day,  
 Swallow's twitter,  
 Robin's trill—  
 Music rare  
 The heart to thrill.

This is what the farmer sees  
 When he sets forth to his toil—  
 Laying tribute on the soil—  
 These are things his senses please:  
 Rosy beams  
 Athwart the sky  
 That with fields  
 Of bright bloom vie,  
 Diamond dewdrops,  
 Verdant hills,  
 Grassy meadows,  
 Sparkling rills.

This is what the farmer feels  
 When he stretches forth his hand  
 To wrest riches from his land,  
 Wealth that nature, coy, conceals:  
 Balmy breath  
 From spicy grove,  
 Kiss of sunshine  
 From above,  
 Velvet turf  
 Beneath his feet,  
 All about  
 A fragrance sweet.

This is what the farmer knows:  
 Nature in her sweetest guise,  
 Beauty of the earth and skies,  
 Honest toil and calm repose.  
 Secrets knows he  
 Of the soil:  
 Knows the sweets  
 That come of till;  
 Knows the nod  
 Of rip'ning grain;  
 Knows the harvest  
 And its gain.  
 —Arthur J. Burdick.

#### Doings of the H. S.'s.

GRACE S. HOWELL.

#### CHAPTER III.—THE PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS THE CLUB.

Mae was to prepare her program and hand us each our parts at Sunday School. As each hostess was to decide upon the nature of her program, Mae, who had had the benefit of several terms of music at the conservatory in town, and as a consequence felt herself quite accomplished musically, decided to have a musical afternoon. She assigned me a piano solo. Mae hasn't a piano but I suppose she thought "piano solo" sounded better than an "organ solo" would.

I was somewhat skeptical concerning my musical powers. I haven't natural talent as Mae has and I had only had my piano a year and had only taken one term of lessons from one of the neighborhood girls; but papa said, "Do or die," and Fred said, "Go in and win," and mama let the bread burn while she stood over me and counted time—Mae says "tempo"—while I practised, and I got it so that when I did make a mistake I would skip over and jump on the track again without breaking clear down.

I could hardly wait for the time to come for our first meeting. When the day finally did drag around, I bolted a dozen mouthfuls at dinner and jumped for the stairway.

"Mama," I called down, "mayn't I wear my pink dimity?" The pink dimity was my second best dress.

"Why, dear child, no!" said mama.

"Wear that blue check gingham." There's no use arguing with mama when she uses that tone. I already had the dimity laid out on the bed, so had to put it back and get down the gingham.

Elsie rode her pony as far as my place, then she left him and we walked across the pasture to Mae's. Elsie had on a fresh blue calico dress and her sunbonnet, so I felt glad that I had worn my gingham. When we came out into the road from the pasture we saw that Mattie and Verna had just gotten to the front gate. They saw us and waited for us to come up.

"It's kind of queer," said Mattie, as we came up. "I don't believe they're home. The blinds are all down."

"It does seem strange," commented Elsie.

"Well," I said, "come along and we'll see, anyway."

The door opened so quickly at our knock that we all jumped. Mae must have had her hand on the knob wait-

ing for our knock. This, together with Mae's appearance, served to completely nonplus us. She was—well—festive, to say the least. She had on her best white dress with white slippers and stockings. Her fair hair was piled high and all puffed and frizzed. About her neck were two necklaces and a string of beads, upon her wrists were a half dozen bracelets, tied to her ears with fine thread were earrings, and upon her fingers were a dozen rings, also tied on, all borrowed from her aunts. We huddled together like sheep staring at her. Mae, however, was self-possession itself. She shook hands with each of us in turn, calling us Miss so and so, and adding, "I'm delighted to see you; I hope you're well."

As we stepped into the room we were still more awed at the brilliant scene within. As I have said, the blinds were closely drawn and going full blast were the piano lamp, the hanging lamp, and six smaller lamps. And everywhere were roses. Above the place where the president and secretary were to sit was a canopy of yellow roses. I learned afterward that Mae had made it from an old umbrella, but it was simply grand. The organ was banked with red and white roses—the club's colors. O, I can't do justice to it all, but it was grand. Of course I didn't see this all at first only in a general way, for as soon as Mae had shaken hands she turned us over to Della, who came tripping up togged out much the same as Mae. She led us to the front bedroom, where we removed our sunbonnets.

"Ain't we swell," she giggled, as she led the way back to the brilliantly-lighted front room. This was slang, pure and simple, and clearly a violation of the rules, but we were too bewildered to notice it.

The president called us to order and we went through with our parts as well as could be expected, considering the unaccustomed grandeur with which we were surrounded. After the program Mae had arranged for a lot of guessing contests, which were very interesting and which we enjoyed greatly. We were astonished to find that the decorations in the dining room were even more elaborate than in the sitting room.

When it was all over, we had recovered sufficiently to tell Mae we had had a "lovely" time. I felt called upon to make some apology for appearing as shabby at such an elaborate function, so I said:

"I wanted to wear my pink dimity, but mama made me wear this old gingham."

"Well," spoke up Della, "I think that's where she showed good sense. Mama wanted Mae just to wear common duds and not have all this fuss. But Aunt Addie left a lot of old Delinators here and Mae went through the whole kit and caboodle of 'em and did everything in them. I'm crazy to get on my every day clothes. I feel so stuffy. Can't you girls wait till I change and we'll go out in the orchard. Uncle Phil has an old goat out there that's more fun! He just makes you shin up a tree in no time. Come on Verna."

All the time Della was talking, Mae was looking daggers at her, but she wouldn't stop. Verna was for staying but Mattie said they must go home and Elsie and I said we must go too, so we said good-bye and started off.

Instead of going back through the pasture, we went around the road with Mattie and Verna. Our sole absorbing topic of conversation was Mae's amaz-

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ing party. Weren't the flowers beautiful! And weren't the refreshments delicious!

"Wasn't that—what do you call it, anyway," said Verna, "that sour truck with that boiled egg over it and that green smelly stuff all around it? Wasn't that good though. But I didn't eat the green smelly stuff. I didn't like that."

"Why, Mae called that a salad, didn't she?" I suggested.

"But those cakes with that delicious pink icing," sighed Elsie. "I must have that recipe from Mae."

I never in my life saw any one that liked cake as well as Elsie does. It's the only subject I ever knew Elsie to get worked up over.

"I thought the pickles were awfully good," said I.

"And those sandwiches, tied up with pink baby ribbon, they were nice," said Mattie.

We stood at the corner a long time going all over it again. When we finally bid Mattie and Verna good-bye, we walked along in silence for some time. At last Elsie gave a tremendous sigh.

"O, Minnie," she said, "What shall I ever do. I've got to entertain the club next time and I never can get up anything like Mae's. I wish you'd never started this club."

"Well, Elsie Jones! I'd like to know why not. You've got a lot's bigger house than Mae has. And you're the only child and have everything that you want! I am sure—"

"It isn't that," said Elsie. "It just isn't in me to think of all those 'fixins.' I just know the club won't have a bit good time at my house."

I didn't know what to say, so I just squeezed her hand sympathetically. The truth of the matter was, I was feeling pretty blue myself. I would have to entertain the club, too, and I never could think up all those "fixins" either.

"I'll tell you what let's do, Elsie," I said at last. "You stay at supper with me and we'll tell papa and mama about it, and they'll be sure to help us out."

"Hello, there, girls!" called papa, as we came in. "How was the shindy? Why, I'll declare you look like you'd been to a funeral! What's up?"

"Oh, papa, everything was just—just grand, but—" I said and stopped, for Elsie had begun mopping away the tears and I couldn't stand it to see Elsie cry, so I began to cry too.

Papa and mama were amazed. "Why, children," said mama, "what has happened?"

"Oh, mama, you made me wear this old gingham and Mae and Della were all fixed out in their best with white slippers and stockings.

"Yes'n the lamps were all lit and— and Mae had flowers and the loveliest dinner or supper or what ever you call it," supplemented Elsie.

Papa began to haw-haw. He laughed so long and so loud that finally Elsie and I began to giggle and by the time we had given all the particulars we were feeling better.

"But I don't see," said papa, "why you were looking so glum when you had such a 'lovely' time, as you call it."

"Oh," said Elsie, her face falling, "you see I have to entertain the old club next time and I haven't got any Delineators or anything but the Youth's Companion and the Farm and Home and papa's live-stock papers."

"Why, Elsie, child, what have the papers got to do with it?" asked mama.

"Why, mama," I explained, "Mae's got a pile of her Aunt Addie's Delineators and she went through the whole bunch and did everything in 'em."

Papa brought his fist down on the table so hard it made the dishes rattle and he laughed till the tears rolled down his face.

