

KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1843. \$1 a Year



Corn in Western Kansas. Grown 1907 by "Dry Farming" Method, at Hays Experiment Station.
See page 594

KANSAS FARMER.

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If anybody ever proposed to drop the word "agricultural" from the name of the Kansas State Agricultural College that person is not likely to speak in a very loud tone of voice in pleading guilty.

A "work-horse parade" is scheduled to take place at Columbus, Ohio, June 2. In this parade age will count in favor of the horse. The older the horse the higher he will be graded, provided his condition is good.

Some writers are trying to find a suitable relation between the high and advancing prices of dressed meats and the prices of live stock on foot. There seems to be too great a spread between these prices to be satisfactory to either the consumer of the meat or the producer of the animals.

Eastern Kansas farmers are ready to petition the clerk of the weather to withhold further showers for a week at least. A good deal of corn has to be replanted on account of the cold, wet weather which prevailed soon after planting. The desired change of temperature is here, but, at this writing, the fields are too wet for working.

THE KANSAS FARMER is not given to saying much about its business affairs, but it is safe to assume that most members of the family will be interested in knowing that never in the years since the paper was founded in 1863 has the subscription list increased as rapidly as it is increasing this spring. And there is no abatement of this growth as the season advances. The publishers, it is needless to say, are willing for indefinite continuance of this good fortune.

Cold storage of fruits has its problems as do other phases of the fruit industry. To one of these problems, that of the susceptibility of stored fruit to various rots, bulletin No. 297 of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, contributes valuable data. The experiments show that certain rots are perfectly controlled at temperatures ordinarily used in cold storage, but that blue mold is still active at or just above the freezing point. A method of destroying the germs of the fruit-rot fungi is also given. Both storage warehouse men and

fruit growers should know the facts shown by this bulletin. It may be secured without cost, by writing to the station for it.

The United States Department of Agriculture is conducting investigations of farm management in the hope of being able to point out some of the causes that result in the great diversity in the prosperity of farmers who enjoy equal opportunities. J. A. Warren, one of the agents engaged in this inquiry, is now in Kansas. Mr. Warren states that inquiries thus far have established some important facts. Thus, with reference to alfalfa it is shown that where alfalfa meadows have been broken up and planted to other crops such as corn the average increase in yield over that of land that had not been in alfalfa was 68 per cent. These observations are for the first two years after breaking up the alfalfa. The second crop after alfalfa is usually better than the first. The limit of duration of the beneficial effect has not been determined.

CORN IN WESTERN KANSAS.

Persons who speak of the "corn belt" in Kansas are apt to imagine that it does not extend west of the center of the State. When the writer hereof settled in Barton County, in 1871, before the days of the Santa Fe Railroad in that county, he was cautioned at Salina that the desert commenced at the 98th meridian, i. e., about the west line of Saline County. On this occasion he met C. C. Hutchinson, who was just then founding the city of Hutchinson, who admitted that the desert was not far away but claimed that on account of the influence of the Arkansas River the bound-

and such cultivation as will prevent the formation of a crust after a rain will be found efficient.

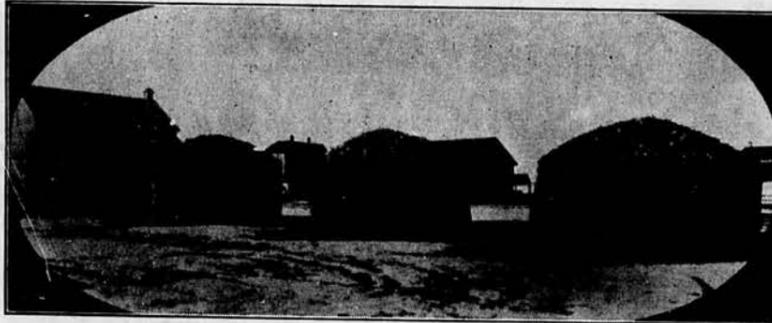
SHALL THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE HAVE A LEADER?

The action of the regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College in asking the resignation of President Nichols makes the question of a successor to this important position one of present importance.

Among the names suggested is that of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. T. Fairchild. It is mentioned that Professor Fairchild has for several years been prominently identified with Kansas educational interests; that his acquaintance with the special and general work of the college is intimate, having been greatly reinforced by his service as a regent of the institution; that his work as State Superintendent has brought him into close relations with the requirements of those who will receive their higher instruction at Manhattan; that his appreciation of the importance of the Experiment Station work and his views of what it should be and should accomplish are up-to-date; and finally that his executive ability is that of the man whom others easily follow, not because he requires it but because of the preeminence of his elements of leadership.

It is recalled that when Mr. Fairchild was a regent he was without effort on his part the recognized head of the board. That factions in the faculty would cease under his administration is not doubted. That the students would find in him an inspiring leader in full sympathy with their best purposes is entirely probable.

In presenting these views THE KANSAS FARMER does not wish to be under-



Western Kansas "short-grass" corn 1907 crop too large for the cribs at the Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kans. See first page illustration.

dary of the productive belt was deflected up stream as far as the west line of Reno County.

The writer remembered that when his father had landed from a steamboat at Muscatine, Iowa, in 1852, the people of that port, anxious for his prosperity, advised him to settle near the Mississippi because the rainfall was too scant and unreliable a few miles back to produce crops with regularity.

But that there is a gradual diminution of average annual precipitation from the eastern line of Kansas westward is well known and freely admitted. That enough water is sent in any period of ten years to produce ten good crops, if it can be saved for the crops, is true of every county in Kansas.

The problem of saving this moisture for beneficial uses is one of the many presented at the Fort Hays Experiment Station. This station is located west of the 99th meridian. Something of the progress made at the station in the solution of the problem is illustrated by the picture of matured standing corn on the front page of this paper. The results on husking this corn are illustrated in the photograph of pens of the surplus of last year's crop.

The problem of Western Kansas farming is in course of solution. This solution is applicable to every section that is liable to protracted dry spells. The cultivation that assures the entrance of the rain into the soil and its retention against evaporation wins the day. Such cultivation can add a large percentage to the average productivity of every county in Kansas.

Thorough preparation of the soil

stood as urging the appointment of Mr. Fairchild. It will be remembered, however, that on a former occasion the editor of this paper urged such appointment, and he is not alone in the opinion that such course would have been better than the one then taken.

The interests of the thousands of students and the interests of the producers of the State in the efficient prosecution of the experimental work make it of prime importance that the new president be selected at the earliest date possible. No private or personal interest should be allowed to influence the action of the regents where so great and varied interests are at stake. The time of youth comes but once.

INFORMATION ON "STANDARD-BREDS."

The Kansas Board of Agriculture has a very select agricultural library, although in the number of volumes catalogued, it is not pretentious, as the board is only given \$100 per year by the Legislature for the purchase of books for reference. Of course many of the volumes are public documents from other States that are sent in gratis, and there are a fine lot of valuable works in the collection. One of the most valuable acquisitions has been made recently in the form of a complete set of Wallace's American Trotting Register, consisting, to date, of seventeen well-bound volumes, and in which every Standard-bred horse is eligible to entry, whether trotter or pacer. This set is especially interesting and valuable to horsemen, and is much consulted by them. Complete

sets of this Register are very scarce and hard to get, and the board was only able to obtain the full set through the generosity of the horsemen themselves in contributing volumes that could not be bought. As a sort of companion set to this is Wallace's Year Book, of twenty-two volumes, which is also prized by horsemen, as it contains records of the yearly races, showing the horses entered, and the time by heats, as well as other useful information. Together these make a valuable compendium for the man interested in Standard-breds and their performances, and it is thought that the library of the Board of Agriculture is the only one in the State of Kansas that has these two sets, and the difficulty of obtaining them make these a property greatly appreciated.

A FORWARD MOVE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The daily papers of Topeka and Kansas City have mentioned the resignation of the presidency of the Kansas State Temperance Union by E. B. Cowgill, and have given the state of his health as one of the reasons for said resignation. The writer hereof has long known the person referred to, and while he has many deficiencies, ill health is not one of them. He has breathed the bracing air of Kansas for nearly thirty-eight years and can remember of missing but one appointment on account of his health in all these years. That one failure was to keep an appointment to speak before a Johnson County farmers' institute, when the grippe had him for a couple of days. The brethren of the daily press are very kind, and they try hard to make it easy and pleasant for their friends by finding excuses for idiosyncrasies. The weather and the state of one's health are very convenient scapegoats in many emergencies, but in this case the person referred to who has not had a vacation in twenty-one years, and who has had something to say in these columns every week for nearly seventeen years, pleads "not guilty."

Nor was this resignation tendered on account of lack of interest in the work of the union. But during the service of over three years as president Mr. Cowgill saw the work grow to such dimensions and assume such demands upon its president as to make it impossible for him to give it needed attention, and at the same time respond to the imperative and increasing requirements of THE KANSAS FARMER upon his time and thought.

A further and better reason for this resignation is the fact that Senator J. K. Coddington, who had long and ably served the union as its leading attorney, consented to accept the presidency. The new president is familiar with every element of the situation in Kansas. He is now in position to give battle to lawbreakers as never before. He is an organizer and an inspirer to good work. The people of Kansas will not fail to provide the necessary financial support for the work. It is time for lawbreakers to fold their tents and place a State line between themselves and Kansas. It is also time for politicians who are under obligations or inclinations to turn a blind eye to violators of the law to awake to the fact that voters are likely to be informed of their purposes.

The outgoing president of the union labored for two years to induce Senator Coddington to accept the presidency. His continual coming and Senator Coddington's ardent interest in the work finally prevailed, whereat all law enforcement people should rejoice.

CEMENT FLOOR FOR CORN CRIB.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I note in an inquiry in KANSAS FARMER whether corn will keep in a crib with a cement floor. Corn in the ear, if reasonably cured at husking time, will keep in a crib with a cement floor. A neighbor sold corn within a few days of the crop of 1906 in perfect condition that had gone through two winters in such a crib. It was good enough for seed. The crib was so constructed that water could not get into it. The walls of crib were of cement a foot through.

I can not say as to whether shelled corn would keep under the same circumstances. Your correspondent may be assured that 10 feet is not wide enough for a driveway if he would set a sheller in it and run the shelled corn in the granary. The corn will keep in a 14-foot crib as well as in a narrow one if mature enough to cut at husking time. D. P. NORTON.
Morris County.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

A conference of the governors of the several States and other distinguished persons was held at the President's residence, at Washington, last week, under a call issued by President Roosevelt. The subject for consideration was the conservation of this country's resources. The meeting was well attended and should lead to desirable measures to prevent waste and dissipation of the bounties of nature.

Attention was called to the rapidly disappearing forests, to the inroads upon stores of oil, gas, coal, and iron; to the waste of water power, and to the depletion of soils through erosion.

The dependence of society upon physical resources was mentioned. There are people yet living who remember when the necessity of clearing off the timber to make room for farming was a great burden as far east as Ohio. When the writer settled in central Kansas one of the serious problems was how to get rid of the countless thousands of buffaloes, so that farming might be successfully carried on.

A problem of the present is the preservation of the fertility of the soil. That some other source of heat and power may be made available before the exhaustion of supplies of coal leaves mankind cold and without motive power is conceivable; that other materials may take the place of iron, even as iron and concrete are taking the place of timber in building may be believed; but the reader of very ancient history is reminded that once Babylonia was the most fertile and perhaps the most highly developed country in the world; that it supported an immense population; that even down to Biblical times it was called "the lady of kingdoms;" but that through neglect or some other cause, now unknown—possibly misuse—the marvelous fertility has departed and with it most of the civilization above beggary and brigandage.

America has natural resources of the greatest value. Without reference to the interests of immediate posterity the patriotic American would dislike to contemplate for any future such desolation in this fair land as now prevails over the land that was once the lady of kingdoms.

It is reported from Washington that the Secretary of Agriculture, Hon James Wilson, of Iowa, will tender his

Table of Contents

Agricultural College have a leader? shall the... 594
 Alfalfa seeds successfully without bees... 601
 Alfalfa, starting... 601
 All things come round (poem)... 606
 Berries... 602
 Breeding stock, express rates on... 609
 Bromus inermis or orchard grass... 602
 Cement floor for corn crib... 594
 Club department... 606
 Corn in Western Kansas... 594
 Cow-peas for hay... 601
 Crop conditions... 595
 Dairy cows on pasture... 608
 Field notes... 593
 Fly, the (poem)... 604
 Gophers from eating corn, kerosene prevented... 601
 Hay tedders... 601
 Law enforcement, a forward move in... 594
 Milk commissions and certified milk... 603
 Motherhood is great, the reward of... 605
 Northwest, the new... 604
 Peach-leaf curl... 603
 Pests of the home... 604
 Poultry notes... 614
 Retrospect (poem)... 605
 Seed-corn? how are you breeding... 601
 Silo? could a dry well be used for a... 608
 Stallion laws, Iowa... 613
 Stallion situation in Wisconsin, grade... 596
 Standard-breds, information on... 594
 Trees... 606
 Washakie, good old... 605
 White House conference, the... 595

resignation at an early date. The gossips immediately began to talk of Secretary Coburn of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the place. Mr. Coburn promptly announces that he will have none of it. The Kansas secretary is wise. In less than ten months there will be a change of administration and, presumably a change of cabinet officers. True the secretary of agriculture may be asked to retain his position if there is no change in the political complexion of the administration, and Mr. Coburn, being a stalwart Republican, of course expects no change of this kind. But even if five years were surely ahead of him, it is doubtful whether Coburn would accept. He has here plenty of work of a kind that he likes and understands. He does not have to attend swell social functions for which he has no taste. He is not harrassed by office seekers. He loves Kansas. Why should he exchange pleasures, honor, and work here for turmoil, uncertainty, and worry at Washington?

WHOSE MONEY?

THE KANSAS FARMER has just received a letter from Lawrence, Kans., which is stamped May 14, 3 p. m., and which encloses some money to be applied on a subscription expiring in February last. The writer failed to sign his name and did not send a postal money order or anything by which he can be traced. We therefore do not know to whom we should credit this cash. Is it yours?

Miscellany

Crop Conditions on May 1, 1908.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the area of winter wheat standing on May 1 to be harvested was about 29,751,000 acres, which is 4.2 per cent, or 1,318,000 acres, less than the area reported as sown last fall and 5.8 per cent, or 1,619,000 acres, more than the area of winter wheat harvested last year.

WINTER WHEAT.—The average condition of the growing winter wheat on May 1 was 89.0 per cent of a normal, as compared with 91.3 on April 1, 82.9 per cent on May 1, 1907, and 85.8 per cent the mean of the May 1 averages of the past ten years.

RYE.—The average condition of the rye crop on May 1 was 90.3 per cent of a normal, as compared with 89.1 on April 1, 88.0 on May 1, 1907, and 89.5 the mean of the May 1 averages of the past ten years.

MEADOWS.—The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 93.5 per cent of a normal, as compared with 83.6 on May 1, 1907, and 89.5 the mean of the averages on May 1 of the past ten years.

PASTURES.—The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 92.6 per cent of a normal, as compared with 79.6 on May 1, 1907, and 87.8 the mean of the averages on May 1 of the past ten years.

SPRING PLOWING.—Of the total acreage of spring plowing contemplated, 66.6 per cent is reported as actually done up to May 1, as compared with 71.5 per cent at the corresponding date last year, and 65.9 the mean of the averages so reported in the past ten years.

SPRING PLANTING.—Of spring planting 54.7 per cent is reported as having been completed on May 1, as compared with 47.0 per cent on May 1, 1907, and 52.6 per cent of May 1, 1906.

Stops Asthma Attacks.

New York.—In order that the many sufferers from asthma, hay fever, catarrh, and bronchitis may test this truly remarkable discovery, the Toxico Laboratory, 1123 Broadway, New York, announce that they will send a trial treatment of Toxico free by mail to all sufferers who write for it.

Toxico is not a palliative remedy but effects a radical cure and is entirely different from all "smokes," "snuffs," inhalations, or other symptom treating methods heretofore used in those diseases.

WHEN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES

One month before a subscription expires we enclose a renewal blank on which you may write your order for the renewal, and in the last copy sent on the old subscription we again enclose a similar blank.

When we first notify you that your subscription has expired you should send your renewal at once. Should you receive a renewal blank after having sent your order for renewal, please disregard the notice. Owing to the fact that our circulation is growing so very rapidly we are obliged to make up our lists several days in advance of publication day, hence orders for change of address must reach us not later than Monday of any one week in order to become effective with that week's issue. New subscriptions which are received by us on or before Wednesday of any week will begin with that week's issue.

Kansas Farmer Special Offers.

The following combination offers are made as suggestions to our subscribers. If this list does not contain what you want write us. We guarantee the lowest publishers' price, postpaid to any address in the United States on any book or magazine published in the United States.

Remittances made for these combination offers can not apply on back subscription accounts.

Special Offer No. 1.

The Great Magazine Bargain of the year. A saving of 40 per cent on the publishers' prices.

Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00	} Our Price \$3.75
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00	
Success Magazine.....	1.00	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$8.00	

Special Offer No. 2.

Another great offer which includes Country Life in America, the most beautiful magazine published.

Country Life in America.....	\$4.00	} Our Price \$5.35
The Garden Magazine.....	1.00	
McClure's Magazine.....	1.00	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$7.00	

Special Offer No. 3.

Campbell's Manual Soil Culture.....	\$2.50	} Our Price \$2.50
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$3.50	

Special Offer No. 4.

Metropolitan Magazine.....	\$1.50	} Our Price \$2.00
Reliable Poultry Journal.....	.50	
Weekly Capital.....	.25	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$3.25	

Special Offer No. 5.

Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00	} Our Price \$3.00
Success Magazine.....	1.00	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$5.00	

Special Offer No. 6.

Vick's Magazine.....	\$.50	} Our Price \$1.40
Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$2.00	

Special Offer No. 7.

The American Magazine.....	\$1.00	} Our Price \$3.75
Review of Reviews.....	3.00	
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$6.00	

Special Offer on Dailies.

The Kansas Farmer one year and any one of the following dailies for the price named.

Topeka Daily Capital.....	\$4.50	Kansas City Daily Star and Times.....	\$5.50
Topeka Daily State Journal.....	4.60		

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The Kansas Farmer one year and any one of the following weeklies for the price named below:

Breeders' Gazette.....	\$2.00	Inter-Ocean.....	1.25
Scientific American.....	4.00	Western Swine Breeder.....	1.75
The Commoner.....	1.60	American Swine Herd.....	1.00
Hoard's Dairyman.....	1.60		

Special Long Time Offer.

The regular subscription price of THE KANSAS FARMER is One Dollar per year. Some prefer to take a cash discount by paying for a longer time in advance. To meet the views of such we will send:

Two years' subscription, in advance, to one address.....	\$1.50
or, five years' subscription, in advance, to one address.....	\$3.00
or, subscription for life, in advance.....	\$9.00

We will accept as payment for all arrearsages and one or more years in advance, your check, your note, postage stamps, or currency, which ever best suits your convenience.

Address **THE KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.**

Stock Interests

The Grade Stallion Situation in Wisconsin.

A. S. ALEXANDER, VETERINARIAN WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT STATION, IN BULLETIN NO. 158.

INTRODUCTION.

While it is generally conceded that Wisconsin possesses all of the necessary conditions, factors, and facilities for the successful production of excellent horses of the various breeds and classes, it has to be candidly confessed that the horse-breeding operations of the State are, at present, conducted in an unintelligent and unsatisfactory manner, with consequent results that, naturally, are equally unsatisfactory.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion of the dealers and commission men of the Chicago market, that the draft horse stock shipped to that center from Wisconsin is of inferior quality and lacks breed character, uniformity, size, and weight, while our trotting and carriage stock, though much better in quality, is by no means all that could be desired. For corrobora-

the draft or light sort of horse. The principal reason for this undesirable state of affairs is the general employment of grade and scrub stallions in the breeding operations of the State, and this has been augmented by prevalence of hereditary unsoundness, lack of discrimination and judgment in mating, and inattention to adequate feeding and suitable and sanitary stabling.

It was suspected by close observers of such matters that these conditions existed in Wisconsin, but prior to the enactment of the legislation which required the licensing of public service stallions by the department of horse breeding of the College of Agriculture, exact statistics were lacking and, largely for that reason and indifference upon the part of many who should be interested in the subject, little organized effort had been directed toward the improvement of our horses. Now, as a result of the issuing of licenses, provided for by the legislation referred to, people have been made aware of the true state of affairs, our previous publications on the subject having presented them with reliable data.* They are awakening to the necessity of intelligent action and we trust that the additional facts, figures, comments, and illustrations, presented herewith, may lead to the inauguration of an energetic

subject and that of future legislation relating thereto should command the earnest consideration of all concerned. Meanwhile this bulletin presents a startling expose of the astonishing and humiliating situation in question and will, we hope, hasten the elimination of the two thousand or more scrub and grade stallions now disgracing Wisconsin, and whose existence is a positive menace and hindrance to her horse-breeding industry.

THE PREVALENCE OF GRADE STALLIONS.

The work of stallion licensing accomplished to date under the provisions of the Wisconsin law, which was the first of the kind inaugurated in the United States, has disclosed

During 1907 there were licensed 413 grade and 219 pure-bred stallions—632 in all—or a proportion of 65 per cent of grades and 35 per cent of pure-bred stallions, fractions not included. Included in these figures are thirteen pure-bred and unregistered jacks, and licenses also have been issued to five cross-bred stallions and fourteen registered, non-standard bred stallions.

NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF LICENSES ISSUED TO DATE.

License certificates were, in 1906, issued by the department of horse breeding of the College of Agriculture, to 1,062 pure-bred stallions and 5 jacks; 1,558 grade stallions and 3



Fig. 1.—An old Wisconsin grade trotting-bred stallion; used for service as occasion offers and frequently "traded off" to a new owner.

tion of these opinions one need but look at the horses passing to and fro on the public highways, at work in the fields, or assembled on market days, in the villages and cities of the State. In some centers fairly good animals are to be seen, but the majority of our home-bred horses are of poor type, and as a result of injudicious blood-blending, vary widely in color, form, size, and weight.

Uniformity of breed type is the character chiefly lacking, and its absence indicates plainly that there has been little well directed effort toward the production of a desirable standard, kind, size, weight, and breed of either

campaign in the right direction. The law has served its purpose by furnishing facts and figures. To obtain these facts it was necessary to grant licenses to "grade" stallions as well as to those of pure breeding, but now that the number and character of these grade stallions is known and the names and addresses of their owners have been made a matter of record, the policy of licensing grades may no longer be advisable and this

*Bul. No. 127, August, 1905. "The Principle and Practice of Horse-Breeding." Bul. No. 141, November, 1906. "The Horse-Breeding Industry of Wisconsin." Bul. No. 155, December, 1907. "The Distribution of Stallions in Wisconsin."



Fig. 3.—This illustration shows "curbs, with curby formation of hocks." The horse is but 6 years old, was used for public service in Wisconsin but has recently been "retired from service" by castration.

the astounding fact that 1,974 stallions known as "grades" are at present being used for public service in the State, while there are but 1,286 pure-bred stallions in service. All of the stallions licensed as "grades" are not, however, of grade breeding, in the correct sense of the term, for 136 of them have been pronounced, by their owners, of "unknown breeding," and thirty-four (licensed in 1907) were certified to as "mixed breeding." Considering, too, that some owners, on one pretext or another, have failed to take out licenses for their horses, it may safely be assumed that the total number of alleged "grade" stallions would be increased to over 2,000 head, were the unlicensed horses added to the list.

Omitting the unlicensed horses, however, and putting the number of grade stallions at 1,974, and the pure-bred stallions at 1,286—a total of 3,260 stallions—it will readily be seen that, of the entire number, the grades constitute in round numbers 60 per cent, and the pure-breds 40 per cent.

Of these 3,260 stallions, 1,561 grades and 1,067 pure-breds—or 2,628 stallions in all—were licensed in 1906, the proportion of grades being 59 per cent and of pure-breds 41 per cent, fractions not included.

jacks; and 4 cross-bred stallions; and in 1907 to 216 pure-bred stallions and 3 jacks; 411 grade stallions and 2 jacks; and 1 cross-bred stallion. Total: 1,286 pure-bred; 1,974 grade; 5 cross-bred. These figures include stallions since reported dead, retired from service, or sold into other States and 16 pure-bred and 18 grade stallions used in Wisconsin but owned in neighboring States.

Breed and number of licensed stallions.

Breed.	1906.		1907.	
	Pure-bred.	Gr'd.	Pure-bred.	Gr'd.
Percheron	455	694	92	175
Clydesdale	66	119	17	26
Belgian	50	52	17	11
Shire	39	106	10	16
French Draft	37	10	6	8
Suffolk	3	1	1	1
Trotter	272	325	59	56
Morgan	11	53	2	9
Thoroughbred	2	1	1	1
French Coach	54	33	2	8
German Coach	39	24	1	6
Cleveland Bay	4	10	1	2
Hackney	10	8	9	1
Pacer	3	1	1	2
Saddle	3	1	1	1
Shetland	2	7	1	4
Jack	5	3	3	2
*Non-Standard Bred	12	2	2	1
Arabian	1	1	1	1
Western	2	1	2	1
Coach	10	1	5	1
Canadian	4	1	1	1
Orloff	3	1	1	1
Unknown breeding	90	1	46	1
Mixed breeding	1	1	34	1
Total	1067	1561	216	413

*Being recorded were temporarily given purebred certificates, marked "Non-Standard Bred." Now have a separate class.

THE PREDOMINANCE OF CERTAIN BREEDS.

As an indication of the trend of popular choice relating to breeds of horses, the following figures may prove of interest:

Of the 1,286 pure-bred stallions licensed to date 547 head, or practically 43 per cent, are Percherons and 256, or 20 per cent, are Trotters.

Of the 1,286 licensed pure-bred and 1,974 licensed grade stallions, 1,416 head, or 43.4 per cent, were certified to by their owners as of Percheron breeding, while the same claim is made for 869 head, or 44 per cent, of the 1,974 grade stallions, and they were, therefore, licensed as such. There is, however, in the case of many of these horses, but little evidence to show that they really are "grade" Percherons, in the true sense of the word. Being somewhat heavy in build and showing Percheron color, they have been dubbed Percheron grades, although many of them doubtless are of mixed breeding, and the same method has been followed in naming the alleged grades of the other breeds.

In this connection it should be understood, as shown elsewhere in this bulletin, that the word "grade" should



Fig. 2.—This Wisconsin "grade Hambletonian" stallion shown at his "home" and hitched back of the cart in which he "travels" for service, is 13.3 hands in height and weighs 650 pounds. The owner says "Billy is not for sale at any price."

properly be used to designate only a horse that was sired by a registered pure-bred stallion of a recognized breed.

