

# KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 9, 1908

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## Professor TenEyck for Director of the Manhattan Experiment Station.

[FROM THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL.]

IT IS not often that F. D. Coburn recommends a candidate for any appointive office, but in urging the selection of Professor A. M. TenEyck for the vacant directorship of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, Mr. Coburn will have many of the best friends of the college with him.

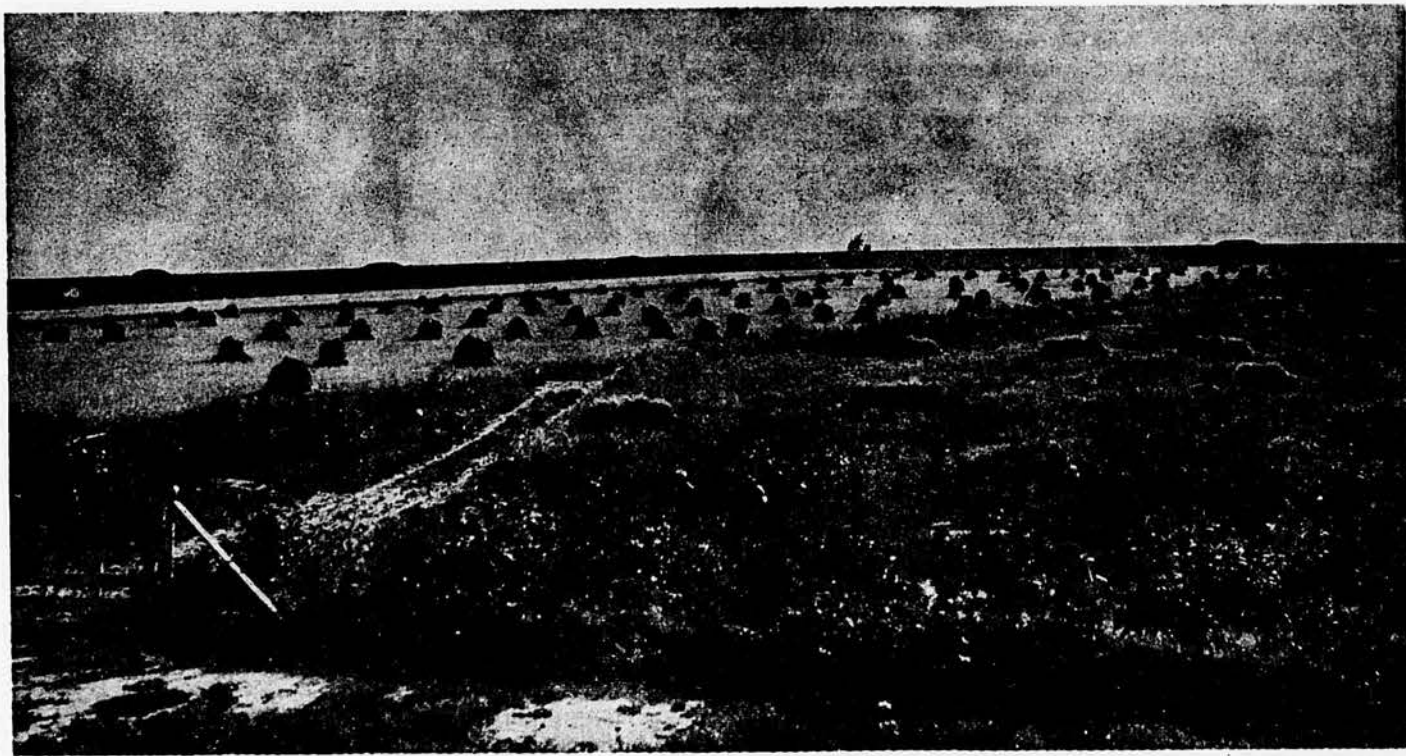
Professor TenEyck came to the college six years ago as head of the new department of agronomy. In these six years he has given his department not only a Statewide but a National standing. He has built it up to a powerful department of the institution and has done a really great work outside of his duties as professor and head of the college farm, in the extensive institute propagandism which in the last two or three years has accomplished more to carry the college to the farmers of Kansas and to bring about a practical cooperation between the college and the farms than has been done before in the college history.

Professor TenEyck stands at the head of agronomy work in the United States, and in Kansas he has built up a department without a rival in the agricultural colleges. It has placed practical subjects of the farm at the head at Manhattan, greatly strengthened the agricultural teaching, introducing several new subjects into the courses, such as grain judging, soil physics, farm management, while soil fertility, farm machinery, and several advanced elective studies will be added in soils, crops, and farm mechanics. Five years ago Professor TenEyck's department had an office and a class room; its expansion as a growing and preeminent branch of the college is shown by the

fact that it now occupies a building with one of the largest suites of offices in the institution. Its teaching force has been quadrupled in this time. Its regular bulletin service has grown along with other parts of its work, the subjects of some of the agronomy bulletins being "Management of Flood Lands," "The Roots of Plants," "The Study of Corn," "Alfalfa Seed and Seeding," "Indian Corn," "Small Grain Crops," besides a number of press bulletins, circulars, and pamphlets of a timely nature.

The work Professor TenEyck has done in seed breeding and distribution has won for his department its greatest reputation. In the last three years some 6,500 bushels of improved seed corn, wheat, oats, barley, and Kafir, with other farm crops, have been grown under his supervision and distributed among Kansas farmers. The reputation of this work has spread abroad until orders have come to the department for improved seed grains from Australia, New Zealand, South America, South Africa, Russia, Italy, India, and Canada.

It is apparent from a review of the work of the agronomy department of the college in these five years that Professor TenEyck has done much to increase the practical usefulness of the college and to popularize it and its experiment station with the farmers of Kansas. He is decidedly the right man to succeed Professor Burkett as director of the experiment station. The attention his work has attracted from the agricultural papers and the contributions he has made to them have made him perhaps the best known professor at the college, among the farmers of the West. His appointment as director of the experiment work would be widely popular.



HOW THE MONEY GROWS—OUT THERE IN KANSAS.  
By Courtesy of The Earth.




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When the apples hang on the trees as the writer saw them hang at several orchards a few days ago anticipations of good living in the near future are in fair way to be realized.

Dr. F. H. Snow, who has kept the Kansas University weather record continuously for forty-one years, reports the June, 1908, rainfall as 10.57 inches. The June, 1888, record of 8.81 inches was broken. The average for June is 4.73 inches.

The National Convention of the Democratic party of the United States is in session at Denver. At this writing there is apparently no doubt of the nomination of William J. Bryan on the first ballot. The platform will probably reflect his views on all leading public questions. There is considerable uncertainty about the placing of the vice presidency.

The disproportion of the prices of breeding animals to the returns for animals sold to the packer suggests to the Breeder's Gazette that the present is the time for the making of fortunes by buying foundation stock of merit. The reaction is sure to come, and he who acts wisely stands to make good on the advance in price of the right kinds of breeders.

Buckwheat is suitable for late sowing. Kansas produces so little of it that when a miller wants to make buckwheat flour he has to send to Pennsylvania for the grain. Bradford Miller, whose broad-gauge ideas about things agricultural are proverbial, suggests that this is a good season in which to make a change in the program.

Half a century ago an essential part of the celebration of the Fourth of July consisted in reading the Declaration of Independence. This good old custom has, rather gone out of vogue. It should be remembered that this instrument is a fine piece of literature, and further, that it contains lofty sentiments of patriotism worthy to be often called to mind and adopted as a guiding principle in good citizenship.

Reports of the Bureau of the Census for the past year, show that the aggregate cut of lumber in the United

States increased from 37,551 million feet, board measure, in 1906, to 40,256 million feet in 1907—a gain of 2,705 million feet, or 7.2 per cent. For lath and shingles the total production was 3,664 million and 11,950 million, respectively, in 1907, as against 3,813 million and 11,858 million, respectively, in 1906—a decrease of 149 million, or 3.9 per cent, in lath, and an increase of 92 million, or eight-tenths of 1 per cent, in shingles. The number of mills reporting in 1907 was 28,850, while in 1906 the cut of 22,398 mills was covered.

One of the greatest and most useful books now in course of publication is the 'Cyclopedia of American Agriculture.' It will, when complete, consist of several large volumes, and will be the recognized authority on the multifarious subjects treated. The spirit of thoroughness in the preparation of the work is emphasized by the fact that Prof. A. M. TenEyck, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is the author of the extensive paper on Farm Management. The excellence of Professor TenEyck's work is appreciated generally in Kansas and is recognized in the highest educational circles as well as among practical men in other States and in other countries.

A. E. Jones claims to have had the first piece of alfalfa ever sown in Shawnee County. This was on his farm one mile east of Oakland. There were three acres of it. It was sown in April, 1887, with one bushel of oats to the acre. It did fairly well, but a little of it was killed by the sun after the removal of the oats. This field remained in alfalfa until the late fall of 1900. It has been producing great crops of potatoes ever since. N. E. Copeland now owns the farm. Mr. Copeland's plan is to sow rape immediately after harvesting his potatoes. The rape is plowed under late in the fall, just before early frost. His potatoes are noted as being of the finest and as making uncommon yields.

**INDEPENDENCE DAY.**

The day on which the scattered American colonies declared that they were and of right ought to be free and independent States was celebrated for the one hundred and thirty-second time last Saturday by a Nation that has become mighty and is recognized as one of the few leading Powers in the determination of the world's great problems.

The recurrence of Independence Day which to the small boy and to some older folk as well, is known as "The Fourth," suggests varying considerations according to what appears most important to the individual. To Young America it suggests making a noise, burning powder, fireworks, balloon ascensions. By these tokens Young America has an idea that he is serving notice on all the world that he whipped the British once, long ago, and that he is now ready to fight any and all comers, and to vanquish them, too, if he has to sacrifice an eye, an arm, or a leg, or even to die in making the demonstration of his martial spirit. It is true enough that, when a few years older, Young America stands ready to make good the implied declarations of his juvenile noises. Possibly, nay, even probably this rude way of cultivating some of the cruder notions of patriotism are worth while.

To a citizenship somewhat more reflective than the small boy, Independence Day brings a realization of the ability of Uncle Sam to "lord it" over weaker peoples if he so desire; to force concessions that may be advantageous to American pocketbooks where a less powerful Nation would have to be content with what it could get, and the spirit of exultation feeds the spirit of greed.

To a higher order of citizenship Independence Day suggests thoughts of the beneficence of just government whose purpose is to secure equity and to promote honest prosperity and other conditions of happiness to the people, who both govern and are governed. This higher citizenship, while

congratulating the country on the successes achieved, remembers that even the best works of man need further perfecting and that constant endeavor or to improve upon the accomplishments of the last one hundred and thirty-two years, builded as they are upon the best results of thousands of years before them, will be needed for the full realization of the mission of the United States as the pioneer in opening to mankind opportunities of the future.

**THE CREAM SEPARATOR INFRINGEMENT CASE.**

THE KANSAS FARMER has received from The Vermont Farm Machine Company, a copy of the decree of the United States Court, dated May 22, 1908, in the suit of The Empire Cream Separator Company and Vermont Farm Machine Company against Sears, Roebuck & Company for infringement of patent in manufacturing and selling cream separators embodying what are known as the Andersson patents.

The decision is against Sears, Roebuck & Co. and is sweeping as to all points except that the devices known as the "New Style" plug and the "Latest Model" are not included in the decree. It is stated, however, that these points will be covered in another suit.

The decree requires, among other things, that the defendants furnish lists of all to whom they have sold infringing separators.

Undoubtedly the defendants, Sears, Roebuck & Co., will be made to pay the full penalty for their infringement. Purchasers and users will fall back on the Sears, Roebuck & Co. guaranty. This is very sweeping and this great company can not afford to fail to make good in a matter of this kind.

To protect their interests it may become necessary for users to employ counsel, but if their case is well handled they should receive ample protection even if the owners of the patents find it necessary to proceed against users in order to fully satisfy their demands against the infringers who made and sold the machines.

**INDUSTRIES RESUMING—BIG CROPS MATURING.**

An effort to bring about a concerted and effective movement to terminate the depression in many parts of the country which resulted from the financial disturbance of last fall and winter is receiving much encouragement from the National Association of Manufacturers. In American Industries for July, James W. Van Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' Association says:

"Conditions throughout the country point to an early return of prosperity. Bank clearings, and railroad earnings are below those of a year ago, but the gap is steadily narrowing. There are fewer idle cars than there were at the beginning of June. The July interest and dividend payments this year in New York, the country's financial center, will be \$177,000,000, as compared with \$184,000,000 in July, 1907. Thus the falling off is far less than had been expected. About \$46,000,000 of gold has been exported since the present outward movement began in the middle of April, but as we gained over \$100,000,000 of gold in November and December last, and as we can get as much as we need from the outside world at any time we may need it, this movement does not disturb anybody. The rates for money are about the same as they are in mid-summer of normal years.

"Reemployment days are becoming general. St. Louis had one on June 1, when 15,000 idle persons were put to work. On a far larger scale the Pittsburg district will have one on July 6, when every plant of the United States Steel Corporation, the largest concern in the world in its field, will resume operations. The other shops of that corporation, all over the country will, it is expected, all be running by August 1. All the independent steel concerns in the Pittsburg district, it is announced, will be

at work with a full force by the first week in August.

"The Department of Agriculture in Washington says the crop outlook is better, on the whole, than it ever was before at this time of the year. It estimates that the value of the country's farm products of 1908 will reach the \$8,000,000,000 mark. This will leave all records far behind. It will be more than double the value of the farm yield of 1900, which was \$3,764,000,000. Big crops have always heretofore meant good times for the country, and they will mean the same this year."

**CLOVER IN IOWA.**

Director C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa Experiment Station, says:

"For every acre of clover in Iowa there are 16 acres of timothy and 46 acres of corn. At the same time farmers are buying large quantities of high priced concentrates for feeding purposes, and in some cases, commercial fertilizers to maintain the productivity of their soil, when clover will cheaply supply both of these needs. One of the reasons for the small acreage of clover is the difficulty in securing a stand. This is especially noticeable in the southern part of the State, where the soils are often low in humus. The Soils Department of the Iowa Experiment Station has been conducting a series of experiments with a view to putting clover growing on a more certain and profitable basis.

"The results of these investigations have been published in Bulletin No. 98, 'Clover Growing on the Loess and Till Soils of Southern Iowa,' which may be obtained free upon application to Director C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa."

**WHOLESALE PRICES, 1890 TO 1907.**

The Bureau of Labor, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has just issued its annual report on wholesale prices in its bulletin No. 75. This publication gives wholesale prices for 258 representative staple articles for the year 1907, completing a series of prices for the eighteen years 1890 to 1907.

The report shows that wholesale prices, considering the 258 commodities as a whole, reached a higher level in 1907 than at any other time during the eighteen-year period covered. The average for the year 1907 was 5.7 per cent higher than for 1906; 44.4 per cent higher than for 1897, the year of lowest prices during the eighteen-year period; and 29.5 per cent higher than the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. Prices reached their highest point during the eighteen-year period in October, 1907, the average for that month being 1.2 per cent higher than the average for the year 1907 and 2.8 per cent higher than the average for December, 1906, the month of highest prices in 1906.

Of the 258 articles for which wholesale prices were obtained, 172 showed an increase in the average price for 1907 as compared with 1906, 25 showed no change in the average price for the year, and 51 showed a decrease in price.

When the commodities are considered by groups, all of the nine groups showed an increase in price in 1907 as compared with 1906. For farm products taken as a whole this increase was greatest, namely, 10.9 per cent; for food, 4.6 per cent; for cloths and clothing, 5.6 per cent; for fuel and lighting, 2.4 per cent; for metals and implements, 6.1 per cent; for lumber and building materials, 4.9 per cent; for drugs and chemicals, 8.3 per cent; for house-furnishing goods, 6.8 per cent; and for the miscellaneous group, 5 per cent.