"Oh, well, Elsie," said mama, trying hard not to laugh, "you'd don't want to have anything like Mae's. You see you enjoyed Mae's entertainment because it was new. If you were to have something just like it, it wouldn't be nearly so enjoyable, because it would be old. Now you had your program all made out and you probably

have the amusements and refreshments planned, too, haven't you?"

"Y-e-s," hesitated Elsie, "but—" "But what, dear," encouraged mama. "It was so different."

"That's just it, girly," said papa, "just what you want, something different. You just go ahead and be Elsie Jones and not try to imitate any one else. It's dollars to doughnuts they'll have a lots better time at your house. I bet on that crowd having a good time anywhere; you needn't worry about them."

"Yes, Elsie," said mama, "see what a lovely home you have. You have everything just as you had planned. They'll all have a good time, I know."

It was just as I said, papa and mama helped us lots, even if papa did laugh, and when I got up behind Elsie on Gypsie, to go a piece, we felt quite cheerful.

(To Be Continued.)

**The Little Ones**

**Child's Prayer at Morn.**

Father, rising from my sleep  
Through the night that Thou didst keep  
Watch beside my little bed  
That I might be comforted  
With the dreaming that is meet  
For a childhood that is fleet—  
Guard my tongue, my hand, to-day,  
That I may not do or say  
Aught unkind to any one  
Or a service leave undone  
Through whose mission hearts might be  
Lifted unto grace through Thee!  
Father, lead me out of night,  
Trusting to Thy guiding light,  
And throughout this golden day  
Keep me sinless all the way  
—Baltimore Sun.

**The Boy for an Emergency.**

Mother turned Fred around, inspecting him carefully; parted his hair where the stubborn lock stood up, pulled his tie into shape, and then said:

"Now Fred, will you be quite sure to remember everything I have told you?"

"Yes, mother," said Fred, dutifully.

"Well, it's time to start now." Fred seized his cap and ran out to wait for a car. He felt very old and important, for he was going to bring grandmother home for the birthday dinner. When he rapped at grandma's door he found her all ready.

"I'm going to take you today, grandma," he cried.

"Bless my heart," said the little grandma. "That's nice, isn't it?"

"Yes, and I've got the tickets to give on the street car, just like father has."

Grandma locked her door, and they walked to the corner to take the car. They waited a long time but the car did not come. Fred was disturbed. He feared grandma would get cold, but he did not know what to do.

"I think we've waited long enough for two cars," he said. "If your feet are cold, grandma, you might jump up and down. That's the way I do."

Just then a boy came around the corner. "Hello, Fred," he said. "Say, if you're going to take a car, you'll have to wait a long time. There's one off the track up here, and they say it will be an hour before they're ready to start."

Fred was a resourceful boy, but for a while he could not think what to do. Grandma must be taken to the birthday dinner. If they waited an hour they would be too late, and someone would be sent after them. He gazed down the long slope toward home with anxious eyes. Then this bright idea came to him.

"Grandma, could you ride down this hill on a sled? You'd lend me yours, wouldn't you Tom, to take my grandma home? You see, grandma, there are three long hills between here and home, and I could drag you on the sled in between, and we'd be home in a few minutes. You see, it's a nice big sled, grandma, and there's plenty of room for you."

Grandma gave a little gasp of amazement and then her eyes began to twinkle. "Are you sure you can steer straight, Fred? I shouldn't like to be thrown off into a snowdrift."

"He can steer the best of any boy




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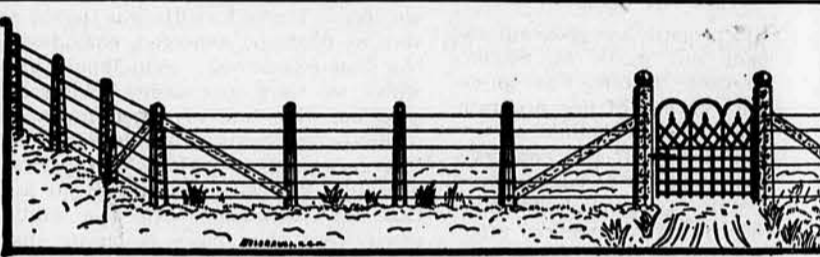
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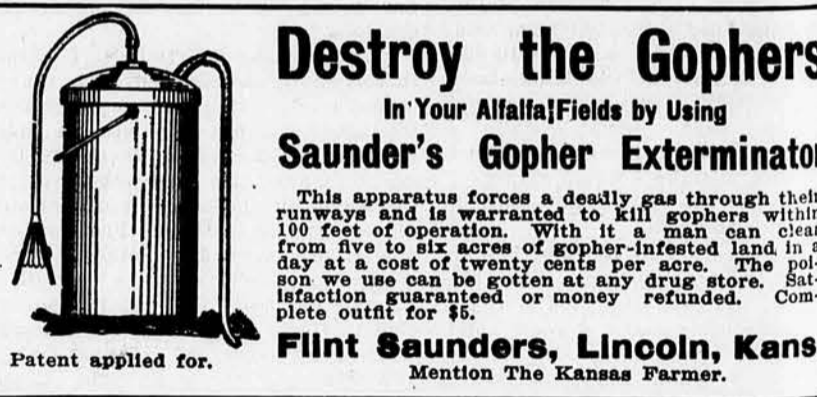
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school," said Tom; "you don't need to be afraid."  
So the little grandma sat on the bed and gathered her skirts about her. Fred perched on the back and away they went. And so in less than half an hour, Fred steered up to the door of his own house at the bottom of the last hill. The astonished family came streaming out of the house.  
"It's the first coast I've had in forty years," said grandma, "and I've enjoyed it. And I'm proud to have such a clever grandson. I don't believe there's another one of you that would have thought of bringing me on a sled when the street cars were not running."  
Then the story was told amid the laughter of the family. And it was Uncle George who called Fred the boy for an emergency.—Zella Margaret Walters in *The Housekeeper*.

**Circular from the Kansas State Entomological Commission.**  
(Continued from page 947.)

Persons shall mark or tag, in some conspicuous way, all trees, vines, shrubs, plants, or grains infested with aforesaid insects or diseases, and shall give notice in writing to the owner or owners, tenants, or person in charge of such premises of the condition thereof; and thereupon, if such person or persons so notified shall not within ten days after notification destroy or treat the same in accordance with regulations and rules of said commission, a copy of which will be sent on application to any person, then said commission shall, through their officers, assistants or employees, destroy or treat all such trees, vines, shrubs, plants, or grains, and the State entomologists having in charge such destruction or treatment shall file a statement of the expenses of such destruction or treatment with said entomological commission, and said commission shall transmit a copy of such statement, and account of such expenditure with the proper affidavit attached thereto, to be made by the State entomologist under whose supervision said destruction or treatment was done, which shall be sufficient evidence to prove the claim to the County Attorney, or the county where such premises are located, and said attorney is directed to collect the same, and account to the State Entomological Commission.

Section 7. That it shall be the duty of the State entomologists, under the control and direction of the State Entomological Commission, to inspect annually all grounds within the State where nursery stock is grown. If no evidence of dangerous insect pests or plant diseases is found, a certificate of inspection shall be issued to the owner of said nursery stock, upon payment of five dollars and the actual necessary expenses incurred in making such inspection, giving the name in said certificate of the State entomologist conducting such inspection; said five dollars to be paid to the State entomologist conducting such inspection. Said certificate of inspection cannot be altered, and will be valid until the 1st day of the following June. If dangerous insects or plant diseases are found in nursery stock, orchards, or other trees, vines, shrubs, or plants, then said nursery stock, orchards, or trees, vines, shrubs, or plants shall be subject to the provisions of section 6 of this act.

Section 8. That in order to prevent the introduction or spread of any injurious insect pests or plant diseases into the State of Kansas, no nursery stock shall be brought into the State nor offered for sale within the State without having previously been properly inspected, as shown by an accompanying certificate. If, however, by inspection by either State entomologist, their assistants, or employees, injurious insects or plants are found, the nursery stock thus inspected shall be subject to the provisions of section 6 of this act.

Section 9. Any person violating any of the provisions of sections 5, 6, 7, and 8 of this act, or offering any hindrance to the carrying into effect the provisions of said sections, shall be

adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, together with all costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same is paid. It shall be the duty of the County Attorney to prosecute all violations of this act, and fines so collected shall be paid into the County Treasury of the county for the benefit of the school fund.

Section 10. The State entomologists shall submit annually a written report, on or before the 1st day of December, of their inspections and investigations, to the State Entomological Commission, which shall be transmitted by said commission to the Governor of the State and the State Legislature, and published as are the reports of other State organizations; said reports to be distributed to the citizens of Kansas, upon application to the State Entomological Commission.