THE STALLION SITUATION ELSEWHERE.

Little is known relative to stallion matters outside of Wisconsin, with the exception of a few States where similar legislation has been enacted since the enforcement of our stallion law, but it seems questionable if a worse state of affairs exists elsewhere than is shown by the figures just quoted.

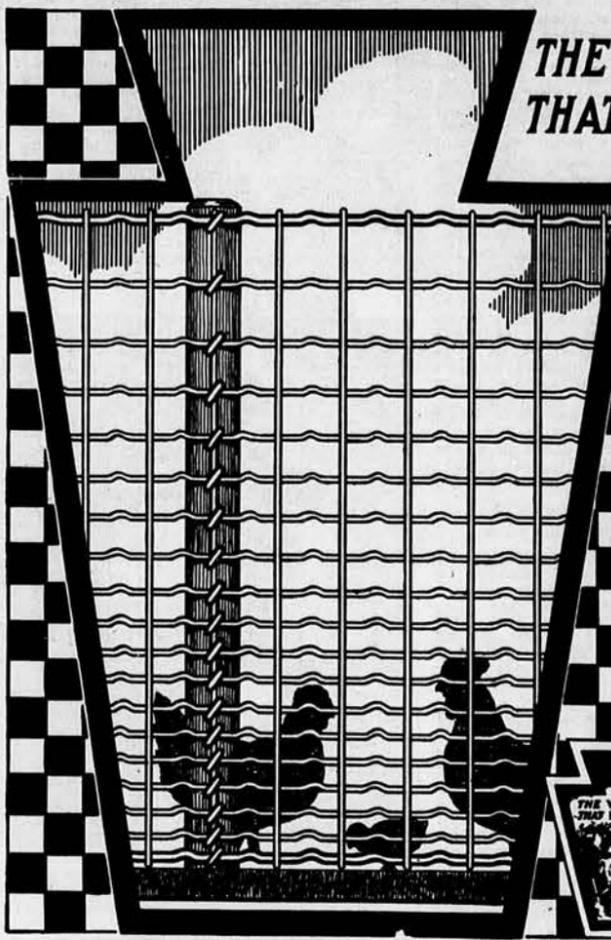
In Minnesota an excellent stallion service law, framed on that of Wisconsin and containing a few good features proposed by us as amendments to our similar law, but not granted by the last Legislature, has been in force since April 25, 1907. Under its provisions licenses have been issued to 712 pure-bred stallions and 975 grade stallions, or a total of 1,687 stallions, of which number, therefore, practically 58 per cent are grades and 42 per cent pure-breds. Seventy-five additional applications are at present under consideration, and, to date, some fifty unsound stallions have been rejected. It is expected that by May 1, at which time the law will have been in existence one year, twenty-three to twenty-five hundred stallions have been licensed.

In Iowa, according to information furnished by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, where the present law (suggested by the previously enacted law of Wisconsin) only necessitates the licensing of pure-bred stallions, but makes the owner of each non-registered stallion declare his horse a "grade" on hand-bills or posters used in advertising for patronage, the assessors' reports in 1907 showed a total of 6,079 stallions in the State. Licenses have been issued to 3,741, or in round numbers 62 per cent, of these stallions, from which it might be inferred that but 38 per cent of the stallions in Iowa are grades, as compared with the 60 per cent of grades in Wisconsin, but it is impossible to give exact statistics as to the actual number of grade and scrub stallions used for public service in Iowa for the enforcement of the law, which necessitates the licensing of pure-bred stallions only, furnishes no data whatever as to the prevalence, ownership, and character of grade stallions.

Pennsylvania and Utah have adopted similar laws to that of Wisconsin, but so recently that figures are not obtainable as to the percentage of their pure-bred and grade stallions.

In Ontario, Canada, a Government Commission has made a careful and elaborate investigation of horse-breeding matters, and the published statistics show that out of a total of 2,687 stallions used for public service in Ontario, 903, or practically 34 per cent, are grades, and 1,784, or 66 per cent, are pure-bred. No law at present requires licensing of stallions in Ontario, but such legislation may be

**THE WELD
THAT HELD**



**PITTSBURGH
PERFECT
POULTRY FENCE**

**There are two kinds of protection
—strength and tightness**

Both of these are embodied to perfection in the **Pittsburgh Perfect**. It is besides, the smoothest, simplest constructed fence made. No wraps, twists, ties or clamps. Just line and stay wires **electrically welded** at every contact point. And the **weld is as strong as the wire**. Self adapting to all changes of weather and uneven ground.

Style shown at the left is "**Pittsburgh Perfect**" Poultry and Garden Fence. There are 72 other styles made on same, exact principle. Adapted to every fence use from Stock to Chicks

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Wisconsin, with her 60 per cent of grade stallions, surely makes a poor showing compared with the 34 per cent of grades in Ontario and 45 per cent of grades in the far Northern country of Saskatchewan.

THE STALLION SITUATION ABROAD.

It may be asserted as a fact that in all foreign countries noted for one or more pure breeds of horses, practically no "scrub," "grade," or non-registered stallions are used for public service, and some of the foreign governments prohibit the use of such horses.

The French Government for over a hundred years has maintained stables of carefully selected, sound, pure-bred stallions for breeding purposes. The best stallions in France are annually chosen for use in these studs, and since 1885, when a Government decree to that effect was promulgated, all stallions not coming within special classes have been excluded from public service.* The classes referred to are selected by Government veterinarians who inspect all horses and grade them as follows: "Subsidized" class, comprising stallions of a certain standard and for each of which a cash bonus of from \$60 to \$100 per year is paid to the owner to keep the animal in the country for use by owners of mares; "Authorized" class, comprising horses of slightly lower quality that are authorized, after passing inspection, by a card certifying them as

draft horses (La Cheval de trait Belge) by an annual grant of \$5,000 to the official draft horse registration society, and an annual appropriation of \$70,000 to encourage the horse-breeding industry of the country. Lib-

voted to the encouragement of the breeding industry.

In Great Britain practically all farmers recognize the importance of using pure-bred sires and only such are used in the various districts,

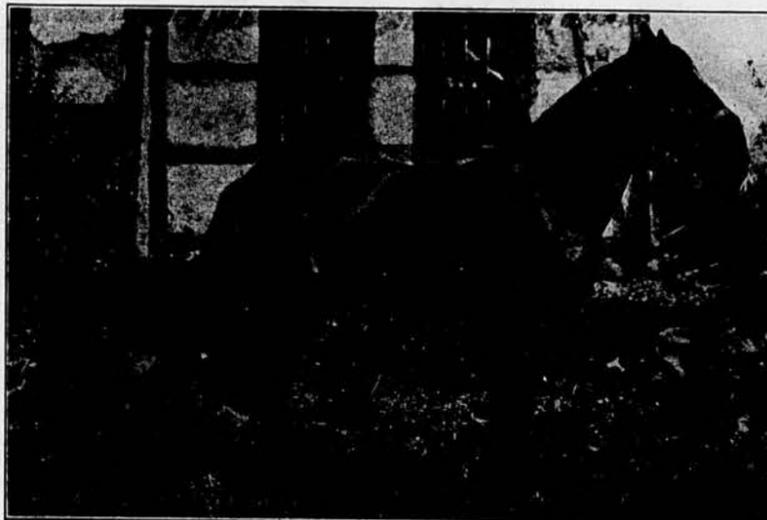


Fig. 5.—A Wisconsin grade Percheron stallion said to have been patronized the past season by the owners of 80 mares. His head does not seem to "favor" the breed he is alleged to represent.

eral prizes are awarded for mares and foals at shows throughout the country; stallions are officially examined by Government experts, and both approved stallions and mares are granted "maintenance" bounties to retain them in Belgium.* Under such auspices horse breeding is making wonderful progress and only pure-bred stallions are in use for service.

In Germany Government supervision of horse breeding has obtained for centuries, and to-day is similar to that in vogue in Belgium, it having been required by law "that no permits should be issued authorizing the use of stallions, unless they passed a satisfactory Government inspection." At the present time, both the Government and agricultural societies promote intelligent horse breeding. Prizes are awarded for animals of special merit, and such animals must remain in the country for a specified term. First prizes are awarded only to mature horses and mares that have shown merit as breeders. Stallion shows have long been held at Aurich in East Friesland, where the horses are brought annually for inspection and approval. Prizes for brood mares are also awarded by the Government.*

Somewhat similar supervision of horse-breeding matters is undertaken by the Government of Austria, and large sums of money are annually de-

whence come the many well-known British breeds of horses.

In Scotland, according to information received from Mr. Archibald MacNeillage, secretary of the Clydesdale Stud Book, only one non-registered stallion has, since 1900, been reported as being used for public service in that country, and he adds: "The reasons for non-use are that it does not pay to breed from such horses, their stock being ineligible to record and as a rule inferior to horses of approved breeding. The uniform experience of breeders and owners of Clydesdales in Scotland is that during the period of systematic breeding with the guidance of a pedigree record—that is since 1878-1879—the average quality of the stock has increased in respect to uniformity of type, soundness of feet and limbs, and general wearing capacity."

Mr. J. Sloughgrove, secretary of the Shire Horse Society of England, writing to us on the same subject, says: "If such horses (unregistered stallions) are used, it is in a very infinitesimal manner. Undoubtedly the establishment of this society's stud book, some thirty years ago, has had the effect of inducing farmers to use registered and sound sires, at higher service fees, to the non-pedigreed, unsound stallion, which previously traveled the country, owing to the fact that purchasers require to know if the animal is in the stud book or not.

(Continued on page 600.)



Fig. 4.—A little "Clydesdale-Arabian" stallion harnessed to the cart in which he is driven about doing public service in Wisconsin. Needless to say that his offspring will be neither Clydesdales nor Arabians.

introduced later and recently was put in force in Manitoba.

In the province of Saskatchewan, Canada, pure-bred and grade stallions have, since 1904, been licensed by the Government Department of Agriculture (Regina Office), and, to date, licenses have been issued to 690 pure-bred and 554 grade stallions—1,244 stallions in all—or 55 per cent pure-bred and 45 per cent grade.

recommended by the Government for use as sires; "Approved" class, comprising a few horses permitted to stand for service, but not granted a bonus or recommendation card.

In Belgium the Government has, since 1850, maintained a great horse-breeding establishment and promotes the breeding of pure-bred Belgian

*See "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, p. 104.

**"Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, p. 124 and 82.

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

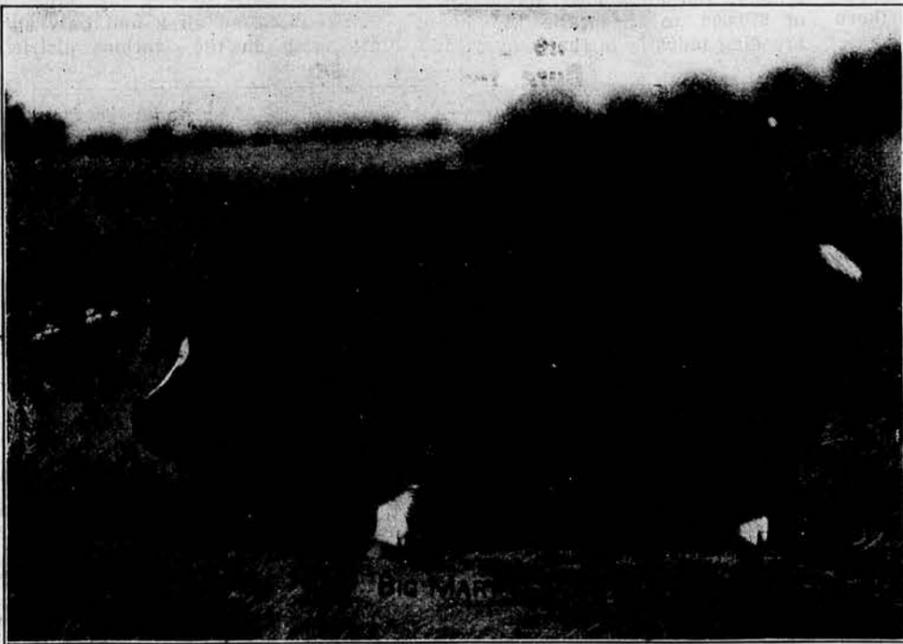
L. K. Lewis.....Kansas and Oklahoma
A. L. Hutchings.....Northern Kansas and Nebraska
Geo. E. Cole.....Missouri and Iowa

The American Berkshire Record, Vol. 29, has just been received from Secretary Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill. This book contains a record of pedigrees numbered from 105001 to 110000. It also contains a list of the transfers of recorded animals; an index to breeders; an index to owners; and the names of the officers and members of the American Berkshire Association. Chas. E. Sutton, of Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kans., is vice-president of this association for Kansas.

"The McMillan Fur & Wool Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., have mailed us copy of their latest circular. Their circular always contains down-to-date information about furs, hides, pelts, wool, and the other goods they handle. The quotations are full and they intend to quote as high prices as the market will warrant. They claim competition is keen, and only by quoting high prices can they expect to have the goods shipped to them. They have been established now for thirty years, and have the reputation of making quick cash returns at full market prices."

The Alysedale Shorthorns.

One of the most beautiful farms in Kansas is Alysedale, owned by C. W. Merriam, of Topeka, and located near the famous Burnett Mound, southwest of Topeka. The farm is creek bottom and second bottom land, a portion of which is covered by a dense growth of walnut forest under which is a heavy carpet of blue-grass. Another considerable portion is devoted to alfalfa. The farm is equipped with a lodge for the owner; a farmer's house, a very large barn, and other necessary buildings. It is one of the show places in the vicinity of Topeka, and what makes it especially attractive is the herd of highly bred Shorthorn cattle which has



Property of H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.

its home here. It has been difficult for Mr. Merriam to raise cattle fast enough to meet the demands of his market, and he has just now sold the last bull of serviceable age on the place. This fine young bull is Alysedale Alexander, who went to Mr. Andrew Minsch, of Onaga, Kans. There are several extra fine young bulls remaining on the place which Mr. Merriam has decided he would sell on account of the fact that his herd is too large for the available pasturage this summer. These bulls are all red in color and are strong, lusty fellows that will, in a very short time, be ready for service. They are from 8½ to 10½ months of age and would be bargains to some farmer or breeder if bought now and grown out ready for next season. Among these fine young bulls are Sir Walter by Prince Consort 187608, dam Lady Mayor by Lord Mayor 112727, tracing to Imported Flora by Young Albion (15), this bull was dropped July 15, 1907; Lothair by Prince Consort, dam Miss Maguire by Lord Mayor, tracing to Roda Hite by Albert Gallatin (202). This bull was dropped August 1, 1907. Sylvester by Prince Consort, dam Miss Verena by Lord Mayor, tracing to Imported Araballa by North Star (460). This bull was dropped September 2, 1907. Buy one of these young bulls now and save some good money.

C. W. Taylor's Shorthorns.

Buyers of Shorthorns could not do better than go and see the cattle offered by C. W. Taylor, at Enterprise, or Pearl, Kans., in THE KANSAS FARMER. These young bulls and heifers are a grand lot, well grown and smooth and chuck full of Shorthorn quality and conformation so much desired by breeders of this kind of stock. These cattle are grazed on some of the best pasture land in Kansas to develop the best their breeding qualities and strong rugged constitution. Mr. Taylor certainly has the right idea of what a Shorthorn should be or

he could not produce so many good ones as are found in this herd. The bulls used in this herd are mostly straight Scotch or Scotch topped, the low down, blocky type and full of Shorthorn character. The cows are a grand lot of matrons and the smooth, slick bunch of calves that were with them showed they were the kind that did not need any wet nurses to take care of their offspring. The young bulls offered for sale are a good lot, and are well grown. They are most all solid colors, either red or roan, and from their blood lines will reproduce themselves in their offspring, and will sire the kind of calves that will mature early and feed out smooth.

The yearling and 2-year-old heifers offered are a choice bunch, and have not been picked over. Rarely have we seen so good a lot. They are very uniform in size and of fine quality, showing the master hand in directing their breeding. Any one wishing young Shorthorn bulls or heifers should go and see this herd or write for prices. We can assure you that you will get just treatment and stock that is worth the money asked.

Harshaw's Sale of Poland-Chinas.

We want to again call attention to the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER to the public sale of Poland-Chinas which H. H. Harshaw will hold at Butler, Mo., on Saturday, May 30. At this time Mr. Harshaw will sell about fifty head of the large type Poland-Chinas, consisting of thirty head of sows one year old and over, ten head of fall gilts that will come into the ring full of quality and weighing 300 pounds, and ten head of fall boars.

About one-fourth of this offering is sired by Long John, the boar that stands at the head of this herd, and is siring some of the best things on this farm. The sows are bred to King Blain 49596, Expansion John, and Tecumseh Highpocket, the major portion, however, are bred to King Blain. This hog is a grand individual and no doubt from the sows furnished him will produce some sensational litters. You can not afford to miss attending this sale, it coming at this time of the year there will doubtless be bargains that you will want to take advantage of. Now do not think that these hogs because they are big are rough and coarse, they are not that kind.

for sale at the present time. This fellow is 15 months old and an outstanding good one. He is a thick-lashed, mellow individual, well grown and fit to head a good herd. His dam is a half sister to Barmpton Knight, so long at the head of E. D. Ludwig's herd of Sabatha, Kans., but now at the head of T. K. Tomson & Son's herd at Dover. Mr. Myers also announces that he is prepared to make very attractive prices on a few young females for quick sales. An offer of this kind should interest prospective buyers and those wishing to take advantage of this offer should write Mr. Myers at once. In doing so please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.



A Man Among Men.

There is scarcely a breeder of purebred live stock in all the corn belt of America who does not know personally Col. Jas. W. Sparks, of Marshall, Mo.

For some twenty years he has been a prominent figure in the live-stock auctions of our country, and to say that he has been successful is but to repeat a story that is conceded by all who know him.

The question has been many times asked, "What is the secret of his strength?" and "By what power does he hold men so close to him?" This question may be answered many ways. First, he is a man of courteous dignity, "open-handed friendliness," strong personal character, sound business judgment, and what is best of all absolutely honest, and without the last qualifications all other requisites profit but little in the race of life.

When Colonel Sparks first conceived the idea of "making an auctioneer of himself" his friends did not entertain the most lustrous hope of his ultimate success but extended him their heartiest good wishes (whatever they may have been worth) and "Jim Sparks" is not the man to treat lightly good will, nor to abuse it, but regards it as an imposition of responsibility and sets out with a determination to deserve it, so with these assets at hand he launches his bark upon the trackless waters of an unknown sea. Little did his friends think that he had "hitched his wagon to a star," and that the plow boy they had known in his earlier days of their life was on the direct road to fame and fortune, destined to become one of America's leading live-stock auctioneers and a stellar light in that noble profession.

But the successes that he has achieved did not come to him as the gracious gift of fortune, or that indescribable thing called luck, but were the natural results of earnest devotion to duty. When obstacles appeared in his way (as they always do for those who have a definite purpose in life) he did not seek to shun them, nor to find an easy way around, but rather gathered strength to overcome them.

So to-day in the maturity of manhood, and the prime of usefulness, he stands upon the eminence of achievement looking back in pleasant memory over the labors of yesterday, and beyond to greater conquests of the future, and in summing it all up we are persuaded that the secret of his success lay in the fact that under all conditions and circumstances he is a man among men.



Warranted to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

SCOURS Cured in pigs, calves, colts and sheep by feeding ANTI-SCOUR. Send for circular. The Agricultural Remedy Co., Topeka, Kansas



DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed

NEWTON'S Heave, Cough, Dis-temper and Indigestion Cure. A Veterinary Remedy for wind, throat and stomach troubles. Strongly recommended. \$1.00 per can. of dealers, or exp. prepaid. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.

Alfalfa Meal

concentrates full protein value of alfalfa. Put up in 100 lb. sacks and sold in 500 lb. lots. Easily stored, easier to feed. Write for prices. Cheaper than bran.

The Eagle Alfalfa Milling Co., Emporia, Kansas.



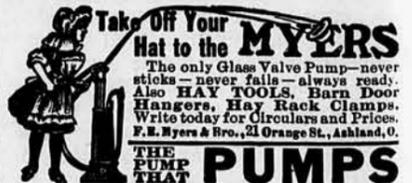
ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog. CRITTENDEN & CO. Dept. 31, Cleveland, Ohio.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE



The standard reliable remedy for Galls, Scratches, Cracks, Wire Cuts and all similar sores on animals. Sold by dealers everywhere. Money refunded if it fails. Sample and Bickmore's new horse book mailed for 10 cents. Write today. Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Box 916, Old Town, Maine.



Take Off Your Hat to the MYERS The only Glass Valve Pump—never sticks—never falls—always ready. Also HAY TOOLS, Barn Door Hangers, Hay Rack Clamps. Write today for Circulars and Prices. F. S. Myers & Bro., 21 Orange St., Ashland, O. THE PUMP THAT

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.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, Lincoln; Neb. Modern, fire proof, only American Plan Hotel in the city. Centrally located, 15th and O Sts.

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

J. F. Ensor's Durocs.

The writer recently visited the Eureka Manor Herd of Duroc-Jerseys, owned by J. F. Ensor, of Olathe, Kans. This is one of the good herds of Durocs in that part of the State, and Mr. Ensor has established an enviable reputation as a breeder.

His herd is headed by Olathe Chief, a good breeding son of Ohio Chief, Eureka Tip Top by Tip Top Notcher, and Goldfinch Climax, an outstanding breeding animal. The herd sows are richly bred and are the large, smooth kind with plenty of bone and quality, that farrow good litters and raise them. The spring farrow is coming on nicely and Mr. Ensor has about seventy-five as nice pigs as we have seen. These are all by Olathe Chief except two litters, and these are by Eureka Tip Top and Goldfinch Climax.

We found the brood sows and litters comfortably housed in Mr. Ensor's new hog house, a cut and description of which was recently published in THE KANSAS FARMER. He is certainly prepared to care for his herd, which he does in a manner that insures the very best results.

Mr. Ensor thinks that he has the best lot of pigs this spring that he has ever raised, and he will be prepared this fall to take care of his many customers better than ever before. Olathe Chief is proving a remarkable sire; his get is showing up even better than was expected.

Mr. Ensor is pretty well sold out of last year's stuff but Eureka Manor will be headquarters for the very best in Durocs this fall. Watch for advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER.

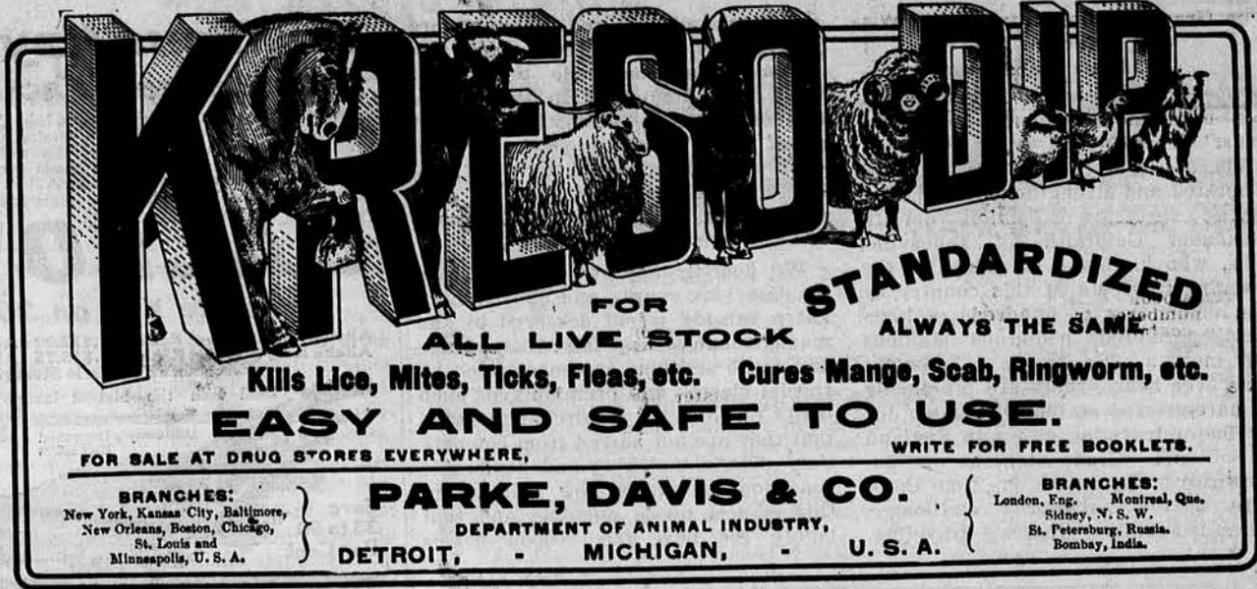
J. F. Hastings Sells Polands August 4.

J. F. Hastings, the well-known breeder of Poland-Chinas, at Edgerton, Kans., has claimed Tuesday, August 4, as the date of his fall sale. In Mr. Hastings' herd can be found a great variety of champion and prize-winning

largest institution of its kind in the country, and the rapidity of its growth and development is but little less than marvelous, they now having students successfully selling in seventeen different States.

The geographical location of this school eminently fits it for becoming the great auction school of the corn belt.

Trenton, Mo. (the home of the school) is a prosperous little city of about 8,000 inhabitants located on the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 100 miles northeast of Kansas City and Q. O. & K. C. 136 miles west



HOG CHOLERA VACCINE

(Bruschettini)

Tried and used upon 700,000 hogs and proved successful—and it is practical. Price, 15c per head. Syringe \$3.00.

Sorby Vaccine Company,

Sole Agents for

Pasteur's, Cutter's Bruschettini's & Merck's Vaccines and Serums.

163 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

UNGLE'S HOGGETTE

The Great Preventive and Cure for HOG CHOLERA.

Indorsed by more breeders. Has saved more hogs than any remedy on the market.

Ungle's Dip \$1 per gallon in 5 or 10 gallon cans. Ungle's Flake for lice on hogs 4 1/2c per pound by the barrel.

One of Nebraska's Best Herds of Durocs.

Millford, Neb., January 1, 1907. I have tried several medicines for all hog troubles and find Hoggette gives me better all round satisfaction than any of them. GEO. DAVIS & SON.

Address, **UNGLE'S HOGGETTE CO.,** Lincoln, Nebraska. Box 749.

Write for printed matter.

An Error.