While the general average of wholesale prices for the year 1907 was higher than the average for 1906, the tendency upward did not continue throughout the year, for after the high point was reached in October, there was a heavy decline in November, and a still further decline in December, the average for that month being 3.5 per cent below the October average. This heavy decline in the latter part of the year was quite general, the



prices of 132 of the 258 articles in December being below the high point of the year and of 46 lower than in any other month of the year.

#### HOG-TIGHT FENCE ALONG RAILROAD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly tell me through the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER whether a railroad company is compelled by laws of Kansas to fence with hog-tight wire their right-of-way along a ten or twenty acre pasture which is fenced hog-tight on three sides by the farmer?

J. A. POWELL.

Greenwood County.

The Kansas law provides—Laws of 1885, Chap. 154, Sec. 1, as amended by Laws of 1897, Chap. 168, Sec. 1—as follows:

"Any person owning land by or through which any railroad has been or may be constructed, who has or may inclose the same or any part thereof, and adjacent to the line of such railroad, with either a lawful fence or a hog-tight fence, may demand of such railroad company that it inclose its line next thereto with a lawful fence or a hog-tight fence, and maintain the same."

The law further provides what shall be a lawful or a hog-tight fence and directs what proceedings may be had to enforce compliance with the provision here quoted. In case of refusal to construct the fence and necessity to bring suit the law provides that the judgment shall include a reasonable attorney's fee.

#### TOO MUCH WATER FROM ADJACENT FARMS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read your replies to various inquiries by readers with a great deal of interest and profit. I desire to submit the following which is a case at hand:

A and B occupy adjacent farms. The surface water, and that which falls from A's buildings, is allowed to collect in the driveway and flow down through the field, cutting a ditch in its progress; landing in B's orchard, corn field, and driveway, converting the orchard into a "veritable swamp," the driveway knee deep in mud, and spoiling a portion of B's corn. The apple trees in B's orchard are being driven by heavy winds from their upright position. A's attention has been called to the matter but makes no effort to remedy it, in fact seems to act as though it was an indifferent matter.

The water has carried so much soil down to the line fence that A's land is a foot or more higher than B's on opposite side, so the water flowing over is cutting bad holes in B's land. The crop on a portion of B's land is alfalfa. When he came to mow it this spring he could not drive his team on that part covered. His oats next above is cut through with a ditch.

Has B any redress?

Geary County.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the statement of facts given

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in this inquiry it is not clear that A is at all responsible for the effects of water which flows from his land to B's. It is not stated that the water from A's buildings does not fall to the ground on A's land. A has no right to collect water in such a way as to turn it upon his neighbor's land in a damaging stream, but if the water flows naturally from A's land to B's A is not to be blamed.

B may erect on his side of the line any building or embankment needed for his use or the protection of his possessions, except that he may not obstruct a natural water course.

#### WIDTH OF ROAD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know, through your paper, if there is any law regarding the width of a road a farmer should give on the south line of Kansas?

Some farmers say the width is 100 feet, while others say 60 and 40 feet is wide enough for any road. The laws of Oklahoma require 2 rods or 33 feet as the width of a road.

G. E. VIDETO.

Montgomery County.

The Kansas statute with reference to the width of roads is found in Laws of 174, Chap. 108, Sec. 28. It is as follows:

"The width of all county roads shall be determined by the viewers at the time of establishing the same, and shall not be more than eighty feet nor less than forty feet: Provided, That in cases where a growing hedge or other permanent improvement, the removal of which would cause too great an expense, the viewers may determine the width of the road at not less than thirty feet; and in cases where a growing hedge or permanent improvement on or near one side of the proposed road precludes the road being laid equally on both sides of the line, the viewers may establish all or any part of said road on the side of the section line not incumbered by improvements."

There appears to be no exception or other provision for width of road in the Kansas statutes. The Supreme Court held in a case decided long ago, in which the viewers failed to report on the width of the road, that the road should be forty feet wide.

#### A NEW BOOK ON THE RAILROAD.

In a book of fifteen chapters, Carr White Taylor, formerly attorney for the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners, discusses "The Railroad as a Public Servant." He calls it "A treatise upon the right of the State and Nation to control railroad corporations, and discussing the question of car service, the proper basis for fixing rates, stock, and bond issues, and watering stock, and suggesting remedies for existing evils."

As will be readily inferred from this outline of the book the author presents views that would hardly be promulgated by the general attorney of any railroad system.

Mr. Taylor's discussion is vigorous and exceedingly interesting. He backs his views with numerous quotations from decisions by the United States Supreme Court, and other authorities, and in general, makes his argument such that it is likely to have a powerful influence in giving definite and decisive form to the views of the public concerning the relations of common carriers to the people.

The volume is published by The Times Company, Hutchinson, Kans.

Cooked beans are rich feed for hens. Have some for use by and by.

#### GRAIN GRADING NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the "Grain Grading Commission" will meet at the office of the Governor in the city of Topeka on the 24th day of July, 1908, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of establishing grades for all kinds of grain bought, sold or handled in the State of Kansas and to be known as "Kansas Grades."

All interested persons, farmers or associations are invited to be present or to send representatives to meet with said commission for consultation and council.

G. W. GLICK, Chairman,  
J. M. CORY,  
J. T. WHITE, Secretary.

July 1, 1908.

## 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.

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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.

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Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00
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The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$3.50

Our Price \$2.50

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Metropolitan Magazine.....	\$1.50
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Weekly Capital.....	.25
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Success Magazine.....	1.00
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$5.00

Our Price \$3.00

#### Special Offer No. 6.

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

Our Price \$1.50

#### Special Offer No. 7.

The American Magazine.....	\$1.00
Review of Reviews.....	8.00
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$6.00

Our Price \$3.75

#### 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		

#### Special Offer on Weeklies.

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
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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:

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## Agriculture

### The Merits of Sweet Clover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For many years I have been largely interested in agriculture in Kansas, and also a reader of your valuable paper.

I have until lately, supposed that sweet clover, otherwise called Melilotus, which I understand to have appeared in this section in comparatively recent years, to be undesirable and a nuisance. I have lately seen some expressions to the contrary and that it is not only good for pasture and for hay, but it is especially valuable and effective as a soil renovator, and by some it is claimed to be even superior to alfalfa for that purpose.

I am concerned in a piece of upland, portions of which, while in other hands, were very poorly treated and became badly washed and worn out. I would be extremely glad if Prof. TenEyck would give his opinion for the benefit of myself and others like situated, concerning the desirability of sweet clover for the renewal of such land and also as to its merits generally. H. M. HOLDEN.

Jackson County, Missouri.

Some experiments have been made in growing sweet clover at this station, but the crop has not been used for pasture or green manuring and it proved to have little or no value for forage. We observed, however, that the crop grows well and I see no reason why it should not be a good fertilizer to grow on old "worn" land for the purpose of supplying humus and improving the physical condition of the soil. Since this matter has come up several times during the past year I shall make some experiments with sweet clover in this way.

There are two species of sweet clover, the yellow and white, distinguished by the color of the blossoms. The White Melilot seems best adapted for growing in this State, however either variety will make a rank growth and may be used for green manuring. The sweet clover is really an annual or biennial, namely it may start in the summer or early fall when the plant lives through the winter, starts the next spring, produces seed and then dies. In waste places the plant is continually renewed from the seed each year. The sweet clover may also be sown in the spring. Sweet clover is objectionable for pasture on account of the bitter taste and rank growth of stem. It is claimed by those who have used the plant for pasture that stock will become accustomed to it and relish it providing the plant is not allowed to grow to maturity. My attention has been called recently to the use of this crop for pasture. The plan is to mow occasionally providing the stock do not keep the plants eaten down thus maintaining a fresh, green growth. It is claimed that such pasture is well relished by hogs and that even cattle and sheep will do well upon it. We have made no experiments in pasturing sweet clover and I have never observed stock eat it except early in the spring before the grass starts. The plant grows commonly as a weed along the road sides in this locality. Sweet clover is not a noxious weed although many consider it hard to eradicate. In growing on the road sides and in waste places it really has some utility in that the flowers furnish pasture for bees and the seed is food for birds. A rank growth of the weed is rather unsightly on the road side and should usually be cut to prevent seeding. By persistently cutting sweet clover in the blooming state the weed may be soon eradicated and it is easily controlled in cultivated fields.

Those who claim sweet clover to be superior to alfalfa have doubtless not succeeded in growing alfalfa successfully. It may be that on land not adapted for alfalfa it may have some value for pasture and even for forage as claimed by its advocates, and as stated above, on "worn" lands it

should make a good fertilizer and should put the soil in good condition for starting alfalfa, clover, or other grasses, and should increase the fertility of the soil for growing corn and other cultivated crops. The seed is sold by seedsmen. The preparation of the seed bed, methods of seeding, etc., should be the same as those practised with alfalfa.

I have mailed you circular No. 10 on "Alfalfa Seed and Seeding," which gives information regarding the preparation of the seed-bed for alfalfa. A. M. TENEYCK.

### Preparation of Seed-Bed for Alfalfa.

Will ground that had corn on it last year and has quite a good many green weeds on it now, be all right for putting in alfalfa if the weeds are turned under this month and the soil well prepared in August for planting? J. A. WAUGH.

Beaver County, Oklahoma.

The sooner the ground in question can be plowed, the better. After plowing, cultivate with the disk harrow and common harrow at intervals in order to pulverize the soil, destroy weeds, and conserve the soil moisture and also put the ground into good seed-bed condition. If the growth of weeds is very heavy it may be advisable to mow and remove them before plowing, since a very heavy growth plowed under may leave the ground too loose for fall seeding of alfalfa.

For further information on the subject, I have mailed you circular No. 10 on "Seeding Alfalfa."

A. M. TENEYCK.

## Horticulture

### Propagating Apple Trees.

The following is a letter written by a Pennsylvania State College professor to Judge Wellhouse with reference to his method of propagating apple trees: "I have been very much interested in an old report of the Kansas Experiment Station giving the results of your methods of propagating apple trees. You call attention to the fact in this report that two-inch root pieces with six-inch scions gave you entirely satisfactory growth in the nursery and that you had decided on this method of propagation. I am curious to know what your experience with these trees has been after they were planted in the orchard. Have you noticed any difference in the character of growth in the orchard between trees grown on whole roots, piece roots of different length or budding?"

"I have quite a large class in horticulture, and any information that you may be able to furnish along this line will be most heartily appreciated by the class as well as the college."

"R. L. WATTS,  
Professor of Horticulture at The Pennsylvania State College."

In reply to the above letter Judge Wellhouse wrote as follows: "In answer I am pleased to say that we have been using short roots, about two inches in length since 1860, and have always been satisfied with the results. We use piece roots of this length for the reason that we have had as good success with that length as any other. Our intention is to use this piece-root simply as a nurse root for the purpose of securing or encouraging roots to grow above the grafts so that the scion may have roots of its own. By using long scions and short roots, we are able to plant our grafts so that the junction is from 4 to 5 inches below the surface of the ground. In this way we have been able to get a very large per cent of our trees on their own roots. All of the trees in our orchards are trees of this character. We cut our scions from our best bearing trees."

"In the spring of 1876 we grafted a few thousand on whole roots for the purpose of experiment. These roots were what we call first grade, that is, they were above one-fourth inch in diameter and about one foot in length.

Our scions were about the usual length of six inches. We found it difficult to plant these grafts in the nursery. We had to get them from 14 to 16 inches into the ground, and we had to put them down with a spade.

"In the spring of 1878 we planted a block of trees of 160 acres, one-half mile square. In this orchard we planted six rows, one-half mile in length each, with these whole roots trees, two of Missouri Pippin, two of Winesap, and two of Ben Davis, the balance of the orchard, 74 rows, were planted from our trees on their own roots. We have been carefully watching these trees from that time to this, and about the only difference we can detect is that the whole roots trees threw up more sprouts from the roots than did the piece roots.

"We have never grown any apple trees by budding and can give you no experience along this line. "F. WELLHOUSE."

### The Potato-Stalk Weevil.

Almost every season there are reports of damages from the potato-stalk weevil. The following from Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin 86 will answer some of the inquiries which are due soon to arrive at this office with reference to this pest:

The potato-stalk weevil (*Trichobaris trinotata*) though unfamiliar to many potato-growers, is by no means a new pest. Its presence in this State has been known since the year 1873. Though quite common, there is no record of any extensive or continuous injury sustained from its attacks till the year 1897, when there seems to have been a special onslaught by the insect. In June of that year there were many complaints of serious damage to the potato crops by this insect. During the spring of 1898 the insect was found in large numbers in Riley County. Investigations that were carried on during the same year reveal the fact that the insect is pretty well distributed over the eastern and east central parts of the State. It was found as far west as Dickinson and Saline Counties.

The attacks of the weevil are not confined to the potato alone, as the insect is to be found in as large if not greater numbers in certain weeds which seem to be the original host-plants of the insect. The horse-nettle, *Solanum Carolinense*; cocklebur, *Xanthium Canadense*; stinkweed, *Datura Stramonium*; bull-nettle, *Solanum rostratum*; ground cherry, *Physalis longifolia*; are all subject to more or less attack by this insect. In several of the weeds, particularly in the ground cherry, the insect is more numerous than in the potato. As many as eight adults have been taken from the stalk of one ground cherry, while in the potato vines we have never found them so numerous, but only one specimen in the root and from one to five in the upper parts of the plant. Whenever the above-mentioned weeds are allowed to grow wild in any large numbers they are a constant menace to potato culture, in that they support the insect in large numbers to infest adjoining potato fields in the spring.

The adult is a small snout-beetle about one-fifth of an inch in length. It is an ashy gray color, and marked with three black spots at the base of the wing covers.

The weevil passes the winter in the adult stage, remaining till spring in the same plant in which it has passed through its transformations. About May the weevils emerge from their winter quarters and pass to the young growing potato plants, where they spend some time feeding. By June the female adult commences to deposit eggs. She first makes in the stalk a small slit about one-twelfth of an inch long, in which she deposits one egg. In the same way eggs are deposited in the main and secondary branches. In about a week the larva or grub hatches out and commences to work downward towards the root of the stalk. As it develops in size its channel becomes larger and more conspicuous. After channeling down a distance the larva turns around and commences to enlarge its old channel

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for at least a part of the way. It is this mining of the pith and the wood by the several larvae in the stalks and branches that impairs the vitality of the plant.

The larva when first hatched is a small, footless, and whitish grub. At maturity it averages from six to eight-sixteenths of an inch in length, with a brown head and with dark-colored mouth parts. The body bears a few light-colored hairs.

Just before pupating the larva constructs a cocoon of fibers in which it pupates. The pupal stage lasts from eight to eleven days. By July 22 a large number of the larvae had pupated and by August many were complete beetles.

### REMEDIES.

As the adult passes the winter in the same plant in which it has gone through its transformation, the best remedy to use in combating the insect is to destroy the vines as soon as the crop is gathered. It is also a good plan to destroy in the fall all the above-mentioned weeds upon the farm. They should be pulled up with a good portion of their roots and destroyed. If pulling them should be too expensive an operation they should be cut down while young and allowed to dry up. By this means many of the immature larvae will be destroyed for want of proper food.

Promote a vigorous growth in the



plants by clean cultivation and fertilizers. A healthy vine does not suffer so severely from the attacks of the pest. The greatest injury is seen in the vines of low vitality, which have suffered from the attacks of other insects, heat, and drouth.

#### How to Keep Cool in Hot Weather.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the genial and active chief chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, is as big and fat as Secretary Taft, and a much better feeder. It must be something of a trial to him to live up to his standard of summer dieting.

There are few things about life that Wiley does not know, and he is always ready to tell what he knows to a confiding public. His latest is "hot weather" advice. The Government expert on the way to preserve life amidst hot summer weather sums it up this way:

Eat in moderation.  
Select light meats.  
Do not drink alcoholic beverages.  
Eat largely of cooked fruits and vegetables.