Section 11. To defray the expenses authorized by the provisions of this act other than those pertaining directly to the issuance of certificates of nursery inspection, the following sums are hereby appropriated out of money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated, viz.: The sum of five hundred dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and the sum of five hundred dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, no portion of which shall be used for salary or compensation for any one who at the same time is drawing a salary from the State of Kansas.

Section 12. All bills and accounts of said State Entomological Commission, or its agents, shall be approved by its chairman and secretary, and the auditor of State is hereby authorized to issue warrants upon the Treasurer of State for the amounts and purposes of this act, upon vouchers duly verified by the aforesaid chairman and secretary.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS OF ENTOMOLOGICAL COMMISSION.**

1. By virtue of the authority conferred by the above cited act relating to the agricultural and horticultural welfare, the State Entomological Commission shall conduct its investigations, until otherwise agreed, along the following lines: (a) The insects beneficial to agriculture and horticulture. (b) Insects inimical to agriculture and horticulture, whenever any such threaten to appear in injurious numbers. (c) Horticultural inspection of nurseries annually, and of orchards by a systematic survey.

2. Regulations pertaining to (a) and (b) of section 1 may be made as occasion gives rise for such.

3. In the horticultural inspection, the San Jose scale (*Aspidiosus perniciosus*), rosette of peach and plum, peach yellows, crown gall, and any other insect, or plant disease which may appear and become a menace, shall come within the provisions of this act.

4. The inspection of nurseries shall be made between June 15th and November 1st of each year.

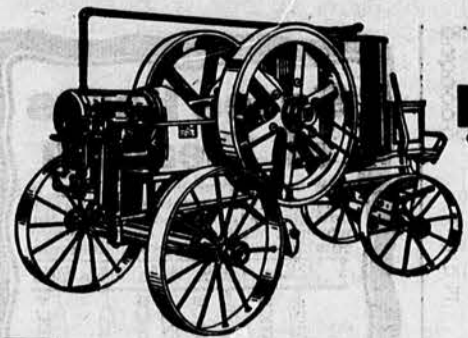
5. The following shall be the uniform certificate of nursery inspection:  
Entomological Commission,  
State of Kansas,  
Office of State Entomologist,  
Lawrence or Manhattan,  
....., 190..

This is to certify that in accordance with Chapter 386, Section 7 of Session Laws of 1907, the nursery stock now growing for sale by ..... of ..... has been inspected by a duly authorized inspector, and found apparently free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.  
Invalid after June 15th, 190..  
.....  
State Entomologist.

6. These certificates shall be issued in two series: A1, A2, etc.; and B1, B2, etc., the former to be the series issued by the State Entomologist at Lawrence, and the latter by the State Entomologist at Manhattan.

7. A nursery, in the inspector's sense, is a place where hardy fruit, and ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, or plants are grown for sale or distribution.

8. All transportation companies do-



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ing business in the State are hereby reminded that on and after September 1st, 1907, they must not under penalty prescribed in section 9, transport trees or plants commonly known as nursery stock within the bounds of this State to be delivered at points therein unless the same is accompanied by plainly attached certificate of inspection as provided in Section 7 of this act, and in case of nursery stock consigned from without to points within the State, the same must be accompanied by valid certificate from points whence shipment originated.  
9. Nursery stock purchased in other States and shipped into this State under proper certificate may be transported by Kansas nurserymen under their own certificate. Kansas nurserymen in this connection are required to furnish, upon request, to either State entomologist, a full and complete list of firms outside the State from whom they purchase stock.  
If your territory is not already taken we can give you good cash wages to act as special representative of THE KANSAS FARMER. If you can not devote your whole time we will pay cash for part of your time and pay well. Drop us a card and we will explain.

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**Dairy Interests**

**The Dual-Purpose Cow.**

The cause of the dual-purpose cow receives a notable impetus from the following letter\* to the Breeder's Gazette, telling of observations of that prince of agricultural writers, Geo. E. Wing, in England:

I feel that I came to England to study the milking Shorthorn. I have believed in them so long, and have had them, and milked them, and seen them, and all that, and yet such is the perversity of my nature that when I was about to come up against them a curious feeling, half fear, came over me. "I am afraid it is a delusion," I said. "It may be only a dream, it may be a myth. I am afraid they do not really exist except in story and tradition. These Englishmen would stick to the cattle they were born with anyhow. Why, there are as many breeds over here as there are shires, and more. These men milk Shorthorns because their fathers did; they ought maybe to have Jerseys, or Holsteins, or what not." So either to confirm my fears or dispel them I chose first to visit a man near London, living on a rented farm for which he pays about \$20 an acre rental and taxes, and making milk to be sold in the suburbs of London. This is his only business and he is doing it for the money that is in it. Thus I chose George Taylor, of Cransford.

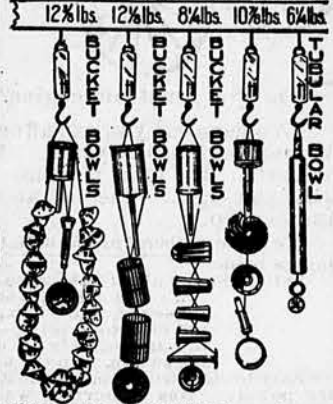
London is overstepping its bounds and building huge suburban villages. Southall is one of them, and near there lies George Taylor's farm. It has about 500 acres. It carries 150 cows. It sells milk to Southall and other nearby villages. The labor bill on this farm is about £1,500, not \$1,500, per year. The feed bill for purchased grains is about as much more, and this farm pays. The cows pay it. They are Shorthorns, all but maybe a half dozen, maybe less than that. They are mostly registered Shorthorns, too, and they are mostly "long pedigreed" Shorthorns. This much as preface, as explanation for telling of this farm, this man, and these cattle.

The farm did not pay in the outset. Mr. Taylor had come here from Somerset to take hold of the attractive looking proposition, the large, rich farm on the outskirts of London. Year by year he lost money at Cransford. Some men would have given up in disgust or despair. George Taylor has a firm mouth, a strong chin, an iron jaw, a clear head, and a strong will. "I won't give up till I've made a vigorous effort," he said, and he stayed. He looked personally after details, was always in the milking stables at five in the morning. He saw where the leaks were—there were too many poor cows in the dairy. He began weighing the milk and keeping records. Then he weeded out the poor cows one by one; he keeps now no cow that does not give 700 gallons of milk in a year; he has many that give much more than that. Finally, he made the farm pay, and before he knew it he had fame as a breeder. But it was not so much pedigree, though he likes a clean, long pedigree, nor fashion, nor advertising that made his herd famous. It was the record of what his cows were doing every day in the dairy. Having seen these cows, I am filled with a great joy. There are Shorthorns that pay in the dairy, not a few scattered ones here and there, but a lot of them, 150 of them in one dairy, all workers, no drones among them. And my next fear? That was, that when I found such cows they would be ungainly, of bad horns, bad colors. This also is dissipated. Taylor's cattle are beautiful. As soon as they are dry they lay on flesh. They have the true dual-purpose character of putting milk in their udders when they should, of putting fat on their backs when they are not giving milk.

What about George Taylor and his management? He has a fine fertile farm, only the gravel is close to the top in spots and drouth hurts. He has

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much of it laid down in permanent pasture, various grasses, and clovers. He has simple but good stables for the cows to be milked in, and for winter use. He has open-air bull pens of admirable design; he had the suggestion from James Peter. I will draw that out some day for our folks. Because of the open-air conditions, he has never yet had to contend with tuberculosis; no animal of his has ever reacted to the tuberculin test. Now the cows get grass, and grass only, but that is up to their eyes. He is now siloing brewers' grains in earthen pits for use next winter.

He has the heifers come in milk when two and one-half years old. To let them go longer is ruin to their milking powers, he fears, since fat accumulates so there is not room enough for udder, and the tendency of the body gets too much mixed on fat making anyway. He has them dry about seven weeks, though some milk longer. He is convinced of the desirability and profit of the Shorthorn cow, yet he has a few Jerseys and a Red Poll or so; the latter seem good and profitable. The Jerseys under his management are less desirable. As he puts it: "When one of my Shorthorn cows gets old, she fattens easily, and brings me then about \$80. A prime unregistered Shorthorn cow will cost about \$100, so there is the use of the cow for \$20."

In the winter he feeds hay, with

pulped roots (mangels), one and one-half bushels a day, and sometimes ground wheat and maize, in all not more than 8 pounds a day of grain. He finds that amount gives as much milk as double the quantity, but he adds about a bushel of brewers' grains to this ration. So it is evident that he is not starving milk out of them.