In a recent article in THE KANSAS FARMER, describing "Judge Spencer," Samuel Drybread's Hereford herd bull that he is offering for sale, occurred a typographical error, which gave his weight as only 200 pounds. This is certainly a libel on the Judge, for he weighs 2,200 pounds in breeding condition, and has the bone to carry it. He not only has plenty of bone and scale, but has lots of finish, with great natural feeding and fleshing qualities, and is one of the best breeding bulls Mr. Drybread has ever owned. He has been his chief stock bull for a number of years, and his only reason for parting with him is that there are too many of his heifers in the herd. Judge Spencer is just in his breeding prime and would be an excellent "buy" for any Hereford breeder who needs a herd-header. Mr. Drybread's address is Elk City, Kans., and inquiries directed to him there will receive prompt attention.

Things Coming Fine at the Gronniger Farm.

Herman Gronniger, the Poland-China breeder of Bendena, Kans., reports everything coming along swimmingly at his farm. He has a splendid crop of pigs coming on and doing fine. He is planning for three big sales this season, and judging from the herd he has gathered about him he will have enough "good ones" to warrant this venture.

Mr. Gronniger is one of the old and experienced breeders of Kansas. Thirty years ago the 23th day of last March Mr. Gronniger bought his first pure-bred hog from A. C. Moore & Son, of Canton, Ill., and has been actively engaged in the business ever since that time.

There have been one hundred and sixty-five pigs farrowed on his farm this spring, and he says that they are as fine a lot as he ever saw.

Keep your eye on this herd, for there will be something doing here this fall.



Exhibit of Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Mich., at the big fairs. This firm is known everywhere for their Blacklegoids and their Kresol Dip. It was necessary for THE KANSAS FARMER to request the crowd, which always surrounded this exhibit, to step back for a moment in order that he might snap shot it. With the constant danger, at this season of the year, of loss by both blackleg and swine ailments the interest of owners of live stock will naturally center in both Blacklegoids and Kresol Dip.

blood, the best families of the breed being represented.

Among his brood sows there are five by Chief Perfection 2d, two by Keep On, two by Meddler, also a number by other noted sires.

In the spring farrow, from these dams, there are two litters each by Storm Center and Ten Strike, both sons of Corrector 2d. There is a fine litter by Perfect Challenger, two litters by Meddler 2d, one litter by Reflector he by Regulator, one by Pace Maker, and five fine litters by King Edward.

Mr. Hastings' chief herd boar, King Edward, is a good breeding son of Chief Perfection 2d, and is out of a Keep On dam; his breeding is nearly identical with that of J. R. Young's prize-winning boar, Exception.

Breeders should not miss this opportunity to secure some of this rich breeding.

Remember the date, Tuesday, August 4, and watch for his display and descriptive advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER. In the meantime get your name on the list for a catalogue, which will be furnished on application as soon as ready.

The Missouri Auction School.

One of the progressive and up-to-date business institutions of Missouri is that of the Missouri Auction School, located at Trenton, Mo.

Early in the year of 1906 Col. W. B. Carpenter conceived the idea of establishing an auction school in which "actual practise in bona fide sales" is featured. He gathered about him Col. C. A. Ewing, a man of wide and rich experience in the auction field whose life is replete with a series of successes. Rev. G. A. Hendrickson, an orator and scholar of pronounced ability of Iowa. Dr. Sheldon, deputy state veterinarian of Missouri and Professor Rickenbrode, president of the Trenton Business College, and guided by the spirit of enterprise and progress they set to the herculean task of establishing an auction school that would meet the real demand of the times.

The matter of establishing an institution where young men are to be trained for their life work is a proposition of no small moment and requires not alone the expenditure of a large amount of money and time, but honesty of character, sound business judgment, and a consciousness of duty to fellow men are necessary. That these men possess these qualifications is evinced by the phenomenal record the school has made in the brief history of its existence. Although only about three years old, it is now recognized as the

of Quincy, 86 miles east of St. Joseph, and 130 miles southeast of Omaha, and is surrounded by a rich farming and stock-raising section where live many of Missouri's most progressive and up-to-date farmers and stockmen, and these are of incalculable advantage to the auction student in the prosecution of his studies in the art of live-stock judging.

Their new catalogue announcing their next term, which opens in August, is just out, and is one of the handsomest pieces of work of our hands for many days. It has come to our hands with reference to this growing school and no doubt will be of interest to you. Write Col. W. B. Carpenter, president-to-day and he will gladly furnish you with any information you may desire with reference to this school.



Davis' Good Durocs.

J. B. Davis, the Duroc breeder of Fairview, Kans., is offering for sale some choice young gilts, sired by his herd boar Fairview Chief. These gilts are in good, thrifty condition, and will be priced worth the money. Fairview Chief was sired by Kant Be

Beat, and out of a Top Notcher dam and has been siring some excellent stuff on this farm.

Mr. Davis is also offering a sow by W. L. A.'s Choice Goods of 1906 farrowed to Monarch who was sired by Morton's Model by Orion II No. 7539-A and out of a Protection dam. This is a sow of excellent quality and bred to

this boar promises to be a money-maker for the man who buys her. There as a few boars included in the offering that may be purchased at reasonable prices. If you are in the market for any of this stuff write Mr. Davis, and tell him your wants and he will cheerfully furnish you the desired information.

The Grade Stallion Situation in Wisconsin.

(Continued from page 597.)

Hence, there is no encouragement to use unsound or non-registered animals."

The above statements are well corroborated and strengthened by the following expression of opinion from Mr. Alexander Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., who has done so much for the breeding interests of this country by the importation of hundreds of high-class, pure-bred, pedigreed stallions and mares: "So far as I know, or have ever heard, there are practically no unregistered stallions standing for service or traveling either in England or Scotland. Grade stallions are unknown over there. At one time there were a few cross-bred stallions—Shire-Clydesdale crosses—traveling,

sin, special classes and premiums are provided for grade stallions, or no provisions have been made to prevent them from competing in the classes for horses of the various breeds. Yet all of these 75 fairs are annually subsidized by the State, a total of \$93,926.89 having, for instance, been paid out to them by order of the Secretary of State during 1906.

We heartily approve of State help for deserving county and district fairs but a subsidy is not deserved by the management of any fair where grade and scrub stallions are encouraged by special classes and premiums, or such laxity of entrance requirements exists that they are not barred from competition. The astonishing and deplorable condition of affairs now existing in this respect needs mending and that before the next fair season comes



Fig. 6.—A Wisconsin stallion owner's idea of the qualities and characteristics entitling a "grade Shire" to be retained and widely used for public service. Note that the characteristic "feather" of the Shire breed is missing from this horse's legs.

but not for many years back. All distinct breeds are registered—Clydesdales, Shires, Suffolks, Hackneys, Cleveland Bays, Yorkshire Coachers, and Thoroughbreds. There is no crossing of any of those breeds now; consequently all stallions are practically pure-bred and registered."

PREMIUMS FOR GRADE STALLIONS AT WISCONSIN COUNTY FAIRS.

It has been seen that grade or non-registered stallions are not used for breeding purposes in the foreign countries mentioned and it may be added that such horses are there excluded from the show rings of the State, district, and county fairs, and before be-

around. The Secretary of State should be authorized to refuse to recognize the claim for a State bonus made by the management of any county or district fair that has awarded premiums to grade and scrub stallions (bulls, boars, or rams) and we urge all interested in this matter to use their influence toward the adoption forthwith of rigid rules at every local fair, looking to the absolute exclusion of such animals from the premium lists.

Such an improvement in the management of our fairs is imperative and will do a deal of good, but should also include proper inspection of the pedigree registry certificates of all stal-



Fig. 8.—A Wisconsin grade Percheron stallion showing some breed and draft type but objectionable in conformation besides lacking size and being deficient in prepotency.

ing admitted to the judging arena practically all of the competing horses must pass a rigid veterinary examination for soundness.

In Wisconsin, as might perhaps be expected, considering the overwhelming prevalence of grade stallions, show yard rules are woefully lax, for, while competition in the classes for stallions at our annual State Fair is restricted to pure-bred, registered animals, yet at 39 (or 52 per cent) of the 75 county and district fairs of Wiscon-

lions entered for competition. At the present time the owner's statement as to "eligibility of registration," or the mere showing of a registry certificate, is accepted as sufficient guaranty that a stallion is entitled to compete as pure-bred; yet it is a well-known fact that several stud books exist for the registration of stallions that are ineligible in any stud book recognized by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. According to the provisions of the Wisconsin Stallion Law,

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the department of horse breeding of the College of Agriculture can not accept the registry certificate of any stud book not recognized by the Government, as entitling a stallion to a State license certificate as "pure-bred." As a protection against the entrance and competition of unworthy stallions, and those registered in stud books not recognized by the Government, the "eligibility to registration" rule should be abandoned. It would be a simple and satisfactory plan were the secretaries of fairs to require every owner, who desires to exhibit his horse in a State class, to show for each stallion a "pure-bred" license certificate issued by the department of horse breeding and duly recorded with the county register of deeds, as required by law, and demand also that each stallion exhibited in a class open to outside competition shall be recorded in a stud book recognized by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

THE MEANING OF THE TERM "GRADE."

A "grade" horse, strictly speaking, is one that was sired by a pure-bred stallion. Always the sire must be pure-bred, if the progeny is to be entitled to the name of "grade." Where a pure-bred mare is bred to a grade stallion her progeny is not a "grade." Such breeding is degrading—a step backward and downward—and, the progeny which has not been graded up, but degraded down, is of mongrel breeding.

When a pure-bred stallion is mated with a native or mongrel-bred mare the product of this first mating is a "one-top-cross" grade, the offspring being of one-half pure blood and one-half impure blood. If the first progeny is a female and in turn is bred to a pure-bred stallion, of the breed used for the original top-cross, her progeny will be a "two-top-cross" grade, or three-quarters pure-bred. When five top crosses of the same kind of blood have been put on, the last resultant offspring is practically pure-bred, and if the work of further top-crossing is persistently carried on, without a single turning aside to a sire of some other breed, the blood of the offspring becomes purer all the while and purity of blood, when fully established, produces in its possessors decided hereditary power (prepotency) to stamp upon their progeny the fixed characteristics of the breed employed in the grading-up or top-crossing process.

When a grade stallion is mated with a native or grade mare the resultant progeny is of mixed breeding. It is not a grade, strictly speaking, for there has been no grading-up in the breeding process and no advance can possibly be made so long as a grade sire is used in place of a pure-bred stallion. This applies to the stallion that is still a grade, by reason of too few top-crosses to make him practically pure-bred.

Where five or more top-crosses of pure blood have been employed in the grading-up process the final product

*Lists of stud books recognized by the Government will be found in Wis. Bulletins 127 and 141.

Agriculture

How Are You Breeding Seed Corn?

Prof. L. E. Call, Manhattan, Kans., secretary of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association, is sending out the following inquiries:

Please fill out the blanks following each of the following questions so the association may know what work you are doing in corn breeding:

Name? Address? Date? How many years have you been engaged in breeding corn in distinction from growing corn? What varieties do you breed? Do you use the ear-row method of breeding? If so, how many ears of each variety did you plant last year? How long were the rows? How far apart were the rows? How far apart in rows were grains dropped? What was the highest rate of yield last year for an individual ear? What was the lowest rate of yield? Was any detasseling done? Did you save a portion of each ear planted in the ear-row test for future planting in case of highest yielding ears? What method do you use of propagating highest yielding ears? *Do you use the "seed corn" patch system of breeding? If so, what was the size of the plot? How far from other corn? How far apart do you keep your different varieties? How do you prevent crossing from neighboring fields? What precaution do you take to eliminate any impurities in the varieties which you are breeding? What is your method of selecting seed-ears? What is your method of drying and storing seed-corn? Do you test the germination of each ear you plant? Do you test the germination of the seed-corn you sell? If so, by what method? How many acres of pure-bred seed do you plant? What is your average yield in a field of 10 acres or more? Do you give your seed-corn fields any special treatment (fertilizers or manures) aside from cultivation? How does your yield per acre average with your neighbors' who make no effort to plant pure-bred seed? Describe in full any other method of breeding you may be following.

*The "seed-corn patch" system of breeding is the planting of selected ears in a patch or field by itself. From this patch all seed-corn for general planting is selected each year.

Cow-Peas for Hay.

I would like to sow some cow-peas to cut for hay. What kind would be best adapted to this locality? What time should they be sown, and at what time would it be best to cut them for hay? J. F. DEAN.

Bourbon County.

The Whippoorwill is a standard variety of cow-peas, seed of which may be secured from the seedsmen, and is one of the best forage varieties. The New Era is a little earlier in maturity and also a good variety to grow in this part of the State, both for seed and for forage. Other good varieties are the Warren's Extra Early, Early Black Eye, and Clay. However, you may not be able to secure seed of the last named varieties. Plant about the first of June in a well-prepared seed-bed. The sooner the land may be prepared the better. Cultivate several times before seeding in order to destroy weeds and put the ground into good tith. Cut the crop for hay when the earliest formed pods begin to turn yellow. Have mailed you circular 8 giving information regarding the culture and use of cow-peas.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa Seed Successfully Without Bees?

Will alfalfa seed successfully without bees? Please answer through THE KANSAS FARMER.

J. B. KAUFMAN.

Adams County, Colorado.

I can do no better than to quote from bulletin 134 of this Experiment Station, as follows: "Farmers themselves are divided upon this point, as to whether insects are necessary or useful in the pollination of the flowers. Many maintain that as good crops of seeds were produced many years ago,

before bees were introduced into certain localities, as are produced now. Others state that in a locality where bees are kept there is no noticeable difference in seed yields near apiaries compared to yields from fields further away. Such data, however, do not disprove the facts as stated above [namely, that the flowers do not self-fertilize]. Doubtless other insects beside bees assist in fertilizing the alfalfa flowers. If you will observe an alfalfa field in full bloom you will usually find it swarming with insects of various kinds—bees, flies, butterflies, millers, ants, and sometimes grasshoppers—although it is doubtful whether the latter are of any benefit, and certain it is that they are often a pest when numerous. It is quite possible that ants are among the important insects concerned in fertilizing alfalfa blossoms; there is proof, however, that bees do assist in fertilizing alfalfa, as sown by the investigations of Prof. J. S. Hunter, of the University of Kansas, as published in the Twelfth Annual Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. At the Experiment Station of the Kansas Agricultural College last season (1905) part of the alfalfa plants in the breeding plots were covered with fine netting to keep out the insects, with the result that scarcely any seed formed on the covered plants, except in flowers pushed through or against the netting, allowing fertilization by insects from the outside. On the other hand, adjacent plants not covered were well filled with seed pods.

"There should be a double benefit to the alfalfa seed grower who keeps bees, for not only may he secure larger yields of a superior quality of seed by reason of the work of the bees, but the alfalfa is one of the most valuable honey plants. In the alfalfa districts of the State the yield of honey per hive, according to Secretary F. D. Coburn's report, is much larger than in the sections where alfalfa is but little grown; and not only may the bees in alfalfa districts make double or treble the usual amount of honey, but this honey is very superior in quality, unequalled even by the white clover honey of the Eastern States. 'In favorable seasons, 100 pounds of honey per hive is no uncommon yield in alfalfa regions.'" The supply of bulletin No. 134 is exhausted. A. M. TENEYCK.

Hay Tedders and Side Delivery Rakes.

Have you had any experience with hay tedders or side delivery rakes? If so, which do you think would be most profitable to buy to use in connection with a hay loader?

Is there any method by which clover in reasonable drying weather could be cut in the morning and be in condition to mow away in the barn in the afternoon? I have been told that in the East they do this by use of the tedder.

I have never seen either of these tools in use and would be pleased to have any information you may be able to give in regard to same.

Osage County. E. C. LAWRY.

We have used a hay tedder and side delivery rake at this station. There is no particular relation between the two implements. The tedder is useful where the hay crop is very heavy and needs lifting before raking. This is seldom necessary in making alfalfa hay.

The side delivery rake is convenient for raking hay when a hay loader is used, following the rake. There may be little advantage in using the side delivery rake in making alfalfa hay since the plan should be not to allow the hay to cure in the swath but rake it rather green and allow it to cure in the windrow or in the shock. If left in the windrow it may be loaded on the wagon with the hay loader.

The tedder may often be profitably used in curing clover hay. A heavy growth of clover does not cure so well in the swath or windrow as alfalfa, and there is no question but that if the tedder is used the hay cures quicker and more evenly than without the use of the tedder. It may be possible, and sometimes advisable in good hay-making weather, to cut the clover in the forenoon and put it up in

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the afternoon. However, the barn or shed must be planned especially for putting up hay in this way, namely: it should have a raised bottom to insure good ventilation and the hay should not be stacked high in bays but should be spread over the whole area of the mow. For more detailed information I have mailed you copy of article on "Making Hay," which has just been published. Copies of this circular are sent free to all Kansas farmers who apply for them. Address Farmers' Institute Department, Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Kerosene Prevented Gophers from Eating Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to Thomas H. Schaffer's article, "Moles Eating Corn," would say that I have seen kerosene used to prevent gophers eating corn with good results and no damage to the seed. Let him soak his corn in copperas water, say several days. He will probably find good results from it. The gophers, mice, and chickens do not disturb the corn and the copperas seems to stimulate the growth. I have soaked sweet corn until the kernels turned dark and found it a success.

Miami County. J. S. HENRY.

Starting Alfalfa.

Arthur J. Bill has prepared the following report from an address and answers to questions at a recent meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute by Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, of the University of Illinois:

Alfalfa is a hard crop to start. It is delicate and tender, and to put alfalfa on ordinary land without any protection or any help is about like throwing away \$4 an acre. The money is ordinarily wasted if you sow it as you would clover or most other crops. I think that at least three-fourths of the alfalfa seed sown in this State is the same as wasted. We want to prepare and enrich the land and give alfalfa the best possible chance to start with. If the land is sandy, put on twenty loads of manure per acre, thirty loads would be better. You are preparing the land, not for one year, but for ten years. You can afford to do almost anything to get it in shape.

MUST FIRST KILL ALL WEEDS.

The land should be worked until it is free from weeds. You can not have alfalfa prosper with weeds and foul grass; destroy them before you sow the crop. If you will have the land free from weeds and the surface soil enriched, so that the alfalfa will live

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say two years, then it will grow and take care of itself.

Alfalfa gets its roots away down below where any other crop has been. It draws phosphorus and potassium from the deeper soil. It is not necessary to apply phosphorus to alfalfa land. If the soil is acid, put on plenty of ground limestone and manure.

TESTING FOR SOIL ACIDITY.

Get five cents worth of blue litmus paper from a drug store, break in two a mass of the moist soil, insert a piece of the litmus paper, and press the soil firmly together again. After ten or twenty minutes remove the soil and allow the paper to dry. If the dried test paper is pink or red, as compared with the original color the soil is acid and needs the ground limestone, about one ton per acre, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

"IF IT TAKES ALL SUMMER."

If you have clean, rich land, you can seed alfalfa the last of April, but from a good many years' experience we advise sowing alfalfa between the middle of July and the middle of August. Have the ground made rich the year before, and well drained. Plow the ground in the spring at the time you would for corn, then disk it or harrow it about every week or ten days until you are satisfied the weeds and fowl grass are practically all started and killed. If it takes until the middle of August, why work it until then! When the weeds come, kill them with your harrow. In a few days another crop of weeds will spring up. Go on with your disk and harrow your ground, and let the weeds come up as long as they will; kill each crop. You have both killed the weeds and preserved moisture.

A MORE ECONOMICAL WAY.

Then thoroughly inoculate the ground and sow twenty to twenty-five pounds of good alfalfa seed and harrow it in well. If the ground has been well manured the year before, I can not tell you any better way than this, but I don't believe it is necessary to thus give up the use of the land, and I think after you have found that you can grow alfalfa you will follow the plan of taking a field that has been in winter wheat or clover, plow it immediately, work it a month, and sow it about the last of July. If you have harvested the clover hay crop you can give up the land the last of the year to get the alfalfa started. After the oats crop it is getting too late; following winter wheat is better, and following clover hay is best of all.

INOCULATING THE SOIL.

See that the soil is inoculated so that you will have bacteria there to enable you to get nitrogen from the air. The best method is to use soil that has bacteria in it already. You can get this from an old field where alfalfa has been growing several years, or you can get it from an old patch of sweet clover. Soil it in at the time you sow the seed. When the soil for inoculation becomes somewhat dry it is easily scattered by hand from the wagon or from a sack which one can carry. Sometimes it is applied by means of an end-gate seeder or a fertilizer drill.

Do not scatter infected soil over the land and let it lie for many hours in the hot sun, for most of the bacteria will be killed. Use a wagon load to the acre if you can get it; the more the better.

NO DANGER FROM SWEET CLOVER.

There is not much objection to getting a few sweet clover seeds in the field. Sweet clover is a two-year plant while alfalfa lives many years. As the alfalfa is mowed three or four times during the season the sweet clover will likely not have time to go to seed. The few plants in the field will not live long. To get the soil for inoculation scrape off one-half inch of the surface and then plow a furrow three or four inches deep. At the Experiment Station we have more than doubled the yield of alfalfa by inoculating the soil so that the plant can get nitrogen from the air.

SURE REMEDY IN MOWING AND DISKING.

Alfalfa is almost always benefited

by mowing; next to that is disking. If it does not do well mow and disk it. We want to get nitrogen into the soil and consequently the soil must be open and porous. That is one reason why we disk alfalfa when it gets a year or so old, after each cutting; disk it at first if the ground is hard. Set the disk not too slanting, so that it won't cut the crowns off, and don't set it so it will cut the roots off. Disk it twice, if it is all right. You can set the disk pretty straight the first time; the next time set it at a sharper angle. The two objects are to loosen up the ground so the nitrogen will enter and to root out blue-grass and fowl weeds. The disking won't kill the deep alfalfa roots.

Bromus Inermis or Orchard-Grass.

I wish to know what time of the year is best to sow Bromus inermis grass in this country. Is it too late to sow this spring or is it better to summer fallow the ground and seed in the fall? Will orchard-grass do well in this country, and what is the best time to seed? Would I get a stand if I seeded after I had harrowed cow-peas, or would it be too late?

Neosho County. J. M. NICKELL.

Fall seeding will perhaps be better in your section of the State than spring seeding. In any case, it is now too late to sow Bromus inermis this spring. You may fallow the ground as you have suggested, or it may do to grow millet, taking the crop off for hay and prepare the seed-bed by disking and harrowing. If the cow-peas are taken off early enough for hay so that a good seed-bed may be prepared, this is a good crop to precede the fall sowing of alfalfa. It is possible to cut a crop for hay in this way and get it off the ground earlier than would be the case if the peas were harvested for seed.

Orchard-grass does well in your section of the State. In fact it is probably better adapted for growing in your section of the State than Bromus inermis. A combination of orchard-grass and English blue-grass with alfalfa or clover makes good pasture. It would do no harm to include Bromus inermis, but as stated, the general experience of farmers in Southeastern Kansas seems to favor orchard-grass and English blue-grass, in preference to Bromus inermis. I have mailed you circular letter on seeding Bromus inermis and circular 10 on seeding alfalfa. The general principles discussed in circular 10 for alfalfa, apply equally well to grasses.

A. M. TENETCK.

Horticulture

Berries.

B. F. SMITH, READ BEFORE THE SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, THURSDAY, MAY 7.

When I began to be a home-keeper I had no thought of ever being a berry-grower. But it happened that I was a baggage-master on the Illinois Central Railway in the year 1860, when the first little package, a small box of strawberries, was put in my care in the baggage car. It was addressed to a grocery store that was doing a small business in commission goods in Chicago. This little package, a candy box, contained about three quarts of small berries not much larger than the wild strawberries of the prairie regions of Illinois. These berries were grown by the station agent, twenty miles north of Cairo. During this year two or three enterprising men from the East planted two or three small patches forty-two miles north of Cairo on a high, elevated plain, midway between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. At this place the rivers were only twenty miles apart and we could see the smoke or line of either of the rivers from the railway train. Hence this locality on the railway was called South Pass. When the first berries were planted, the name was changed to Cobden—in honor of Richard Cobden, an English capitalist whose money saved

the now great Illinois Central Railway from going into the hands of a receiver. So this town became famous all over the country for its early grown strawberries.

COBDEN STRAWBERRIES.

In those first years of berry growing, Cobden strawberries were the first ones on the Chicago market, hence they brought fancy prices, selling never less than seventy-five cents and one dollar per quart.

Now the berry men did not make much of a blow about the big prices they were getting for their berries, but the berry business increased at Cobden and it was several years before any other station on the railroad made a start in berry growing.

The berry men did not keep the secret about the big prices from the baggageman, for in a little while the small express cars they had in those days would not hold near all they had to ship, so they had to ask me for room in the baggage car for their sweet-smelling, health-restoring fruit, so that it could reach the great Chicago market the next morning.

So the high price of berries in those days and a strong love of the fruit produced a desire in me to learn how to grow and market strawberries. In the spring of 1866 I resigned my position, where I had spent eight years of active railway life, to be a grower of berry fruits.

SHIPMENT OF BERRIES.

So I have been forty-two years in touch with strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, etc. When the writer began berry culture, strawberries were all shipped by express, and up to 1893 or 1894, when the Armour meat packers loaned a few of their cars to some Southwest Missouri growers, to try the experiment of shipping strawberries in their refrigerator cars. The experiment proved a success from the start; and the price of transportation being considerably less than express rates, made an increase of acreage in many localities both East and West.

Now strawberries are grown so abundantly that great trains of from fifteen to twenty-five carloads are shipped from Western Arkansas, Southwest Missouri, Central Arkansas, West Tennessee, and East Tennessee, then from Eastern North Carolina, Northfolk, Va., also Southern Illinois.

THE VALUE OF STRAWBERRIES.

We, as a people, are the largest consumers of strawberries in the world. No other Nation on earth ships berries anywhere by the trainload, and very few countries ship by express.

It will not be far in the distant future when strawberries will be grown as abundantly as potatoes. They are a luxury that every farmer should grow for the health of his family. The farm home without berry patches or other fruit garden is a lonesome place to raise a family of children. The farmer who grows a selection of all varieties of berry fruits will raise smarter children and attract more sweet-singing birds around the home; and his neighbor will enjoy visiting his home more than if he raised only hogs, cattle, and alfalfa. There is life in a look at a well-arranged fruit garden. Now, in the hopen there is no attraction. The smell of some hogpens I have seen reminds one that he may not be very far from the den of old Satan.