Don't fret; don't worry.  
Seek the society of cheerful persons.

Take open air exercise in moderation.

Eat one-fourth less in summer than in winter.

Then he proceeds to elaborate the points on living while "Old Sol" is pouring down hot flashes upon your head. Dr. Wiley says:

"Why get excited over the heat? It only becomes twice as great then, and the first thing people know, they have exhausted themselves worrying about it. Forget it. Make up your mind that it isn't so hot, after all, and you'll find that it isn't, in reality. No, that isn't Christian Science. It's common sense.

"Now, there are certain rules which persons should observe in their summer diet. Overeating is bad at any time, but in the summer time it is almost fatal. Eat very lightly, and if you must have meat, then eat the lighter meats. Do not load your stomachs with heavy meals. One should eat one fourth less in the summer than in winter.

"Exercise moderately, and by all means, be careful. Make up your mind that you will not be the one in the crowd to say the first gloomy thing or to complain first about the heat. Seek the society of cheerful people.

"Another thing which should be rigidly avoided is alcoholic drinks. Summer time is not the time to indulge in these things. They heat the blood, and, if taken excessively, or even in a little more than moderate manner, they will upset the entire system. It is dangerous to drink in the summer time, and my advice would be to forget all about the high ball and the stein." [This advice might be made a little more sweeping and applied to all seasons.]

Dr. Wiley further suggests that open air exercise these days should be taken in moderation, and that cooked fruits, rather than raw, make a good hot weather diet. But, above all, Dr. Wiley urges that a clear, undisturbed mind is the best antidote for heat that he knows.

#### Schedule of State and International Shows—1908.

Blue-Grass Fair, Lexington, Ky., Aug. 10-15, 1908; Jouett Shouse, secretary.

Iowa State Fair, Des Moines, Aug. 20-28, 1908; J. C. Simpson, secretary.

Ohio State Fair, Columbus, Aug. 31-Sept. 4, 1908; F. L. Calvert, secretary.

Nebraska State Fair, Lincoln, Aug. 31-Sept. 4, 1908; W. R. Mellor, secretary.

Minnesota State Fair, Hamlin, Aug. 31-Sept. 5, 1908; C. N. Cosgrove, secretary.

Wisconsin State Fair, Madison, Sept. 7 to 11, 1908; John M. True, secretary.

Colorado Interstate Exposition, Denver, Sept. 7 to 12, 1908; C. E. Stubbs, general manager.

Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Sept. 7 to 11, 1908; Charles Downing, secretary.

South Dakota State Fair, Huron, Sept. 7 to 11, 1908; C. N. McIlvaine, secretary.

Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Sept. 14 to 19, 1908; J. W. Newman, secretary.

Michigan State Fair, Grand Rapids,

Sept. 3-11, 1908; I. B. Butterfield, secretary.

Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Sept. 14-19, 1908; A. L. Sponsler, secretary.

Tennessee State Fair, Nashville, Sept. 21-26, 1908; J. W. Russwurm, secretary.

Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Sept. 25-Oct. 2, 1908; J. W. Dickerson, secretary.

Washington State Fair, North Yakima, Sept. 28-Oct. 3, 1908; G. A. Graham, secretary.

Inter-State Live-Stock Show, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 21-26, 1908; M. P. Irwin, manager.

Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Oct. 3-9, 1908; John T. Stinson, secretary.

American Royal Live-Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12-17, 1908; A. M. Thompson, secretary.

North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, Oct. 12-17, 1908; Joseph E. Pogue, secretary.

International Live-Stock Exposition, Nov. 28-Dec. 5, 1908; B. H. Heide, manager, Chicago, Ill.

#### 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 3-11.

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, Douglas Agricultural Society—C. R. Alger, secretary, Douglas; 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. Sidle, 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. Welsor, 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; Sept. 16-18.

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

Ness County Agricultural Association—Thomas Rineley, secretary, Ness City, October 7-9.

Ness County, Utica Agricultural and Fair Association—R. C. Webster, jr., secretary, Utica, October 7-9.

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; September 1-4.

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

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

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.

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## Field Notes

## LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Guthrie, of Strong City, Kans., the man who breeds the Guthrie Berkshires, has just issued an attractive leaflet which tells what his customers say about the Berkshires they have bought from him. This leaflet contains letters from people living in eight different States, and a good many from Kansas. Guthrie Berkshires are your kind because they make good. They have been shipped all over the United States and in different climates, in different surroundings, in different hands they always make good. Drop a card to T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, Kans., and he will tell you all about them.

"Good dirt at low prices" is the motto of the Commonwealth Trust Company, of Muskogee, Okla., who offer a large amount of choice farm land in Eastern Oklahoma for sale. This company has a fully paid up capital of \$100,000 and is selling its own land. Eastern Oklahoma is one of the garden spots of the United States and this land is sold at low prices and on easy terms. Good titles are guaranteed as the company makes its own deeds direct to the purchaser. This locality is noted for its good soil, good climate, and good water and its principal crops are corn, wheat, oats, and cotton. Notice their advertisement and write them for further information.

The mining resources of the Centennial State have been exploited these many years, but it is only within the past two or three years that Colorado has achieved amazing results from the development of her agricultural resources.

An attractive, illustrated pamphlet, containing a concise description of the vast area of agricultural, horticultural, and grazing lands, together with full information as to the present-day opportunities in fruit-growing, market-gardening, stock-raising, sugar beets, and general farming, compiled by Clarence A. Lyman, the well known farmer newspaper writer, is now being distributed by the Passenger Department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

Under date of July 1, Selberman Brothers, of Chicago, write of the wool situation as follows: "There is already a perceptible betterment in the wool market and the demand is exceedingly good for all staple wools. These can be sold as fast as we can grade them out at from two cents more per pound than could be realized thirty days ago. It was hardly expected the tone of the market would change so soon but old stocks of staple wools are not very plentiful and the delayed shearing is no doubt largely responsible for this decided advance. However, short clothing and undesirable wools have not shared in this activity owing to large quantities on the market and even at the present low prices, they are hard to move in large lots but should this activity on staple continue, it may, in our opinion, create more stability for clothing wools."

They quote Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota wools as follows:

Fine.....	14c to 16c
Fine med. or 1/2 blood.....	15c to 17c
Med. or 3/4 and 1/2 blood.....	17c to 19c
Coarse.....	14c to 15c

## S. W. Artz's O. I. C's.

S. W. Artz, of Lawrence, Kans., is a regular advertiser in THE KANSAS FARMER, and is one of the oldest breeders of O. I. C's in the State, having bred this valuable and popular kind of swine for fourteen years.

In this time he has not only extended his growing business over a large territory, with many satisfied customers, but has gained much valuable experience and has done much to improve the breed.

Mr. Artz has always made it his aim to secure the best individuals and breeding that money could buy for his foundation stock, and has constantly bred for size, bone, and quality until these valuable characteristics can be found in nearly every individual in his herd to a marked degree.

Toddy 17310, a grandson of the great White Oak, dam Bedelia by Silver Prince, is the chief herd boar in service. He is a massive fellow with heavy bone and the best of feet, strong masculine head, thick-fleshed, well-arched back, and the best hams that we have seen on any specimen of the breed.

He is a strong breeding animal and his work on the herd as a sire has been more than satisfactory.

Mr. Artz's fine crop of seventy-five spring pigs are largely by Toddy and they are remarkable for their fancy heads and ears, strong, thick-fleshed backs, heavy bone, good feet, general thrift, vigor, and fleshing qualities. Kerr Riley also has some very fine pigs to his credit.

Mr. Artz also has twenty-five fine, growthy fall and winter pigs for sale among which are some excellent boar prospects.

Among the matrons of the herd that we were shown, are a number that are especially worthy of mention on account of their blood lines, individuality, and breeding qualities. Among these are Aunt Dora by Ringmaster. This is a show sow, a great producer of good pigs and will be shown at some of the leading fairs this year. Then there is Aunt Fay by Broad Chief; this is one of the best brood sows on the place, and always a producer of fancy litters. She has a show litter at the present time, which will

be fitted for the fairs this fall. Other good ones are Aunt Betsy by Ringmaster, Aunt Trixie by Sterling, and Perfection out of Bridget.

Mr. Artz has for immediate sale some extra good fall and spring males and a few choice gilts. These will be priced worth the money and sold as represented.

Mr. Artz has claimed December 10 as the date of his fall sale. This sale will be held at Larned, Kans., and his offering will be a good one.

## Ishmael's Poland-Chinas.

We present herewith the likeness of B. F. Ishmael, the Poland-China breeder of Laredo, Mo., who has for the last few years been a prominent figure in Poland-China circles and has by the



B. F. ISHMAEL.

expenditure of a considerable amount of money and the exercise of sound business discretion succeeded in building up a herd of Poland-Chinas that in point of quality is as good as the best.

The boar Reputation, that stands at the head of this herd, is a hog of exceptional quality in himself, and is producing that kind of pigs that would do credit to any boar of the breed. They possess that symmetry of form and excellent finish which is indicative of a great sire. But while Reputation is a great hog all credit does not belong to him. In order to get the best possible results from any hog it is absolutely essential that the sows of the herd be of a high order, and in this Mr. Ishmael was not unmindful. In his purchase of sows he was careful to get the best that money could buy, both as to bloodlines and individual character and this is the explanation to the splendid array of pigs that he now has on his farm.

On September 22 he will offer for the consideration of the Poland-China breeders of the cornbelt a draft of hogs that are rich in the blood of the great families of the Poland-China world, and carrying with them an individual goodness that will warrant the support of the most exacting breeders of the Poland-China swine.

## A Western Galloway Breeder's Association.

G. E. Clark, who owns the Capital View herd of Galloways at Topeka, suggested the organization of a Western Galloway Breeder's Association which should include every Galloway breeder west of the Mississippi River. Since his first suggestion he has received so much encouragement that he now sends out the following proposition to the breeders of his favorite cattle:

"Judging by the number who have interested themselves in the plan of a Western Galloway Breeder's Association, it is clearly evident that the idea has appealed to many as being a grand good thing.

"It is quite likely that you are waiting to think the matter over more thoroughly before writing.

"I have received good long letters from breeders in Colorado, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas, each and every one seeming to be of the same opinion: that we should have a Western Galloway Breeders' Association, and the sooner we get together and start the ball rolling the better.

"Have some excellent suggestions from breeders, which have a tendency to make me more enthusiastic than ever, especially so when I received a long letter from a breeder in Texas showing an opportunity for placing thousands of bulls in Old Mexico, provided we had a man to look after our interests down there, and could get enough bulls together to make it an object for the ranchmen there. He states that he personally knows of a number of men using hundreds of bulls each year, and some that use a thousand. Such information sounds good and I heartily agree with him that such a market can be established; all we want is to organize thoroughly and then appoint a committee to look after this trade and place bulls in large bunches to those large ranchmen.

"The demand in Old Mexico alone, if properly handled, I believe will take all the bulls we can possibly raise at present, if we will only look after it in time.

"Now as it is we are not taking sufficient interest in placing our favorite breed where it is needed, nor where it properly belongs, to the front, we also need more publicity.

"I would like very much to hear from you, giving your views, also stating if you will be present at our first meeting, which I think will be held at Kansas City, about October 13, during

## FARMERS!

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A. D. Kendall

the American Royal show there. It seems that nearly every member I have received word from suggested that place and time for our first meeting. I will give you notice later giving the exact date and place. We want if possible, every breeder west of the Mississippi River to be present and have a thorough discussion of the matter, a rousing good meeting and get things started as soon as possible. In order to do this we must all pull together."

## Lee Stanford Claims October 3 for his Fall Sale.

Lee Stanford, the well-known breeder of Poland-Chinas, at Lyons, Kans., has claimed Saturday, October 3, as the date of his annual fall sale.

Mr. Stanford has held several successful sales and has established more than a local reputation for the excellence of his offerings.

Mr. Stanford breeds for size and quality, and he not only has some of the best blood lines, but he knows how to develop and grow his pigs out. He also understands mating to obtain the very best results. W. B. Perfection 33257, an excellent breeding son of Missouri Black Perfection, heads the herd. He is a massive, heavy-boned fellow with great natural feeding- and fleshing-qualities which he imparts in a marked degree to his pigs. He is assisted by Correct Masticator, by Masticator who has some excellent litters to his credit.

The herd sows have size and quality and are the kind that produce large litters and raise them. In proof of this Mr. Stanford has raised one hundred and eight of the best pigs we have seen this year from thirteen sows. Most of these came early and if they keep up their present rate of growth, Mr. Stanford will have one of the choicest lots to offer the public this fall, that has ever passed through the sale ring in this part of the country.

A number of excellent sires are represented in this farrow, some of which are W. B. Perfection, Columbia Chief, Sky Bo, Keep Up, by Keep On; Correct Masticator, and On and On E. L.

The breeding of some of the dams of this young stuff which Mr. Stanford gave us is as follows: One by Harmonizer; one by Gold King, he by Keep On Perfection, dam by Expansion; one by Philanthropist, he by Expansion, dam Miss G.; one by Hadley's Model Jr., he by Hadley's Model; one by L's Chief, he by Grand Chief, dam by Big Perfection; one by Ideal Keep On, by Keep On; one by U. C. Perfection; one by Grand Perfection, dam by Corrector; one by Keep Coming, by Keep On, dam Imperial Wilkes, by Null's Chief, and one by Lucifer, he by Chief Perfection 2d.

With this array of good breeding combined with the size and quality of the animals in his consignment, Mr. Stanford will have an offering that should interest all lovers of good hogs. Remember the date claimed for this sale is Saturday, October 3, at Lyons, Kans. Keep this in mind and watch for advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER.

## W. D. McFarland's Poland-Chinas.

A man who is doing much to improve this popular breed of swine is W. D. McFarland, who breeds Poland-Chinas at Chase, Kans.

The writer recently visited him at his fine 640-acre farm only two miles from Chase and spent a pleasant afternoon looking over the herd.

Mr. McFarland is a man that when he does a thing he does it right, and in selecting his foundation stock, he went to good herds and was careful to secure only the best individuality and breeding; and among his hogs can be found the best and most popular blood lines. His herd is headed by E. L. Clover Bud, by Perfection E. L., dam Crusella, a litter sister to Impudence. He is assisted by Chief Perfection 3d, a strong breeding son of Chief Perfection 2d, and Mc's Mischief Maker.

E. L. Clover Bud is now in his junior yearling form, and is one of the best boar prospects the writer has seen. He is one of those thick-fleshed mellow individuals with good bone, and plenty of size and finish. He is a show hog and is being fitted and will be shown with his first litter of five pigs and their dam, the show sow Mary Perfection, Mary Perfection, by Chief Perfection 2d.

Chief Perfection 3d is a massive fellow with mellow feeding qualities that has almost a national reputation as a sire, and has exerted a great influence on the herd. A large part of the fine lot of young stuff that we saw are by him, and they show up remarkably strong for size, finish, and good feeding qualities.

The array of brood sows is a rich one, and among their sires are many champions of the breed. A few that we will have space to mention are: Mary Perfection, by Chief Perfection 2d; On's Daisy by On and On; Fantastic by Impudence; Peppermints Daughter by Chief Perfection 2d; Silky Lady,

by Chief Perfection 2d; Four Leaf, by Corrector; Dot's Jewell, by On the Dot; Lady Sunshine, by Sunshine 2d, and other good ones. These have all given a good account of themselves in the spring farrow and are good producers.

Fantastic, by Impudence, has a fine litter by Meddler 2d. She is also the mother of the boar that sold for \$500 in the Winn sale last fall.

Mr. McFarland is in the business to stay, and you will hear from him later.