He milks them twice a day, beginning at five, and again at about one in the afternoon, so that he can make an afternoon delivery. Last winter his milk sales averaged nearly \$500 per week, this summer much more I presume. He plants maize and feeds it green in the fall with immense benefit. It grows sometimes ten feet tall. Alfalfa he does not grow, his one experience not being satisfactory. Doubtless he needs it and could grow it if he would persist.

Twelve years ago he had trouble with contagious abortion, but this he stamped out, he believes, by the use of carbolic acid, giving one-half an ounce in a mash of bran to each cow, and by injections also. Since then he has had no more of that trouble.

His thirty men have each 24s week, or about \$6. Those with cottages and gardens furnished have 20s. He treats them well and they give loyal service. Every year he gives each man a week's vacation with full pay. Once it was the custom to give the men beer in the field. This did not suit him, so he changed the rule and now gives each man 60 cents a week in cash to purchase his own beer. The men like this better, and do not usually buy beer at all, at least not during working hours.

Mr. Taylor says that the prices for registered milking Shorthorns in England range from \$250 up; for unregistered ones of good quality from \$100 up. His experience is that usually the registered cows are the best milkers. He has immensely increased the milk production of his herd since he began keeping records. Here is his summing up of the art of breeding and managing milking Shorthorns:

"A cow must be a cow—that is, she must have a certain width and depth of body, with room between the hips and room between the thighs, with plenty of place for digesting her food; with an udder, and that udder as much like a glove as you can get it, soft, elastic, shrinking away when empty, not fatty. She must have a feminine, sweet, ladylike head, and a lack of

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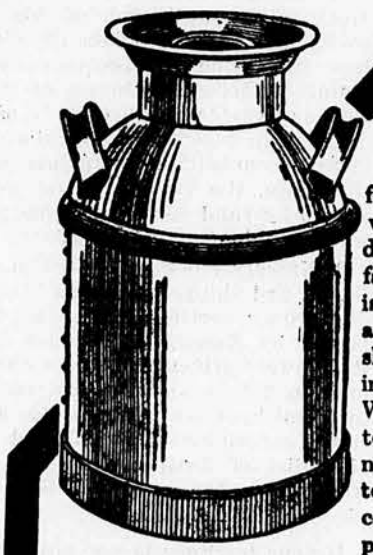
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steeriness or bulliness about the neck and throat. She may be of any color. She must come from a mother who gave milk and enough of it. She must come from a sire from a milking family. Then she must be bred to calve before she is too old, and in her calfhood she must not have been overfed nor developed into too great fatness. After that she must be fed right, and cared for with kindness, and then she will as surely pay you as the grass will spring up green when spring comes with warm showers."

I suppose, too, a man must love cows and have a certain instinctive knowledge of them—to be always sure of what he is doing. We, in America need a revision of our ideals and a change of heart on the part of our judges before we again bring the Shorthorn into the dairies where she belongs.

A most hospitable man proved Mr. Taylor. I sought to stay but an hour or so, having business in town; instead I stayed to luncheon and then to tea, and yet I lingered, and when I finally left Cransford it was with a

**A BUMPER HARVEST**  
In your dairy right now would go well with the harvest you are getting in the field. You are busy, hot and tired out with the harvesting of your grain, yet you cannot afford to be indifferent to the big profit that you can reap with the  
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So we say to you: Send today, without delay for our new catalog telling all about our new separator. A wonderful machine built by wonderful machinery in the largest and best equipped cream separator factory in the world. It will make your dairying profitable. Built like a watch. Its low supply can, dust proof gearing, strong oval frame of beautiful design, wonderful skimming bowl, perfect mechanism and a dozen new features make it the best machine for any farmer to buy. So we say to you  
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**IOWA DAIRY SEPARATOR CO., 111 Bridge St., Waterloo, Ia.**



**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.



feeling of great peace and joy, for I had seen the realization of my fondest hopes.

#### Treatment of a Cow to Prevent Abortion.

OSCAR ERF, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Abortion has become one of the serious problems of the dairy, and due preventives are necessary in every herd in order to make them profitable and to prevent diseases. There are two kinds of abortion, one in which the animal was hurt through some accident which caused her to expel the fetus; and secondly, by contagious abortion, which is caused by microbes and bacteria which infect the generative organs of the female or may be carried there by a tainted bull. The disease may be conveyed by vaginal inoculation with discharges from diseased cows. The germ finds access through the vagina to the womb, and due to the irritation caused by the growth of the germ a discharge comes from the affected animal, and this discharge contains the contagious germs which have the power to infect other cows. This discharge may be transmitted to the vagina of the healthy cow by laying down in manure near an animal which has been affected or by an animal standing in a stall beside a healthy animal, or an animal may switch her tail and transmit the discharge to the healthy one. The most common form of transmitting abortion is by means of a bull which has been affected with abortion germs.

After it has been running in a herd for several years cows frequently become immune to it and after they have aborted three or four times they may carry the calf for the full length of time and still be affected by the germ of abortion, and while a cow apparently may not seem to be affected, she may spread the contagion to cows associated with her in the same stable or may transmit the disease by means of the bull during the time of service. It is also frequently known that cows will become immune to such an extent that even the germ will disappear. We find in herds which have been affected in this way that for some reason or other these germs will disappear and for years no more cases of abortion will occur and the contagion may never re-enter until it is re-infected.

Prevention is the best cure for abortion. In buying animals first quarantine the newly purchased cow and bull until properly disinfected and see that they have no abnormal discharges. Abortion may sometimes be detected by spreading the lips of the vagina to show the soft, delicate membrane which in a healthy condition is of a uniform color, but if the cow is affected by abortion the disease can be characterized by the little red pimples upon the membrane. The cow is required to be quarantined at least a month and the bull two weeks. During this time of probation the sheath of the bull should be flushed out twice daily with a one part to one thousand solution of chloride of zinc. Other disinfectant solutions of the same strength should be used daily to wash the external generative organs of the cow, or she may even have a few vaginal injections if there is the slightest discharge of a suspected nature.

The bull should have the same treatment as given above after each service. When released from the quarantine, the pregnant cows should have the external treatment throughout pregnancy, if the abortion has been prevalent in the herd. All cows that have aborted are to be kept separate. All such cows again with calf are to be kept separate. All bred heifers that have not previously aborted are to be kept with pregnant cows that have never aborted or have never been exposed. It is quite essential to put the cow in a box stall away from all other animals during pregnancy; and all afterbirths, soiled bedding or aborted calves should be burned. Disinfectants should be used in the gutter directly back of all cows, and the stables should be kept clean and well ventilated. These measures will prevent abortion if the disease has not been

too prevalent. In bad cases, hypodermic injections of anti-abortion serum are necessary. A good practical internal treatment is pure carbolic acid, which is given in one dram doses, twice daily, either mixed with the feed or drenched. A heifer may take this amount every other day. An old cow may take a full dose twice daily, if she has aborted and is again pregnant. It is especially desirable to give this one to cows which are suffering with leucorrhoea. It is also used in a three per cent solution hypodermically, the doses being two drams, to be repeated every day during the period of pregnancy.

The chief objection to using carbolic acid in either case is that it frequently affects the milk and makes it unsalable.

#### Making Beef and Milk.

It is generally acknowledged that function governs form, that is, an animal will take on the form that is best adapted to doing its work. Here we bring together for comparison two animals whose main functions are entirely different and whose conformations or forms are widely dissimilar. The conformation of each is strikingly different.

In one case the animal function is to make milk and in the other beef. It may be claimed by some that the dairy animal is of some value for beef, but that is only incidental to her proper function. Likewise the claim may be made that the beef animal is worth something as a milker, but that is only incidental to her function. Each has inherited a primary function and with it an inherent tendency to develop a bodily form that will perform that function with the greatest ease and with the greatest economy.

It will be noticed that the dairy cow has a much thinner body, less breadth of back, smaller thighs, and a slender neck. The general appearance is spare and angular. The wedge shape is associated with the dairy cow. When viewed in front, the body gradually widens from the breast to the hips. Secondly, by looking down on the back her body gradually widens and gives a striking appearance of a wedge shaped form. Thirdly, when viewed from the side we note that the body has less depth in front than behind.

On the other hand, the outlines of the beef animal are very nearly straight. If the head and legs of the beef animal were removed close to her body, the sides and ends would be very nearly parallelograms. In other words, she has a square, blocky form. This is due to the animal being broad across the back from the front to the hind quarters. The front and hind quarters are deep and thick, which are of course highly desirable in the beef animal. The thighs are so meaty that they offer no place between them for an udder and consequently the little udder which is developed is crowded down and does not come up between the thighs like the udder of the dairy cow.