The cultivators of berry fruits give pleasure to others, for they are a gift one can bestow without involving any compromise. You who grow these fruits, if you have a sick neighbor, send him a nice dish of strawberries, even though the doctor may render them "forbidden fruit." Their eyes will feast on the berries, and the aroma will give a feeling of joy that the doctor can not overcome with his medicine chest.

THE BERRY PLANT.

Now, I have been talking berries in a general way long enough. For a few minutes the berry plant will have our attention. There is considerable difference in the healthfulness of strawberry plants. There are but few varieties that are entirely free of some

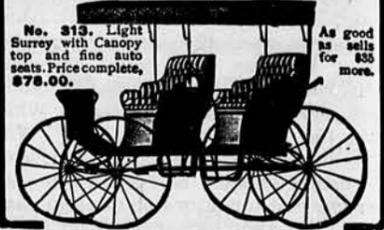
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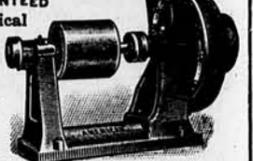
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weakness. The disease or weakness is usually developed by climatic conditions. Rust or blighting the leaf of the plant is one of the greatest obstacles in many localities to successful berry growing. It hinders the growth and development, causing in some cases a failure of the crop. Some varieties are more subject to rust than others, and the trouble is greater in some localities than others. The best remedy is in planting varieties least subject to the disease. An application of Bordeaux mixture prepared in the usual way, using three pounds of copper sulfate, the same of fresh lime, and thirty-two gallons of water, applied early in the spring, and again after the blossoms begin to fall, will hold it in check till the berries are gathered. The seedlings, or descendants of the old Wilson's Albany, are more or less effected by this rust blight. Among these are the Bederwood, Chas. Downing, Kentucky Sudling, Gandy, and Parker Earl. In 1903 I had a bed of Parker Earl, of four rows each four hundred feet long, from which I did not get even one crate of berries. Where the Gandy has the rust it is always a bad case, and no fruit follows. The Bederwood matures half its crop and never is an entire loss when effected with rust.

INSECTS FOND OF STRAWBERRIES.

There are a few insects that are as fond of strawberry plants as children are of the berries. In new planted beds the white grub-worm, where they are abundant, are very destructive. This year they are very bad. I have already lost some plants.

The leaf-roller feeds on the leaves and rolls himself up in them, then they turn black. These insects are especially destructive to berry patches in sandy soil. The remedy for them is to mow the leaves as close to the ground as possible, and burn them. The crown borer is as much to be feared or more than any other insect that feeds on berry plants. This insect is about a quarter of an inch long. He has a yellow head and a white body; the mature insect is a curculio. The only way to get rid of them is to mow the field, then rake up and burn the leaves, after which plow the patch up and grow some garden crop on the land or farm crop till they pass away.

Old strawberry beds are a great hiding-place for all sorts of insect life, and they should be destroyed as soon as they become unprofitable. The berry family is a large one; but there is more acreage devoted to strawberries in this country than all the other varieties of berries put together. Insect life is very busy in the use and abuse of raspberries, blackberries, and currants. Gooseberries are the least effected with troublesome insects of any fruit we grow.

CROP OF CURRANTS A FAILURE.

Several years ago, I had a fine prospect for a crop of currants, but as soon as the bloom had dropped and the currants were about half-grown, some sort of a bug or saw-fly cut off every bunch of my currants. There was not one bunch left on four rows over three hundred feet long. I sought for that fellow, earnestly and often, but never succeeded in discovering him. The green currants lay under the bushes in piles. I think he was a fellow that had no regard for taste for we all know there was no taste in the little stem or tendrill that held the bunch of currants in its place.

ROOT GALL.

There is now a very destructive disease among the red raspberry family. We call it root-gall. Two or three crops of this fruit is all we can expect before the root-gall is so abundant that it kills the bearing bush. Before this root blight we calculated we would get seven and eight crops before renewing of red raspberries.

We also have the anthracnose among the black raspberries which becomes so deadly in three or four years that we have to destroy the patch and grow other crops.

In writing The Kansas Farmer please give your full name and post-office address.

Combating the Cabbage Maggot.

A cure for the cabbage maggot is yet to be found, but some very effective preventives are reported by the experiment stations. One of the best is reported by Professor Washburn, of the Minnesota Station.

Professor Washburn experimented with its use in 1906, and gives the following report:

The roots of forty-four plants were dipped, June 23, in a mixture of hellebore one part and hot water two parts. This was allowed to cool before plants were treated, and they were immersed deep enough to also coat the lower parts of the stems. They were immediately planted and made an excellent showing. On October first every plant was standing.

Professor Washburn's experiments also showed, very conclusively, that the cheapest way to escape this pest is to plant cabbage or cauliflower in exposed places—that is to say, spots that get the full effect of the summer winds. In his summary, he says:

"Fields exposed to breeze, and where old corn stalks of preceding year in the neighborhood were plowed under the preceding fall, were much less affected than fields not so located, and not so fortunate as regards clean cultivation. Plants in sandy soil appear to suffer more, other things being equal, than those planted in heavy soil.

"On June 16 an assistant visited a market garden where some of the cabbages, as well as turnips and radishes had been planted in a position sheltered by a wood, and others where they got a breeze. He reported as follows: 'Conditions are such here as to show very plainly the effect of planting in exposed places. The turnips and cabbages are pretty well protected from the south and west, the turnips very much so. As we get away from the sheltered woods the affected plants are more and more scarce, till in a patch of cauliflower, which is pretty well upon the rise of ground, I was unable to find any sign of the pest. There was not an egg, maggot, or pupa to be seen. The number of maggots increased in direct proportion as the protecting woods were approached.'

Another method of protecting the cabbages is planting radishes and turnips among the cabbages. The pests prefer the radishes and turnips and it is frequently found that ruined, the cabbages have not been touched.

Peach Leaf Curl.

At the season of the year when the peach crop is being harvested, one can see more plainly than ever the value of good foliage on the trees. Where the foliage has been injured or removed for any cause early in the season, the crop is necessarily scant or an entire failure. The leaf curl has been one of the most serious diseases in the defoliation of peach trees for some years past. It seems to be promoted by cool, rainy weather during the early summer months. The prevention of this disease is fairly simple, although its cure is almost impossible. One thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture given early in the spring, before the blossom buds open, is nearly a complete preventive. Other sprays, especially the best fungicides, will answer to some extent, but nothing is so good as Bordeaux. Where the peach leaf curl is to be expected, it is best to give this early spraying every spring. In fact, such a treatment has so many good uses besides the prevention of leaf curl that it ought to be practised annually whatever the prospects may be.—Journal of Agriculture.

Lecture Upon the Rhinoceros.

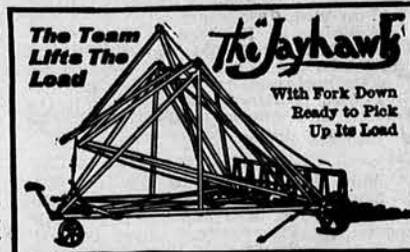
Professor—"I must beg you to give me your undivided attention. It is absolutely impossible that you can form a true idea of this hideous animal, unless you keep your eyes fixed on me."—Ex.

Little acts of kindness are like chickens, they come home to roost.

The Only Stacker that Gathers up the Hay Wherever Rakes Dump It

The "Jayhawk" Stacker is the only hay stacker that is moved about as easily as a sweep rake—the only hay stacker that will work in strong winds. It gathers up (the hay wherever the rakes dump it, elevates it and puts it on the stack wherever you want it.

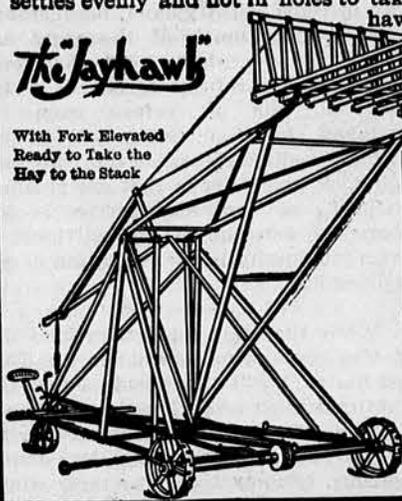
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is ready to go to work as soon as it reaches the field—no time lost staking down. One man or a big boy and a team operates it easily and does the moving without help. The "Jayhawk" also makes a good wagon loader, taking the hay from the windrow and loading it on the wagon very rapidly. It saves time and hired help—does the work quicker and better than any other stacker. By dropping the hay all over the rick you have a rick that settles evenly and not in holes to take water and spoil your hay—the "Jayhawk" will soon save hay enough to pay for itself. There are no pulleys and only eighteen feet of rope on this stacker—nothing to wear out or get out of order.

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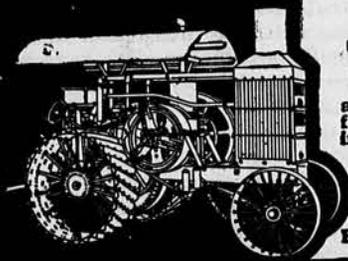
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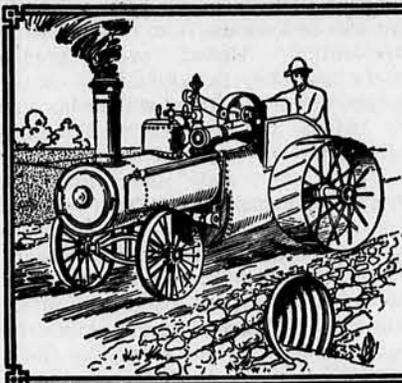
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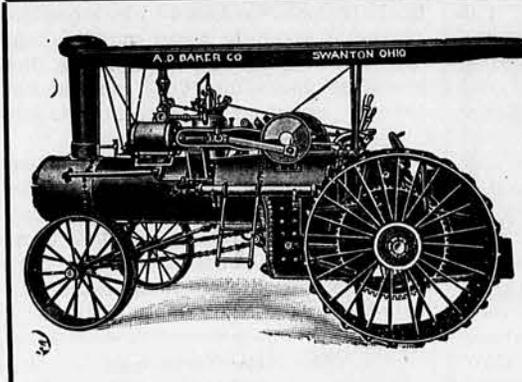
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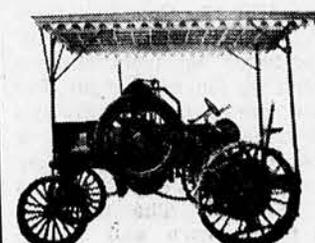
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Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

THE FLY.

A fly
To my eye
Is a wonderful thing.
He buzzes about all the day on his wing.
A gossamer, fliberty, gibberty thing.
You wouldn't surmise
A thing of its size
Had strength for all of the tasks that
he tries.
For instance, to-day
I was reading away
Of fairies and gnomes and the pranks
that they play.
When a fly
Came by,
And then he began
On a horrible plan
Of worrying,
Flurrying,
Scurrying in,
And flicking the ends of my nose and
my chin
Until I'd
Like to died
With wrath and chagrin.
Now, I'm a big thing—
The fly was small.
He'd flop and he'd fling,
He'd buzz and he'd sing,
While I would do nothing at all
But whack at that fly
Each time he came by,
Deep wrath in my eye;
I never could hit him, however I'd try.
I whacked for two hours
With all of my powers;
And when it was done
I sat weary
And teary—
While he was as fresh as when he had
begun.
—John Kendrick Bangs, in St. Nicholas.

Pests of the Home.

There are pleasanter and more entertaining topics to write about but there is much in this world that must be investigated and understood in order that life may be comfortable and enduring. One little flea, or fly, or mosquito, can make life very miserable, and destroy life altogether, so that it is profitable if not pleasurable to give space and time to this subject, and it could become very interesting if one pursued the subject far enough and would learn about the habits and life of these troublesome pests. The housewife needs no introduction to them for she has met them often, much to her disgust. The pests that breed in the house and annoy man are clothes-moths, carpet beetles, cockroaches, bed bugs, and fleas. Those that breed outside and intrude themselves upon the inmates of the home are mosquitos, flies, and ants. We are inclined to grumble about these annoyances and wonder why they were made any way. It will not mend matters any to discuss the "whys and wherefores" but it may be profitable to know something about their habits and know how best to be rid of them.

Cleanliness, plenty of fresh air, and sunshine are necessary in fighting pests of all kinds. Cleanliness not only in the house but on the premises. Flies that are able to carry not only filth and leave it upon our food but germs of disease breed in the manure and barnyard filth. One house-fly can produce 120 full grown flies in ten days to two weeks. Perhaps every one does not know that little flies do not grow into big ones. Insects do not grow after they get their wings. The large flies that come so early and the little ones that are sometimes seen are different kinds. The housefly does not bite, only tickles. It is the stable fly that bites. But what we are most concerned about is the housefly and how to get rid of him. He is not a great traveler, rarely going more than a few hundred feet from his breeding places; so that in the country it would seem easier than in town to be rid of them as one would have only his own surroundings to look after that there be no exposed breeding places. Covered boxes for garbage and manure and a free use of chloride of lime or kerosene or crude petroleum, will do much toward freeing the premises from this nuisance. At least once a week the manure should be hauled away and scattered over the fields.

The following taken from an exchange contains some valuable suggestions for the prevention of the housefly:

"All refuse should be burned, buried, or treated with some germicide, or

it should be carefully screened to prevent flies from breeding in it. Burning pyrethrum powder in the house will kill flies. Lemon verbena leaves spread on the sick bed, or spraying the bed clothing with lemon verbena water, will keep the flies away from the patient. Bay rum, oil of tansy, pennyroyal, and essence of citron have also been found useful as sprays in the sick room. Darkened rooms will prevent the entrance of the flies, while screening the doors and windows with fine wire netting is a matter of the greatest importance to nurses and those in attendance on the sick. All foodstuffs should be carefully guarded from flies. Special care should be taken at the abattoirs and dairies. One fly infected with typhoid, for instance, could infect much of the meat and most of the milk. All foodstuffs should be carefully screened in the kitchen, and all refuse from the kitchen should be destroyed to prevent breeding places. From the foregoing it will be seen that our common housefly as a disease carrier is perhaps the most important individual in any community in the causation of our epidemics."

While there are more than forty different kinds of mosquitoes in the United States, I will only speak of two, the one that most often breeds in rain-water barrels, and the malaria-bearing kind. This latter may be distinguished from the other by their wings being more or less spotted while those of the other kind are clear. Also when they are at rest upon a wall the latter hold their bodies out at a great angle with the surface, as if they were standing on their heads, while the other kind appear humpbacked and rest with their bodies and wings parallel with the wall. So then, when you see a mosquito standing on its head you can know that he may have in his salivary glands malaria, ready to inject it into the blood of some unsuspecting person, and any murderous intention you may have toward him is pardonable. It has been demonstrated that these insects do convey malaria and yellow fever and that it is probably the only way these diseases can be transmitted from one person to another. Mosquitoes can not happen without water. Almost every person knows that they lay their eggs on the surface of the water, which become the "wriggle tails" and then the mosquitoes, but perhaps all do not know that only the female sings and bites. They do not suck blood, however, but live on the juices of plants. Since we know that standing water is necessary to the life of the mosquito it seems that we need not have him unless we want him. The rain barrel should be kept covered with fine screen or cloth. A piece of strong cloth fastened over a hoop and made to cover tightly over the barrel will be found to be effective. Places of standing water, puddles, old tin cans of stagnant water make fine breeding places for these musical, insistent, persistent little creatures.

The fly and the mosquito are the two insect pests most to be feared. While the others are annoying, they are not dangerous. So much space has been given to the discussion of these that it will be necessary to include the other pests spoken of in another article.

The New Northwest.

I started from St. Paul, Minn., at 9.30 a. m. on my journey across the wheat land, the timber, and the mountains traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Vancouver, B. C. For a number of miles out from Minneapolis, to which we journey on our way from St. Paul, the country is hilly and abounds in small lakes though it seems to be a good farming region. There is no alfalfa here. This looks bad to a Kansan. The principal crops seem to be corn and wheat.

West of this wheat belt we come to a timber region, though the timber is not very large nor is the region very broad. After passing the forest we enter a rolling prairie country which seems to be best suited for hay and grazing.

A curious thing is noted here in that, whenever the surface of the soil has been removed, as in the railroad cuts, there is never seen any vegetation, although these cuts were made years ago. Now in Kansas we would never see such a thing. One or two seasons would cover these cuts with vegetation of some kind. This seems to me to indicate that the soil of Kansas is very much richer than that of Western Minnesota and North Dakota.

After leaving the grazing land we again come to a very large wheat area which is apparently as level as a table although it is spotted all over with lakes and ponds. While going through this wheat belt I saw a vast number of prairie chickens—a mighty pleasant sight for a Kansan.

West of this wheat belt the country is rough and hilly and is probably good for nothing but grazing purposes. Out in the midst of this rough country we came to a town consisting of a depot and one store, and you can imagine my surprise when I looked out of the window and saw a large electric touring car standing near the depot. A gasoline automobile or even a steam car in such an out-of-the-way place would not have been such a startling surprise, but this electric car certainly made me think some. But more surprising than all else was the fact that just beyond the sidetrack stood an electric trolley car. The name of this place, as shown by a shingle tacked on the depot, is Valley City, and the explanation of these surprises at this apparently out-of-the-way crossroads station in North Dakota lay in the fact that the town itself is a modern city of some 2,500 people located about a mile and a half from the depot and not visible from the train.

We left Valley City in the evening and before retiring noted that the country was very rough. In the morning we stopped at Hallbright, Canada, which is a small place surrounded by immense wheat fields and beyond which for a long distance there seems to be practically no residences, though the country seems to be excellent for wheat.

Our next stop was at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, which is the largest town in this province. This is a railroad town which is modern in every respect. The streets are 100 feet wide and the buildings are brick and frame and of handsome appearance. The town is divided by the Moose Jaw River which is crossed by a number of bridges. Real estate is booming here and the people are right up to date. I saw a great many motor cars in the streets and many evidences of civic improvement.

On leaving Moose Jaw we passed through a small tract of grazing country and then into the sand hill region which seems to have plenty of water in the valleys and depressions. West of the sand hills is a rolling country where there is practically no cultivation and the few people who live here make their money by stock raising. Herbert is a small town of probably 25 stores of different kinds and only about the same number of residences, which seems strange to me. West of this town we passed right through Rush Lake, which is a large body of water famous as a breeding place for wild fowl. Thus far I had not seen a tree since I left North Dakota.

The Province of Saskatchewan as I saw it is rough and hilly with a great deal of alkali in the soil, especially in the bottom lands. The uplands are very rocky, being covered with glacial deposits, and where the soil has been disturbed to the depth of one foot or more vegetation becomes extinct and apparently never recovers. Saskatchewan does not impress me favorably as an agricultural region and it has the disadvantage of containing, as one of its principal towns, Medicine Hat, where it is said all of the blizzards which sweep down over the United States in winter are manufactured.

Simpson-Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham

Made by a new process that ensures exceptional color fastness. Beautiful designs and enduring fabric at a surprisingly moderate price for these dress gingham.

New Process Dress Gingham
Simpson Eddystone Zephyrette Gingham.
Write us his name if he hasn't them in stock. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept a substitute.
The Eddystone Mfg. Co.
Philadelphia



It is said to have the record of the lowest thermometer reading of any point in America.

Night closed in upon us after leaving Medicine Hat, and the next morning we awoke in the farming country of Alberta. A long ride through this fertile region brought us to Calgary, a city of perhaps 25,000 people, which is located in the foothills of the east side of the Rocky Mountains. It is a modern city and located in what appears to be great wheat regions. West of Calgary we traveled through the foothills to The Gap, which is the gateway leading to the main range. Later we came to a large corral in one of the natural parks at the foot of the mountains which contains perhaps 200 buffalo. Banff is the station for the Canadian National Park, which covers 7,532 square miles and in which the Government is attempting to preserve some of its native wild animals. Banff has electric lights and paved streets and seems to be a nice little town. West of there we passed several small places and then crossed the divide and descended into the Yoho Valley. All the way up the mountains to the divide and down the west side of the range and through the Yoho Valley, I saw a greater variety of grand and even sublime scenery than I have ever seen anywhere else in the Rockies.

After passing Castle Mountain, which is a magnificent peak, we came to the beautiful Vermillion Lakes, which are entirely surrounded by pine forests. Later we reached Temple Mountain, one of the loftiest peaks in this region with an elevation of 11,620 feet. At the foot of the mountain range we stopped at the beautiful town of Laggan, where we turned our watches back another hour and adopted the Pacific schedule.

At Field, B. C., we had a fine dinner at the Canadian Pacific Hotel and learned of the many wonders in this upper region, of which that town is the gateway. Among these may be mentioned Ice Lake, which has open water on it only about five weeks in the year, the balance of the time showing it frozen solid.

They had a large brown bear there which appeared to be tame, and one of the travelers on our train went up to it and attempted to pet it. He was promptly rolled in the mud by Mr. Bear, much to the amusement of those who saw the incident.

Our route then lay along the Kicking Horse River, where nearly all of the mountains show evidences of glacial action. Two miles below Field those lofty glacier-bearing heights which are known as the Ottertail and VanHorn ranges are divided by the Kicking Horse River. The canyon gradually widens as one descends and gets a great deal deeper until one emerges into the Yoho Valley at Golden, from which you can see the Columbia River in the distance.

The mountains through which we

there passed are some of the highest in the Rocky Mountain System and it is remarkable that the rocks which project from their sides seem to be standing on edge. This left the impression with me that this part of the world was tumbled around a great deal at some time in its past history and was finally left upside down.

After traveling down the Yoho Valley and crossing the Columbia River, which is a small stream thus far north, we arrived at the base of the Selkirks, which are perhaps the most beautiful mountains on the Continent.

We traveled up the Beaver River, which seems to have a great deal of copper deposit along the water's edge, till we reached Rogers Pass, which is at the top of the range and which leads us between the giant peaks known as Mount McDonald and Mount Kupper. From that place one can see six glaciers, and at the summit of the Selkirks we reached the little town of Glacier, which is quite popular as a summer resort, as it is not far from Illecillewaet Glacier and also close to Sir Donald, the great peak which rises to the height of a mile and a quarter above the railroad track. In sight, also, are the sharp peaks Uto, Eagle, Avalanche, McDonald, and the snowy Hermit Range, while the Mount Bonny Glacier is at the back of the hotel and to the right is Asultan Glacier. I think this place was the prettiest I ever saw so far as its scenery is concerned.

After leaving the famous loop just below town we continued our downward way along the Illecillewaet River past Ross Peak and through Albert Canyon, where I am told caribou are very abundant, and so on to the Columbia River.

The town of Twin Butte, which gets its name from Mounts McKenzie and Tilly, is near the foot of the Clachnacoodin Range. We went through Box Canyon and out onto the level country where the town of Revelstoke, which is the gateway to the rich mining region of West Kootenay, is located.

The mountain region through which we passed at this point of our journey is the loftiest and most beautiful that I have ever seen and the pine forests on the mountain sides are very large and have not yet been touched by the lumbermen. No pen can portray the wonders and beauties of the Selkirks, and the only way by which one could get a good idea of them would be to travel through them.

Revelstoke is on the Columbia River with mountains all about it. It has a population of about 40,000 people and an altitude of 1,503 feet. It is a modern city which we left just at dark and we saw nothing more of the country through which we passed until we awoke in Thompson's Canyon, not far above the mouth of the Frazier River, which is the chief river of this Province and which enters the Columbia in Thompson's Canyon. The mountains on either side of us were covered with snow at their peaks, while their sides were covered with many varieties of evergreen trees. The canyon down which we continued from this point is called Frazier Canyon and is a beautiful one through which to travel. At the little town of Barrett we left the river and pulled into the town of Vancouver, B. C., which is a place of 65,000 inhabitants and the shipping point for all places in the Pacific Ocean.

LLOYD M. GRAHAM.

Bellingham, Wash.

The Reward of Motherhood is Great.

I would not exaggerate even so great a blessing as that of maternity, says Julia Ward Howe in the May Delineator. Every woman can not be a mother, and many women in our days have gifts and collings which detain them far from the pains and pleasures of the nursery. Their lives may be replete with good to themselves and their community, nay, to the world at large. Heaven knows that of all women I should be the last to undervalue their labor and their reward.

But to young mothers not yet weaned from the vanity of girlhood I would say: "If this great blessing of

maternity shall visit you, do not undervalue it. Do not whine at its fatigues and troubles. Its reward is worth waiting and working for. A new life will come to you with that of which you are yourself the giver. The minute study of human progress which now becomes part of the duty will make you wise beyond your own anticipations. If in giving life you have given death, remember, always, that in giving death you have given the immortal hope which lies beyond it."

The Young Folks

RETROSPECT.

Let me to-day do something that shall take
A little sadness from the world's vast store,
And may I be so favored as to make
Of joy's too scanty sum a little more.

Let me not hurt by any selfish deed,
Or thoughtless word, the heart of foe or friend;
Nor would I pass, unseeing, worthy need,
Or sin by silence when I should defend.

However meager be my worldly wealth,
Let me give something that shall aid my kind—
A word of courage, or a thought of health,
Dropped as I pass for troubled hearts to find.

Let me to-night look back across the span
'Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say—
Because of some good act to beast or man—
"The world is better that I lived to-day."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Good Old Washakie.

Not long ago there died, on the Shoshone Indian Reservation in Wyoming, Chief Washakie of the Shoshone tribe.

Perhaps a great many have heard the statement made that "the only good Indian is the dead one." However, in the case of Washakie, this was not true; for, throughout a long and busy life this old chief has never wronged the whites or any of his own people. He it was who piloted General Fremont across the country when he went to make a way for the advance of civilization beyond the Rockies.

Washakie was a wonderful man in many ways. He never broke his word. Once, when one of his sons led a band of restless young warriors away from the reservation to pillage among the whites, Washakie sent a runner to say that if the warriors were not back on the reservation by sunrise the next morning they would never return. They did not heed the warning and the old chief personally led some of his best fighters against his son. True to the word of Washakie, none of the band ever returned. All were slain. This seems a hard thing for any one to do; but, always stern, and vowing all his life that he would never break his word, Washakie made good in this case as he did in every other.

For his long, valuable services to the whites in the troublesome days of the early frontier, President Grant once sent a beautiful black pony, a fine saddle, and a silver mounted bridle by special messenger to the chief. When the messenger arrived at the agency building the sun had just set. Washakie was standing at a window looking on the gold and purple which flooded the snow caps of the mountains.

Post Trader Moore soon found the Indian and told him to look at the pony with its fine saddle and bridle. The pony stood just beneath where it could be seen to good advantage. Said Moore, "Well, Washakie, what have you to say to the White Father for sending you such a beautiful present."