## F. O. Gustafson's O. I. C's.

One of the breeders of O. I. C's in that part of the State who is making progress and building up a fine herd, is F. O. Gustafson, of Pawnee Rock, Kans. Mr. Gustafson has shown both judgment and enterprise in the selection of his foundation stock, by securing good individuals, of the best breeding. His herd is headed by Uncle Sam 22093, one of the best breeding grandsons of the noted Ringmaster. This fellow is strong in quality, and ranks high as a sire, having made a record for large, even litters.

On a recent visit to the herd the writer was shown a number of his pigs which showed up strong with fancy heads and ears, good backs, and plenty of bone and stretch.

Mr. Gustafson has a nice bunch of these and will be in position to supply his trade this fall. He has for immediate sale a few choice fall gilts which he will sell at right prices, bred or open. There is also a good yearling boar for sale.

The herd sows that we were shown are good specimens of the breed, with size and quality and very prolific.

Mr. Gustafson has selected his foundation stock from two of the largest and best herds in the State. Uncle Sam, his herd boar, was bred by S. W. Artz, of Larned, Kans., and the females are largely from the herd of A. T. Garth, and were sired by the prize winner Big Jim.

Watch for future advertising and a more extended mention of the herd which will appear later in THE KANSAS FARMER.

## A. T. Garth Claims November 18 for His Fall Sale.

The well known breeder of O. I. C's, A. T. Garth, of Larned, Kans., who has one of the largest herds in the State, has claimed Wednesday November 18, as the date of his fall sale.

Mr. Garth has held a number of successful sales in the past and his offerings have been good ones, but in our judgment he will consign to his sale this fall the most valuable lot that he has yet offered to the public.

His offering will consist largely of well grown fall yearling gilts safe in service to some of his noted herd boars, some good mature sows, and some choice males and gilts of early spring farrow.

As we have stated, Mr. Garth has one of the largest and best herds of O. I. C's in the State, and he has not spared expense in securing the best. A large part of his foundation material coming from the celebrated Kerr herd of Independence, Mo. His herd is headed by the noted Kerr Dick who won first and champion at the St. Louis World's Fair. He is assisted by Kerr Nat and Big Jim, both of whom are prize winners.

The array of brood sows is a good one, and they are remarkable for size, finish, and producing qualities.

The farrow this spring has been a good one, and there are one hundred and twenty-five fine pigs coming on in good shape.

Mr. Garth has every convenience for caring for his fine herd, including one of the best cement hog houses in the State, and an abundance of alfalfa pasture. Watch for advertising and more extended mention of the herd in THE KANSAS FARMER of August 6, and in the meantime write Mr. Garth your wants, for he can supply them.

## J. C. S. Banbury's Poland-Chinas.

J. C. S. Banbury, of Pratt, Kans., is one of the up-to-date breeders of fine stock in that part of the State. He is breeding Poland-China swine and Polled Durham cattle.

The writer recently inspected his fine herd of hogs and was much pleased with what he saw. Mr. Banbury has not spared expense in the selection of his foundation stock, and his herd contains many good individuals representing some of the best families of the breed.

The herd boars in service are: Chief Corrector 2d, a strong breeding son of Corrector 2d; Royal Perfection, by D's Perfection; Reserve Champion, first under 6 months at the American Royal 1907; and Beautiful Sunshine, who won first in class at the Colorado State Fair, 1906, and second under 6 months at the Chicago International.

The herd sows are a choice lot, richly bred with size, bone, and finish, and have given a good account of



themselves in the spring farrow of over fifty fine pigs.

Mr. Banbury recently went East and purchased at a long price one of the best Polled Durham bulls from the celebrated herd of J. H. Miller, of Peru, Ind., to head his herd. This is an outstanding individual of the richest breeding, and Mr. Banbury is entitled to much credit for his enterprise in securing so choice an animal to head his herd and improve the breed in the State.

#### Geo. Kerr's Durocs at Sabetha.

The hogs that all feeders want are the ones that will pay out when fed for the market. The man that breeds this kind is the right man in the right place. The man that breeds the prize winners at our leading stock shows is the man to buy of when you want breeding stock. The first, second, and third prize heavy-weight barrows at the Western Stock Show at Denver, Colo., last January, were pure-bred Duroc-Jersey pigs 8 months old. The three barrows also won first prize on heavy pen of three, champion pen of the show, a \$25 silver cup, and one of this pen was champion barrow of the show. Mr. Goodwin, of the Breeder's Gazette, said this barrow was as good as the champion barrow of the International Show at Chicago last December.

The breeder of these pigs is well known in Kansas and adjoining States. These pigs were bred in the Sabetha herd of Duroc-Jerseys owned by Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kans., which herd has produced a lot of good ones in the past.

We had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Kerr's herd a short time ago and found him with a lot of good ones. One hundred and forty spring pigs and fifty fall gilts for the season's trade, sired by such well known boars as Lincoln Chief, he by Ohio Chief, Leader, sired by Tom Watson by old Top Notcher, Lincoln Top, sweepstakes at Nebraska State Fair, 1907; Ohio Chief 2d, and White's Proud Advance.

The brood sows in this herd are a grand lot. They have size, quality, and are full of Duroc character, and their blood lines are among the best of the breed. These sows are from the Proud Advance, Improver 2d, Top Notcher, Wonder, and Ohio Chief families.

With the breeding and individual merit of the sires and dams in this herd Mr. Kerr can and is producing some of the best Durocs to be found anywhere. Parties wishing spring pigs or fall gilts should write Mr. Kerr for prices. See his advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

#### For Berkshire National.

The first meeting of the American Royal directory at which detailed plans for the 1908 show were arranged was held last week at the Coates House. All the schedules of previous shows had already been assured and decided upon, besides some of the new ones, and more additions were made. The chief of the added events and an important one for swine breeders is the National Berkshire show and sale. This will be the first annual for the Berkshire breeders, and is not only a significant step for them, but a valuable acquisition for the Royal as well. The premium list for Berkshires already amounts to \$13,000.

The judges for the Berkshire Show were appointed as follows:

Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, F. A. Scott, of Kansas City, and I. L. Weirick, of Coroden, Ill. The Berkshire sale will be on Thursday of show week.

P. H. Depree and Dr. W. T. Stark were present as representatives of the poultry interests, and announced that the poultry department of the Royal, a new feature this year, is going to be complete in respect to entries and arrangements.

An added class in the horse department this year will be the French Coachers. There will also be the special saddle and harness classes open to Kansas City horses, which made a hit last year.

The directors present were: C. R. Thomas, president; N. H. Gentry, vice-president; A. M. Thomas, secretary; George Kitchen, Jr., and William McLaughlin and W. H. Weeks.

The inquiry for catalogues, the preliminary issue of which is now being distributed, displays a larger and more widespread interest in the Royal than ever before.

#### Look These Up.

Have you written W. R. Peacock, of Sedgewick, Kans., about those boars that he is offering for sale?

These are outstanding good ones of the richest breeding, and the tops of his entire crop of fall pigs. A number of these are fit to head good herds, and any of them are fit for service in good herds.

Mr. Peacock is also prepared to furnish you with choice females of different ages, open or bred, at reasonable prices.

He also has the best crop of spring pigs coming on that he has ever raised and here will be headquarters for everything good in Poland-Chinas this fall.

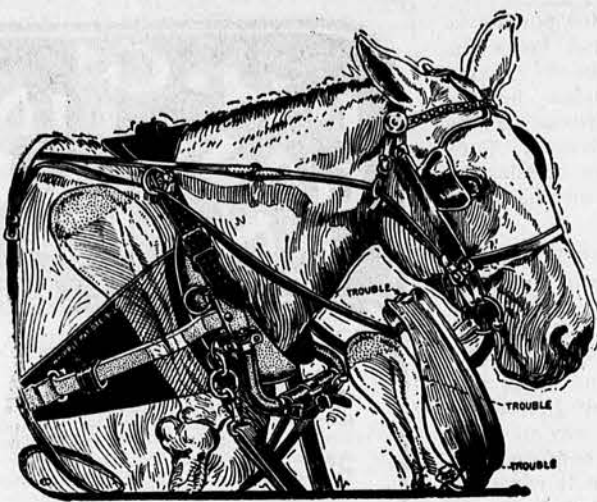
Write him your wants or go and see the stuff and don't forget to mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### McKay's Good Poland-Chinas.

George W. McKay, of Laredo, Mo., is one of the progressive Poland-China breeders of Missouri who believes that the best is not too good, especially when a man is laying the foundation for a herd of pure-bred live stock.

A few years ago he decided to embark in the Poland-China business and set out to gather material with which to build a herd that would reflect credit to this popular and worthy industry.

With this aim in view he either visited in person or was represented at many of the most prominent Poland-China sales of the Northwest where was



offered at public auction the very best in Poland-Chinas, and was always a spirited bidder for the best of the offerings.

He succeeded in buying a lot of sows sired by many of the hogs that have been making history for the breed and of an individual quality that would be welcomed in any good herd.

Impudence Style, the boar that heads this herd, is a good son of Impudence and is doing excellent service. Mr. McKay now has a grand lot of pigs on his farm sired by this hog and out of these good sows that are full of promise for a great offering this fall.

September 11 is the date claimed for his next sale and no doubt will be watched with interest by the good breeders of this character of swine.

#### W. L. Tiller's Shorthorn Cattle.

Among the best known breeders of Shorthorn cattle in southeastern Nebraska is W. L. Tiller, of Pawnee City. Mr. Tiller has been breeding Shorthorns for a number of years, and in that time his aim has been to breed the short-legged, wide, smooth kind that fill out when young.

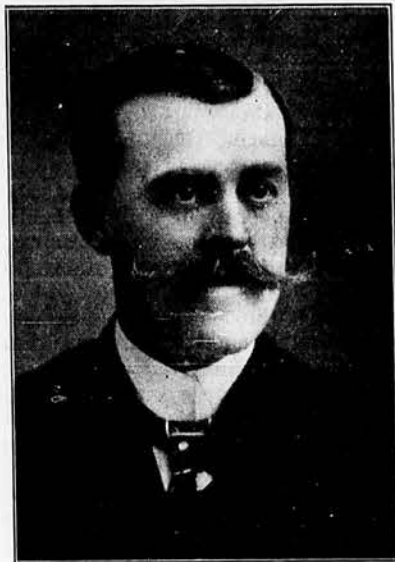
The cows are fed and handled to make the best kind of mothers and produce a good milk flow for a calf that is started right will always return the most profit to his feeder, and make a better animal for breeding purposes.

At the head of this herd to-day stands the very promising young bull, Pleasant Hill Master 292837, a son of the great show bull Master of the Grove 161374. The dam of Pleasant Hill Master is Cassandra 2d, a grand cow of strong Shorthorn character and conformation, now in Mr. Kuper's herd at Humboldt, Neb. This young bull is said by good judges to be as good as his famous sire was at his age.

Mr. Tiller's cows are mostly Scotch topped and individuals of good Shorthorn type and conformation.

Some of the good ones are 2d Duchess of Fife, a cow that won second in a class of seven at Pawnee County Fair in just breeding condition suckling a calf at the time. Julia 4th, and Helen of Greenside are two more good ones.

Mr. Tiller will have some choice bull and heifer calves to sell later in the season. Watch this paper for his sale advertisement later on.



#### Breeder—Auctioneer.

Col. D. B. Rogers, of Brookfield, Mo., and whose likeness we present herewith, is one of the reliable live-stock auctioneers of Missouri, who is devoting his entire time to the interests of the live-stock business.

In addition to his being an auctioneer, he is a breeder of pure-bred Durocs and Hereford cattle. Four years ago he launched in the Duroc breeding business and in that time has produced hogs of sufficient quality to warrant the patronage of many of the best breeders of this breed of hogs, and has shipped them to many States at good round prices. Not only do his hogs find a ready market in distant territory, but at home he enjoys a good strong trade which is evidence that his neighbors have confidence in him as a breeder and the excellent quality of the stuff he produces.

Colonel Rogers is now booking sales for the coming season and would be pleased to hear from any who have not as yet engaged a man for their coming sale. It has been our opportunity to meet this gentleman in many purebred sales in the past and he rarely omits in an auction where he is not a liberal buyer himself as well as for those who have commissioned him to

## 15 Days Trial.

**S**ORE necks and shoulders on your horses will give you lots of trouble during Harvesting and Fall Plowing. Why not get a pair of "Whipple" Humane Horse Collars? They can be changed from horse to horse, as the old style collars make them sore, and the horses while working in them will get well as quickly as if they remained idle.

Every farmer who once purchases Humane Collars will have no other kind. Each collar fits all your horses. Twenty thousand in use. Sold subject to 15 days trial. Ask your neighbor about them. Recommended by all Veterinary Surgeons, State Experimental Farms and used by the U. S. Government.

Write for prices and testimonials.

HUMANE HORSE COLLAR CO.,

1935 S. 13th St., Omaha, Neb.

## LAND OPENING

25,000 ACRES

Near Kansas City, Mexico & Orient R. R.

IRRIGABLE LANDS IN THE FAMOUS PECOS VALLEY—PECOS COUNTY, TEXAS.

\$20 down holds a valuable irrigable farm in district number one, now being opened up for settlement in the Pecos Valley in Texas, the Nile of America.

The K. C. M. & O. R. R. is opening up one of the richest sections of the Lone Star State. Over one-half of the road is now built and in operation between Kansas City and Topolobampo, Mex., and within a few months the gaps will be closed up and the road be in operation over its entire length at which time these lands will be worth \$100 to \$500 per acre. These lands are now being sold in tracts of 40 acres or multiples thereof, ON EASY TERMS at \$30 per acre including perpetual water right and proportionate ownership in the immense irrigation works now under construction, which, when completed and land settled are to be turned over to the purchasers of the lands to be irrigated—approximately 100,000 acres.

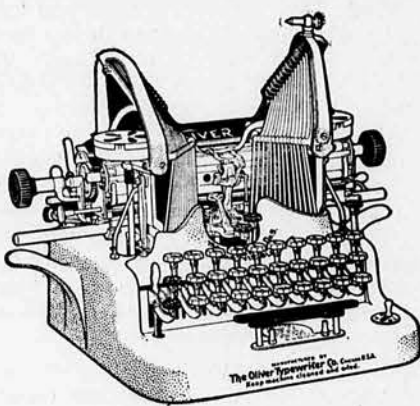
You are now afforded rare and exceptional opportunity to secure a rich irrigated farm before the advent of the railroad quadruples the price.

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## Big Bargain for Threshers

36-60 Reeves Separator with wind stacker, all new; 32 H. P. Reeves Engine, used one year; four 6-disc LaCrosse High Private gang plows, used one year. Fine condition guaranteed. Will sell one or all at practically your own price.

The Greenstreet Ranch, Yuma, Col.

tutelage, and I therefore think he is about "it" in ways of running an auction. Col. J. West Jones is an old successful salesman, both witty and wise.

Yours truly, F. M. Woods.

Lincoln, Neb., May 8, 1908.

The foundation for character may be laid in a moment, but to finish the structure requires a life-time.

Keep your Sunday shoes polished—even if you have to buy a box of blacking now and then.

make purchases for them. His terms are reasonable and should you engage him will render a high class service.

From his own herd he is now offering a few boars at private treaty that are fit to head any well regulated Duroc-Jersey herd and if you are in the market for a boar it will be worth your while to write him for information and prices.

#### An Excellent Herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

B. L. Bean, of Cameron, Mo., is one of the most wide-awake and progressive breeders of the Holstein-Friesian cow in Missouri.

A recent visit of a representative of this paper disclosed to him the fact that on this farm was one of the very best collections of cows of this breed that we have visited in this State.

Some of the strongest blood lines of the Holstein-Friesian breed is represented in this herd as will be seen in his advertisement which appears in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

The bull that heads this herd is bred along the most profitable and popular blood lines, and as an individual stands in a class by himself. In addition to being a show bull he is a breeding bull of superior merit.