The general character of the thighs of each animal should be studied. The dairy animal with her light and thin hind quarters promises milk, and the beef cow with the thick and meaty thighs promises meat.

In the beginning, the bovine animal had no such form as these, but through the ages, during which these animals have been bred for special work, they have developed these two different forms. Man did not conceive these forms and then try to model his herd after one or the other, but in selecting and breeding from the animals that produced the most milk, there was developed the milk form; and in seeking beef, the beef form was developed. These forms have become so well established that we are able to judge, to a large degree, how well these animals can perform their respective functions.

We think it can be said that there is to be found in both the dairy and the beef breeds, extreme forms. In the dairy it might be called the attenuated form, meaning slender, tendency to thinness, and in some cases bordering on weakness. The beef form on

the other hand has been carried, in some cases, to such an extent, that the cows do not give enough milk to raise their young.

These extremes are what any one would naturally expect when all efforts have been centered for generations upon developing animals of the highest efficiency in performing their respective functions. Intelligent investigation and close observation will finally determine just what form is the most profitable in both the beef and the dairy breeds.

It is safe to add that there will always be a wide difference between the beef and the dairy forms, because their functions are so different.—Hoard's Dairyman.

#### The Inter-State Fair and Exposition.

The growth of the Inter-State Fair and Exposition, which will be held at Elm Ridge, Kansas City, Mo., from September 23 to October 5, has been wonderful. The reason is not far to seek. The management has provided in the premium list for just those things that the people are demanding in an institution of this kind. Among the notable features will be the milking machine and a model dairy in operation. The special classification of the United States Department of Agriculture for the American carriage horse. This classification is provided for in only two premium lists of the great fairs of the United States; the Kansas State Fair being the other one.

Breeders of all classes of live stock from the nearby States, especially from Missouri and Kansas, are making great preparations to exhibit at Elm Ridge and the indication now are that the very ample accommodations which have been provided for live stock will be taxed to their utmost.

In addition to the \$600,000 worth of permanent buildings and improvements already on the Elm Ridge grounds the Inter-State Fair and Exposition is now erecting four large Exposition buildings; a number of smaller special buildings and a large number of cattle and horse stalls and sheep and swine pens. The Frisco and the Kansas City Belt Railroad Company will land freight intended for the Exposition at nearby stations and heavy hogs or sheep will be transported by special arrangement to their homes on the grounds.

Elm Ridge is the most beautiful and best equipped fair grounds in the West, if not in the United States and the prospects are now that it will see the greatest fair and exposition that has ever been witnessed west of the Mississippi river.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Volume 47 of the American Poland-China record has just been issued by Secretary W. M. McFadden, Live Stock Record building, Chicago, Ill. This volume contains pedigree records of boars number 115951 to 119707 and sows 289510 to 296748. This association is evidently thriving.

C. W. Taylor of Pearl, Kans., will sell a couple of car-loads of young Shorthorn heifers at prices that are right. Mr. Taylor has one of the largest herds in the West and among them are some very choice individuals. Anyone needing a car-load of young heifers should write him at Pearl, Kans.

Secretary Chas. C. Glenn of the Percheron Registry Company, Columbus, Ohio, has just issued Volume 3 of the Percheron Register. This volume covers the operations of the year 1906 and contains 615 pages. It is noted that the prominent breeders and importers are well represented in this volume. Address the Secretary as above for copies of this book.

George W. Null, the Poland-China breeder of Odessa, Mo., is one of the busiest men in the State. An ice cream factory, a dairy, and a herd of good Poland-Chinas, all on one farm. Mr. Null has been a breeder for many years and has held many successful public sales, and his coming sale in December promises to be well up to the standard. More will be said later concerning this herd.

D. C. Stayton, breeder of Hereford cattle and Poland-China hogs, of Blue Springs, Mo., reports that everything is lovely at the farm and that the pigs are doing fine. Last season Mr. Stayton attended some of the very best sales in the country and took home some of the best things that were offered. As a result, the offering for his sale in October will be rich in breeding and full of quality and one that will attract the attention of the best breeders.

Dr. W. J. Connors, of Labette, Kans., breeds mule-footed hogs and starts his ad with this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. A great many people are under the impression that the mule-footed hog is something new, but as a matter of fact they are among the oldest strains of swine in this country, having been brought here from the Indies for the use of the Red Men. Dr. Connor has been breeding them for about fifteen years and claims that they have many points of superiority over other breeds. They are great rustlers and said to be cholera-proof. Any one interested in knowing further about these animals should write Dr. Connors at Labette, Kans., and he will give them full information.

In sending a change of copy for their advertising card, Samuelson Bros., owners of the Timber City herds of Duroc-Jersey swine and Hereford cattle at Bala, Kans., write: "Our crop of spring pigs is exceptionally fine. We have 30% of them and the best weigh 175 pounds now and are gaining at the rate of over a pound a day, and it is growth, not fat. We have some extra

**Durable Harness**

Your harness will always look well and wear well, and will give double service if treated with

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Prevents rotting. Gives a glossy black finish. Makes leather soft, strong and durable.

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is the best axle lubricant. Will not gum or corrode. Superior to castor oil and more economical. Sold everywhere—all sizes.

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The chief reason you want a separator is to get more cream—more money—out of your milk. Of course you want to get the most, and you naturally want the separator that gets the most cream.

**U.S. GETS ALL THE CREAM**

Holds World's Record for CLEAN Skimming

Marshallfield, Vt., Feb. 2, '07.

I bought one of the—machines, but after running it a little while I found it was not skimming clean. I had it tested at the creameries here and found it to test 1 per cent, and I could not stand this so exchanged it for one of the U. S. machines, and find that if I had given the other machine away I should have made money by so doing. I like the U. S. very much.

ALMON TUCKER.



The U. S. is also the simplest, strongest, safest separator. Only two parts in the bowl—easy to wash. Gears turn in oil and run surprising easy. Lasts for many years with ordinary care.

Let us tell you ALL about it. It's money in your pocket right away to know. Just write, "Send me new Catalog No. 91." The pictures tell the story. FREE TO YOU. Write today, addressing the

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**\$10.00** Sweep Feed Grader.

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We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalogue and price list.

**GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

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

good spring boars that are just right to ship now, weighing from 125 to 175 pounds, according to age. Our herd boars, Doty Wonder 41889 and You Bet 3111, have sired some fine stuff, as have also our other boars. We have spring pigs from nine noted boars all doing fine at present. The outlook for the Duroc here is bright. Last year we sold over 120 of our Durocs for breeding purposes and if there was a dissatisfied customer they did not tell us. From the present outlook we will be able to sell even more this year, and we are in a position better than ever to satisfy, as we have the finest we ever raised."

W. O. Rule & Sons, the big breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc-Jersey swine, at Ottawa, Kans., announce some good things in their breeders' card, which starts in this week's issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. Their Shorthorn herd is headed by the Cruickshank bull Lord Victoria 250519, and the female herd is made of Scotch and Scotch-topped families. Among them are the 18th Countess Rosamond, by Lavender Viscount and out of Charming Scotia, who has a fine heifer calf at foot; Boon Bell by Scotch Airdrie, who also has a bull calf at foot by Northern King. In the Duroc-Jerseys, the herd is headed by Notcher Advance 39581 by the grand champion Tip Top Notcher 20729. In the herd is a fine bunch of pigs from Old Glory 49603 by Nevada Prince by Kant Be Beat out of Gensee. Pigs of the same breeding were shown by W. W. Wilcox, of Nevada, Mo., at the American Royal, where he took a big share of the premiums. Messrs. Rule will have about 150 pigs for the season's trade, and they are good ones. Get busy and write them about the pigs now.



**The Poultry Yard**

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

**Poultry Notes.**

Keep your fowls tame and sociable. Don't scare them or throw things at them. They will then be glad to see you when you have occasion to visit their quarters. You may thus handle them readily. If you wish to take them up to examine, show to callers, weigh, set, or otherwise you will have no occasion to chase them all over the lot, and be covered with dust and dirt in your efforts to capture them, as is too frequently the case in a majority of chicken yards. Then when you want to put them in coops for the poultry show, they will be tame and not break their feathers in trying to get out of the coop.

The lack of shade in summer is often a hindrance to egg-production. When the hens have a free run in the orchard they can comfortably provide for themselves, but there are many yards in which there is no shade. Shade is easily and cheaply provided. A piece of muslin drawn across one corner of the yard, over the top of the fence, or fastened to stakes, is all that is required, or if preferred, brush may be used; anything that serves to shield and protect the hens against the hot, scorching sun of midday, will keep away much suffering. Not only shade, but cool water, and a light diet of grass is best for promoting health and egg-production.