Washakie did not speak.

The post trader repeated the question; but instead of replying the old chief began to drum on the window panes. Thus he stood for some moments. Moore finally walked to where he could see the Indian's face, and was surprised to see that Washakie was crying. Great tears were rolling over his scarred cheeks, and occasionally the great, fearless warrior

sobbed, something that no torture could have made him do.

In due time, Washakie turned about and said slowly: "Tell the White Father for me that when the Frenchman gives thanks he has plenty tongue, but no heart; when Washakie gives thanks he has plenty heart, but no tongue." He meant that he was too much affected by the attention paid him in the bestowal of the gift to express his thanks in words.

Washakie, single handed, could pilot one or any number of whites through any hostile country. All Indians feared him. Once, when with General Fremont, a Shoshone came to tell Washakie that Flying Elk, an Indian of another tribe, with a number of followers, had spread a report to the effect that he meant to ambush General Fremont's party and kill them all.

Washakie listened till the runner finished talking, then he sat down on a log and laughed. General Fremont was greatly frightened for a few moments, knowing that his party was not very strong at that time and the only escort that he had was the old chief and a mere handful, so to speak, of braves.

When the laugh was over, General Fremont asked for an explanation, remarking that he saw nothing so very funny about the matter.

"I will tell you a story," quietly began Washakie. "Once, long, long ago, there was a medicine man belonging to a tribe of Blackfoot Indians who told that he could hear in the murmur of the river [the Colorado] words that told of wonderful hunting grounds. Game was very scarce at that time where the Indians lived, and it was decided to follow the medicine man's advice and seek the wonderful hunting grounds which he told about. They set out. Long they journeyed; but no wonderful game country had been found. Daily the medicine man listened at the river, and daily he told that the great country was just a few miles beyond. At last they came to where the river emptied. There the stream was very wide and made a lot of noise. Almost disgusted, the Indians refused to go farther. They were very hungry, living almost entirely on fish. The medicine man said, 'I was mistaken. The game lands are in the other direction. We should have gone north instead of south.'

"Again they set out, this time going north, and they traveled and traveled, coming at length to the source of the river, where it was merely a few tiny rivulets fed by springs and melting snows. Still the waters sang, and the medicine man had to give it up; for the country was devoid of game and his people were tired and hungry and had lost faith. One warrior sat down and laughed as I did awhile ago. His people thought it a strange way to act at the time when starvation was at their heels. Explaining, the Indian said, 'I laugh because of the great words which the river employed to tell the medicine man about the game lands. When we went south we found a great mouth, still talking. When we came north, we find a little head, still talking. Big mouth, plenty noise, little head—no game.'

"That is Flying Elk," said Washakie—"big mouth, little head, no fight."

Washakie coolly rolled himself in his blankets and went to sleep, not so much as putting out a guard to watch for enemies. He knew well the man that Flying Elk was. The latter did not so much as come near General Fremont's party.

Chief Washakie fought in one hundred and fifty-seven battles in aid of the whites.—Ross B. Franklin, in Republic Sunday Magazine.

My life, which was so straight and plain,
Has now become a tangled skein,
Yet God still holds the thread;
Weave as I may, His hand doth guide
The shuttle's course, however wide
The chain in woof be wed.

—Anon.

When we have hoped, sought, striven,
Lost our aim,
Then the truth fronts us, beaming out
Of darkness,
Like a white brow through its overshadowing hair.

—Bailey.

Nursing Mothers and

Over-burdened Women

In all stations of life, whose vigor and vitality may have been undermined and broken-down by over-work, exacting social duties, the too frequent bearing of children, or other causes, will find in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription the most potent, invigorating restorative strength-giver ever devised for their special benefit. Nursing mothers will find it especially valuable in sustaining their strength and promoting an abundant nourishment for the child. Expectant mothers too will find it a priceless help to prepare the system for baby's coming and rendering the ordeal comparatively painless. It can do no harm in any state, or condition of the female system.

Delicate, nervous, weak women, who suffer from frequent headaches, back-ache, dragging-down distress low down in the abdomen, or from painful or irregular monthly periods, gnawing or distressed sensation in stomach, dizzy or faint spells, see imaginary specks or spots floating before eyes, have disagreeable, pelvic catarrhal drain, prolapsus, anteversion or retroversion or other displacements of womanly organs from weakness of parts will, whether they experience many or only a few of the above symptoms, find relief and a permanent cure by using faithfully and fairly persistently Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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The Little Ones

"ALL THINGS COME ROUND."
 It was terribly hot, and I laid me down
 At the foot of a hickory tree,
 And a squirrel above who wasn't afraid
 Sat barking, and scolding me;
 And a bumble-bee swung by a winding
 path
 With his surly "Get out of my way;"
 And a roving mosquito came blowing
 his pipe.
 So what could a fellow say?
 "This bumble-bee thinks that he owns
 the earth,
 And the squirrel, there, claims the
 tree,
 And this third little varlet would take
 all the rest
 That's of any importance to me!"
 But, you see, I was tired, and fell
 asleep,
 And when I opened my eyes,
 They found out the door of the bumble-
 bee's store—
 There was honey enough for a prize!
 And the squirrel had thrown me a par-
 cel of nuts;
 And near, on a floating spray,
 A robin was singing a cheery song—
 The mosquito had come his way!
 —W. C. McClelland, in St. Nicholas.

Trees.

At the end of our big meadow is a
 piece of woodland. The children who
 climb over the stone wall to play in
 the woods, know the name and charac-
 ter of very many of the trees. There
 are four children. Each has a little
 drawing book. They collect leaves
 from the different kinds of trees, lay
 the leaf flat upon the page and outline
 its shape. Next they fill in the veins,
 write a little description of the bark
 and branching of the tree and find out
 its name. There are three ways they
 have found of finding out the name of
 a tree. One is to look it up in the
 "tree book" that grandma gave them
 for Christmas. One is to ask Uncle
 Charlie, and the last and best way is
 to find out for yourself by comparing
 this new tree with other trees whose
 names you do know.

"Trees," says Henry, "are just as
 different as people. There is the dear
 old oak tree with its branches just
 made for swings, and climbing, and
 birds' nests. It always makes me
 think of grandpa somehow or other.
 Then there are the tall, slender, lady-
 like birch trees, the very stiff and
 rude Lombardy poplars, the gaunt old
 sycamores, and the dear willows by
 the brook." This idea pleased the chil-
 dren so much that they made up
 names for the trees and often went to
 visit them. Little Annie wanted to
 know why some trees are so much
 prettier and straighter than others.
 Uncle Charlie told her that some soil
 was better than others for the growth
 of trees, that certain places were too
 cold or windy for their best growth,
 and that one ugly old gnarled tree in
 particular had lost its beauty by being
 hurt when it was a sapling. "Ho,"
 said Arthur, "that's like Mr. Green;
 he's so cross and tempery. Was he
 hurt when he was a sapling?" The
 children all laughed at this; but Un-
 cle Charlie looked very grave and said
 that he guessed it was so; that peo-
 ple who were naughty when they were
 children usually showed it in more
 ways than one when they were grown
 up. On the other hand good little chil-
 dren made good grown people—like
 straight, tall, beautiful trees, grown
 from straight, tall, beautiful little sap-
 lings.

After this talk Uncle Charlie found
 little Charlie one morning very care-
 fully digging out a baby oak tree from
 a crevice in a rock.

"What is thee doing?" asked un-
 cle Charlie, lifting his flushed face, re-
 plied, "I'm going to put this oak tree
 out in the meadow where it will have
 room to grow straight."—Scattered
 Seeds.

It was a little, newly arrived sister
 that nurse held in her arms, and sev-
 en-year-old Robbie stood jealously in-
 specting her. To his mind she looked
 smaller and less attractive than any
 little sister of the other boys that he
 could remember, and he felt a keen
 thrill of disappointment. So he put his
 hands deep in his pockets like papa,
 wrinkled up his nose, and, regarding
 the new acquisition savagely, said:

"Well, I call that pretty near a fail-
 ure!"—Canadian Thrasher and
 Farmer.

Club Department

Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

President.....Mrs. Eustace H. Brown, Olathe
 Vice-President.....Mrs. C. H. Trott, Junction City
 Sec. Secretary.....Mrs. F. B. Wheeler, Pittsburg
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Our Club Roll.

Excelsior Club (1902).....Potwin, Butler Co.
 Women's Literary Club (1902) Osborne, Osborne Co.
 Women's Club (1902).....Logan, Phillips Co.
 Domestic Science Club (1898).....Osage, Osage Co.
 Ladies' Social Society No. 1. (1888).....
 Minneapolis, Ottawa Co.
 Chautau Club (1902).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.
 Cultus Club (1902).....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
 Literature Club (1903).....Ford, Ford Co.
 Star Valley Women's Club (1902).....Iola, Allen Co.
 West Side Forestry Club (1903).....
 Topeka, Shawnee Co., Route 8.
 Fortnight Club (1903).....Grant Township, Reno Co.
 Progressive Society (1903).....Rosalia, Butler Co.
 Pleasant Hour Club (1899).....
 Wakarusa Township, Douglas Co.
 The Lady Farmers' Institute (1902).....
 Marysville, Marshall Co.
 Women's Country Club.....Anthony, Harper, Co.
 Richardson Embroidery Club (1902).....
 Madison, Greenwood Co.
 Prentiss Reading Club (1903) Cawker City, Mitchell Co.
 Cosmos Club.....Russell, Kans.
 The Sunflower Club (1905).....Perry, Jefferson Co.
 Chaldean Club (1904).....Sterling, Rice Co.
 Jewel Reading Club.....Osage Co.
 The Mutual Helpers (1906).....Madison, Kans.
 West Side Study Club (1906).....Delphos, Ottawa Co.
 Domestic Science Club (1904) Berrinton, Shawnee Co.
 Mutual Improvement Club (1903).....
 Vermillion, Marshall Co.
 Clio Club (1897).....Columbus, Kans.
 Centralia Reading Circle.....Nemaha Co.
 White Rose Branch (1907).....Syracuse, Kans.
 Cedar Branch (1907).....Lookeba Okla.
 Girls' Fancy Work Club.....Princeton, Franklin Co.
 Silver Prairie Club (1907).....Wanneta, Kans.
 The Ladies' Mutual Improvement Club.....
 Crawford Co.

(All communications for the Club Department
 should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas
 Farmer, Topeka, Kans.)

Domestic Science Year-Book.

The Domestic Science Club, of Jer-
 sey Creek, has sent its year-book for
 1908. The club year begins in April
 and ends in December, thus leaving
 the three months of the most unpleas-
 ant weather for vacation. This seems
 a good way where the distance from
 place to place is great, making it dis-
 agreeable to get about. The officers for
 this year are: President, Mrs.
 Maude Morrison; vice-president, Mrs.
 Ida M. Ferris; secretary, Mrs. Lillie
 Green; treasurer, Mrs. Rachel Gull-
 foil; county board member, Miss
 Franc Bryan. They have also a board
 of directors of the following ladies:
 Mrs. Anna May Bryan, Mrs. Sue
 Brewer, Mrs. Sarah Straine, and Miss
 Franc Bryan. The year-book is a very
 neat typewritten one, with a white
 cardboard cover tied with yellow rib-
 bon. The program is miscellaneous,
 with occasional domestic science sub-
 jects, and "looks good to me." The
 following is the one for May 21:

- Roll call—Kansas authors.
- Kansas Anthem—By the club.
- Talk—Language in Kansas.
- Kansas-Nebraska Bill.
- Prominent Politicians.
- Kansas Border War.
- Select Reading.
- Music.
- Lesson—Hygienic Cookery.
- Here is the one for July 16:
- Roll Call—Household hints.
- Music.
- Housework as a Recreation and
 Healthful Exercise.
- Kitchens, Past and Present.
- Music.
- How to Simplify Housework.
- Music.
- Recitation.
- Lesson—Hygienic Cookery.
- Music.

On July 30 the club has a picnic
 and on December 31 it enjoys a ban-
 quet, which shows that it is not all
 work and no play.

Words of Encouragement.

In her message to the Kansas Fed-
 eration of Woman's Clubs, the record-
 ing secretary, Mabel Ranney Wheeler,
 speaks hopefully and beautifully of
 the work in the future. Here it is in
 full:

"Your recording secretary sends
 you a loving greeting and wishes you
 much pleasure and profit from your
 club work during the coming year.

"When we come to look at our work
 as a whole, and to measure what we
 have done and are doing in the vari-
 ous departments in the State and Gen-

**Old People
 Must Give the Bowels Help**

The muscles of the bowels become less
 active with age. They must have
 help.

That help should be regular. Don't
 wait till you need something violent.
 It should be gentle and natural. One
 can't take harsh physic persistently
 without infinite harm.

People who must take laxatives regu-
 larly should take nothing but Cas-
 carets.

Salts and pill cathartics irritate the
 bowels until the lining grows cal-
 culated. Then one needs larger doses.

They irritate the stomach, too. Their
 constant use always leads to dys-
 pepsia.

Cascarets are gentle. Their regular
 use is never injurious.

Take one tablet as often as necessary
 to insure one free movement daily.
 Learn how much help you need.

Then be persistent and regular. Never
 give the poison a chance to accu-
 mulate. Keep yourself well.

You would wreck the bowels if you did
 that with harsh cathartics.

Cascarets are candy tablets. They are sold
 by all druggists, but never in bulk. Be sure to
 get the genuine, with CCC on every tablet.
 The box is marked like this:



The vest-pocket box is 10 cents.
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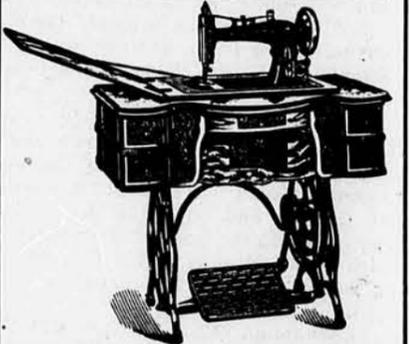
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 ble width, four motion positive feed,
 steel-capped needle bar, loose pul-
 ley device for winding bobbin, au-
 tomatic bobbin winder, automatic
 stitch-regulator with nickel steel
 face plate.

The attachments are very complete
 consisting as it does of the follow-
 ing: Ruffler, tucker, binder, braider,
 four hemmers of varying widths,
 quilter, feller, shirring slide, cloth
 guide, twelve assorted needles, six
 bobbins, filled oil can, two screw-
 drivers and profusely illustrated book
 of directions.

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 can, two screw drivers and well il-
 lustrated book of instructions.

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eral Federations, we are imbued with a larger hope for that which we are to do in the future. Each special department is doing a noble work toward the eradication of the present spirit of commercialism which has a tendency toward the dulling of the finer sentiments and quicker sympathies of the heart. The song of the heart has rarely a false note and its music is the music of the spheres and it is the great common woman-heart of us all that impels us to unselfishly give of our best selves to the betterment of educational, industrial, philanthropic, and religious conditions.

"In the vision of the Apocalypse, a woman was crowned with stars, clothed with the sun, and under her feet was the moon. After travail and sorrow she was given the wings of an eagle and in that wilderness to which she fled, Evil was turned from her and the earth befriended her from the attacks of the Dragon. Long has she remained in the wilderness but her wings were only folded. She comes again to wear her crown of stars, her power, not of might, but of that divinely tender and compassionate love which marks the 'fallen sparrow' of poor humanity. Her spirituality clothes her with the garments of the sun. Her feet rest upon the moon, whose calm and chaste influence exalts her soul. Toward the dragon of Prejudice, Superstition, Ignorance, and Depravity she has turned her shield of Truth and Justice and the Dragon flees before her advancing step. Radiant with the beauty of service she descends to the world but to lift it to a higher level.

"This ideal womanhood is attained only by the recognition of the beauty of man's relation to his brother and to his all-loving Father and by the slow process of self-sacrifice and self-circumcision.

"There are about 800,000 earnest and intelligent women in our country who are daily striving for this higher ideal of humanity. Who can estimate the power for good of such an organization?"

"Matthew Arnold once said, 'If ever the world sees a time when women shall come together purely and simply for the benefit and good of womanhood, it will be a power such as the world has never known.' His prophecy has been fulfilled."

Lord Nelson's Tomb.

A London guide was showing an American tourist the famous tombs at St. Paul's. "This, sir," said he, "is the tomb of the greatest naval hero the world ever seen—Lord Nelson. This marble sarcophagus weighs forty-two tons. Hinside that is a steel receptacle that weighs twelve tons, an hinside that is a lead casket weighing two tons. Hinside that is the mahogany coffin that holds the ashes of the great 'ero."

"Well," said the tourist, after a moment's deep thought, "I guess you've got him. If he ever gets out of that, telegraph me at my expense."—Lippincott's Magazine.

His Favorite Parable.

A country clergyman on his round of visits interviewed a youngster as to his acquaintance with Bible stories.

"My lad," he said, "you have, of course, heard of the parables?"

"Yes, sir," shyly answered the boy, whose mother had introduced him in sacred history. "Yes, sir."

"Good!" said the clergyman. "Now, which of them do you like the best of all?"

The boy squirmed, but at last, heeding his mother's frowns, he replied:

"I guess I like that one where somebody loafs and fishes."

Between Two Evils.

One evening the youngest of the large family was holding forth in her best style. Her mother could do nothing with the child, so the father, a scientist by profession, went to the rescue.

"I think I can quiet little Flora," he said. "There's no use in humming to

her in that silly way. What she wants is real music. The fact that I used to lead our Glee Club at college may make a difference, too."

Accordingly, the professor took the child and, striding up and down the room, sang in his best manner. After the second stanza of his song a ring was heard, and the door was opened to admit a girl of fourteen.

"I'm one of the family that's just moved into the flat next to yours," she said. "There's a sick person with us, and he says, if it's all the same to you, would you mind letting the baby cry instead of singing to it?"

The wise man profits by the foolishness of others.

Farmers' Fairs in 1908.

The list of county fairs to be held in Kansas in 1908 is announced by Secretary F. D. Coburn as follows:

Allen County Agricultural Society—Frank E. Smith, secretary, Iola; August 25-28.

Barton County Fair Association—W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; September 8-11.

Brown County, the Hiawatha Fair Association—George M. Davis, secretary; Hiawatha.

Butler County Fair Association—A. Shelden, secretary, El Dorado; August 25-28.

Butler County, Douglass Agricultural Society—C. R. Alger, secretary, Douglass; September 17-19.

Clay County Fair Association—Walter Puckey, secretary, Clay Center; September 1-4.

Clay County, Wakefield Agricultural Society—Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; first week in October.

Cloud County Fair Association—W. S. James, secretary, Concordia; September 15-18.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association—Charles N. Converse, secretary, Burlington; September 7-11.

Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock Association—Frank W. Side, secretary, Winfield; September 1-5.

Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair Association—W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; September 16-18.

Dickinson County Fair Association—H. C. Wann, secretary, Abilene; September 22-25.

Elk County Agricultural Fair Association—H. B. Terry, secretary, Grenola; September 23-25.

Finney County Agricultural Society—A. H. Warner, secretary, Garden City.

Franklin County Agricultural Society—E. M. Shelden, secretary; Ottawa; September 1-4.

Greenwood County Fair Association—C. H. Welser, secretary, Eureka; August 18-22.

Harper County, Anthony Fair Association—L. G. Jennings, secretary; Anthony; August 4-7.

Harvey County Agricultural Society—L. G. Harlan, secretary, Newton; September 29, October 2.

Jefferson County Fair Association—Ralph Snyder, secretary, Oskaloosa.

Leavenworth County Fair Association—Stance Meyers, secretary, Leavenworth; September 15-19.

Linn County Fair Association—O. E. Haley, secretary, Mound City; first week in September.

Marshall County Fair Association—W. H. Smith, secretary, Marysville.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association—D. H. Grant, secretary, McPherson; September 22-25.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association—George R. Reynolds, secretary, Paola; September 29, October 2.

Mitchell County Agricultural Association—Ira N. Tice, secretary, Beloit; September 16-19.

Montgomery County, Coffeyville Fair and Park Association—A. B. Holloway, secretary, Coffeyville; August 11-14.

Nemaha County Fair Association—Joshua Mitchell, secretary, Seneca; September 9-11.

Neosho County, Chanute Fair and Improvement Association—A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute; August 18-21.

Ness County Agricultural Association—Thomas Rineley, secretary, Ness City.

Ness County, Utica Agricultural and Fair Association—R. C. Webster, Jr., secretary, Utica.

Norton County Agricultural Association—M. F. Garrity, secretary, Norton; August 25-29.

Osage County Fair Association—F. E. Burke, secretary, Burlingame; September 1-4.

Reno County, Central Kansas Fair Association—A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 14-19.

Republic County Agricultural Association—F. N. Woodward, secretary, Belleville; September 8-11.

Rice County Agricultural and Live-Stock Association—C. Hawkins, secretary, Sterling.

Riley County Agricultural Association—W. E. Craig, secretary, Riley.

Rooks County Fair Association—H. A. Butler, secretary, Stockton; September 8-11.

Saline County Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanical Association—B. B. Stimmel, Jr., secretary, Salina.

Shawnee County Kansas State Exposition Company—R. T. Kreipe, secretary, Topeka; September 7-12.

Sheridan County Agricultural Association—Frank A. McIvor, secretary, Hoxie.

Sheridan County, Selden District Fair Association—George W. Sloan, secretary, Selden; September 1-4.

Stafford County Fair Association—D. S. Mull, secretary, St. John; August 26-28.

Wilson County, Fredonia Agricultural Association—W. H. Edmundson, secretary, Fredonia; August 4-7.



SEND FOR FREE ROOFING BOOKLET

Most of the roofing manufacturers supply some simple sort of a circular or pamphlet with samples of their roofing.

The makers of Amatite Roofing have gone into the matter more deeply. Their Booklet entitled "Amatite" is a very handsome and interesting piece of printing.

It covers the whole roofing subject thoroughly.

The Ready Roofing proposition is explained at length, and the whole history of these roofings is given in detail, showing the steady progress that has been made. As this Company is the oldest and largest concern in the field the history is accurate. This Company has been in the roofing business for over half a century.

Many of the improvements in ready roofings made from time to time have been its inventions, and the latest improvement, and in many respects the most important, is offered to the public in Amatite Roofing.

This material, as explained in the Booklet, has a surface of real mineral matter—Amatite—to take the brunt of the weather. It does not need painting. The kind of roofs that need painting are out of date.

The paint and labor of putting it on cost more than an Amatite Roof. Amatite Roofing, once laid,

requires no attention whatever. Its mineral surface does not require painting any more than a stone wall does.

The Amatite Booklet also explains the value of the Pitch in Amatite Roofing. Pitch is the greatest waterproofing agent ever discovered.

Water does not affect it in any way. An unbroken lining of pitch furnishes complete and permanent protection, which can only leak by being actually punctured, and such a lining sheet is just what Amatite provides.

It is impossible to give the explanation in detail here, but if you will send for the Booklet, which is free, you will find the arguments in full.

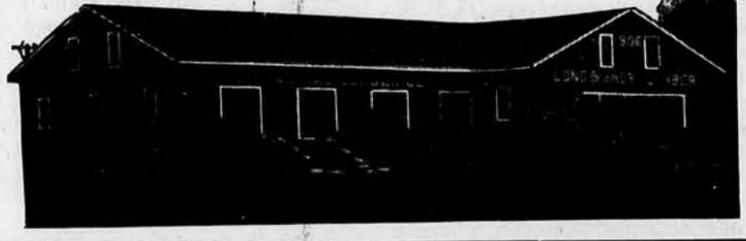
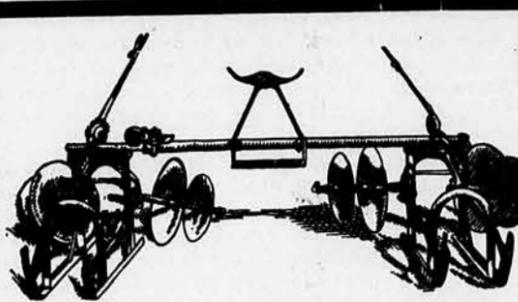
With the Booklet the manufacturers send a free Sample of Amatite, in order to show just what the mineral surface is like.

A postal card addressed to the nearest office of the Company will bring the Booklet and the Sample to you by mail. Every progressive farmer should have it.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO., New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cleveland, Allegheny, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston, London.



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Bearings Guaranteed for Five Years.

Unexcelled for light weight, easy draft, work accomplished, strength of construction, durability of working parts, simple adjustments.

Built for one or two rows and adapted for spring and fall work. Equipped with six 14-inch disks; or the 16-inch and the 20-inch disks as shown above. In order to introduce the machine into new territory, I am sending them FREIGHT PREPAID to any address at a wholesale price. Write for circular and prices.

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When writing our advertisers please mention Kansas Farmer

Dairy Interests

Could a Dry Well Be Used for a Silo?

I have a dry well near the barn and would like to know if by enlarging it and making it about 30 feet deep and 10 feet across if it could be used as a silo?

Would it be necessary to use a cutter on the fodder, or could I use it whole? Should the well be cemented? Clay County. RAY ARNOLD.

About making use of a dry well for a silo, will say that in our judgment this would not be advisable.

Many of the early silos that were constructed were simply pits in the ground, and were more or less successful, but have some weighty faults. All of our modern cutters will elevate the ensilage easily to a height of 30 feet or more. Since ensilage is very heavy, it requires a lot of labor to raise it out of a pit, a pulley usually being required for this purpose, and the services of two men. Therefore, the building of a silo almost entirely above ground seems to be the most practical.

It has been found just about as cheap to construct the walls of a silo above ground as below, and it requires much less labor in taking out the ensilage. It would be necessary to make use of a cutter, if good results were expected from putting fodder into this silo; the coarse, heavy stalks do not mat together sufficiently close to exclude the air, and as a result, the silage would come out badly molded and spoiled. It would also be found very difficult to handle at time of feeding, and would not be readily eaten by the stock. Nearly all of the pits and silos that have been used for storing silage have been abandoned.

Even after going to a great deal of expense in making this well the proper dimensions for a silo, and putting in suitable walls, we do not think that you would find it a satisfactory arrangement. J. C. KENDALL.

Medical Milk Commissions and Certified Milk.

"Medical Milk Commissions and the Production of Certified Milk in the United States" is the title of a publication of interest alike to dairymen, milk consumers, and sanitarians, which has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is designated as bulletin 104 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the author is Clarence B. Lane, assistant chief of the Dairy Division.