If you are in need of dairy cattle you will find it profitable to get in communication with this gentleman. He has the stuff that will please and make you money.

Watch these columns for a more extended reading on this farm which will appear in a short time.

#### Divinia & Stockton Sell Polands October 2.

J. M. Divinia, of Cameron, Mo., and R. M. Stockton, of Lathrop, Mo., will unite their offerings and sell at Cameron, Mo., on October 2 instead of October 8, as they had previously announced.

These gentlemen are two of Missouri's young and progressive breeders of the Poland-China hog. As we have mentioned in a previous issue of this paper, Keep On Prince, by Keep On, out of a Chief Perfection 2d dam, is doing service at the head of these good herds and the young stuff that they have on their farms by this hog are of a high order and testify to his merit as a breeding animal.

If nothing happens from now on to hinder they will have an offering that should appeal to the very best breeders of the fashionable type of Poland-Chinas.

Watch these columns for further mention from time to time with reference to these herds.

#### Don't Overlook This.

Have you written August Johnson of Clearwater, Kans., about those Hereford bulls that he is offering for sale through his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER? These are heavy-boned, well grown, vigorous young fellows, the tops of his entire crop of bulls. Every one of them is fit to do service in good herds. These range in age from 15 to 18 months old, and are nearly all by Mr. Johnson's herd bull, the 2,400-pound Dale Duplicate 2d, a son of the great Columbus.

Mr. Johnson is advertising five of these for sale. He will sell them all together or in lots to suit purchasers. Considering quality his prices are reasonable, and his guarantee is of the best.

If you want a first-class Hereford bull write A. Johnson of Clearwater, Kans., and mention THE KANSAS FARMER, and he will treat you right.

#### Colonel Wood's Opinion.

To Whom it may Concern:

And it concerns any man who contemplates learning the business of an auctioneer.

At the starting of the Jones school I had been asked the question, Will it pay one to take a course in the Jones College? I would have said, if I answered it at all, "I hardly think so; better start right out and get your own experience and practise." Two years later had I been asked the question, I would have answered, "I think it will, though I am not quite sure." To-day, to any man who would ask me the question, "Had I better take a course at Jones school as a preliminary fitting for the business of auctioneering?" I would answer most emphatically, "Yes." I have met many of his graduates over different States and had them as assistants in my sales, and I can readily see that they have gotten a start in the right direction and arrived at a point that it would have taken years to get to. Your constituents will have ten times the confidence in you, will be twice as apt to give you work, and then you can't spend that amount of time with Col. J. West Jones and his son, C. M., without getting ideas worth ten times what they cost you. Harry M. has grown up under my



## Stock Interests

Sheep—Importance, Breeds, Feeding, Care, and Management.

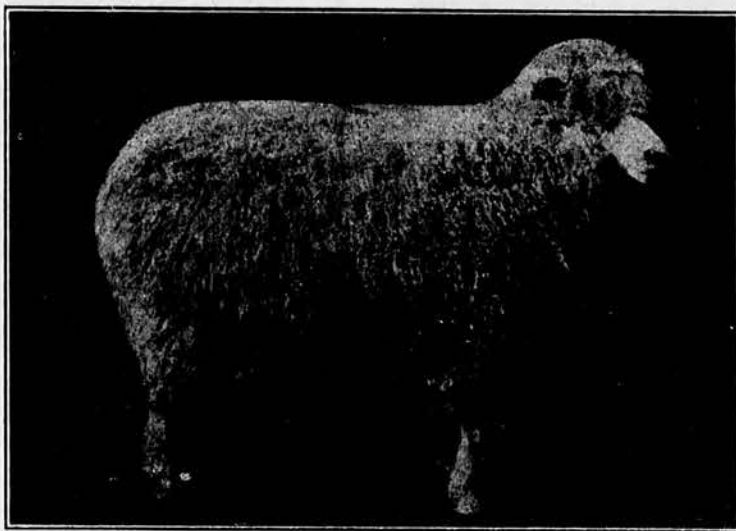
R. J. KINZER, PROFESSOR OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENT STATION, IN THE INDUSTRIALIST.

(Continued from last week.)

### COTSWOLDS.

This breed comes from the county of Gloucestershire, England. The climate of this section is temperate and well suited to the growing of sheep. The early specimens of this breed were a rough, coarse, rugged sheep, light in the quarters, that produced a heavy crop of coarse, strong wool. They were improved by a cross of Leicester blood.

The first account we have of any in the United States is in 1832, when a small flock was brought to New York. They are a little larger and a



COTSWOLD EWE.  
Owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

rougher sheep than the Leicester and a little heavier fleeced and stronger boned. This is also noticeable about the head, where it is coarser. The characteristic head of this breed has a large tuft of wool growing on top of the head, down to a line of the eyes, and when a sheep is in full fleece this wool should reach almost to the point of its nose. They should have pure-white faces and legs, and where size is desired in the flock, they can be used to advantage. Mature rams will weigh from 275 pounds to 300 pounds. Their mutton, as might be expected, is a little coarse in its grain. If crossed with some of the medium-wool breeds, they make a very desirable lamb for early feeding—one that grows rapidly and makes good gains. They are only fair as breeders. In fact, none of the large breeds are considered as prolific as the smaller breeds.

### LINCOLN.

This breed comes from the county of Lincoln, on the east coast of England. The rich pastures and abundant vegetation of this region have produced one of the largest breeds of sheep that we have to-day. There has long existed in this district the large, coarse type of sheep closely resembling the old Leicester. They were improved by a cross of the Leicester rams after Bakewell had improved that breed. They were first brought to this country in 1796, first being taken to Massachusetts. Like the other long-wool breeds, they have clear-white faces and legs, and have a tuft of wool growing on top of the head, but differ from the Cotswold in that the wool on their heads does not grow down over the face as much, while the Leicesters have a bare or bald head. All three of the long-wool breeds are hornless, and they all more or less resemble each other. As will be noticed, both the Cotswold and Lincolns carry more or less blood of the Leicester.

The Lincolns are the largest of the three breeds. Mature rams have been

known to weigh up to 400 pounds; a weight of 300 pounds not being uncommon. They are good grazing sheep where food is abundant, but are not well suited to a rough region where vegetation is scarce. They cross well with most other breeds, and cross-bred lambs from Lincolns prove very profitable feeders.

### HOW TO JUDGE A SHEEP.

In making a careful examination of a sheep it is necessary to use the hands considerably, as a skillful shepherd with a pair of shears can easily trim an inferior sheep and make him look like a very good individual. Therefore, the only safe way to get a clear conception of the conformation of a sheep is to examine it carefully with the hands. In starting the examination it is well to step in front of the sheep and first notice the breed characteristics about the head, as to whether the face is the right color, as to whether it is woolled over the face in the proper manner; also notice whether it has horns, or scurs, if it is a breed that is supposed to be

polled. Then by stepping to the side, place one hand on either side of the neck in order to get an idea of the connection of the neck with its head and also the neck on the body and the filling of the shoulder vein. Many sheep are inclined to have a dip on top of the neck. This can easily be detected while the neck is being examined. By placing one hand by the fore leg and the other on top of the shoulders, it is quite easy to get a close estimate of the depth of the chest. Then with the hands on either side, notice the covering of the shoulders and the fullness or spring of the ribs just back of the shoulders. In making all these examinations, the fingers should be held tightly together, in order that the fleece may not be broken. The back can be easily examined by placing the hand on top of the shoulders, noticing covering at that point, and then gradually drawing it back over the back, loin, and rump. This gives one



POINTS OF SHEEP.

- |                     |                              |                   |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Head.            | 8. Chest.                    | 14. Twist.        |
| 2. Neck.            | 9. Back.                     | 15. Hind leg.     |
| 3. Shoulder vein.   | 10. Loin.                    | 16. Flank.        |
| 4. Shoulder.        | 11. Hip.                     | 17. Belly.        |
| 5. Brisket.         | 12. Rump.                    | 18. Fore flank.   |
| 6. Top of shoulder. | 13. Grogg, or leg of mutton. | 19. Ribs or side. |
| 7. Fore leg.        |                              | 20. Tail or dock. |

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a fairly correct idea of the covering of meat along the back and as to whether or not the back is swayed. The hands placed on either side just below the hips will tell the width of the loin, and the thickness. From this point the hands should be carefully drawn along the body to the end, to determine the width of the rump. Many sheep are inclined to be peaked behind, and if the wool has been trimmed or puffed in order to make them wider in these parts, it will be readily detected by drawing the hands over these parts. The length of the rump can be readily detected by placing one hand at the end of the body and the other just in front of the hips. The fullness of the hind leg and fullness of the twist should always be examined, and in making the examination one should be careful to get the hands over the wool or he may easily be deceived. The position of the legs should also be noted, as many sheep have bad feet or are crooked on their legs, especially as many of them are inclined to be knock-kneed. The fleece should be examined in two or three places. The best wool will be found growing in the region over the heart or just back of the shoulders, and poor wool will be found on the lower thigh. By examining or opening the fleece in two or three places, one gets an idea of the uniformity of the fleece. In opening the fleece, as in making the other examinations, the fingers should be held

close together, and after the fleece has thus been opened and examined the hands should be gently rubbed over these parts of the wool in order to close the openings, so that dirt and foreign matter may not get into the fleece.

### GENERAL CARE AND MANAGEMENT.

There are many who believe that sheep require a great deal of care and much special attention. This, however, is not correct, as we have no domestic animals that are more easily handled or that require less care for the greater part of the year than the flock of sheep. For the successful handling of a flock there will be a period during the lambing season when close attention will be required; but during the remainder of the year very little time need be spent with them.

### SELECTION OF A RAM.

To be a successful breeder or improver of any class of stock, and sheep are not an exception to this rule, the breeder must carry in his mind a picture of the sheep he wishes to produce, i. e., he must have his standard or his idea of sheep ever in mind, and when he goes out to buy new stock he must look for and select those that come the nearest to reaching his ideal.

In selecting a ram to be placed at the head of a grade or a pure-bred flock, one should aim to select a sheep of as nearly perfect conformation as possible, with a good fleece and the typical markings and characteristics of the breed to which it may belong, rather than to select a ram with excessive weight. This is especially true if one were selecting for a pure-bred flock. A large, coarse ram will usually not breed as uniform a lot of lambs as one of more medium size and more compactly or smoothly built. The head of the ram should be comparatively small in proportion to his body; should be clean cut, but show a decided masculine appearance that is so desirable in a sire of any kind. The eyes should be clear and prominent, indicating good thrift and health. The neck should set neatly onto the head, should be of but medium length and fill out even and smooth with the shoulders. It is especially desirable in the ram to have him strong and full on top of the neck, such features being an indication of strong reproductive powers. In breeding stock of any kind, it is always desirable to have a strong, vigorous constitution. This is largely indicated by the spring of ribs, by the width and depth of the chest, and one



need never fear getting too wide or too deep a chest. A ram should have a strong, bold appearance as viewed from the front, but should not present a rough, poorly covered shoulder. The shallow parts as well as the top of the shoulders should be covered with a deep layer of meat. The top of the shoulders should be broad, but the shoulder-blade should not project above the backbone, causing a roughness on top and an open shoulder when the head is down. A ram should carry a well-covered back and loin and should be short in the coupling. (By coupling we mean the distance from the last rib to the hip.) A long, smooth rump is always desirable, and a sheep that carries a large percentage of his weight in his hind quarters is a more desirable sheep for the butcher and one for which he will pay a higher price. If we are to be governed by the law that "like begets like," these features must be observed in selecting one's breeding stock. The filling on both the inside and outside of the hind legs should be especially heavy. Quality rather than size of bone is desirable in any sheep. Of course one must keep in mind the breed for which he is selecting, as there is considerable difference in the size of the bone in the various breeds, but a large, rough bone is never desirable in any breed.

The ram should stand squarely on his legs and feet. Many sheep are inclined to be crooked and slightly deformed in their hoofs, and this point should be watched. The fleece should never be overlooked, and especially if one were selecting a ram of one of the finer wools the fleece should receive a most critical examination. The relative value that is placed on the fleece should be determined largely by the price of wool and mutton and each receive its proper attention. In selecting a ram that is young—that is too light to be used as a herd ram—it is advisable to pay particular attention to the development of the hind quarters, especially if the ram be of a mutton breed.

While breed types and breed characteristics must not be overlooked, neither must quality and vigor, but at the same time, in the young and immature male, development of the hind quarters should receive as great care, if not greater, attention than the development of the fore quarters, owing to the fact that as the ram matures his fore quarters will become heavy in proportion and develop faster than the hind quarters. It is an old but true maxim that "a ram is half the flock," and too much care can not be given to his selection.

#### SELECTING EWES.

As with the ram, first we must look for breed characteristics and markings if we are going to establish a pure-bred flock, and one must thoroughly understand the particular characteristics of each breed, such as the color and markings of the face, the shape and size of the ears, and whether the breed is old or not; the character of the wool and the portions of the body that should be covered with wool. All of these must receive careful attention if one expects to establish a pure-bred flock that will be a credit to him as well as to the breed which it represents.

In selecting a bunch of ewes, uniformity should never be overlooked. Neither should that feminine or motherly appearance that is sure to make prolific breeders and good mothers. A ewe should be neat and fine about the head, not as wide between the eyes as a ram, and with a neat, tapering nose; not meaty but clean cut, and clean features about the head, ears and eyes. The eye should be clear and bright, yet placid, indicating a gentle and kind disposition. As in the ram, the neck should have a neat attachment to the head; should not be as full and strong as that of the ram, but of medium length and never hollow on top, or "ewe-necked," as it is commonly spoken of by shepherds. The neck should gradually swell to meet the shoulders and form a good cover over both shoulders. The constitutional vigor in the females must

receive due attention, and the broad, deep chest that extends well forward between the legs indicates long life and thrift.

With the ewe that is to be used for many seasons as a mother, it is especially desirable to have a strong, short back, one that will withstand the trials and burdens that it must carry. A little more length of coupling would be admissible in the ewe than in the ram. The hips should be wide apart and the hind-quarters held full to the end of the body. Not as great length of rump need be required as in the ram, as it might cause trouble at lambing time.

Should the ewes which are being selected be of a mutton type, special attention should be given to the filling of the twist on the inside as well as on the outside, and a breeding ewe should never be selected without a thorough examination of the fleece. It is always well enough to examine the fleece in two or three places. The finest and the best wool will be found growing in the region over the heart, or just back of the shoulders, while the poorer wool will be found on the lower part of the thigh. If there is some common weakness throughout the field flock, the ram that is selected to be used in the herd should be selected with the view of correcting this defect, and by the careful selection of the rams and the careful selection of the ewes that are to be retained for breeding from year to year the quality and character of a flock can, in a short time, be greatly improved.

#### SELECTION OF QUARTERS.

In selecting a location for sheep, especially in this State, one should be careful to provide the summer quarters where ample shade and protection from the sun on hot summer days can be secured. A clay soil is best for the production of wool, due to the fact that it does not blow and that the ingredients of such a soil do not have an injurious effect on the wool. A black loam is not objectionable, but an extremely sandy soil or an alkali soil would be injurious to the best production of wool. Sheep like high, dry ground and do not object if it is more or less broken and rough. We find sheep in their natural or wild state inhabiting the rough mountainous regions, and these early instincts of our now domestic animals should not be wholly overlooked. Sheep should never be required to remain in low, damp pastures or along creeks where the ground becomes damp at night or where there are excessively heavy dews.

#### WINTER QUARTERS AND CARE.

During the winter season, especially in a climate such as Kansas, it is not necessary that sheep be closely housed; in fact, they are better off with the dry, open shed than they would be housed in a dark, damp barn. Ample protection from the freezing rains or snows of the winter season is all that is necessary, as sheep are never mindful of cold weather as long as they are dry, and they should always be provided with a dry spot at night and a clean bed of straw. Their yards, and especially around the feed-racks, should be kept as clean and dry as possible.