Topeka has given up the idea of holding an old-fashioned fair this year and there will be nothing but horse races. However, a good chance is offered the poultry-breeders of Kansas to send their birds to the Inter-State Fair and Exposition at Kansas City, Mo., on September 23 to 28. They have just gotten out their premium list in which very liberal premiums are offered on poultry. Send for a copy of same to secretary of above show and make up your mind to send some of your birds there. This fair will be one of the largest ever held in the West. Unusual attractions are offered and it will pay any one to attend. Thomas Owen, Topeka, is superintendent of the poultry department.

**Healthy Poultry on the Farm.**

GUY E. MITCHELL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The 200-egg hen can not produce her 200 eggs a year, it goes without saying, unless she is healthy. It is equally as important that the 125-egg hen and the broilers, too, should be healthy, if they are to make the chicken-raiser any money. A timely discussion of the question of chicken health—for chicken discussions are always timely at any period of the year—is presented in a bulletin, now in page proof and soon to be issued, by the Department of Agriculture. It is based on some work of Dr. C. A. Carey, of the Alabama Experiment Station. Starting with the water supply for the poultry yard, it is suggested that water should be, first, pure, and second, that the water vessels should be cleaned daily with boiling hot water. This may seem to be considerable trouble but it is stated to pay. No less of importance, of course, is feed, as related to health. More young chicks, Dr. Carey states, die from overfeeding and from sour, decomposing feed than from any other cause. This is especially true where mash, or liquid or moist foods are used. Some poultrymen use milk with dried or coarse meal in it. Milk is a "good food, but if given to chickens, it must be fresh or cooked with the meal or bread in it and fed as soon as cool. Never leave the excess to sour. It is also cheapest and best for the health and growth of the chickens to buy separate grains and grit and do your own mixing."

**ARRANGEMENT OF HOUSES.**

Some salient points are discussed under this heading. Most yards and runs are, it is stated, too small and in-

sufficient in number. The placing of 20 or 40 chickens in a small yard, say 50 or 100 feet, and keeping them there 8 to 12 months in the year is one of the means of intensifying the propagation of intestinal parasites of all kinds. The fewer the birds and the shorter the time they are kept in a given place, the less, in degree, is infestation. "The poultryman should have at least three extra yards and runs into which to shift the disinfected coops and birds as soon as their runs and yards become infested. This may seem extravagant, but it is the only means by which you can breed healthy, vigorous birds without an immense outlay in cleaning and disinfecting yards and runs. Immediately after vacating a yard or run, plow it up and seed it down to wheat, rye, oats, barley, cow-peas, or anything that will make a growth upon which the chicks can graze when turned in." Old and young chickens should not be allowed to run together. It is best to have young chickens in a run where no old ones have been for 6 or 8 months. This will prevent the young ones from becoming infested with the round-worm and the tapeworm.

Dr. Carey recommends that when new fowls are secured, they should be confined in some place remote from the flock for several weeks, in order to determine the presence of such infectious diseases as cholera, a precaution which may save the flock.

In spite of the greatest care, however, insect pests and destructive diseases may get into the flock and require remedial spraying, etc. To meet such conditions a number of useful solutions are given. Dr. Carey recommends that every farmer and poultryman should take one or more good journals devoting space to poultry-growing and should also get all the publications on the subject issued by the Department of Agriculture and by his individual State Experiment Station. The bulletin in question will be Farmers' Bulletin 305 and can be obtained when issued, from Senators or Members of Congress or from the Secretary of Agriculture.

**Poultry Pointers.**

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

The whole theory of incubation is based upon the fact that if a fertile egg is kept for a sufficient period of time under certain conditions of heat, moisture, and position it will be transformed into a healthy fowl.

Crossing does not necessarily produce a breed; but on the other hand it always produces a variety, and that variety becomes a distinctive breed only where there is a sufficiency of stamina to make a distinctive race and continue a progeny with the leading uniform characteristics of its progenitors.

The infusion of pure blood among a flock of good, common hens by using pure-bred, vigorous males is sure to be of great benefit as the constitutional vigor of the common stock intensifies the good qualities derived from the pure-breds producing in point of early maturity, size, and laying qualities something desirable and profitable, though these half-bloods can not, with anything like uniformity, transmit their improved qualities to their offspring.

While turkeys and ducks should always be given a free range, it will always pay to feed them well every night, not only as a help towards securing a more rapid growth but also as a means of inducing them to come home regularly at night. They are very prone to wander, and unless there is some inducement to come home may easily get into the habit of roosting wherever night catches them, and if they get into this habit considerable loss may be occasioned.

In raising turkeys it is very important to keep them dry and protected from cold until they are reasonably well feathered. They may be turned out and given a free range and will largely take care of themselves. They will not thrive under confinement and should be given a free range as soon as their growth will permit. It is best,

however, to give them a feed of grain every night as an inducement for them to come home and as a help towards making rapid growth.

A contagious disease may be easily brought into the flock by the introduction of a fowl from some other locality and may apparently be a healthy fowl when first brought, but in some way may have come in contact with fowls with cholera, roup, or some other contagious disease and have carried the disease germs along with it that, in proper time, will develop and begin to spread. For this reason when a fowl is brought into the yard it should be kept in a place by itself a reasonable time so that if it has been exposed to any kind of disease it may have an opportunity to develop before being allowed to mingle with the flock of the farm.

**The Veterinarian**

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

**Scours in Cattle.**—My cattle are affected with what appears to be chronic scours. Part of the time they seem normal then all at once they become affected again. P. J. Heman, Okla.

**Answer.**—Try powdered chalk in doses of 2 ounces, night and morning in ground feed. It would be well to withhold alfalfa if you have been feeding it. You might try giving your cows the following medicine: Iron sulfate 1½ pounds, pulverized nux vomica 9 ounces, pulverized ginger 1 pound. Give each cow ½ ounce of this mixture night and morning in ground feed.

**The Home Tool Outfit.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 193

**L. M. PENWELL,**

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

511 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas

**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, Moine, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron and St. Joseph Poultry Shows 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.

**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 \$3. Jos Caudwell, Wakefield, Kans., successor to F. F. Flower.

NOT TOO 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 of 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 and Poultry Farm, Troy, Kans.

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.

**BUFF ORPINGTONS.**

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

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

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

**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. Kaufman, Abilene, Kans.

BARRED AND W. P. ROCK EGGS—Hawkins and Bradley strains; 15 for \$2, 45 for \$5. Chris Bearman, 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 over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay express to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address,

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

**BLACK LANGSHANS.**

**American Central Poultry Plant**

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS, SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, SILVER LACED, BUFF AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, SINGLE COMB, ROSE COMB AND BUFF LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Also Bronze Turkeys, small Pekin ducks, Rouan 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, Propr., MULLINVILLE, KANS.

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

**BRAHMAS.**

**Light Brahma Chickens**

Choice pure bred cockerels for sale. White call on

Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kans. Route 4

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

CHICK-O FOR BABY CHICKS—"Just the feed 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 Compound; \$35 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.



Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending August 20, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

Topeka, Kans., August 20, 1907. DATA FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns: Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal, Total, Departure from normal, Percent of sunshine. Rows include Ashland, Colby, Cooldge, Dodge City, Farnsworth, Hill City, Hoxie, Liberal, Norton, Oakley, Scott, Wakeney, Wallace, Division.

MIDDLE DIVISION table with columns: Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal, Total, Departure from normal, Percent of sunshine. Rows include Clay Center, Coldwater, Concordia, Cunningham, Eldorado, Ellinwood, Ellsworth, Greensburg, Hanover, Harrison, Hays, Jewell, Larned, Macksville, McPherson, Minneapolis, Norwich, Phillipsburg, Pratt, Republic, Rome, Russell, Salina, Wichita, Winfield, Division.

EASTERN DIVISION table with columns: Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal, Total, Departure from normal, Percent of sunshine. Rows include Atchison, Burlington, Cottonwood Falls, Emporia, Eskridge, Fall River, Frankfort, Garnett, Grenola, Horton, Independence, Iola, Kansas City, Lawrence, Lebo, Madison, Manhattan, Olathe, Osage City, Oswego, Ottawa, Paola, Pleasanton, Sedan, Topeka, Valley Falls, Division, State.