There are about twenty-five such commissions in this country, and under their auspices important steps have been taken for supplying clean, wholesome milk for infants and invalids and toward raising the standard of the general milk supply. Each commission enters into an agreement with one or more dairymen whereby milk produced in conformity with certain requirements receives the indorsement of the commission and is entitled to be sold as certified milk—the word "certified" having been registered in the United States Patent Office. A veterinarian examines the cows to see that they are in perfect health. Samples of the milk are tested by a chemist and must be free from foreign matter and contain a certain percentage of butter-fat. A bacteriologist examines samples for any trace of disease-producing bacteria and for the presence of excessive numbers of bacteria of any sort. Representatives of the commission make personal inspections of the dairy to insure that the milk is handled under strictly sanitary conditions. Only in case all these reports are satisfactory does the commission certify to the milk.

The principal difference between certified milk and ordinary market milk is that the former is the cleaner milk. For its production the barnyard must be kept free from manure and well drained, the stable must be well ventilated and drained, with

walls and floors easily cleaned and free from dust, and the water supply must be plentiful and of good quality. The cows are frequently groomed, and the milkers must be healthy and dressed in clean suits. The milk must be drawn by clean hands into clean vessels, cooled quickly in an atmosphere free from bad odors, sealed in sterile containers, iced in transportation if necessary, and delivered promptly. As would naturally be expected, certified milk with its small number of bacteria will keep sweet for a long time. Instances are on record where it has been taken on ocean voyages and has kept sweet for thirty days or more.

The demand for certified milk is increasing, and properly equipped dairies have little difficulty in producing milk that meets the requirements. The inducement offered the dairyman is the increased price, which varies with the locality from 8 to 20 cents a quart to the consumer, the price of market milk varying from 5 to 10 cents. In some cases the business has not paid, owing to the great cost of buildings and equipment, but according to this bulletin much of this expense is entirely unnecessary. Sanitary conditions and extreme care are shown to be far more important than fine architecture and complicated apparatus.

In 1907 twenty-one commissions held a conference at Atlantic City in connection with the American Medical Association, and later there was organized the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, which will hold its second annual meeting in Chicago on June 1, 1908.

Dairy Cows on Pasture.

At this season in the United States there are some 18,000,000 dairy cows on pasture and the harvest they will bring forth during the next two months is one of the greatest of our resources. To best handle this pasture crop, with the cows considered, certainly deserves a little thought and study.

The pasture this year started a little late, but since the middle of April in most sections it has made good progress and with the frequent rains is now in a flourishing condition. Blue-grass with white clover is the pasture grass of the principal dairy sections, and these plants need rains, frequent clipping, and weather not too hot. For this reason such a pasture will furnish more feed if not allowed to go to seed. When blue-grass seeds it fills its mission for one year's growth to a great extent and will not produce the feed it would had it not seeded. It is a well-known fact that a lawn well clipped will produce more grass than one not so treated.

The way to get the most pasture is to turn enough stock on in the early part of the season to prevent the grass from going to seed, but use care not to graze it too short.

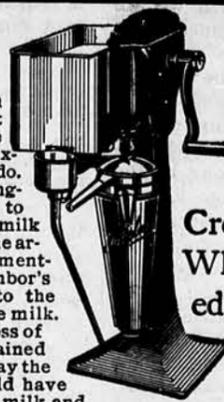
Grass is one of the best rations known to stimulate milk secretions, and if the herd is large and the pasture short and some stock must be taken off, see to it that the milch cow is not, but dry cows, calves, heifers, steers, and bulls will not suffer by the change from grass to dry feed, and should be the first to give up the pasture.

During the hot season, when flies are bad, stock will naturally do much of their grazing at night, and should have the run of a night pasture. This, to make it handy for early milking, should be located close to the barn or yard. The night pasture should be freer from weeds than any other, as the animals can not see to avoid taking in weeds.

High ground, free from mosquito pools or ponds, is preferred for night pasture, and it may be with or without shade, but a small grove will be used by the stock during stormy weather.

The day pasture may be the main pasture and some distance from the farm buildings. It should have plenty of shade, water, and even a clump of underbrush will come in good turn during fly time. A small hill or plat

Tubular Gained \$30 More



In February a certain man wished to try an experiment with a Tubular separator. He wanted to know by actual test exactly what the Tubular would do. He had no cows so he arranged with a dairyman neighbor to make the experiment with the milk from the dairy of the latter. The arrangement was for the experimenter to skim the milk at the neighbor's dairy, and the cream to go to the creamery instead of the whole milk. The dairy owner feared a loss of cream in this way, and so bargained that the experimenter was to pay the difference between what would have been obtained for the whole milk and the money actually received for the cream. At the end of the month Mr. Dairyman was surprised to find that the cream had returned him \$30 more money than the factory would have allowed him for the whole milk. Sequel—Next day the dairyman and two neighbor dairymen each bought a Tubular separator, and then hired a man out of employment to kick them

because for years they had been throwing away \$30 per month in ignorance of what a Tubular would do for them, though the opportunity to try a Tubular in their own dairies was always open to them. If you haven't a Tubular you can gain profitable knowledge by a test similar to above; and money profits twice a day after you put the Tubular in your dairy. Write for Catalog No. 163.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,

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You Want SATISFACTION and DURABILITY in a Separator

Well, sir, here is the machine that means Satisfaction and Durability—the National Cream Separator. Over 40,000 farmers and dairymen who use the National every day will tell you that it is the easiest to run—the easiest to clean—that it gets all the cream—that the National doesn't get out of order—and that it's there for service, just as good in ten years as the day you buy it. That's Quality! You won't get this quality in a cheaply made machine. You won't get it in "just an ordinary" machine. There's only one separator that gives absolute satisfaction—that guarantees its durability. That's the

Perfect Skimming NATIONAL Cream Separator

It's the best investment you can think of. You stop paying for it when you pay the first cost of the separator. No repair bills to be tacked on season after season. No half-skimming. You don't throw any butter-fat worth 30 cents a pound to hogs worth only one-sixth as much when you use the National Cream Separator. Separator building has been a study with us for years, until we've got it down to a science. There's no other machine does the work like the National—none that's so simple. Look at the skimming device, for instance—right there beside the machine in the picture. That one simple piece does the work of a whole lot of "discs," "cones," and so forth, in other separators. That cuts down the cleaning. The women folks like that. There are only two parts to clean in the National—and the cleaning is done in less than three minutes. It's play for the children to run it. Drop us a postal. We will send you our Free Book No. Y2, telling all about the National Cream Separator. We will also give you our Free Trial Proposition—tell you how you can try the National yourself, on your own farm, before buying. Doesn't that interest you? Write today. Address nearest office.

NATIONAL DAIRY MACHINE CO.
Chicago, Ill., and Goshen, Ind.

I SELL THE GALLOWAY

CREAM SEPARATOR DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM AND SAVE YOU 50 PER CENT

Get My Prices Before You Buy—Send for My Catalog—Get My Separator

I have been told there are a lot of farmers who would own a cream separator if they could get a strictly high-grade machine at a fair price.

Galloway at a price that will fit any pocketbook, and will take all the risk of my separator pleasing. I will send it out on my 30 days' free trial plan, backed by my regular \$25,000 legal bond guarantee, and you can judge for yourself its merit.

Then to the first farmer in any section who buys my separator I am going to make the greatest proposition ever made by any manufacturer on a cream separator.

Write me today for my new catalog and Special Proposition before you think of buying any other make of separator.

I Want One Million Farmers To Get My Special Proposition

My Special Proposition is something new. Don't fail to write me for it at once. The offer is good only for the first party in any locality buying one of my separators.

I guarantee the Galloway is just the machine you want on your farm. That is exactly what I do when I offer to let you try it 30 days on my free trial plan.

It is a machine with every modern feature in the line of cream separator construction. Low supply can. Enclosed gearing, dust-proof and perfectly safe. Sanitary. Easy running. Easy cleaned. Close skimming, right down to the last drop. Built stronger than really necessary to last—out of the best materials money can buy. A beauty in design. Perfect in arrangement. Simple in construction. Adjustable at every point. In fact, it is the only modern in every feature separator made today, and is sold direct to you under the strongest kind of a guarantee at prices you are willing to pay for a standard strictly high-grade separator.

Write me today for my catalog, telling you all about it. I will send my Special Proposition to you in the same mail. Try the Galloway today.

MAIL ME ONE CENT POSTAL FOR My New 1908 CATALOG

William Galloway, Pres.

The William Galloway Company

343 Jefferson Street Waterloo, Iowa



Better Cream = and more of it

It isn't the fault of your cows if you don't get lots of butter from the churning. The fault lies in your way of skimming milk. You must skim so that the large butter-fat globules are not broken up, then you'll have a better grade of cream—more butter if churned—a better test and a higher price if sold. The

Peerless Cream Separator

Is the only machine with a combination hollow and disc bowl—that means doubled capacity—and the hollow bowl doesn't break up the large fat globules. If you have but four cows it will pay you to operate a separator and you can't afford to put your hard earned money into a separator of any kind until you have at least read our new free book telling all about the Peerless way of getting more profits from your dairy. Drop us a postal today while you're thinking about it.

Waterloo Cream Separator Co., Dept. C, Waterloo, Ia.



of high ground will be much enjoyed by the stock, for here they will come on windy days to rid themselves of flies and graze the rich hill-top grass. In winter stock turn their backs to the wind, but in summer they face it. If you have good, fresh water in the pasture furnished by windmill or spring and also stagnant ponds, and wish the cattle to drink from the good and not the bad put the salt near the water you wish used. Stock will soon get in the habit of coming to this place for both salt and water.

In my experience and investigations it pays to give some grain all through the pasturing season, but when the grass is at its best very little grain is needed—only a handful or so to encourage the cows into their stalls or place of milking. When the grass gets tough and dry and the flies are very bad, the grain should be increased and some pasture substitutes used. To supplement pasture green feed of almost any kind will answer.

Corn, both dent and sweet, sorghum, and millet are the most favored, and their high yielding warrants an abundance of forage from a small plot of ground. If soiling is not desired, stock may be turned in on plots of sorghum, millet, and cow-peas, and if used only as night or day pasture these crops will furnish a large amount of feed. In an experiment carried on by the Nebraska Station one mich cow was kept on a fifth-plat of sorghum for one month and received nothing else as food. This would indicate that one acre would keep five cows one month and if the grass pasture were also used it would no doubt furnish much more feed.

Cows to do their best work should be content and annoying features should be kept out of the cow pasture. Colts will often torment cows by chasing and biting them and where this is noticed they should be kept out; also bulls, as they are better by themselves than running with the cows.

If an animal comes in season it should be taken from the herd at once and kept away from them until the season is over. While the cows are on pasture the finest dairy products can be produced, for then the animal is clean and well nourished with good food. We should therefore do our part in a sanitary job of milking. Milking cows in the pasture is no doubt the most sanitary way, but it is not at all convenient or practical in bad weather and stabling is the best system.

To keep flies off the animal while milking is in progress, a coarse woven fly cover can be thrown over and in a bad season such covers can be left on during the day to good advantage.—Prof. A. L. Haecker, in Twentieth Century Farmer.

Express Rates on Breeding Stock.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your letter of May 9th is of much interest to me, for I would like very much to induce our breeders to advertise more freely in the West. My reasons are that I recognize the field for this breed and what it means to our people, and again I know that there are very many valuable bull calves slaughtered in the East, which should be doing the pioneer work in the Central West.

Eastern breeders tell me that they are unable to fill orders from your section because of heavy transportation charges by express. This throws the business into carload lots.

If express rates on live stock all over the country could be favorably re-adjusted, such shipments would form a large business. It probably remains for enterprising breeders in your section to import these cattle from the East and dispose of them at retail or for the establishment of public sales in the middle West by Eastern breeders.

F. L. HOUGHTON,
Secretary of H. F. of A.

At its last annual meeting the Ohio Live-Stock Association passed the following resolution:

"In view of the extortionate express charges upon live stock and the consequent deterrant effect upon the dissemination of pure-bred stock, we urge upon the Legislature such action as will secure more favorable rates."

One of the foundation stones upon

A FEW OF THE MANY VERY PROMINENT USERS OF THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

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Norman B. Ream, Esq., of the Pullman Palace Car Co.
Edward D. Adams, Esq., of the Allis-Chalmers Co.
John Newman, Esq., President Elgin Butter Board of Trade.
Dr. Charles H. Frazier, Medical Dean University of Pennsylvania.
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which the great prosperity of Kansas is built is the live-stock industry. This State is rapidly becoming the very storm center of the swine breeding business, and its future growth if not, indeed, its very existence, depends upon the dissemination of this stock among farmers and breeders. Many farmers would be glad to pay fair prices for pure-bred hogs but are prevented from doing so by the exorbitant express rates which greatly increase the cost of such animals. Again, Kansas is sorely in need of more and better dairy cattle. Our few breeders can not raise pure-bred dairy stock rapidly enough to supply the enormous demand. Farmers and dairymen would buy and buy liberally from Eastern breeders, but for the prohibitive express charges. As the matter now stands, Kansas is in urgent need of pure-bred dairy bulls. Eastern States have a surplus of such animals for which there is no market at home and such calves are vealed to avoid the expense of raising them. What stands between this great Western market and the Eastern centers of production? Apparently nothing but prohibitive express rates.



Exhibit of the International Harvester Company of America at the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson. This company manufactures practically every important implement needed on the farm. This exhibit was made, in part, in a tent which contained fifteen different sizes of gasoline engines and all at work. One of these engines was used to drive a dynamo which supplied the current by which the tent was brilliantly lighted. This great company is prepared to furnish the farmer with all sorts of harvesting machinery; gasoline engines for pumping, grinding, and other work; complete outfits for electrically lighting the house and barn; cream separators, etc. If you want anything ask the International Harvester man.

A Great Farmer's Book.

One of the most important of agricultural publications made in recent years is the Farmers' Cyclopaedia of Live Stock by E. V. Wilcox and C. B. Smith, who are also authors of the Farmers' Cyclopaedia of Agriculture. This new work on animal husbandry covers the whole subject and gives in one volume of about eight hundred pages a clear, concise and accurate account of the world's knowledge of every phase of live-stock farming. The animal industry of America is an enormous business and this subject has never been so adequately and concisely treated before, while some of its more vital phases have always been neglected. The work is one of the most useful and valuable publications that has been issued from the press of the Orange Judd Company, which is the best-known publishing house for works on live stock and animal husbandry. The literature of animal husbandry has heretofore been scattered in thousands of bulletins, pamphlets, books, reports, and agricultural and live-stock papers which makes most of it inaccessible to comparatively few farmers and stockmen who are the ones most directly interested. The substance of the world's knowledge to date is condensed in this Cyclopaedia of Live Stock in the most orderly manner. One can read about his chosen breed of live stock with the satisfaction of knowing that the information given is full and complete and that equal treatment has been accorded to all alike. In this volume the farmers' problems, his troubles, and his questions are answered as far as they are known in a most direct and definite manner. The book is very handsomely illustrated and introduces for the first time a sort of combination chart picture in which the exterior, the skeleton, the blood system, the muscles, and the internal organs are shown and named for the typical horse, cow, hog, sheep, and chicken. This book is a whole library in itself, and is made up in two bindings at different prices. In half Morocco with cloth sides and leather corners the price is \$5.50. In green cloth with gold lettering the price is \$4.50. We doubt if any better investment could be made by any farmer or breeder than the small amount required to purchase this volume. THE KANSAS FARMER will be glad to furnish it at publisher's prices.

The Inter-State Live Stock and Horse Show.

General Manager M. B. Irwin of the Inter-State Live Stock and Horse Show, South St. Joseph, Mo., has just issued the third annual premium list which shows a change in name to include horses and which shows the dates, September 21-25, as the time for the 1908 show. This premium list is more complete and comprehensive than any that has been issued before, and a copy may be had by addressing Mr. Irwin at the Stock Yards. In spite of the fact that a very large percentage of the animals exhibited at this great and growing live stock show are from Kansas, the officers and directorate are made up entirely of Missouri and Nebraska men. This is the only criticism that could be offered to this show, which has been a pronounced success from the first and should have some Kansas men on its official staff.

Two-Row Cultivator.

The Reschke lister cultivator should interest farmers generally. It is constructed entirely of steel with the exception of a few necessary castings. The features which make it valuable are, light weight, easy draft, strength of construction, durability of working parts. With the sleeve bearing, acknowledged by all to be the secret of long life and easy draft, we at once overcame the needless waste of force absorbed in the binding friction of all short bearings. With the simple yet perfect adjustments making it possible to obtain any angle of disks desired, a person is able to do a high grade of work. The disks are adjustable on the sleeve, giving full control of each separate disk, and at the same time retain the advantage of the long bearing. The operator has full control of his machine at all times, by means of levers so constructed that great purchase is obtained. They are connected to the rear end of the side beams by means of links, making it possible for even a boy to regulate his cultivator while in motion. The two-row connecting bar

is constructed of tubing capable of supporting great weight, and the automatic regulation to wide or narrow rows is obtained by one tube telescoping into the other, both points of friction being provided with rollers, making the only anti-friction adjustment on the market. This bar is connected to the machines by a simple fifth wheel arrangement. Write for circular. Notice advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain and Produce.

Kansas City, Mo., May 18, 1908. It was a dead market in the grain pit today. There were no rains over Sunday all around us and harvest is now but a few weeks off. The result was traders were very timid. The country was not in the market at all and the professionals were inclined to hold back and wait rather than force trades. The weather was about all that could be desired and the receipts as harvest approaches are improving. This gives us a dull and lower cash market which affects speculation. Cables too were lower. The visible supply showed a decrease last week in the United States and Canada of 1,559,000 bushels, and there was a decrease on ocean passage last week of 2,400,000 bushels. But these reductions failed to influence speculation in the face of the fine growing weather. May wheat opened the day lower, then broke a 1/4 more when the market rallied on slight buying and the close was 3/4 lower than on Saturday. July held up better than May. It sold off a little at the opening, but then firmed up and closed 1/4 higher than Saturday. Corn was dull in sympathy with wheat, but the market was firm under continued rains. May closed 1/4 higher while July finished unchanged.

Table with columns: Open, High, Low, Closed, Sat. Rows for WHEAT (May, July, Sept) and CORN (May, July, Sept).

In store: Wheat, 795,000 bushels; corn, 41,600 bushels; oats, 30,200 bushels; rye, 5,400 bushels.

Wheat.—Receipts past 48 hours, 136 cars; shipments, 42 cars. Receipts same time last year, 59 cars; shipments, 41 cars. Inspections Saturday, 76 cars. The cash market to-day was lower and draggy. The receipts were the best for some time and there was a feeling that from now on they will improve as the new harvest draws near. The result was buyers picked around and wanted lower prices from the start. The mills made few early purchases at 1c decline then withdrew, when the elevators entered the market and after breaking prices 1/2@1c more, making the decline 1 1/2@2c, they took some wheat the last part of the day. But even at this reduction there was no general buying and a good deal of wheat was still on hand unsold at the close. The visible supply showed a decrease last week in the United States and Canada of 1,559,000 bushels. On ocean passage, also decreased last week 2,400,000 bushels. But these bullish figures failed to influence prices in the face of the favorable crop outlook. Liverpool came in 1/2@3/4 lower at the close. The primary receipts were 671,000 bushels, against 938,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 1,174,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports 256,650 bushels. In Chicago July closed 3/4c higher than on Saturday and here the same option advanced 1/4c. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard, choice turkey, 5 cars \$1.01 1/2; fair to good turkey, 1 car \$1.00 1/2; 3 cars \$1.00, 3 cars 99 1/2c, 3 cars 99c; dark, 1 car 99c, 4 cars 98 1/2c, 5 cars 98c; yellow and ordinary, 1 car 98 1/2c, 14 cars 97c; No. 3 hard, fair to good turkey, 1 car 98c; dark, 1 car 97c; 1 car like sample 97c, 1 car 96c, 3 cars 94c, 7 cars 93c; yellow and ordinary, 3 cars 92 1/2c, 1 car like sample 92c, 1 car bleached 92c, 1 car like sample 91c; No. 4 hard turkey and dark, 1 car 97c, 2 cars 96c, 1 car 94c, 1 car 92 1/2c; fair to good, 1 car 92c, 2 cars like sample 90c; ordinary, 1 car 91c, 2 cars 90 1/2c, 2 cars 90c, 1 car like sample 90c; rejected hard, 1 car like sample 89c; live weevil hard, 1 car 81c. No. 2 red, choice, 1 car 98 1/2c; fair to good, 1 car 97c, 1 car 97c; No. 3 red, fair to good, 1 car 97c, 3 cars 96c, 1 car 95 1/2c, 2 cars 95c; No. 4 red, choice, 1 car 95c, fair to good, 1 car 94c, 2 cars 93 1/2c. Mixed wheat, No. 2, 1 car 95c, 2 cars 94 1/2c. Durum wheat, No. 2, 1 car 84c. White spring wheat, No. 2, nominally 92@94c. Corn.—Receipts past 48 hours, 70 cars; shipments, 38 cars. Receipts same time last year, 65 cars; shipments, 19 cars. Inspections Saturday, 42 cars. There was a very good movement in this grain to-day and values were firm to 1/4c higher under more rain over Sunday throughout this section, which still further retards corn planting. Home dealers and order men both made very good purchases and the offerings were pretty well disposed of by the close. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 1,960,000 bushels. On ocean passage increased last week 1,942,000 bushels, against 563,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 987,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, none. In Chicago July closed 1/4c lower than on Saturday, while here the same option finished unchanged. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 6 cars 69 1/2c, 17 cars 69c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 69c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 68@69c. No. 2 yellow, 8 cars 69 1/2c, 4 cars 69c; No. 3 yellow, 1 car 69 1/2c; No. 4 yellow, nominally 68@69c. No. 2 white, 3 cars 69 1/2c, 1 car 69 1/4c, 17 cars 69c, 1 car bulkhead 69c; No. 3 white, 1 car 69c; No. 4 white, nominally 68@69c. Oats.—Receipts past 48 hours, 17 cars; shipments, 2 cars. Receipts same time last year, 14 cars; shipments, 19 cars. Inspections Saturday, 3 cars. There were more in to-day than for some days and a fair demand was had at steady prices. Home dealers and order men both wanted a few and most of the offerings were worked off by the close. There was no disposition, however, to buy ahead, but only such lots were taken as had to be had. The visible supply showed a decrease last week in the United States and Canada of 904,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, none. In Chicago July closed 1/4c lower than the day before, but here there was nothing doing in a speculative way. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, nominally 60@61c; No. 3 mixed, fair to good, 1 car 48 1/2c; red, 1 car 48 1/2c; No. 2 white, choice, nominally 50@51c; fair to good, 2 cars 52c, 3 cars 51 1/2c; poor, nominally 50 1/2@51 1/2c; No. 3 white, choice, 1 car 51 1/2c; fair to good, 2 cars 51c, 2 cars 51c, 1 car bulkhead 51c, 1 car like sample 51c; color, 1 car 51 1/2c. Rye.—Receipts past 48 hours, 1 car; shipments, — cars. Receipts same time last year, — cars. Inspections Saturday, — cars. There was nothing done in this grain to-day. Only 1 car in, and that was not sold. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2, nominally 76@77c; No. 3, nominally 74@75c. Bran.—No. 2, nominally 63@68c; No. 3, nominally 58@62c. Flour.—Steady but dull. Quotations: Hard winter wheat patents, \$4.30@4.55; straights, \$4.35@4.55; clears, \$3.70@3.90; soft patents, \$4.90@5.15; straights, \$4.55@4.80; clears, \$4.50. Corn Chop.—Higher with corn. Country, \$1.39 per cwt., sacked. Cornmeal.—Dull but firm with corn. Quoted at \$1.42 per cwt., sacked. Bran.—Steady and in fair demand. Mixed feed \$1.10@1.11 per cwt., sacked; straight bran, \$1.09@1.10; shorts, \$1.11@1.15. Flaxseed.—Steady at \$1.08, upon the basis of pure. Cottonseed Meal.—All points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$27.40 per ton in car lots. Ground Oil Cake.—Car lots, \$30 per ton; 2,000-pound lots, \$31; 1,000-pound lots, \$16; 100-pound lots, \$17. Castor Beans.—In car lots, \$1.85 per bushel. Seeds.—Timothy, \$3.80@4.25 per cwt.; red clover, \$1.47 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, \$1.14@1.17 per cwt.; cane, \$2.25@2.30 per cwt.; millet, \$1.00@1.65. Alfalfa.—Per cwt., \$11@14. Broomcorn.—Quotations: Choice green self-working, \$70@75; good self-working, \$60@70.



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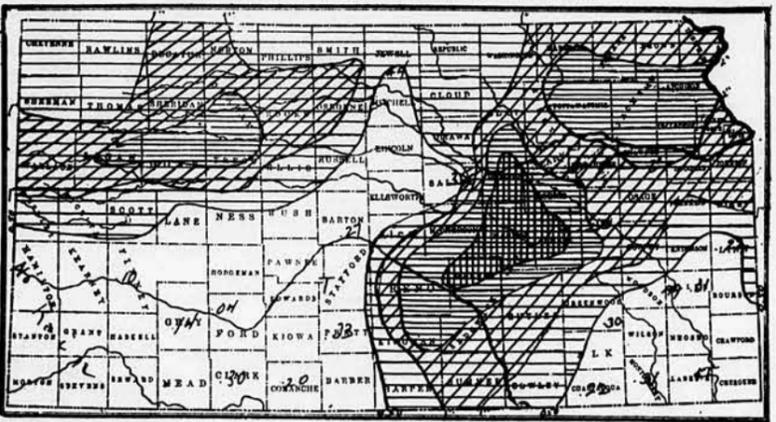
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South St. Joseph Live Stock.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 18, 1908. The marketward movement of cattle is continuing fairly normal for the season of the year. It is noted, however, that just at present there are not many farmer cattle, that is cattle raised and fed on the corn-belt farms coming, the bulk of fat stock being direct from the big feed lots of the professionals. This is perhaps due largely to the fact of the planting season being pretty well advanced and finding that scarcely more than half of the acreage planted. The weather is not favorable for planting and farmers are not losing any time from their fields by marketing live stock. Prices for strictly fat corn-fed cattle are holding close to steady, but for all cattle below the scarce kinds the market has shown a downward tendency with declines of the past week ranging from 15@50c. Cattle that show a little grass but have been fed on corn are not over 15c lower, while half fat green stock show declines of 25@50c. This is true of the stock as well as of steers and the decline has been rather more severe on the cheaper grades of the stock. The best steers on this market are now selling around \$7 with a good to choice class of light to medium weights at \$6.25@6.75; other grades of steers range down to \$5.25@5.75. The stocker and feeder trade does not pick up much but may show a better turn should the weather continue favorable for growing crops. The corn prospect will undoubtedly be a big factor in this branch of the cattle trade from now on. While the movement of hogs last week was very large the present week starts out with indications favoring a very light run. This is also a feature due to the favorable planting conditions prevailing all over the corn belt. The quantity of hogs coming does not indicate anything like scarcity of stock ready for market and it is altogether likely that with corn fairly planted it will only be a few days until receipts increase again. The market is in fairly healthy condition, although it has been responding to liberal receipts in a lower turn of prices. On the opening of this week, however, the sharp falling off in supplies was promptly followed by a stronger turn. There are no indications in packers' operations that they want to see prices go down lower. Bulk of hogs at this writing are selling at \$5.35@5.45. Receipts of sheep and lambs are showing quite an increase, coming largely from the ranges of the Southwest. Prices are on a declining basis and in all reasonable probability will go considerably lower. WARRICK.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 16, 1908.