During the winter season the flock should be given dry, comfortable quar-

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ters, but allowed plenty of exercise. A blue-grass pasture which has grown up in the fall makes an excellent place to turn the flock during the winter, and they seem to relish the frosted grass. In sections where alfalfa grows no better roughness can be found. Clover hay is good, and in the way of variety the sheep seem to relish a little corn fodder. If the flock goes into winter quarters in rather a thin condition, it may be necessary to feed a little grain during the winter, but above all things, allow the sheep plenty of exercise. They should be required to walk a mile or two every day unless the weather should be extremely disagreeable.

#### BREEDING SEASON.

As the season for breeding or mating approaches a little attention should be given the flock. Where March lambs are desired, rams should be put with the flock the first of October. For a couple of weeks before this time both the ram and the ewe should receive a little grain, for if they are both in a strong, healthy, vigorous condition at the time of mating, there will be a much larger per-

centage of lambs. A flock kept under ordinary farm conditions should average about a lamb and a half to the ewe. Many ewes will have twins, some single lambs; but there should be enough triplets to bring the percentage up to at least a lamb and a half.

A strong yearling ram will easily and without injury to himself breed from forty to sixty ewes. The ram should never be allowed to run with the flock all day. A larger percentage of lambs will be had if he is only allowed to run with the flock at night. Through the day he should be kept in a quiet, comfortable pen and given a little green feed, or better, have the run of a small grass pasture where he will be entirely away from the ewe flock. He should also receive from one to two pounds of grain per day, depending upon his size and age. It is the practise among some sheep-raisers to allow the rams to run with the flock during the summer. There is no special objection to this, as the average ewe will seldom breed during the hot weather. If this method is followed, one should be careful to take

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the rams away before the frosty nights set in in the fall.

#### THE LAMBING SEASON.

As the time approaches for the lambing season the flock should again have a little more attention. Ewes that are not in good condition should be sorted out by themselves and given a little extra feed, and at this time the feed should be such as will stimulate the flow of milk. With alfalfa or clover hay for roughness at this time, a pound or one and a half pounds of grain daily should put the flock in excellent condition. A good mixture of grain at this time would be sixty per cent of corn chop, thirty per cent of bran, and ten per cent of oil-meal. If the flock is in excellent condition, the proportion of corn might be decreased.

When the lambs begin coming, and especially when the weather is cold and disagreeable, as is often the case in March, close attention must be given the flock if all the lambs are saved. Many new-born lambs are very delicate, and if the flock has not been properly fed and cared for during the winter season oftentimes the lambs are weak and have not strength enough to get up and nurse. If a lamb gets badly chilled before it gets up it soon loses all hopes of life, and unless attention is given it it will be lost. Then many of the ewes will have twins, and some, triplets. In cases of this kind one lamb may be weaker than the other and is frequently neglected by its mother. Some pens about four feet square should be provided for the ewes to lamb in. This protects the young lambs from the rest of the flock and keeps them from getting separated from their mothers. It some times happens where twins are born that the mother will refuse to own the weaker lamb. In a case of this kind take the stronger lamb away for an hour or two and the mother will usually turn her attention to the other lamb, and when the stronger lamb is put back with her she will own them both. In case one ewe has lost her lamb and another has twins or triplets, one of them should be given to the ewe that has lost her lamb. Sometimes there is a little trouble in getting the foster mother to own such lambs, and it may be necessary to tie her up with a small rope halter or in a small stanchion for a day or two so that she can not injure the lamb. Some shepherds advise taking the skin from the dead lamb and rubbing it thoroughly over the lamb that is to be changed. The reason for this is that ewes recognize their lambs largely by scent, and if the scent from the dead lamb is fastened on the lamb being changed the ewe will usually quickly claim it as her own. It is also sometimes helpful, where lambs are being changed from one ewe to another, to milk a little from the ewe that is to adopt the lamb over the lamb, but the halter or stanchion will usually be found sufficient and less bother.

Attendants should see that the young lamb gets up and nurses by the time it is fifteen or twenty minutes old, and when it is once up and full of milk there will be little need of giving it further attention. In case the lambs should have been dropped without the attendant being present and have become badly chilled before being found, they should be taken in by a fire. If this is not convenient, a jug of hot water set in a covered box will aid greatly in reviving and drying off the young lambs. A little warm milk should also be given to supply internal heat. When the lamb is

warm and revived, it can be put back with its mother, and the chances are it will not need any further attention. The ewe should be allowed to remain in her small pen for two or three days, until the lambs are strong enough to follow her about the yard. By the time the lambs are ten days or two weeks old they begin craving solid food and will be found nibbling bits of hay, and then grain should be placed within their reach. At this time a creep should be provided for them. This can be easily arranged by making a slat hurdle or panel with the slats five or six inches apart. The size of such a pen will depend entirely upon the number of lambs, but should be large enough to accommodate them comfortably. Within this enclosure a shallow trough should be provided, in which there should always be found a little corn chop, bran, and oil-meal.

#### WEANING TIME.

Lambs can be weaned almost any time after they are five or six weeks old, but it is usually not desirable to do it this early. The lambs will do much better and grow faster if they are allowed to nurse for a longer time. Unless it is desirable to feed off the ewes as soon as possible, there need be no particular hurry. In fact, after the lambs are taught to eat they will almost wean themselves. They should, however, be eating well before they are weaned, and when they are taken from their mothers they should have the run of a good, fresh grass pasture and given a little grain, so there will be no backset. If the ewes are still milking heavily, their udders will need a little attention. A ewe with a spoiled or poor udder is just as worthless as a dairy cow in the same condition, and it may be necessary for a few days after weaning to milk out some of the heaviest-milking ewes once a day.

#### SHEARING.

Shearing should be done just as soon as the weather is settled in the spring and there is no danger of severe storms. Ewes that have lambed in March should be sheared in April. It is usually best not to shear before lambing time unless this is very late. Should the weather turn cold and rainy immediately after shearing, the flock will need protection and good housing for a few days, and especially the ewes that are suckling, as they will take cold easily and their flow of milk will almost cease; consequently the lambs will get a backset.

Before the invention of the shearing-machine it was a considerable task to shear a large flock of sheep, but now that we have the hand and power machines it requires but little time to shear a large flock. A good hand machine can be purchased for less than ten dollars, making it within the reach of any one owning only a small flock of sheep, and they are far preferable to the shears in that they are much quicker, easier operated and will clip the wool closer and leave the sheep smoother. From one-half to one pound or more of wool can usually be sheared from a sheep by using the machine than with a pair of shears. Each fleece should be folded neatly in a separate bundle and tied with woolen twine. The manufacturers of woolen goods object very much to the use of ordinary binding-twine, as it makes them considerable bother to get it out of the wool. In tying the fleece it should be spread out on the floor or upon a table and the side that came from the animal's body should be down; all the loose bunches, tags and ragged ends should be thrown on the center of the fleece; then the outer edges of the fleece should be turned in, rolling it up into a tight bundle. When tied in this manner the fleece presents a clean, neat appearance, as the portion of the wool which came from next the sheep's body will be on the outside of the bundle.

#### DIPPING.

A dipping-vat of some description is almost indispensable in the sheep business. Every flock should be dipped at least once a year, and there is no objection to dipping twice, even though there seems to be no special need for

it. It is a good preventative of disease and leaves the sheep in a clean, thrifty condition. The first dipping should be immediately after shearing. If there are any sheep-ticks in the flock, as soon as the old sheep are sheared they will leave them and go to the lambs, and a lamb covered with ticks will never thrive and grow as rapidly as one that is free from them; so at this time the whole flock should be dipped, lambs and all. Again, in the fall, before the cold weather sets in, the flock should be examined, and if any ticks are found the whole flock should be dipped. If one owns but a small galvanized tank seven or eight feet long, fifteen to eighteen inches wide, and four feet deep, it will answer very well. Care should be taken to see that each sheep is completely immersed. Any of the coal-tar dips that make a good emulsion with water answers well for this purpose, and we have found the sulfur dips very satisfactory.

#### FEET.

At least once a year the entire flock should be gone over and their feet examined, and if they have been in soft pastures free from rocks the hoofs should be clipped. A sheep's hoof usually grows quite rapidly, and if they are not traveling over rough ground the hoofs will not wear away as fast as they grow. This clipping can easily be done at shearing time. As each sheep is taken up to shear, have a hoof-knife or a sharp pocket-knife handy and where the hoofs need trimming they should be pared off. This should always be done from the under side.

#### FEEDS.

Sheep thrive well on almost all kinds of grass; also on many troublesome weeds. There will occasionally be a case of bloat if they are pastured on clover, but such cases are very rare, and if a little attention is given are seldom fatal. Lambs can be pastured without a great deal of risk on alfalfa, but older sheep seem to bloat on alfalfa about as easily as cattle do. Winter wheat or rye makes excellent late and early pasture for lambs, and there are always more or less waste corners in feed-lots that can be sown to rape early in the spring, and sheep seem to relish rape and thrive well upon it.

#### ALFALFA.

Alfalfa hay is the ideal roughness for sheep during the winter season, both for old and young sheep. They relish it and keep more healthy and vigorous than on any other roughness. The second or third cuttings are usually preferred for sheep, for they are not so stemmy. Where the first cutting is coarse, they are inclined to leave many stems.

#### CLOVER.

Where alfalfa does not grow clover is the first choice for roughness. The second cutting of clover is usually preferred to the first, and a flock can be easily wintered on it with but little grain. Timothy and wild-grass hays are not relished by sheep as are alfalfa and clover. A flock can be carried through the winter on either of these hays, but it will require more grain. Either of them can be used with clover or alfalfa, making a variety of feeds, to good advantage, as can also corn-fodder or corn-stover, and where alfalfa or clover are plentiful it is always well to have some other roughnesses to feed occasionally, for sheep relish a variety of feeds.

#### CORN.

Corn can always be used to advantage with the flock of sheep, and throughout this section of the country will probably always be the bulk of their grain ration. It must, however, be used judiciously with the breeding flock, as is the case with cattle or hogs. If alfalfa is plentiful for roughness, but little corn will be required during the winter season; about one-half pound per day if the sheep go into the winter in good condition will be sufficient, and two pounds per day is about as much as a fattening sheep can take care of to good advantage.

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#### BRAN.

Good wheat-bran should always be more or less used with the breeding flock, especially just before lambing time and during the nursing season. If the ewes are not milking well, bran will usually bring them to their milk quicker than any other feed.

#### OATS.

Oats is an excellent feed for all the growing stock, and especially for lambs, but the price in this section of the country usually prohibits its use.

#### OIL-MEAL.

A little oil-meal can often be used with good results, especially during the dry-feeding season and at lambing time, as it puts the flock in good condition. For the breeding flock one or two parts in ten will usually be sufficient.

#### KAFIR-CORN.

We have found Kafir-corn about equal to Indian corn as a sheep feed, but for feeding to yearlings, two-year-olds or older sheep, it should always be ground, as older sheep are inclined to bolt their feed. If it is fed whole, most of it will pass through the sheep without being masticated.

#### REDDING.

It has already been stated that sheep should have a dry, clean place for their sleeping quarters. A comfortable bed of straw is always appreciated by them, but care must be exercised to never use barley or bearded-wheat straw, as the beards work into the wool and cause the sheep much irritation. Where breeding ewes have been bedded with barley straw for some time, a large percentage of abortions usually follow.

#### WATER.

In England little attention is given

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en to water for sheep, but in a climate as hot and dry as this only poor lambs can be expected unless an adequate supply of pure, clean water is furnished. Sheep will go longer without water than most of our other domestic animals, but it is not advisable to force them to do this in a climate as hot as ours.

#### SALT.

Salt should at all times be kept in the sheep corral. It should be placed where it will be free from dirt and up off the ground where they will not be stepping in it. A little sulfur mixed with the salt is considered by many a good preventive of disease.

There are many benefits to be derived from keeping a flock of sheep on the average farm. It increases the farm profits because there are many places where sheep can be economically used where our other kinds of domestic animals can not, and the highest development of agriculture and land values is invariably found where the best class of live stock is kept. The richest agricultural countries in the world are those that are producing the best class of live stock. No other class of stock has a greater value in maintaining the soil fertility than sheep. They are of great benefit where a system of rotation is found, and then there are always cheap, rough feeds about a farm that can not be economically used by other classes of live stock, that sheep will consume to a good advantage. Many of the roughage products are not in a marketable condition and can be marketed much more economically in the shape of mutton than in any other way. The labor of taking care of a flock of sheep comes when there is not a great rush of work on the farm, and as the lambs are usually born at this time the flock requires the most attention before the work opens up and thus tends to distribute the farm labor more economically throughout the year.

The benefits to be derived from keeping a flock of sheep are: an increase in the farm products; an aid in maintaining soil fertility; a benefit to a system of rotation; the utilizing of all cheap feeds that otherwise might be waste products; the distribution of labor more evenly throughout the year; cheapening transportation of farm products; promotion of industry; essential to the highest development of the Nation.

### Miscellany

#### How to Prepare Sheaf Grain and Grass Samples for Exhibition.

The importance of an early selection of samples of small grains for the sheaf display at the National Corn Exposition to be held at Omaha, December 9 to 19, 1908, should not be overlooked by the intending exhibitors. [It is difficult after this time of year to make "early selections" of wheat in Kansas.—EDITOR.] The greatest care should be observed in making these selections; only the very choice straws carrying fully developed heads. Cut these off close to the ground with a sharp knife. When large bundles have been secured, sort them over for uniform, typical heads and uniform length and perfectness of straw.

The process of curing is the next feature of the work. Spread the selected samples out on the grass to bleach and cure in the sunshine, being careful to keep them guarded from all moisture, rain, or dew, until they are well cured, which may require from one to three days, depending upon the weather and the ripeness of the straw when cut. As soon as they are in a satisfactory condition of outdoor treatment strip the blades off carefully, so as not to bruise or break the straw.

The reserve samples may now be collected into small bundles, not to exceed one or two inches in diameter; tie them with muslin or other soft string and hang up in a light, dry room, heads down, and let them hang

until perfectly cured. These smaller bundles are usually consolidated into larger bundles or sheaves of approximately four inches in diameter and tied with ribbon; one band just below the heads, one at the center of the sheaf, and one four to six inches from the butt of sheaf.

These sheaves may be loosely wrapped with cheese cloth. Some of the best expert exhibitors let the small bundles hang from the ceiling until ready to exhibit, then put them into larger sheaves, believing that the hanging position is the safest and best for retaining the shape of head and making a bright, attractive exhibit. All samples for exhibition should be kept free from dust and away from mice and the house fly, as all these are damaging to exhibition quality.

In grasses the reverse condition applies to their preparation for show. All samples when gathered should be cured in a dry, dark place, and be excluded from the light and air by wrapping and storing where they will retain their natural green and fresh appearance.

#### The National Corn Exposition.

A display of sheaf grains and grasses is to be made a feature of the coming great National Corn Show and Cereal Exposition to be held at Omaha, December 9 to 19, 1908. A full and well defined classification has been provided and thousands of dollars in cash, live stock, and farm machinery will be awarded to the exhibitors of small grains and the cultivated hay and pasture grasses.

The plan of exhibition system to be observed in this department is a division of the country by zones, northern, central, and southern. The northern comprising the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, that portion of Iowa north of the Illinois Central Railroad, thence west in North Nebraska to the 100th meridian. The district southwest of this is not yet treated or defined in its exhibition boundaries. The central zone is composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska (except that portion of the latter three State provided for in the northern division) Kansas, Missouri, and Kentucky. The southern zone will comprise Tennessee, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and all States south.

There will be for exhibition purposes in addition to these three divisions, a State classification for each State. There will also be an open to the world classification, for all States and exhibition divisions, in which there are no restrictions, in qualification for entry.