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS table with columns: Week ending, Maximum, Minimum, Mean, Departure from normal, Total, Departure from normal, Percent of sunshine. Rows from April 6 to August 17.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

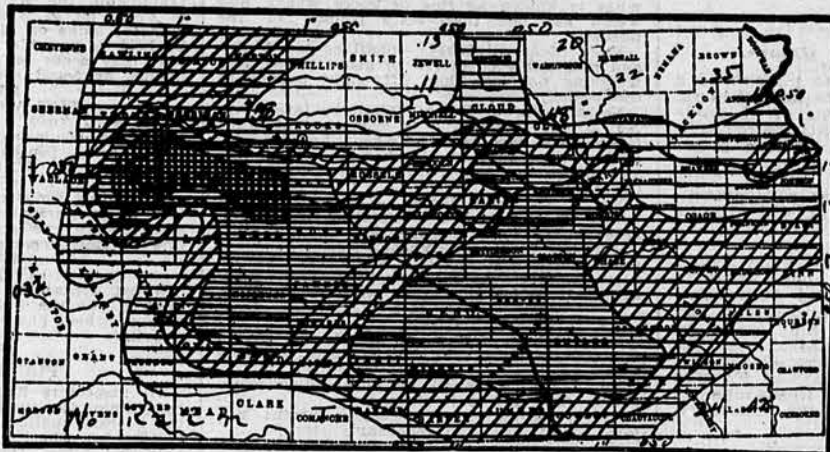
The week as a whole was pleasant, with an abundance of precipitation in most of the counties. The temperature was normal in the northern half of the State and from 2° to 3° above normal in the southern half.

ern counties, and in the central northern counties. The sunshine was somewhat above normal in the western and below normal in the eastern counties.

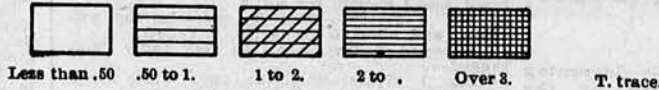
EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The week was quite warm, with ample sunshine and rainfall. Anderson.—The middle of the week was cool; the beginning and ending quite warm. Good rains fell. Atchison.—The week was delightful, beginning and ending with cool weather. There was only one day, the 15th, when the temperature was above 90°. The rains on the 14th and 15th furnished all the moisture needed.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1907.



SCALE IN INCHES:



Elk.—Good rains, amounting to 2.17 inches, fell this rainfall abundant, being two inches at Fall River and 1.68 inches at Madison. Jefferson.—Temperatures were moderate, a maximum of 80° occurring on four days. The first part of the week, especially, experienced an abundance of sunshine. Good rains fell on the 14th and 15th.

MIDDLE DIVISION. Barton.—Thunderstorms occurred on four dates, mostly at night. The rainfall amounted to 1.85 inches. Temperatures were somewhat high, but not as high as those of the preceding week, a maximum of 99° being reached on the 15th. One day was clear and six partly cloudy.

Cowley.—A cooling breeze, with two good showers, has relieved the intense heat of the past ten days. Ellis.—A fine rain of 2.63 inches fell on the 13th. Temperatures were seasonable. Ellsworth.—The first soaking rains in almost four weeks fell on the 13th and 14th, amounting to 1.63 inches.

Western Division. Ashland.—The week was pleasant, with ample sunshine and rainfall. Colby.—The week was pleasant, with ample sunshine and rainfall. Cooldge.—The week was pleasant, with ample sunshine and rainfall. Dodge City.—The week was pleasant, with ample sunshine and rainfall.

Clark.—A period of pleasantly cool weather prevailed the fore part, but the temperature reached 101° on the 15th and 100° on the 16th. Every day was clear and dry. Ford.—Light showers fell on the 13th and 14th. A severe electrical storm occurred on the 16th, accompanied by excessive precipitation, high wind and very large hail stones.

Western Division. Clark.—A good week for thrashing. Decatur.—Fine rains on 14th and 15th put the ground in good condition for plowing. Improved the pasture and helped corn.

KANSAS FARMER CROP REPORTS.

EASTERN DIVISION. Len.—Though the rains interfered thrashing they helped fall plowing. Corn looks fine. Johnson.—This delightful August weather makes the crops grow "while wait."

a good crop of prairie hay being put up. Plowing for fall sowing begun. MIDDLE DIVISION. Butler.—A fine week. Corn and pasture much improved. Ground in good condition for fall plowing. Cowley.—Corn suffered severely during the 10 days draught but that is broken now.

caused the death of a good many horses. Pratt.—The corn crop is assured in Pratt and Stafford Counties. Ground in fine condition for wheat seeding. Sumner.—A good soaking rain 17th, first in three weeks. The dry weather hurt the corn badly and stopped plowing.

Norton.—Fine rain on 13th, but too late to make a by crop of corn. Scott.—All crops are doing first class. This country will have a big corn and feed crop. Wallace.—Hot dry week with strong southeasterly winds; hard on crops. Rain on 14th and 16th aggregated 0.38 inch.







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, 125 Clay St., Topeka, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Crulckshank Shorthorn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality.

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.

I have the following kinds of seed wheat for sale of my own raising: Kharkof hard wheat, Zimmerman and Fultz-Mediterranean soft wheat.

WANTED—New crop alfalfa seed. Send sample and state the amount offered with price.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

We have the following varieties of extra selected wheat, re-cleaned under our personal supervision. Any one desiring to change stocks ought to get the new stock seed from us.

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

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Large boned, extra size thorough-bred Poland-China boar, 2 years old, best of breeding.—J. W. Cunningham, Route 2, Meriden, Kans.

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.

HORSES AND MULES.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE—Owing to circumstances I am forced to sell my 7-year-old registered Percheron stallion. He is sound, kind, big; has fine action and is a perfect show horse.

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

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

Receipts seem determined to put prices down. Receipts are moderate, running 20 per cent below August last year, 6,000 here today, market 5 to 10 lower, top \$8.10, bulk \$5.85 to \$5.00.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo. August 19, 1907. Some falling off in the volume of cattle was noted at all points today, but the shrinkage was not sufficient to cause any improvement in market conditions.

Receipts of hogs at river points were moderate but Chicago had a big run that gave all points a bear leverage. The local market selling at 10c lower, with the bulk of hogs selling a big dime under Saturday prices.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

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

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Manager or partner for handling grain, beet and cattle ranch, 1,000 acres Western Kansas, partly irrigated land.

WANTED—A steady, reliable farm hand. Address Symms Bros., Troy, Kans., at once.

WANTED—By experienced agricultural college graduate, a position as manager of an up-to-date dairy farm. Preferably in Kansas or Colorado.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Will equip shop or furnish positions, few weeks complete, constant practice, careful instructions, tools given, wages Saturdays, diplomas granted.

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

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

WANTED—A second-hand traction engine, not less than 16 horse power. Dr. W. E. Barker, Chanute, Kans.

Stray List

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

R. L. HARRIMAN Live Stock Auctioneer

Bunceton, - - - Missouri

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.

Harry H. Miller

Live Stock Auctioneer

Marshall, - - - Missouri

L. S. Kent

Live Stock Auctioneer

Hutchinson, Kansas

My large acquaintance with breeders of pure-bred stock, ranchmen and feeders enables me to be of value to any one making a large farm or pure-bred stock sale.

Col. T. E. Gordon

Live-Stock Auctioneer

Waterville, - Kansas

References: Those for whom I have sold.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

FARM LOANS

in closing loans. MONEY ALWAYS ON HAND.

DAVIS, WELLCOME & CO.,

Stormont Bldg., 107 West Sixth St.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Made at LOWEST RATE. Annual or Semi-annual interest. Privilege of paying part or all of the loan at any time.

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.

WANTED—A renter for fine dairy business and farm of 700 acres, 160 acres in cultivation, 45 milk cows, 50 stock cows.

\$250 WILL BUY 80 acres; Christian County, Southeast Missouri. Perfect title; terms \$10 monthly.

240 ACRES in the Kingdom of the Big Red Steer, 300 cultivated, 10 meadow, 130 pasture; good apple orchard and other fruit.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For live stock or Western land the furniture and fixtures of one of the best 20-room hotels in Kansas.

FOR SALE—160 acres in Russell County, all fenced and cross fenced. 40 acres good bottom alfalfa land.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For real estate, 4-year-old black jack, white points, 15 hands high, sound, sure, a fine individual.

WE HAVE for sale one of the best ranch and farm proposition in Kansas. Write us for particulars.

FOR SALE—Fruit lands, farms and timber. Stock do well in this section.

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

BRICK HOTEL—Centrally located, 28 rooms, furnished throughout, in good town in gas belt.

FOR SALE—One of the finest improved farms in Kay Co., Okla. 1 1/2 miles from county seat.

FOR SALE—Farms—Bargains; 500 farms, stock ranches, Kansas or Missouri.

NEW WICHITA HOMES

We offer unusual bargains in new modern cottage homes, latest designs and moderate prices. Can sell on time if desired.

A SNAP.

160 acres, McPherson county; best of wheat, corn, oats and alfalfa land; level, deep, black loam soil.