SCALE IN INCHES. Less than .50, .50 to 1, 1 to 2, 2 to 3, Over 3, T, trace.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF WEATHER BULLETIN.

The conditions for the week were the most favorable this season. Milder temperature prevailed, with more sunshine than last week. The precipitation was ample except in the southwestern and a few central counties. The excess in temperature was greater in the western than the eastern portion of the State and was greatest at the close of the week. The precipitation occurred during the fore part of the week and was generally accompanied by thunder storms and some hail.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., May 18, 1908. The appearance of a good many grassy cattle last week, with the prospect of early marketing of this class this season, caused a loss of 25@35c on medium to common grades of both steers and cows, and even the best fed stuff suffered a small loss. Stockers and feeders sold slowly and at lower prices first of the week, but moved more freely when bed rock prices were reached Thursday, 40@75c below two weeks ago; 350 car loads went out during the week and 1,000 fewer remained in the pens at the end of the week than at end of previous week. The run is heavy to-day, 12,000 head, and there is a further spread between top kinds and medium to common cattle. Butcher grades are hit hardest, because of heavy marketing of Texas grass stuff in the last ten days, especially at Fort Worth. Northern packers have bought freely there, and shipped to their plants at the different markets in the North, thereby affecting prices on native cattle. Good to choice steers are higher to-day, one lot to-day at \$7.10, out of same lot from which the \$7 cattle last Monday were taken. Heifers and yearlings are off 25c from a week ago, even the best ones. Bulk of steers bring \$5.50@6.00, heifers range week to-day, stockers \$3.75@3.25, feeders \$4.25@5.50, calves strong to-day, \$3.75@6. Stockers and feeders were 10@15c above the bad close of last week to-day, stockers \$5.00@5.25, feeders \$4.25@5.50. Another consignment of Lockhart steers, the last, sold late to-day at the top, \$7.10, as compared with \$7 for them in St. Louis last Tuesday. General rains last week kept farmers out of the fields and permitted free marketing of hogs, 98,000 for the week here, and prices closed the week 15@25c lower than close of previous week. Run is moderate to-day, 7,000 head market 5c higher, but with some show of weakness at the close, top \$5.47 1/2, bulk \$5.30@5.45. Heavies have been leading in price, but greatest strength to-day is on

Grade Stallion Situation in Wisconsin.
(Continued from page 600.)

no longer is an ordinary grade, but is practically pure-bred, and being such has gathered some of the prepotency of the pure blood of the one predominant breed and so may be enabled to stamp, with a fair degree of fidelity, the characters of that breed upon the progeny from all classes of mates. Such horses, however, are not eligible to record in a majority of the Government recognized stud books, hence their retention for breeding purposes is inadvisable when legitimately recorded pure-bred stallions may be had in their place.

The pure breeds of horses have been bred in one line for so many years without an admixture of alien

strong breed of prepotency of the pure-bred sire that has stamped his breed and individual character upon the offspring in the case of each good looking grade stallion, and the owner, recognizing the fact and appreciating the improvement made by the use of the pure-bred sire, retains the male grade offspring for breeding purposes and by so doing stops farther progress seeing that no grade stallion can continue the work of grading up and on.

At the same time, but 170 of the non-registered, licensed stallions in use in Wisconsin are not alleged to be by pure-bred sires. These, then, are all, possibly, that should rightly be placed to the credit of the 1,974 or more grade stallions used for public service in Wisconsin. Apparently the male progeny of those grades are not

mixed-bred stock and possessed of five or even more top-crosses of pure blood but not eligible to registry in stud books recognized by the Government, are not so certain of transmitting the characteristics of the breed of their pure-bred sires as are even comparatively short-bred, imported, registered stallions. The reason for this is that the imported horses, and those bred in America from imported sires and dams, spring from stock produced in countries where all of the horses have, for many generations, been practically pure-bred, though possibly non-registered.

Breed prepotency is well illustrated by the fact that a bull of any one of the old-established hornless breeds, such as the Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, or Red Poll, has the power to beget hornless offspring from some 90 per cent of his horned mates. These hornless grade Polls, however, do not possess like power, if retained for breeding purposes, and so well is this understood that, wherever hornless cattle are wanted, pure-bred polled bulls, rather than grade polled bulls, are employed. So, too, the pure-bred bull of special breed is (or should be) invariably used to produce cows for dairying, for each pure-bred Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein, or Jersey bull possesses strongly the breed prepotency to endow his offspring with the special capabilities for dairy purposes characterizing his breed.

It is waste of time to attempt the production of high-class dairy cattle by the use of bulls that have just sufficient dairy breed blood in their make-up to give them some of the appearance of dairy animals, but none of the prepotency of pure-bred dairy breed sires.

Yet some dairy farmers in Wisconsin are following this unintelligent policy, although it is almost like trying to carry water in a bottomless bucket, and the owners and patrons of most of the 2,000 or more grade and scrub stallions of Wisconsin are doing exactly the same thing in their sorry attempts at horse production.

The grade stallion may be, and sometimes is, a "good looker" and possessed of superior vigor, by reason of hard work in harness, but there is little if any breed prepotency back of his good looks. His pleasing appearance often is like the thin layer of silver that gives a plated article its look of reality, but merely covers base metal; and as the base material predominates in the makeup of both, so in the scrub and low-grade horse the prepotency comes from the predominant elements



Fig. 9.—An unlicensed, unsound, Wisconsin grade stallion said to have been used for public service, but now reported "retired from service." Owner alleges that in the future he intends to maintain a pure-bred stallion.

blood that each stallion representing a pure breed is possessed of the power to transmit at least the designating breed characteristics of his kind. Some pure-bred stallions have more power than others in this way and the degree of power (prepotency) may be said to depend largely upon the degree of prepotency possessed by each individual ancestor and the length of time those ancestors of the individual horse have been bred pure in a direct line. Sometimes the pure-bred stallion may not be so individually excellent as we could wish, but almost inevitably, if he is well bred and of a good family, he will transmit successfully the characteristics of his breed and in many instances some of the superior qualities of his ancestors. Always a pure-bred stallion must be employed, if the breeding operation is to be a true grading-up process, and the better bred and more perfect the individual stallion is the more quickly will his grade progeny attain the type, character, quality, and valuable attributes of the pure breed.

This grading-up process everywhere should be patiently and persistently followed in practise, the males being each time castrated for the work-horse market and the females retained for the furtherance of the improved horse-breeding operations of the State.

GRADE STALLIONS A COMPLIMENT TO THE PURE BREEDS.

Of the 1,974 grade stallions used for public service in Wisconsin but 136 are acknowledged as of "unknown breeding," and thirty-four of "mixed breeding," if we are to accept the say-so of the owners. We, therefore, may be justified in assuming that the remaining 1,804 horses were sired by pure-bred stallions, which, if so, is surely a tremendous compliment to the pure-bred stallions. For what possible reason can there be for the retention of these horses for breeding purposes, unless it be that, sired by pure-bred stallions, they have been endowed, to some degree, with the good looks and qualities of their pure-bred sires. And such is the case; for many one-top cross grade stallions show unmistakably the breed character of their sires, while not a few of those that have several top-crosses might almost pass for pure-bred animals, so far as looks are concerned. It is the

retained as stallions. They are not good looking enough for that. Their sires have lacked prepotency to stamp them with more than the average good looks of real grades, and so those common mongrels have been castrated for work purposes, while the females have been retained to perpetuate and maintain the ranks of the nondescript horse stock of the State.

WHY GRADE STALLIONS ARE OBJECTIONABLE.

The horse breeders of Europe have had good reasons for discarding grade stallions from their more recent breeding operations and they should be generally understood by all our readers. The chief reason is that until a special



Fig. 10.—A mongrel-bred, unsound, unsuitable stallion used for public service in Wisconsin, now reported to have been retired from service. He has been considerably patronized, on account of his cheap fee, despite the fact that pure-bred stallions are also maintained in his district.

type of horse has long been bred pure in one direction, neither stallions nor mares representing that type possess the power of stamping its characteristics upon their offspring. That power is termed "prepotency," and it is the power lacking in a majority of low-grade stallions and insufficiently present in many high-grade horses. Grade horses possess a little pure blood, but not enough of it to endow them with marked breed or individual prepotency, while many home-bred stallions, graded up from native or

which were derived from scrub ancestors and merely gives the owner the power of transmitting like undesirable elements. He may be stronger than many a pampered pure-bred, so far as begetting numerous rugged offspring is concerned, but he stamps all of them indelibly with the seal of the scrub. There is much need of making some of our pampered pure-bred stallions more vigorous and virile by work, exercise, and sensible feeding, that their colts may be more numerous and more robust, but the unneces-

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Difficult Breathing

Short breath, fluttering, palpitation, sinking spells are symptoms of a weak heart, struggling to do its work. It must keep the blood in circulation to carry nourishment to make flesh, bone and muscle, and remove the worn-out particles. When it cannot do this, it must have help. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure gives strength to the heart nerves and muscles, and increases the heart action.

"I am glad to say that I am so much improved in health. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure cured me when several doctors failed. I think no other medicine could do for me what Heart Cure has done. My case was bad; bad as it could be at times. I had difficulty in getting my breath, my heart beat so fast at times that I thought it impossible to live without rest; the pain was very severe in my left side, and my nerves was all unstrung. I had almost given up all hope of being cured, and I am sure I would not, if I had not taken the Heart Cure. I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' remedies to all who suffer with heart disease."
MRS. MARY C. HANLON, Sullivan, Mo.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails he will refund your money.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

sary weakness of some pure-bred stallions is an insufficient argument for the general use of grades throughout the State.

Water can not rise above its level; neither can the grade or scrub stallion, however muscular and hardy, raise the "blood level" of his progeny above that of his own veins in quality. The use of such sires, therefore, usually means no progress, no grading-up and on, but mere maintenance of a dead level with a possibility of retrogression where unsound, unfit horses are employed.

THE ABSURDITY AND FALLACY OF ILL-ADVISED BREEDING.

Sane sportsmen do not take a bull dog along when they go gunning for prairie chickens. The bull dog may be pure-bred and brave, battling beast in his special sphere of activity, but his "nose" is scarcely bred long enough or sensitive enough to find and "point" game birds. Nor do they fool their time away by using either a grade bull dog or mixed-bred community cur; nor do they seek to breed serviceable field dogs by grading-up from a Newfoundland and then throwing in a dash of Collie or carriage dog blood for luck. For a special purpose they breed and use a special-purpose dog and they try to breed him pure so that his progeny likewise may be possessed of the same capacity for a special, well-defined sort of work.

But in horse breeding and using how different is the case! While the superiority of the pure breeds of horses is generally understood and conceded, as proved by the retention of the 1,804 of the male grade progeny of pure-bred stallions for breeding purposes in Wisconsin, no rational, well-directed effort has yet been made to entirely substitute for work and market purposes practically pure-bred, graded-up, special-purpose horses for the low-grade, mixed and mongrel representatives of the various breeds now so generally produced.

Yet our farmers throughout the State are rapidly discarding low-grade seed corn, barley, oats, and rye, and substituting pure-bred, special-purpose seed grain. They see the need of such action, the sense and profit of adopting it, and so, too, progress is being made and wide interest taken in the improvement of dairy cattle and hogs and sheep by the use of pure-bred sires, and the forming of county and district breed and breeding organizations to further progress in the right direction. But when it comes to horse breeding seemingly any old scrub or grade stallion is thought good enough, provided his service fee is a dollar or two cheaper than that charged for the use of the pure-bred special purpose stallion owned in the same district. One would suppose that cheap, inferior material would not be chosen by a majority of our farmers in the work of building up the horse stock of the State, but such is the case. They do not buy and employ inferior building material, implements, seeds, foods, or fertilizers, simply because they are cheap. They want the best their money will buy in every deal, except that

of horse breeding, but where horses are concerned they immediately abandon the sound, sensible principles regulating all of their other business transactions. And, because this is so, we have to face the lamentable fact that at least 80,000 mares in Wisconsin are annually mated with grade and scrub stallions that can not possibly advance the quality of our horse stock, but keep it, in each branch of the business, as woefully deficient in special breed character as is the mongrel cur dog when wise work is asked of him in the field.

THE WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

By a gradual process the farming communities of foreign countries have done away with scrub and grade stallions and replaced them with pure-bred sires. The people have learned by experience that the greatest profits are to be gained by the production of pure-bred and high-grade stock and now they will not keep or patronize a non-registered sire on any consideration. Then, too, as has been shown in the foregoing pages, the various governments have aided greatly in the work of eliminating unsound, unsuitable, and non-registered stallions and encouraging the production of animals of high class and quality, while National and local breeding associations have worked earnestly and successfully in the same direction.

Everywhere in the breeding districts of those countries, pure-bred, registered mares are to be found at work in the fields, and each year they are mated with inspected, sound, pure-bred stallions, with the result that the supply of pure-bred stallions is steadily maintained, a surplus of such horses provided for sale and no chance given to the non-registered stallions to get patronage, by reason of a scarcity of pure-bred sires.

In Wisconsin the process of eliminating the scrub and grade stallions can not be accomplished in a year or a few years. We have far too few pure-bred stallions at present to do the entire breeding work of the State, but, as quickly as possible, their ranks should be strengthened, their poor members weeded out, every one of them made muscular and potent by work and exercise and a corresponding reduction made in the number of the unsound and non-registered stallions. With this object in view, every well-to-do farmer should, at the first possible opportunity, purchase a pure-bred registered mare and then breed her each season to a pure-bred registered stallion of her own breed. Such mares will work well on the farm and so pay for their maintenance as do the scrub and low-grade mares, but with the great advantage that they will produce pure-bred colts to take the places of scrub and grade stallions and pure-bred fillies to augment the ranks of the pure-bred brood mares for the continuance and advancement of the industry.

In order to do actual grading-up work throughout the State this season, let each owner decide which breed is most apparent in his grade mare and then refuse to mate her with any stal-

**Which
Do You Prefer**



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

**RED LABEL LIQUID
POULTRY LICE KILLER**

AND DISINFECTANT

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

Cans Are Full Standard U. S. Measure.

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

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




Fig. 11.—Breeding stock at a Wisconsin county fair where premiums are provided for grade stallions as well as those of pure breeding. Note the diversity of type in the mares and foals.

lion that can not, by reason of his pure blood of that breed, advance the grade of the prospective offspring. There should be no more mixing of breeds. Grade up by each time mating the mare with a stallion of the same pure blood that shows most plainly in her make-up, and in time, by sticking to this plan—the persistent use of one pure breed—the offspring will become practically pure representatives of that breed.

Then everywhere owners of these pure-bred mares and grade mares of the same breed should organize and by community effort advance the interests of the breeds they have selected for breeding purposes, and when that is done it will be possible by timely purchase, or possibly by lease or exchange, to ensure the presence of a sufficient number of pure-bred stal-

lions in each district, each season, for the service of both pure-bred and grade mares. We need such organizations in every county in the State and each of them should be formed of coteries of breeders who have chosen one pure breed and decided to specialize in that breed until its blood shall have become predominant in all their horses.

It should be the work of these associations to assist the department of horse breeding in the enforcement and improvement of the stallion law; to promptly report to the department infringements of the law, prosecutions, and all matters of interest relative to State horse breeding, such as purchase or sales of pure-bred sires; retirement of stallions from service by death, shipping out of State, or castration; transfers of ownership; dates of meetings, etc.

Then, too, such organizations should prove powerful for good in educating the farmers of all of our communities to discard unsound and unsuitable mares from their breeding operations; to cease using scrub, grade, unsound, and unsuitable stallions; to patronize sound, individually excellent, prepotent, pure-bred, registered stallions; to advocate the daily working or thorough exercising and sensible feeding of pure-bred stallions, that their offspring may be more numerous and robust, and, by purchasing and castrating unsound, unsuitable, and non-registered stallions, retire them from public service.

Finally, there may come the time when non-registered stallions will be prohibited by law from standing for public service in Wisconsin and whether they should longer be granted licenses annually remains for the people and the Legislature to decide. Meanwhile, no owner of pure-bred stallions should also maintain grade stallions, as is now done by some, and

such stallions should not be provided with classes or premium at any of our fairs, nor should entrance rules be so lax that they permit competition in the various classes by stallions that are non-registered, non-standard-bred, or recorded in stud books not recognized by the Government.

Let a vigorous campaign from now on be waged against the army of scrub and grade stallions disgracing the horse-breeding industry of Wisconsin.

CLASSIFICATION FOR STALLIONS AT FAIRS IN WISCONSIN.

Some seventy-five fairs are annually held in Wisconsin and to all of these a State bounty is, in accordance with the law, granted by order of the Secretary of State, a sum of \$93,926.89 having been paid out for that purpose during 1906. The basis upon which State aid is computed and paid to the various agricultural societies, as provided by law, is as follows: "Thirty days after the first of February there shall be paid out of the State Treasury to each organized agricultural society 40 per cent of the total amount of premiums thereby paid at its annual fair for the preceding year provided that in computing the amount upon which such per cent is to be paid not more than one-half thereof shall have been paid for trials or exhibitions of speed or other contests,

making such examination, said secretary shall use as his standard the stud-books recognized by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and shall accept as pure-bred any animal registered in any such stud-books. And if such registration is found to be correct and genuine, he shall issue a certificate under the seal of the Department of Agriculture, which certificate shall set forth the name, sex, age, and color of the animal, also the volume and page of the stud-book in which said animal is registered. For each enrollment and certificate he shall receive the sum of one dollar, which shall accompany the certificate of registration when forwarded for enrollment.

SEC. 3. Any owner or keeper of a stallion for public service, who represents or holds such animal as pure-bred, shall place a copy of the certificate of the State Board of Agriculture on the door or stall of the stable where such animal is usually kept.

SEC. 4. Any owner or keeper of a stallion kept for public service, for which a State certificate has not been issued, must advertise said horse or horses by having printed hand bills, or posters, not less than five by seven inches in size, and said bills or posters must have printed thereon immediately preceding or above the name of the stallion, the words "grade stal-



Fig. 12.—A Wisconsin grade stallion at work in the field. It would be well were all public service stallions as thoroughly exercised.

for which published premiums have been offered."

The bounty is paid to each fair irrespective of the character of the classification for horses and other animals and now goes to fairs that retard progress in stock breeding by providing special classes and premiums for grade stallions or other grade male animals and to those having entry rules so lax that such animals are not debarred from competition. Of the 75 fairs held in the State 36, or 48 per cent, do not encourage grade stallions, while 39, or 52 per cent, either provide classes for such horses or do not bar them from competing for prizes.

Iowa Stallion Laws.

There has been a good deal of inquiry about the Iowa stallion law. For the information of those interested it is here given in full, together with a list of recognized stud-books

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

SECTION 1. That chapter ninety-eight of the acts of the thirty-first General Assembly be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the following enacted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 2. Any owner or keeper of any stallion, kept for public service, or any owner or keeper of any stallion kept for sale, exchange or transfer, who represents such animal to be pure-bred, shall cause the same to be registered in some stud-book recognized by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., for the registration of pedigrees, and obtain a certificate of registration of such animal. He shall then forward the same to the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Iowa, whose duty it shall be to examine and pass upon the correctness or genuineness of such certificate filed for enrollment. In

lion," in type not smaller than one inch in height, said bills or posters to be posted in a conspicuous manner at all places where the stallion or stallions are kept for public service.

SEC. 5. If the owner of any registered animal shall sell, exchange or transfer the same, and file said certificate, accompanying the same with a fee of fifty cents, with the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who shall, upon receipt of the original State certificate properly transferred and the required fee issue a new certificate to the then owner of the animal. And all fees provided by this act shall go into the treasury of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall fraudulently represent any animal, horse, cattle, sheep, or swine, to be pure-bred, or any person who shall post or publish, or cause to be posted or published, any false pedigree or certificate, or shall use any stallion for public service, or sell, exchange, or transfer any stallion, representing such animal to be pure-bred, without first having such animal registered, and obtaining the certificate of the State Board of Agriculture as hereinbefore provided, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 30, 1907.

The following are the stud-books recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

AMERICAN BOOKS OF RECORD.

American Trotter.—American Trotting Register; American Trotting Register Association, Wm. H. Knight, secretary, 355 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Belgian Draft.—American Register

CONGO

Congo roof on L. S. White Foundry, Endicott, New York.

ROOFING

(Send for Free Sample.)

STUDY the subject of roofing. Send for catalogues; ask questions; investigate. We give you this advice because we feel sure that after you have looked into the matter thoroughly you will decide upon Congo.

Congo can stand the *minutest* examination. In fact, we urge this method for our own good as well as the customer's, because it increases trade and makes for us life long friends.

Congo deserves its leading position among ready roofings because it has all the qualifications needed in a durable, waterproof roof.

Congo not only is absolutely waterproof when laid, but it remains so for years.

If you have a leaky roof, you can appreciate how annoying and expensive it is. Congo avoids all this.

These are facts well worthy of consideration, and if you put up a new building, or if your old roof gives trouble, use Congo. Congo can be laid right over an old roof, and you can do it yourself. No special tools or skilled labor required. We supply nails and cement for laps.

Send for Booklet and Sample and see for yourself what a real "never leak" Roofing is like.

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Successors to Buchanan Foster Co.,
537 West End Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago San Francisco

ARE YOU LOOKING AHEAD?

Mixed farming as a profitable occupation is no longer an experiment in the Dakotas and Montana. Most of the products of the Middle West are successfully raised there each year without irrigation.

Where a few years ago cattle raising was the principal occupation, settlers are now successfully engaging in diversified farming, truck farming, dairying and poultry raising. To-day's opportunities in these lines are along the Pacific Coast extension of the

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Good land may be bought from \$15 an acre upwards along this new line in the Dakotas and Montana. Plenty of government homestead land may still be secured close to the towns on this new line. Markets for the crops are assured.

Descriptive books are free for the asking. They describe the present opportunities and tell what success settlers had last year in the Dakotas and Montana along the new line.

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Big Profits Baling Hay

Two men can run it. Record, 5 tons in one hour.

Auto-Fedan Hay Press—Three Stroke
Smooth bales, easy draft, automatic feed, free trial, satisfaction guaranteed. Ask for catalog 64

Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., Topeka, Kas.
Or 1321 W. 12th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

of Belgian Draft Horses; American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, J. D. Conner, Jr., secretary, Wash, Ind.

Cleveland Bay.—American Cleveland Bay Stud-book; Cleveland Bay Society of America, R. P. Stericker, secretary, 80 Chestnut avenue, West Orange, N. J.

Clydesdale.—American Clydesdale Stud-book; American Clydesdale Association, R. B. Ogilvie, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

French Coach.—French Coach Horse Register; French Coach Horse Registry Company, Charles C. Glenn, secretary, Columbus, Ohio.

French Coach.—French Coach Stud-book; French Coach Horse Society of America, Duncan E. Willett, secretary, Maple avenue and Harrison St., Oak Park, Ill.

French Draft.—National Register of French Draft Horses; National French Draft Horse Association of America, C. E. Stubbs, secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.

German Coach.—German, Hanoverian, and Oldenburg Coach Horse Stud-book; German Hanoverian, and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America, J. C. Crouch, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

Hackney.—American Hackney Stud-book; American Hackney Horse Society, A. H. Godfrey, secretary, Tichenor-Grand Bldg., 61st St. and Broadway, New York.

Morgan.—American Morgan Register; American Morgan Register Association, H. T. Cutts, secretary, Middlebury, Vt.

Oldenburg.—Oldenburg Coach Horse Register; Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America, C. E. Stubbs, secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.

Percheron.—Percheron Stud-book of America; Percheron Society of America, Geo. W. Stubblefield, secretary, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Percheron.—Percheron Register; The Percheron Registry Company, Chas. C. Glenn, secretary, Columbus, Ohio.

Percheron.—The American Breeders' and Importers' Percheron Register; The American Breeders' and Importers' Percheron Registry Company, John A. Forney, secretary, Plainfield, Ohio.

Saddle Horse.—American Saddle Horse Register; American Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, I. B. Nall, secretary, Louisville, Ky.

Shetland Pony.—American Shetland Pony Club Stud-book; American Shetland Pony Club, Mortimer Levering, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

Shire.—American Shire Horse Stud-book; American Shire Horse Association, Charles Burgess, secretary, Wenona, Ill.

Suffolk.—American Suffolk Horse Stud-book; American Suffolk Horse Association, Alex. Galbraith, secretary, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Thoroughbred.—American Stud-book; The Jockey Club, James E. Wheeler, registrar, 571 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FOREIGN BOOKS OF RECORD.

Belgian Draft.—Stud-book des Chevaux de Trait Belges; Societe Le Cheval de Trait Belge, Chevalier G. Hynderick, secretary, Brussels, Belgium.

Boulonnais.—Stud-book des Chevaux de Trait Français; Societe des Agriculteurs de France, M. Henri Johanet, secretary, 8 Rue de Athens, Paris, France.

Cleveland.—Cleveland Bay Stud-book; Cleveland Bay Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Thos. Curry, Jr., secretary, Morton Carr, Nunthrope, R. S. O., England.

Clydesdale.—Clydesdale Stud-book; Clydesdale Horse Society of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Arch'd MacNeillage, secretary, 93 Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

East Friedland Coach.—Ostfriesisches Stubbuch; Landwirthschaftlichen Hauptverein fur Ostfriesland.

French Coach.—Le Studbook Francais, Registre des Chevaux de Demi-Sang; Commission des Studbook des Chevaux de Demi-Sang, Director-General des Haras, Ministere de l'Agriculture, Paris, France.