This division of the exhibition promises to be the greatest educational display ever made in the history of agricultural fairs or expositions. The milling and manufacturing process of the cereals into food and feed products will stand side by side with the raw materials, the grains in the sack and the sheaf grains in gorgeous array, just as nature turned them over, at harvest time, to the grower.

The straw product of the small grains in the sheaf display will be used to illustrate type, stooling quality, etc., in these various grains. The straw, to an extent, determines the ability of production, both in quality and quantity of grain, and resistance against wind and rust, consequently the importance of this feature of display in carrying out to the fullest possible extent the educational opportunities of the exposition.

Prospective exhibitors should lose no time in gathering their samples of sheaf grain and grasses for this feature of the show. Exhibition samples should be procured in advance of the harvesting of the crop. [The exposition management is late in issuing these suggestions as applied to wheat in Kansas and southward.—EDITOR.] The selection of these samples by individual heads and stalks and the cutting of them by hand is the only safe method in getting uniformity and quality suited for the show.

If you sit in a chair, doctors will wash it.

## Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination  
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### BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

NO DOSE TO MEASURE. NO LIQUID TO SPILL. NO STRING TO ROT.

Just a little pill to be placed under the skin of the animal by a single thrust of the instrument. You cannot afford to let your cattle die of blackleg when a few dollars spent on Blacklegoids will save them. Write for circular.

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163 Randolph Street

CHICAGO



New Office and Warehouse Buildings  
for Fairbanks, Morse, & Co.,  
Chicago.

The general offices and sales departments of Fairbanks, Morse, & Co., formerly at the corner of Franklin and Monroe streets, moved during the month of April, and are now located in their new buildings with offices at the corner of Wabash Ave. and Eldredge Place, Chicago. This is the home office of the company.

The new office building is a seven story structure, with basement, fronting 165 feet on Eldredge Place and 43 feet on Wabash Ave.

On the first floor samples of the miscellaneous lines manufactured and sold by the company are displayed, including Fairbanks-Morse gas and gasoline engines, Fairbanks-Morse electric dynamos and motors, Fairbanks-Morse steam and power pumping machinery, Fairbanks scales, Fairbanks-Morse and Eclipse windmills, together with their miscellaneous line of pumps and general machinery supplies.

On the second floor are located the various sales managers and departments which handle the territory of the Chicago house, including machinery sales departments, scale department, and order department.

The third floor is occupied by the foreign department, electrical department, and billing department.

The fourth floor is given up to the administration officers of the company with private offices for the president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, treasurer, bookkeeping department, credit department, and office of the president of Fairbanks-Morse Mfg. Co. A general assembly room is also provided for on this floor.

On the fifth floor are located the purchasing department, windmill department, and the general supply department.

The sixth floor is entirely occupied by the railroad department and the construction department.

The seventh floor is devoted to the advertising department and is also used for the storage of stationery supplies, catalogues, and other printed matter. The fact that this company publishes over a hundred different catalogues and pamphlets, descriptive of their various lines, some of these in editions of several hundred thousand copies, makes it necessary to use the greater part of this floor for storing such advertising matter.

Power for elevators, pumping, and lighting throughout the building is

furnished by two 80-horsepower Fairbanks-Morse vertical multi-cylinder gas engines, each unit direct connected to a 50K. W. Fairbanks-Morse Direct current generator. These engines combine all the good features which are generally recognized to-day among engineers, necessary in the construction of a thoroughly modern gas engine. Competent engineers who have seen this plant have expressed the opinion that it is the most modern and the smoothest running gas engine installation in Chicago. This will be open to visitors, and parties interested in gas power are invited to call and inspect the plant. The engines operate on natural gas.

The heating is accomplished by means of two low pressure Titusville boilers, each 48 inches by 16 feet and provided with the latest design of smoke-consuming devices.

The new warehouse is a five-story brick structure 100 feet by 100 feet, with track facilities on Sangamon St., and alley on the opposite side with wagon shed. The main entrance is on 19th St.

The warehouse capacity has been very much increased, as it is the intention to carry much larger stocks than heretofore, which will enable the company to make shipments promptly and otherwise handle their fast growing business to better advantage.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. also report that their branch houses at Denver, Omaha, and San Francisco have recently moved into new buildings and that their Los Angeles house will move into a new building within a few months. The steadily increasing business during the past few years has made necessary the extension of their office and warehouse facilities.

#### Cures Hay Fever.

New York.—A large number of hay fever cases were cured last season by the Toxic treatment and already at the commencement of the season, thousands of sufferers are seeking various methods of relief. The older methods have nearly all been abandoned and now the new Vienna Toxic treatment seems to be accomplishing wonderful results.

The Toxic Laboratory, 1123 Broadway, New York City, have generously offered to send a free trial of Toxic cure for Hay Fever, Asthma, and Catarrh, to all who write them. This free offer will convince many skeptics who still insist that the only prevention of this malady is a change of climate.



## Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### "WHERE'S MAMA?"

Mama is resting awhile from her care;  
Resting so quietly, just up the stair;  
Her darling is playing out under the trees—  
His long curls are fanned by the soft summer breeze—  
He's digging a well, "a hundred feet deep;"  
There's dirt on his hands, his face and his feet;  
At last, tired and hungry, he enters the hall,  
And a sweet, childish voice commences to call—  
"Mama, mama, I want you, I say;  
O, where is my mama? Has she gone away?"  
Mama, mama, are you anywhere?"  
"Yes, darling, I hear you; just come up the stair."

The curls have taken; the school days are here;  
In the fond mother's eye there glistens a tear;  
So full of his frolic, so full of his fun;—  
"O, Father, protect my dear little son;  
Guide his young feet from the pathway of sin;  
Give him the joy of Thy Kingdom within."  
But her heart gives a bound as he enters the hall,  
And a dear boyish voice commences to call—  
"Mama, mama, I want you, I say;  
O, where is my mama? Has she gone away?"  
Mama, mama, are you anywhere?"  
"Yes, darling, I hear you; just come up the stair."

The boy has grown older by many a year,  
But to the mother-heart ever as dear;  
Her prayer has been answered; he's a noble young man,  
Solving life's problem by God's holy plan;  
His college days over, he starts out in life;  
He builds him a home and finds him a wife;  
Yet oft-times returning he enters the hall—  
And the voice still so dear, commences to call—  
"Mother, mother, I want you, I say;  
O, where is my mother? Has she gone away?"  
Mother, mother, are you anywhere?"  
"Yes, darling, I hear you; just come up the stair."

The mother is resting from all of her care;  
Safely she's climbed the long golden stair.  
Back to the homestead comes a grave man of years;  
He tries not to stay the fast falling tears;  
He springs from his carriage and enters the gate,  
But strangers are there; no welcome awaits;  
He wanders about, through parlor and hall,  
And again as of yore, from his heart comes the call—  
"Mother, mother, I want you, I say;  
O, where is my mother? Has she gone away?"  
Mother, mother, where are you, O, where?"  
"Yes, darling, I hear you; just come up the stair."

—Mrs. Lizzie Hart Richardson, Havensville, Kans.

### Nagging.

I once went driving with a lady whose mode of driving was most annoying to me and evidently was to the horse, which was, at the beginning of his sojourn with the lady, in good condition and a very good horse; but in one summer's time he became so worn that she sold him for about one-third of what she paid for him. He was a victim of nagging. She kept continually pulling the lines, first one and then the other and then both together to make him go. This is nagging and will spoil a horse. I was more weary when I returned than when I started.

Nagging in the home is even more disastrous. It is a disagreeable and unsatisfactory way of making things go in the home, school, or workshop and it is a very easy habit to fall into, especially for the nervous, energetic person.

There is, however, an easier and better way to accomplish one's purpose, one which will require less nervous energy.

Nagging will drive the inmates of the home away more rapidly than work. If the children are noisy or restless, give them something to do, with a pleasant smile and an encouraging word, but don't nag. If they are disobedient or disrespectful punish them in a humane and loving way by standing them with face turned

to the wall until they will beg pardon or will obey—but don't nag. If husband is late getting to dinner, just sit down and rest, let it get cold—but don't nag. If he is so slow and deliberate about his work that the corn is planted too late to make a crop and the wheat spoils in the shock, look pleasant—but don't nag. That is hard to do, but it is easier than nagging, even if he comes home drunk and is not careful about the language he uses. This must be a most trying thing to endure but it will do no good to nag. Try something easy. Do husbands ever nag their wives or is it purely a feminine characteristic? If they should ever do such a thing and the wife should happen to annoy even if she should insist upon resting a minute and reading the paper before putting the dinner on the table, just endure it—but don't nag.

Nagging is not more harmful to the victim than to the one who nags. It creates a whining, complaining disposition, and develops into an exacting, fault-finding habit, which soon reveals itself in the face. The lines that should make the face sweet and strong and restful will be those that make it seem old and sour. Let us watch ourselves lest we fall into this habit and, when we are inclined to nag, just remember that we will only lose influence and peace of mind by so doing.

### Twenty Years of Woman's Clubs.

The Biennial Convention of the National Federation of Woman's Clubs, which met in Boston last week, represented nearly 6,000 clubs and was attended by about three quarters of a million of women. I suppose there still are some who will say the women had better be at home attending to their homes. Possibly that is true of some, but there are many attending to their homes, who would be the better, the homes would be the better, and the world the better, if they could be there. This great movement is a source of power for the better things in the world and through it has been accomplished much and this is only the beginning. A writer for the Congregationalist and Christian World, in speaking about the Biennial, gives a resume of the work of the women's clubs for the last twenty years. He says in part:

"Years ago when women's clubs came into existence they were derided on every hand. The few brave sisters with the timid ones in tow, who held meetings and read papers on encyclopaedic themes, were very funny figures to the on-looking man, who held no meetings 'for mutual improvement'—that pathetic phrase with a tear at its heart—who read only the newspaper, and who 'wanted his wife home when he wanted her,' as one irate husband frame his complaint in writing.

"Either ridicule or anger met many of the women of the early days, in the small town, the remote village, where word had come of gatherings of women like the Sorosis Club of New York. The city women from the start moved in quiet and, for the most part, sensible lines. Those away from great cities, with much to contend against—had to solve many problems unaided. The church sewing society was often the nucleus of the women's clubs. Few of the women knew how to preside at a meeting and 'Parliamentary law,' with Miss Shattauck as tutelary goddess, became one of the early studies. The subjects were simple but comprehensive; self-development, mutual improvement—these early ideals—were of course to be obtained through the worship of the unknown gods of 'Art'



### Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown

The fastest and most beautiful brown on the market.  
Never before have you been able to make dresses of such rich, fast, and stylish brown calicoes. This beautiful shade cannot be moved by sunlight, perspiration, or soap. The up-to-date designs and splendid quality of these cotton dress-goods give unequalled service and satisfaction.  
Beware of all imitations. Brown. They are not "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.  
The Eddystone Mfg Co Phila., Pa.  
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.



## WASHBURN COLLEGE,

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### An Institution Doing Well All It Undertakes to Do.

Washburn College seeks to combine Eastern thoroughness with Western enterprise. Its ideal are high, its spirit is democratic. It has a broad-minded faculty and an earnest student body. Because of these things and because of its choice location, its superior equipment and its varied courses of study it is for many the best school in the Southwest. Will you not investigate and see if it is not the best school for you?

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20 teachers. Students from majority of states. Occupies its own \$100,000 specially designed, and equipped building. Thorough courses in Short-hand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Actual Business Practice, Penmanship and Mathematics. Write for our beautiful illustrated catalogue giving full information free.  
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### The Club Member

A monthly magazine published for women by women. It contains these departments: Editorial, Schools and Colleges; The Club Woman; The W. K. D. C.; The D. A. R.; The W. R. C.; The Woman Who Votes; Notes on Bible Study; Children's Hour; Us Men; Among the Books. Subscription price, 50 cents per year. Send for sample copy to Club Member Publishing Co., Topeka, Kans.



man into one alert for the family well-being.

#### CLUBS AND THE CHURCH AND HOME.

"And this modern club woman of better brain, finer poise, greater dignity and purpose, is coming back into the church to bring trained powers for service—more slowly than we wish, to be sure, but steadily and with increasing zeal. No more missionary meetings where the pastor is hailed in the back door to lead in prayer; no more gossiping sewing societies; no more lack of interest in foreign lands or in problems of immigration. These distinctly religious matters are gradually becoming simply other phases of the great world-problems that women are learning to face and striving to solve.

"Many American women have time, and strength, and money, which, under such wise guidance as controls the work of the Federation of Women's Clubs, is being put to noble use. No home will suffer because its home-maker is interested in these great questions; no church will be left much longer to incompetent management of its women's work when club women, the majority of whom are allied with churches, are made to realize their grave responsibility for the Kingdom of God as the church is pledged to it.

"The Kingdom of God is surely advanced by such service as women are doing, but the church offers opportunities of definite religious work, which is to crown the whole, and to make it stable and enduring. It is well to make our Nation beautiful and clean and healthy and cultured; it is less than nothing unless we make it a nation of righteousness, and for that naught will suffice but religion."

#### Is Man a Carnivorous Animal?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in your issue of June 11, 1908, an article under the title, "Hygienic Cookery," by Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin, professor of domestic science, Kansas Agricultural College.

The author states that "of all foods from which the proteid required by the body may be derived, there is none which affords this type of nutriment in so desirable a form as meat."

Meat as she applies it means the flesh of animals and fowls and fishes. Meat as spoken of in the Bible applies to any kind of food that is eaten. The professor of domestic science applies it simply to the flesh of animals, fish, etc.

Now, the question arises, whether the Creator ever designed man to be a carnivorous animal. The proteids are the foods that contain a very large per cent of nutriment for bones, muscles, brain, and all of the body structure. The proteid elements are those which contain nitrogen. Chemical analysis show that the proteid that comes from the flesh of animals is in the form of albuminous matter. The amount of nitrogen there is in the flesh of cattle, sheep, hogs, fowls, and fish varies very much and it ranges from 8 per cent to 23 per cent of the substance. It is also obtained from nearly all the cereals, from the vegetable kingdom.

#### FIVE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS USED AS FOOD.

There are some five different varieties of vegetable products that are used as food. The cereals, which include wheat, corn, oats, rye, and other products that grow above the soil. Fruits, nuts, and vegetables that grow both above and under the soil. The cereals, some of them contain a larger per cent of nitrogen or proteid than is found in meat. There is a much larger per cent in peanuts, beans, and peas than there is in the flesh of animals or fish.

Now there is this to be observed that man's digestive organs bear no resemblance to the digestive organs of carnivorous animals, but they resemble very closely the digestive organs of apes, monkeys, and wild animals that only eat vegetables. There are some animals that live on all kinds of food, take swine for instance. Dogs eat both fish and cereals.

There is this to be observed about

flesh-eating animals. They are all of them short-lived. They are little or no value to the world except for their hides, claws, teeth, etc. As a rule, carnivorous animals do not eat other carnivorous animals unless forced to do so by hunger, but they live on vegetarian animals, on cattle, sheep, and animals of that kind. The animals that are very long lived are those who do not use the flesh of animals of any kind. The oldest people are nearly all of them vegetarians or use but little stimulating foods.

#### STIMULANTS.

The lady professor says that the flavors—extractives—of the flesh of animals act as stimulants to the digestion, aiding the entire process, not only of the meat of which they are formed, but hastening the digestion of other foods. Well, stimulants as a rule, nearly all of them, do more harm than good in the estimation of many eminent physicians. Recent experiments and observations made by such men as Dr. Haig of London show that nearly all diseases to which the human race are subject come from the use of albuminous food, food that contains too much nitrogen, and they develop uric acid that is found in the blood and tissues of the body. Uric acid gives rise to such diseases as gout, rheumatism, lumbago, Bright's disease when the acid is crystallized. While uric acid in the blood gives rise to many acute diseases such as pneumonia, fevers of all kind, and all other acute diseases.