BREMYER & HENDERSON, McPherson, Kans.

Norton County Alfalfa and Corn Farms

We sell Norton County lands where wheat, corn and alfalfa grow in abundance.

LOWE & BOWERS, Almena, - - - Kansas

This tract of land contains 4,826 acres, and lays nine miles north of Dodge City, in the north part of Ford, and the south part of Hodgeman counties.

FRIZELL & ELY, Larned, Kansas

Marshall County Land 240 acres 6 miles out; fair improvements, 200 acres in cultivation, balance pasture; close to school, 3 1/2 ml. from town on new railroad.

FARM BARGAINS

Good farms for sale in Wilson and Montgomery Counties, Kansas. We have some real bargains. Write for particulars.

THE SOUTH EAST REALTY CO. Lafontaine, Kans.

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.

Grain and Dairy Farms

Around Topeka. Also Fruit farms and Stock farms for cattle, hogs and horses.

GEO. M. NOBLE & CO. Real Estate and Loans. Opposite Postoffice, - Topeka, Kansas

L. E. ANDERSON & CO.

(Over Shawnee State Bank.)

800 N. Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

320 acres, all in native grass, 1/4 mile to station, about 100 acres bottom, for only \$35 per acre. 160 acres, Kaw bottom, 6 miles from Topeka, good improvements.

Renters, Read This, Then Act Quick.

160 acres, in 7 miles of this city and 6 miles from Coyville, 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.

IDAHO VIEWS FREE

Boise, gem of Idaho. Tourist's paradise. Abundant sunshine, flowers, hospitality. Largest hot springs sanatorium in the world, outlet of whole Boise Basin.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN SOUTHERN OREGON write for 64-page book, profusely illustrated, describing beautiful resources. No cost unless you buy in twenty-eight years. Address, Box 22 MEDFORD COMMERCIAL CLUB, Medford, Oregon

The Blossom House

Kansas City, Mo.

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

LEGAL.

FRED C. SLATER, Lawyer, Topeka, - - - Kansas.

Collections made in all parts of the country. Advice given on matters by mail. Inheritance collected and estates investigated in all parts of the world.



**DUROC - JERSEYS**

195 Pedigreed Duroc Red Spring Pigs for sale cheap. Chas. Dorr, Osage City, Kans.

**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. Madson & Sons, Atwood, Kans.

**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 \$2,000 hog.  
Address: C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kans.

**OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS**

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 36471 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 59631, Orion Boy 42187, and W's Top Notcher 59633. Also choice fall gilts at right prices.  
THOS. WATKINSON, Blaine, Kans.

**Pigs Shipped on Approval.**

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

**ATTENTION**

Hog raisers of every kind. Had you forgotten that this is just the time to buy that male pig to head your herd? Well it is a fact and you had better get in line and come to the Rosebud and get something fine. Rosebud Stock Farm, Rathbun & Rathbun, Proprietors, Downs, Kans.

**CUMMINGS & SONS DUROC'S**

100 toppy pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Top, Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kanta 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**  
20 bred gilts, and fall pigs of both sexes for sale.  
R. C. Schaeberger, Woodruff, 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. Staedt, 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. B. Top Notcher, a grandson of Top Notcher, for September farrow; also 1 boar that is a show pig.  
G. W. Colwell, 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. S, Wichita, Ka.

**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 47885 and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and phone in we will be called for. W. L. Vick, Junction City, Kans.

**RALPH HARRIS FARM**

**DUROC-JERSEY HERD**

For Sale—Boars ready for service sired by Wonder Lad 17259, carrying Ingomar 7897's blood. Choice boar pigs that trace to Long Wonder, to Ingomar, and to Duroc Challenger.  
RALPH HARRIS, Prop. B. W. WHITE, Mgr. WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS.

Farm station, Buck Creek, on the U. P. 45 miles west of Kansas City.

**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.

**Statop Herd Duroc-Jerseys**

Herd composed of best blood in the west. Headed by Statop Notcher, out of Tip Top Notcher, who weighed 1150 pounds at 18 months, 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 52287, 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 Roosevelt a grandson of Ohio Chief; 100 fancy, growing 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. 235 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.  
E. 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 2d 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. 9, Emporia, Kans.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

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

**Elk Valley Durocs**

Herd headed by Doty Boy 2979, a son of the champions Goldfinch and Dotie. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale.  
M. Wesley, Mansfield, 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 1906 by Hogate's Model, sweepstakes Nebraska 1904, and by "Junior Champion," who was the junior champion at New York and Ohio 1906. 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 36879, 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.

**Timber City Durocs**

Fall and spring boars by You Bet 31111, Doty Wonder 41899, Geneva Chief 48049, Rose Top Notcher 54059, and others. Sows bred to the above boars for sale. Over 400 head in herd, write your wants.  
SAMUELSON BROS., Bals, 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-winner) at living prices. 180 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 52287 and Ed's Improver 43687. 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, - Greens, Kans.

**DUROC - JERSEYS**

**ORANGEVALLEY 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.

**REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE AND DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.**

Pure Scotch male, Lord Victoria 250519. Young stock for sale, W. O. Rule & Sons, Ottawa, Kans.

**Walnut Lane Durocs**

Headed by Neebo Chief 37161, one of the best grandsons of Ohio Chief. A fine lot of spring boars for sale reasonable.  
S. A. Hands, Thayer, Kansas

**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 Best for fall farrow.  
E. H. Erickson, Route 1, Olsburg, Kansas

**Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polled**

Some good young boars by Crimson Challenger 48377 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 Heir, and Wilkes Echo, out of daughters of Ohio Chief and Village Pride, and other good ones. G. H. 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 52905, he by Missouri's Pride 22777, Crimson Meddler, he by Crimson Wonder 88755. 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.

**FORD SKEEN**

Breeder of the choicest and most Prolific Strains of  
Duroc-Jersey Swine  
Prize-winning blood, inspection invited, honest treatment insured  
South Auburn, - - Nebraska

**POLAND-CHINAS**

Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas has Kansas Perfection 4261, and W. R. C. Ighorn cockerals for sale. F. F. Maguire, Route 4, Hutchinson, 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 heeking orders for the spring crop. Write year 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 Plais Chief 43555 by Johnson's Chief 38774, and Major King 48564 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.

**A. B. GARRISON BEATTIE, KANSAS..**

Breeder of Poland-Chinas That Win  
In the shows where size, clean bone and finish enough to insure quality, are the chief requirements. Pigs for sale.

**POLAND-CHINAS**

**FAIR VIEW STOCK FARM**

Show yard type Poland-Chinas, headed by Corrector Sunshine 101835. A few choice pigs for sale.  
A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.

**BOARS, BOARS.**

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

**SIGLER'S**

Our Poland-Chinas are first in breeding and individuality. Our prices are right and we respectfully invite correspondence with prospective buyers.  
A. R. SIGLER, Piekrell, 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, Fortis, 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, Makridge, Kans.

**Esbon Herd of Poland**

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

**Erie Gas Light Herd POLAND-CHINAS.**

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

**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 our herd. Place to Get Herd Headers-Try Us. They have size, finish, easy feeding qualities with hot pedigrees, the kind sought after by the farmer, breeder and showman. We price them right. Come or write us.  
HOWARD REED, Frankfort, Kans.

**East Creek Herd of Poland**

Headed by STYLISH PERFECTION 40313, winner of first in aged class and sweepstakes boar at 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.

**McKeever & Sons**

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

**JOHN BOLLIN,**

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.  
Breeds and Sells Poland-Chinas Popular . . .

**WELCOME HERD POLAND CHINAS!**

Headed by the \$1,000 TOM LIPTON. Sows in herd—Springtime by Meddler 2d, a \$710 hog bred to Perfect Challenger; Cherry Blossom by Perfection E. L., a \$310 gilt bred to E. L. Perfection; Eloquence by Corrector, a \$100 sow bred to Meddler 2d; Maxie by Chief Perfection 2d, a \$285 gilt bred to Meddler 2d. Stock for sale at all times. Write us or come and visit herd. JOSEPH M. BAUER, Kansas.

**E. L. Keep On Poland-Chinas.**

Pigs by the world's record breaker, E. L.'s Keep On, Meddler 2d, Perfect Challenger, Mastiff, On Time, Maximus, Highland Chief Jr., Polina, Meddler, Skybo, Grand Perfection by Grand Chief, and out of sows by Meddler, Chief Perfection, Perfect U. S. by Perfect I Know, Keep on Perfection by Keep On, Sir Darkness by Chief Perfection, Oed by Mischief Maker, Convincer 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. Hickley. Address all communications to Dr. B. P. Smith, Longford, Kansas.

**When writing to THE KANSAS FARMER always give your name and address.**