French Draft.—Stud-book des Chevaux de Trait Français; Societe des Agriculteurs de France, M. Henri Johanet, secretary, 8 Rue d'Athenes, Paris, France.

Hackney.—Hackney Stud-book; Hackney Horse Society, Frank F. Buren, secretary, 12 Hanover square, London, W., England.

Hanoverian.—Hanoverian Stud-book; Hannoverische Stubbuch commission, Freiherr V. Troschke, President, Hanover, Germany.

Holstein Coach.—Gestutbuch der Holsteinischen Marschen; Verband der Pferdgesellschaften in den Holsteinischen Marschen, Martin Thormahlen, secretary, Moorhusen per Elmshorn, Holstein, Germany.

Oldenburg Coach.—Oldenburger Studbuch; Verband der Zuchter des Oldenburger eleganten schweren Kutschpferdes Justus Schussler, secretary-treasurer, Rodenkirchen, Oldenburg, Germany.

Oldenburg Coach.—Studbuch der Musterlandisch-Oldenburgischen Geest; Zuchtverband des sudlichen Zuchtgebietes, J. W. Runge, secretary, Oldenburg, Germany.

Percheron.—Stud-book Percheron de France; La Societe Hipnique Percheronne de France, M. A. Thieux, secretary, Nogent-le-Rotrou, France.

Shire.—Shire Horse Stud-book; Shire Horse Society, J. Sloughgrove, secretary, Hanover square, London, W., England.

Shetland Pony.—Shetland Pony Stud-book; Shetland Stud-book Society, Robert R. Ross, secretary, Balmoral Buildings, Aberdeen, Scotland.

Shuffolk.—Shuffolk Stud-book; Shuffolk Horse Society, Fred Smith, secretary, Rendelsham, Woodbridge, Shuffolk, England.

Trakehnen.—Ostpreussisches Studbuch; Landwirthschaftlichen Central-Verein fur Litauen und Masuren, C. M. Stockel, secretary, Insterburg, East Prussia.

Thoroughbred.—Australian Stud-book; W. C. Yullie & Sons, Melbourne, Australia.

Thoroughbred.—General Stud-book; *Absorbed interests of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, May 9, 1904, whose certificates issued prior to that date only, signed by S. D. Thompson, as secretary, will be recognized.

*See French Draft.
†See Boulonnais.

Weatherby & Sons, 6 Old Burlington street, London, W., England.

Thoroughbred.—Le Stud-book Francais, Registre des Chevaux de Pur-Sang; commission des stud book des Chevaux de Pur-Sang, Directeur-General des Haras, Ministere de l'Agriculture, Paris, France.

Yorkshire.—Yorkshire Coach Horse Stud-book; Yorkshire Coach Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Jno. White, secretary, The Grange, Appleton Roebuck, Bolton, Percy, R. S. O., England.

The Poultry Yard
CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

The proper care of, and the correct feeding of the growing chicks should now be the poultryman's chief concern. It is essential that the chicks should be protected from sudden rainstorms, and on the first sign of rain they should be called to their coops and kept shut up till the rain is over and the ground dried up to some extent. They should be fed liberally, for to stint their feed is very poor policy. They should be fed all they will possibly eat without wasting the feed. A variety of feed is essential, otherwise they might be stalled with a sameness of food.

A new and novel method of preserving eggs has been discovered and is being practised by a St. Louis firm. The eggs are first dried and then reduced to a powdered condition. This powder is then put up in sealed cans and is therefore safe to ship to any part of the universe, being in a condition impervious to either heat or cold. A St. Louis paper says that hundreds of cases of eggs have been treated in this manner during the past month or so. The profits to those handling this article are said to be enormous. With practicable methods for handling the product of the poultry yard, enabling it to be kept for indefinite periods in any climate, there is no danger of overproduction in either eggs or poultry, and when proper attention is given to it money can be made by every person engaged in the industry.

The type in last week's paper made us say, "We are an advocate of late-hatched chicks," whereas the opposite proposition was intended, the word "not" having been left out. Some poultrymen claim they have good luck with late hatches, even July and August hatched chicks doing well, but in our experience we never had good success with even June hatched chicks. The very warm weather seems to retard their growth and there must be a continual warfare against lice. By taking extra care of the chicks and seeing that they are not troubled with lice and have plenty of shade, late hatches may be raised successfully, but the chances against them are as a hundred to one of the early hatches.

At the annual meeting of the American Poultry Association at Niagara Falls last August, it was decided to issue individual standards for the different breeds, but only for one breed at a time and that once each year. It was also decided that the most popular breeds would be given the first preference and the secretaries of poultry shows were asked to furnish the association with the number of each different breed of fowls entered. From the certified lists of one hundred and twenty-four poultry shows it was found the Plymouth Rocks were the most popular breed, beating the Wyandottes by 2,194 entries. The Plymouth Rocks had but three varieties, Barred, White, and Buff, while the Wyandottes had eight varieties, White, Black, Silver-laced, Silver-pencilled, Buff, Golden, Partridge, and Columbian. The number of Plymouth Rocks was 14,514, Wyandottes 12,320, Leghorns 8,740, R. I. Reds 5,812, Orpingtons 2,153, Langshans 1,709, and so on down the list.

Hens and chicks should have all the milk they can readily drink; no kind of food is better adapted to egg production. Milk mixed with bran will not make the hens too fat, but keep them in good laying condition. The vessels in which this is fed will need

Cheerful Chickens



Nature intended the hen to make her own living, hence she cannot possibly be healthful, happy and prolific in confinement unless bodily functions operate in nature's own way.

Therefore "Cheerful Chickens" and a full egg basket are possible only when the hen is taken back to nature by a common-sense method of feeding.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-GE-A

gets at the bottom of the poultryman's troubles by creating and maintaining an absolutely healthful condition of fowls in confinement. It contains the bitter tonics to aid digestion, iron to make good blood and nitrates to expel poisonous matter.

It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and by aiding the hen to assimilate the food, it makes abundance of eggs. Poultry Pan-a-ge-a possesses a germicidal principle which makes it especially useful in preventing disease.

Endorsed by leading poultry associations and sold on a written guarantee. Costs a penny a day for 30 hens.

1 1/2 lbs. 25c, mail or express, 40c
5 lbs. 60c
12 lbs. \$1.25
25 lb. pall, \$2.50

Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

Send 2c postage for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio
Instant Lice Killer Kills Lice.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS from Toulouse and Emden geese; Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy ducks; peacocks; Bronze and White Holland turkeys, Buff, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks; White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Houdans; Buff Cochins; Cornish Indian games; Buff, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, Black Langshans, White Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Bantams, Seabright Bantams; Pearl and White Guineas; Dogs and fancy pigeons. I am going to make it a specialty in furnishing eggs this year by the setting; 50 and 100 geese eggs, \$1 per setting. Duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Poultry eggs, 15 for \$1. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

BARRED P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—High scoring, well barred, and bred to lay kind. Cockerel or pullet mating. Eggs after May 15, \$1.00 per fifteen; \$5.00 per one hundred. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

DUFF'S BARRED ROCKS—Choice standard stock by standard mating. We breed them now exclusively, and have the very best. Eggs and stock in season. Write your wants. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

ONE DOLLAR
buys 15 eggs from Smith's laying strain of Barred Rocks the balance of the season. Eggs shipped as they come; choice. Choice breeders. Prices right. CHAS. E. SMITH, Route 2, Mayetta, Kans.

Miller's Famous Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs now ready from the fanciest pens in the West. My pens are headed by my State Show prize winners. I have won many of the leading prizes for 4 consecutive years. My stock is as good as you will find in the West. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

A. H. MILLER, Bern, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively, and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first-class, high-scoring stock at live and let-live prices. \$3 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B., Topeka, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

KANSAS PHEASANTRY, LAWRENCE, KANS., has R. I. R. eggs for sale. Circular free provided you mention this paper. Hens for sale after June 1.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—exclusively. Eggs 75 c per 15, \$4 per 100. D. B. Huff, Route 1, Preston, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS and TOULOUSE GEESSE—Absolutely pure. Stock and eggs for sale. T. H. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

WYANDOTTES.
SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS—From my noted prize winning strain, 100 for \$4, 50 for \$2. Orders promptly filled. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kans.
R. C. GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Eggs, 15 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50. Also R. C. Rhode Island Reds—15 for \$1. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kans.

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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.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Wyckoff and Blanchard stock. Farm raised, heavy laying strain; eggs for sale \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100; chicks six weeks old \$5 per 100, \$18 per 50, if taken soon. Mrs. Frank Sullivan, R. 7, Abilene, Kans.

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STANDARD-BRED S. C. Buff Leghorns founded by stock of prize-winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs, and have taken first wherever shown. Stock for sale; eggs in season from pens scoring 90 to 95. No. 1 pen, \$2.50 for 15; No. 2, \$1.50 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 E. First St., Newton, Kans.

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Topeka winners this year; 24 ribbons in 3 shows. Eggs, 15 for \$1, 50 for \$2.75, 100 for \$5. Cockerels for sale. Rufus Standiford, Reading, Kans.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively
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R. C. W. Leghorn and White Wyandotte stock for sale. Eggs in season. 1st pen Leghorns headed by 1st cockerel Madison Square Garden, N. Y. Write your wants. JOHN DITCH, Prop., Galva, Kans.

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Bred for beauty, size and heavy egg production. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 30, \$4 per 100. Won all blue ribbons at Eureka fair, 1907, on S. C. Brown Leghorns. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

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EGGS, CORNISH INDIAN—\$1 per fifteen. The best general purpose fowl raised. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kans.

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FOR SALE—Light Brahma, B. P. Rock, and White Pekin duck eggs. Miss Ella Burdick, Emporia, Kans., Route 8.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF EGGS for sale at \$1.50 per sitting from choice pen of Light Brahma; perfect comb, dark points, and legs feathered correctly. Howard Gray, St. John, Kans.

Light Brahma Chickens

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

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LARGE BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs for sale. \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. Frank Henning, Route No. 1, Garnett, Kans.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs from the birds that have won the most prizes at State Shows; 57 prizes and 4 silver cups in 1907-08. Infertiles replaced free. Send for circular. Frank Hill, Sabetha, Kans.

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WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH at Kansas and Nebraska State Shows, 1908. I won all first and second prizes offered. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7.50 per 100. H. W. Chestnut, Centralia, Kans.

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Indian Runner Ducks.
First prize winners at World's Fair, New York and Chicago. White Wyandottes, white as snow. State show winners, Silver Cup winners. Score to 96. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write me for terms and dates.

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SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups from trained parents. \$5 each. Will Killough, Ottawa, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Pups and young dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered, well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kans. W. H. Richards.

SCOTCH COLLIES of the very best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars address, DEER LAKE PARK, SEVERY, KAN.

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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.

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

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PLANTS—Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Winningstadt, Early Summer, Succession, Flat Dutch, 20c per 100; \$1.75 per 1000.

PLANTS—Cabbage: Early Winningstadt, Henderson's Early Summer, All Seasons, Succession, St. Louis Late Market, Late Flat Dutch; 20c per 100, \$1.50 per 1000.

200,000 Celery Plants.

200,000 large, healthy celery plants for sale. White Plume, Golden Self Blanching, and Silver Self Branching are the best varieties.

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600,000 Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansamond sweet potato plants at \$1.50 per 1,000.

Plants. Plants. Plants.

Cabbage, sweet potatoes and tomatoes in any quantity. Shipping orders attended to the day received.

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FOR SALE—One bay horse, weight 1200 lbs. In fine condition; perfectly gentle; good for work or carriage.

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22 PHOTOS of Improved Farms with full descriptions; prices ranging from \$1,000 for 80 acres to \$15,000 for 380 acres; all have house, barns, and improvements with some acreage under plow, every one a snap.

frequent cleansing to prevent them from becoming offensive. With milk to drink, fowls having a range will do well enough on one meal a day, as this will encourage activity in scratching and picking up what they can.

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Deep Creek Herd Duroc-Jerseys Choice spring boar pigs and gilts for sale; also fall gilts. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kans.

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ELK VALLEY DUROCS. Herd headed by Doty Boy 29279, a son of the champions, Godfinch and Dotie. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale. M. WESLEY, Bancroft, Kans.

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Ralph Harris Farm Duroc-Jersey Herd Two American Royal prize winning sons farrowed 24 pigs by Red Wonder, grand champion Iowa State Fair, 1907. Crimson Advancer 67425, and Kansas Advancer 67427, are sires of many litters. One Crimson Advancer litter at 6 days old averaged 5 pounds per pig. You can get a well bred pig with individuality here. RALPH HARRIS, Prop. B. W. WHITE, Mgr. WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS. Farm station, Buck Creek, on the U. P., 45 miles west of Kansas City.

SPECIAL! I have a car of long yearling bulls, a car of bull calves, a car of yearling heifers and a car of heifer calves for sale. These cattle are all in good growing condition and are mostly reds. They were sired mostly by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Bold Knight 179054 and Headlight 2d 243305. C. W. Taylor, R. 2, Enterprise, Kans.

K. & N. Herd 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, 1906, farrow. Write for prices and description. R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

FOUR-MILE HERD DUROCS Choice fall boars by Orion Jr. 31497 and Ohio Chief 2d 41197, 50 spring boars, growtly, heavy bone, good feet, nice color; sired by the above named males, and E.'s Kant Be Beat 37553, Crimson Chief 31263, Rose Top Notcher 34659, You Bet 31111, Tip Top Notcher 20729, and other noted sires. Sows of the best and leading families. Write or visit herd. Visitors met at trains. E. H. Erickson, R. 1, Olsburg, Kans.

CATTLE. FOR SALE—Three richly bred Shorthorn bulls from 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 months, and a number of good females. Owing to limited pasturage will sell these bulls so the buyer can grow them out and save some good money. C. W. Merriam, Topeka, Kans.

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ABERDEEN ANGUS—Yearling bulls, extra good. Sired by Bion Erica 78022, for sale at reasonable prices. T. R. Culver, Garnett, Kans.

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

In writing The Kansas Farmer give your full name and postoffice address.

GAYER'S DUROCS; 36 choice fall gilts and 14 tippy fall boars by Golden Chiefstain, a good son of Ohio Chief. These will be sold cheap to make room for my spring crop. Also 1 good yearling boar, \$25. J. H. GAYER, R. E. 1, Cottenwood Falls, Kans.

SPRING CREEK HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS. Choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale. 1 fancy October boar pig by Raven's Pride 63145, dam Rosa V 145975 by S. S. Wonder 87489. Write your wants. Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.

Fairview Herds—Durocs, Red Polls Some good young boars by Crimson Challenger 43877 for sale. No females or Red Polled cattle for sale now. J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

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CEDAR LAWN DUROCS. Several extra good fall boars and my 2 year-old herd boar Parker 67633, who is a grandson of Parker Mc., and an excellent sire. Also a few choice fall gilts, sold open. Prices reasonable. Call on or write. F. M. BUCHHEIM, R. R. 3, Lecompton, Kans.

Timber City Durocs Three herds under one management. Breeding stock for sale. Let us book your order for a growtly spring boar of February and early March farrow. Write to either place. SAMUELSON BROS., Cleburne, Manhattan, Moodyville, Kans.

ROSE LAWN Duroc-Jerseys Gilts bred to farrow in April and May, either sired by or bred to Tip Top Perfection 34679, by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion of the breed, also pigs in pairs or trios. And a few Hereford cattle and Lincoln sheep for immediate sale. L. L. VROOMAN, Topeka, Kansas

HERD OF DUROCS is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its makeup. Fifty 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, Neb.

POLAND-CHINAS Stalder's Poland-Chinas. I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars. O. W. STALDERS, Salem, Neb.

Maple Valley Herd Poland-Chinas Some fine gilts bred for April farrow that were sired by On The Line 113401s and Col. Mills 42911, and are bred to Mendlers Dream 43921. Also some choice young boars; one fine Shorthorn bull calf; B. P. R. eggs \$1.50 per 15. Have 120 Poland-Chinas and can fill any kind of order. C. P. Brown, Whiting, Kans.

SUNFLOWER HERD. POLAND CHINAS—Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (19147) by Meddler (99999), dam Excitement (289598) by Corrector (63379), Allen's Corrector (128613) by Corrector (63379), dam Sweet Briar (261790) by Chief Perfection second (42559), Kansas Chief (125983) by Chief Perfection second (42559) dam Corrector's Gem (250720) by Corrector (63379), G. W. Allen, Tonganoxie, Kans. R. R. 4.

JONES' COLLEGE VIEW POLANDS. Several first class boars that are herd-headers; from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable. W. A. JONES & SON, Ottawa, Ks. Formerly of VAN METER, Ia., and breeders of CHIEF TECUMSEH 2d.

JOHN BOLLIN, Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans. Breeds and Sells Popular Poland-Chinas The State and World's Fair winning boars, Nemo L.'s Dude and The Piquet, in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

WELCOME HERD POLAND CHINAS Headed by the \$1,000 Tom Lipton. We now have about twenty fine fall boars by this great sire and out of dams by Corrector, Chief Perfection 2d, Prince Darkness, and one extra good one out of the \$700 sow, Spring Tide by Meddler 2d. Prices right. JOSEPH M. BAUER, Elmo, Kans.

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Becker's POLAND-CHINAS. Choice fall and spring pigs, either sex, by Dandy Rex 42706, first in class at Kansas and Colorado State Fairs, 1905-6. Prices reasonable.
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A number of spring pigs, either sex, the farmers' kind, at bottom prices. Glits will be sold bred or open. Also a litter of Scotch Collie pups, the great watch and cattle dog.
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Extra good fall boars \$15 and \$20. Choice glits bred for August litters at \$20. Will also sell or trade my herd boar, On and On 2d 38317.
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BOARS! BOARS!

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

10 BOARS.

One by Mischief Maker, dam by Perfect I Know. One by Corrector, dam by Proud Perfection. One by Corrector 2d, dam by Impudence. Three by H.'s On and On, dam by Mischief Maker. Two by Mischief Maker I Know. Two by Grand Perfection 2d. Prices reasonable; call or write.
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Devoted to the Raising of

Big Boned Spotted Poland-Chinas

The biggest of the big. The prolific kind. Big bones, big hams, big spots. Young stock for sale.
H. L. FAULKNER Prop., - Jamesport, Mo.

H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.,

Breeds the Big Type of Poland-Chinas

Choice stock for sale at all times at moderate prices. Large herd to select from. Show hogs and herd headers of the largest type and no hot air sales. I sell them worth the money and get the money.
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Public sale, November 10, at Butler, Mo.
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Public sale, February 25, at Butler, Mo.
Write me what you want. I will sell them worth the money and guarantee them to please you if you want the big kind with quality. Write for herd catalogue.

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from weaning pigs up to matured animals, including herd boars and old herd sows of Lord Premier, Black Robinhood, Berryton Duke, Masterpiece and Lord Bacon families.
G. D. WILLEMS, Inman, Kans.
Thirteen years a breeder of Berkshires.

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—FOR SALE—

One aged and one yearling boar, and spring pigs of both sexes
MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas
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King's Berkshires

Have weight, quality and constitution developed by rustling for the best pork producing food on earth, alfalfa and blue-grass, supplemented with a light ration of grain and millfeed. They are bred right, and best of all they are priced right. Write for anything in Berkshires to,
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The Guthrie Ranche Berkshire herd, headed by Berryton Duke, assisted by his prize winning son, Revelation, and his half brother, Baron Duke. Size bone and quality for the farmer; style and finish for the breeder. A few extra good boars and over one hundred fall pigs to choose from.
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Headed by Pacific Duke 56691, dam Marjorie 37491 by Baron Duke 23d 50000, a son of Baron Lee 4th, the sire of Lord Premier and Dutchess 120th 28675, grand dam of Premier Longfellow. Stock of all ages for sale. All stock guaranteed as represented.
E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans.

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R. F. D. No. 4, Lawrence, Kans.

Breeder of Masterpiece, head of the superb Masterpiece family; also Black Robinhood, head of the great Black Robinhood family.
FOR SALE—Show pigs and herd headers, fall of 1907 farrow. Choice boars and glits at moderate prices.

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O. I. C. SWINE
Fall boars and glits, also spring pigs. They are bred right and will be priced right. Let me know your wants. S. W. ARTZ, Larned, Kans.

O. I. C. BARGAINS

Bred sows and glits all sold. Have a fine bunch of spring pigs for which I am booking orders. Write your wants and get prices.
W. S. GODLOVE, Onaga, Kans.
Prop. Andrew Carnegie herd O. I. C. swine.

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13 good, choicely bred bulls from 6 months to 2 years old, by good sires and out of heavy milking dams. Also a few good cows. Prices reasonable.
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Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

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Some choice young bulls and heifers, also a few good cows for sale. Prices reasonable.
CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Eldorado, Kans.

Red Polled Cattle, Poland-China Swine.

Best of breeding. Write or come and see.
Chas. Morrison & Son, E. 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.

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Linscott's Jerseys

ESTABLISHED 1878. REGISTERED IN A. J. C. C.

Want a choice registered Jersey cow at a bargain? Get my catalogue of heifers.
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Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. Large herd to select from. Acclimated to buffalo grass country, equally good for Eastern breeders.
Smoky Hill Ranch, Wallace, Kans.

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Over 200 head. Extra lot of young bulls by Imp. Bull of Locksade 23524, Lost boy of Platte 12533, and Tip Top 22260.
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EAST SIDE DAIRY FARM HOLSTEINS—Butter Boy Pietertje 3d heads herd; his dam's record is 17.49 pounds of butter in seven days and over 12,000 pounds of milk in 10 1/2 months. Average record over 20 pounds, official. Other noted families included in herd. Only bull calves for sale at present. Inspection and correspondence solicited. F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kans.

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A few bargains in bull calves. Some choicely bred spring pigs and boars ready for service. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans. Ind. Telephone 1038.

Somerheim Farm Breeds HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Stock for sale at all times.
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ANGUS BULLS.

Fancy individuals, 12 to 24 months old, of best type and quality, and guaranteed extra breeders. Also females bred to Champion Ito. Our prices are attractive. See us before you buy.
SUTTON FARM, LAWRENCE - - - - KANS.

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Polled Durhams FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young Double Standard Polled Durham bulls by Kansas Boy X2585, S-H197989, Senator X5940, 263005 and the grand bull, Belvedere X2712, 185058. Inspection invited.
D. C. VanNice, -:- Richland, Kans.

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Maplewood Herefords

5 bulls, all tops, from 13 to 16 months old; and a few choice females, by the 2400-pound Dale Duplicate 2d, son of the great Columbus. Stock guaranteed. Prices reasonable. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Kans.

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HORSES AND MULES

ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

FOR SALE—Two extra good 2-year-old stallions; and some good young mares bred to Casino.

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America's Leading Horse Importers

The best stallions in France are imported by us. This is proven by the fact that for many years our horses have won every championship competed for at all of the leading shows in France and America. On account of the fact that we import such large numbers, we can sell you a high-class stallion for less than others ask for an inferior animal. \$1,500 will buy a good one. We have no salesmen in Kansas.

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TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Dutchess of Gloster bull, Gladiator 261035 and Barney 215573, a Cruickshank Buttery. Cows of Scotch and Scotch topped Bates breeding. 1 yearling Bampton bull (a good one) for sale. Will make tempting prices on a few females.
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New York Valley Herds of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

A few fancy male pigs 6 and 7 months old for sale. Also 5 Scotch topped bulls 9 to 12 months old, red, and some heifers; must be sold to make room. See them or write. J. T. Bayer, Yates Center, Kans.

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Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns for sale. 8 young bulls from 8 to 24 months old, all reds and good quality. Sired by Baronet of Maine Valley 178576 and Secret Emporor 232647. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.
HODLEY & SIGMUND, Selden, Kans.

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4 BULLS—Scotch and Scotch-topped, 13 to 24 months old, with plenty of size, bone and finish, and fit to head good herds; also a few choice heifers. Chief herd bulls, Forest Knight by Gallant Knight, and Victor Archer by Archer. Prices reasonable. Call or write Stewart & Downs, Hutchinson, Kans.

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12 extra good well grown yearling bulls, by Marshall Abbottsburn, and out of heavy milking dams; Also choice females of all ages, bred to or with calf at foot, by Collynie's Pride. Come and see them, we can suit you. Farm near town.

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The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 14847 and Orange Commander 220590. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.

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25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Ardathan Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire rams. Correspondence solicited.

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SHORTHORN BULLS.

9 good ones, from 10 months to 2 years old, out of heavy milking dams, from such families as White Rose, Rose of Sharon, Daisies, Rubies and Frantics. These will be sold cheap to move them. Also a few choice yearling Duroc glits, bred to good sires for May farrow.
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Pedigreed Shorthorn Cattle

Would be pleased to quote you prices on any or all of the following cattle: Fifteen 1-year-old bulls ready for light service; ten coming yearling bulls; thirty-two 2-year-old heifers; forty yearling heifers. Most of this lot are sired by the Scotch or Scotch topped bulls, Headlight 2d 243305, Bold Knight 179054, Sunflower Boy 127337 and Baron Dry 2d 124970.

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Some parties claim that they are getting as much for jacks as a year ago, but we are selling ours 80 to 50 per cent cheaper. Kentucky Mammoth, Imported Catalonian, Imported Malvorca, \$500 to \$800, the kind that have been bringing from \$800 to \$1500. If you will visit our farms in the next 30 days you will find the greatest bargains ever offered by any firm in good jacks and stallions. A guarantee unquestionable goes with each jack sold. These jacks must be sold, panic or no panic. Write or wire us when to expect you.
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30 black jacks of good ages, heavy boned and up to 16 hands high; 38 jennets; stock nearly all of my own raising and acclimated. Also several draft stallions and one saddle stallion for sale. Prices reasonable.

PHILLIP WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kans.

PIKE COUNTY JACK FARM

Largest importer and breeder of Mammoth Jacks in the United States. Every stall in my barns has a big Mammoth Jack, 15 to 17 hands high, 1000 to 1300 lbs.; that I will sell on one and two years time to responsible parties. If my jacks are not just as I represent them I will pay all railroad expenses.
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Stock for sale. Come and see us or write your wants.

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Horses—Cattle—Swine—Poultry. Silkwood 12326, in stud, race record 2:07; Guldeless, record 2:07 1/4; sire of two in 2:10 and of eleven with records better than 2:25. Fee, \$25 to insure. Pasture and feed reasonable. Registered Shorthorns and Jerseys. Large strains. Several Jersey bulls for sale. O. I. C. Swine. Choice boars and glits for sale. R. I. Red chickens, both rose and single comb. Eggs \$1 per 14, \$5 per 100. Correspondence, inspection and patronage solicited.
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