#### VALUE OF VEGETABLES COMPARED WITH MEATS.

Since the establishment of agricultural colleges having departments for analyzing foods, there has been a great change in the minds of people in regard to the relative value of vegetables as compared with meat. Dr. Haig, one of the ablest physicians of London, claims that he can cure nearly all such diseases as gout, rheumatism, and other diseases where there is no great change of structure by changing the diet from one mostly of meat to a strict vegetarian diet. He claims that there is a certain amount of uric acid developed daily in every person, but the excretory organs carry it off about as fast as it accumulates. It will accumulate when too much albuminous food is taken into the system, the flesh of animals contains more or less uric acid, and if you take in from 6 to 8 grains more of uric acid with the food than you generate in the body it accumulates in

"I've got my eye on you, young man, because I think you have it in you to become valuable to me; BUT you lack TRAINING—the one thing that is absolutely essential to success. As soon as you show me that you are qualified to advance—up goes your salary."

Are you like this young man—got it in you to advance, but lack training? There's a sure way out of the difficulty. The International Correspondence Schools will show it to you, and advise you, if you will simply mark the coupon.

## I. C. S. Trained Men Win

The I. C. S. trains laborers to become contractors; clerks to become department managers and proprietors; and men with no trade to enter the occupation of their choice and rise to responsible positions paying large salaries. The one pre-eminent fact proven by nearly 17 years of experience in the sole business of providing salary raising training, is that I. C. S. TRAINED MEN WIN.

The I. C. S. can make you an expert in your chosen line of work whether you live in the city, village, or on the farm. It can help you whether you work at the forge, bench, or at the desk—regardless of your age or lack of capital. The only requirement is the ability to read and write.

During the last year over 4,000 men voluntarily reported advancement. The increases in salary brought to this small percentage of I. C. S. trained men amounts in one year to over two million dollars. Wouldn't you like to join them?

Then make your mark now for a better position and a larger salary later on. Get in the trained class. This is your opportunity. Send in the coupon.

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#### LATEST STYLES

BY MAY MANTON



6026 Tuckered Blouse,  
32 to 40 bust.



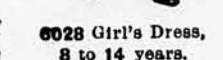
6027 Girl's Dress,  
8 to 12 years.



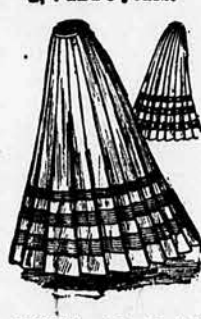
6023 Misses' One-Piece  
Closed Drawers,  
12 to 16 years.



6029 Boy's Russian  
Blouse Suit,  
2, 4 and 6 years.



6028 Girl's Dress,  
8 to 14 years.



6025 Straight Plaited  
Walking Skirt,  
22 to 30 waist.

#### LATEST STYLES

BY MAY MANTON



6040 Fancy Tuckered  
Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.



6041 One-Piece Shirt  
Waist, 32 to 40 bust.



6038 Misses' Tuckered  
Blouse, 14 and 16 years.



6039 Chemise Night-  
Gown,  
34, 36 and 42 bust.



6043 Girl's Dress with  
Nine Gored Skirt,  
8 to 14 years.



6042 House Gown or  
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clans now that there are certain bacilli that get into the body and multiply very rapidly. Instead of life being the produce of death, the death element is the dangerous element that destroys life.

We are told in the first chapter of Genesis just exactly what kind of food the Creator designed man to eat, when God said:

"Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth and every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed: to you it shall be for meat."

The reader will notice that bearing seed is used to both herbs and fruits that grow upon trees. The seeds of herbs, vegetables, nuts, and fruit are that part of the food that contains the life elements. You give the seed enough of warmth, light, air, and moisture and they start a living process that develops the same kind of elements of which they are made, so if we want to live long on the earth, we must eat foods that contain life elements instead of death elements.

How is it with the flesh of animals? The life of all animals is in the blood. When the blood leaves the body of the animal the life of it is gone and putrid bacilli begin to take possession of it and do not stop until the flesh of the animal goes back into the original elements from which it came. The albuminous elements of flesh contain more of these elements of disease than any other kind of food.

Dr. Eli Mitchinkoff, president of the Pasteur Institute of France, claims there is a colon bacillus in the human body that is a death element, and this bacillus is identical with the putrid bacillus of the flesh of animals and it is this that multiplies by the trillions in twenty-four hours.

#### CHANGING DIET DIFFICULTIES DISAPPEARED.

Dr. Haig cured himself of periodical headache, gout, and rheumatism by changing his diet. He had been troubled for years and resorted to drugs of various kinds, but did not find anything that permanently relieved him. He began an experiment on himself by changing his diet and he found by leaving off the use of animal food that his difficulties gradually disappeared, and in the course of one or two years he worked the uric acid out of his blood to such an extent as to cure himself entirely and he could bring back the attacks of those difficulties by resorting again to the flesh of animals and it resulted in his becoming a strict vegetarian.

Now, we are told when God placed Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden he caused to grow every tree that was pleasant to the eyes and good for food, and placed the Tree of Life and the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil in the midst of the Garden and God commanded them saying:

"Of every tree in the garden thou mayest freely eat but of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil thou shalt not eat of it, for in the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die."

If they had not eaten of the Tree of Good and Evil they might never have died, but by eating of the Tree of Life would have been immortal. I do not think that anybody believes that in the millennial age there will be any slaughter houses or any dead animals for people to live on.

There is a strong tendency now towards fruits, nuts, cereals, and vegetable products as the natural food of man.

I am now in my 81st year. I have not eaten the flesh of animals for nearly fifteen years and in fact since I was 22 years old I have used it very sparingly. I have finally become convinced that we can live longer, enjoy better health and feel happier, by not eating the flesh of animals. I have a sister who is now in her 91st year who is a vegetarian. She has for years scarcely eaten meat. In my father's family there were ten children and this sister is the oldest, and the one next to her lived to be 89 years old. There are only three living now, including my brother, who is only a little over a year younger than I. All the rest have gone the

way of all the earth and were meat eaters and tea and coffee drinkers.

I hope the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER will investigate the food question, and if the Agricultural College will take up the subject and test it, they will find there is in the vegetable world all foods which contain the good element needed for the maintaining of perfect health and prolongation of life. E. P. MILLER, M. D.  
11½ East 29th St., New York City.

### The Young Folks

#### SEEING THINGS.

I ain't afeard uv snakes, or toads, or bugs, or worms, or mice,  
An' things 'at girls are skeered uv I think are awful nice!  
I'm pretty brave, I guess; an' yet I hate to go to bed,  
For, when I'm tucked up warm an' snug, an' when my prayers are said,

Mother tells me "Happy dreams!" and takes away the light,  
An' leaves me lyin' all alone and seein' things at night.

Sometimes they're in the corner, sometimes they're by the door,  
Sometimes they're all a-standin' in the middle of the floor;  
Sometimes they are a-sittin' down, sometimes they're walkin' round  
So softly and so creepy-like they never make a sound!  
Sometimes they are black as ink, an' other times they're white—  
But the color ain't no difference when you see things at night!

Once, when I licked a feller 'at had just moved on our street,  
An' father sent me up to bed without a bite to eat,  
I woke up in the dark an' saw things standin' in a row,  
A-lookin' at me cross-eyed an' p'intin' at me—so!  
Oh, my! I wuz so skeered that time I never slept a mite—  
It's almost alluz when I'm bad I see things at night.

Lucky thing I ain't a girl, or I'd be skeered to death!  
Bein' I'm a boy, I duck my head an' hold my breath;  
An' I am, oh, so sorry I'm a naughty boy, an' then  
I promise to be better, an' I say my prayers again!  
Gran'ma tells me that's the only way to make it right  
When a feller has been wicked an' sees things at night.

An' so when other naughty boys would coax me into sin,  
I try to skwush the Tempter's voice 'at urges me within;  
An' when they's pie for supper, or cakes 'at's big an' nice,  
I want to—but I do not pass my plate for them things twice!  
No, ruther let Starvation wipe me slowly out o' sight  
Then I should keep a-livin' on an' seein' things at night!

—Eugene Field.

#### Mr. Crewe's Career, Winston Churchill's Latest Story.

The great fault of most of the writers of fiction to-day is that they spend too little time and labor upon their productions. They write for a living, and are not willing to postpone the pleasures of fame and money until they have evolved a book worthy of themselves and the better class of readers. These modern authors have talent, originality, style, yet, for the lack of conscientious carefulness they achieve only a passing recognition, and in one season or two their books have passed, and others have appropriated their evanescent popularity.

One of the most virile, stalwart, and wholesome of present-day popular writers is Winston Churchill, a student of American life and history and I believe a true patriot. His books are good to read. They strengthen a young man's best ideals, ennoble his thought of his native land, and perhaps inspire him to good service in his country's behalf. And yet—alas! that it must be said—his books are hastily written and bear marks of very careless work in their preparation.

Mr. Crewe's Career is the story of a prosperous, opinionated, preposterously conceited young man of wealth, who went into politics, and, to his own great astonishment, failed to make any headway there. He lacked tact, sympathy, humility, and political honesty, and therefore the honest common people—upon whom the fate of our politicians still must hang, thank God!—rejected him, in spite of much wire-pulling and electioneering.

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This uninspiring personality is what gives the name to the book. But the real hero, the man for whose portrayal the book was written, is a young lawyer, whose only flaw is that he is a trifle too good to be true. For though there is no virtue too high for the young American of to-day to possess, no patriotism too generous, no courtesy too gentle, no courage too self-forgetting, yet when we are perusing a true and intimate portrayal of a man's character—even though he be our hero—we expect to stumble upon some weaknesses, some foible which tells us he is human.

Austin Vane grew up a motherless boy, went to college and studied law, got into a scrape or two, went out into the far West, and returned at last to his hereditary home, and to his father. His father was a lawyer and counsel for a wealthy and influential railroad, a man of strong will, great shrewdness and a conventional goodness. He in the interest of the railroad, was the political boss of the State. Austin Vane was also a lawyer and a man of strong and forceful personality and keen intellect. Yet his temperament was unlike his father's. His was that more modern goodness, which loves its country as itself, which seeks not its own advancement, which despises trickery and intrigue, and commands recognition and respect by the power of its own energy.

The story is of the conflict inevitable in such an instance, and the outcome is the ultimate victory of gentleness, honesty, good citizenship and patriotism over greed and political corruption, a victory for the great common people against the politicians.

There is a love-story intertwined, of course, since young men must inevitably fall in love, and rich men and politicians frequently have charming daughters. This particular love-story is sane and true and wholesome, and though its course does not run just smoothly, it comes out to the satisfaction of all the friends both in the book and outside of it.

The book is worth the reading. It is worth it because of a splendid personality portrayed, because of an arrogant one held up to ridicule, because of a wholesome moral and of good ideals set forth, and most of all, because of its demonstration of the fact that intelligence and true patriotism are of much avail against the methods of politicians and unprincipled corporations.

#### As Others See Us.

There are many things that a girl may do in her own door yard or the house that would be unbecoming upon the street or street-car, just as there are ways of dressing that are appropriate for one but entirely out of place for the other. The Kansas City (Kansas) Gazette tells of a young girl

Have you written for that sample copy of The Club Member yet? .....

#### A Post Card Will Bring It

The Club Member  
Publishing Company,  
909 Harrison Street,  
Topeka, -:- Kansas

who, upon hearing herself criticised, asked the question: "What are good manners on the street?" and makes the following comment:

"The one who criticised her was right. She was sweet, attractive in her looks and voice, had a good home where she had been taught what was correct, but she certainly laid herself open to comment when she appeared on the street.

"Possibly her busy mother doing the housework, looking after the younger children, seeing that all the family were properly clothed and fed, had not time to go on the street with her daughter or think about warning the girl against just this danger.

"She has gotten into the habit of behaving in the street as though she were on her own porch or in her parlor. She laughed too much, talked too loud, and chatted about her private affairs without reserve.

"The advice she had given her ought to help other girls who are very probably unconscious that they are drawing unpleasant comment upon themselves. If they hear this comment, take it to heart and mend their ways, all very well and good, but the trouble with the majority of girls is that they fling themselves out of the room when any such comment is heard and dub the critic as 'old fashioned.'

"The first strong bit of advice is that every girl should realize that the street is a public thoroughfare and that everything she says and does is noticed. Also that the throngs of people passing her have no regard for her feelings, do not know who she is, and do not judge her kindly.

"She should remember that if a young man joins her on the street he must turn and walk with her if he wants to talk to her. That she must not engage in a long private conversation in the street corner or in the center of the walk.

"She must not look, even in curiosity, at the men who are standing in front of hotels or at street corners. They are often only too glad to get the slightest chance to make comments about her. These are intended for her ears. Some girls are silly enough to think that it is rather nice to hear such things if they are compliments.



tary. She should feel their impertinence, and in the future guard against any repetition.

"Above all, when two girls are walking together on the street they should not giggle and make comments on the men who pass them. It is all very well to excuse this as sheer youthful spirits, but a girl's mother should not allow her to do it. The trouble is the mothers never see half their girls do when on the streets."

#### Conundrums.

Why is a pig in a kitchen like a house on fire? The sooner put out the better.

Why is a little man like a good book? Because he is often looked over.

When is a cane-bottomed chair like a bill? When you re-seat (receipt) it.

Why is Athens like the wick of a candle? Because it's in the middle of Greece.

Why is a horse more clever than a fox? Because a horse can run when he is in a trap and a fox can't.

Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies? Because they want carrying out.

Why is an acquitted prisoner like a gun? Because he has been charged, taken up, and then let off.

When is a Scotchman like a donkey? When he stands on his banks and braes.

What is the difference between a woman and an umbrella? An umbrella you can shut up, a woman you can't.

Why is an orange like a church steeple? Because we have a peel from it.

Why are the pages of a book like the days of man? Because they are all numbered.

Why is a king like a book? Because he has pages.

Why is the Prince of Wales worth exactly 15 s? Because he only wants a crown to make him a sovereign.

Why is a kiss like gossip? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

Why is a policeman on his beat like an Irishman rolling down a hill? Because he's patrolling (Pat rolling).

What key in music will make a good officer? A sharp major.

When does a farmer double up a sheep without hurting it? When he folds it.

When did Moses sleep with five in the bed? When he slept with his forefathers.

Why is a newspaper like an army? Because it has leaders, columns, and reviews.

What is the difference between a donkey and a postage stamp? One you lick with a stick; the other you stick with a lick.—Boston Globe.

#### A Fox Story.

"Sprite" was a little red fox about which the New York Sun tells the history. It was made captive before it got its eyes open by the naturalist, Mr. Earnest Harold Baynes, of New Hampshire. He became very much attached to the animal as will be seen from the following account:

He was a great hunter in the neighboring henyards, and for this reason had to be penned at an early age. After he had been shut inside a wire pen, the hens whom he had annoyed would walk up and down in front of the pen and insult him. Sprite at first would dash frantically against the wire fencing, but when he found that that was useless he stopped it. So the hens got bolder, and one day one of them stuck her head through the wires to cluck at him. The head never came out.

Sprite loved to be allowed to sleep on the beds in the house, and when he woke up from his nap he loved also to take the bedclothes down with him into the yard to play with. It early became apparent that he must be liberated. When he was shut up he was miserable, and when he was not the neighbors were.

Several times Mr. Baynes took him out into the woods and tried to lose him. Each time it required a fresh bracing of the determination to do it, and each liberation was followed by a

fresh mental depression on the part of the master. But invariably before he got home Sprite would be found trotting at his heels like a dog.

Finally the situation grew acute, and the naturalist got a team and took the little red fox to a distant mountainside and let him loose. Sprite thought it was merely one of their customary strolls, but as he stood on a cliff gazing across country he heard a wild fox yelp in the distance.

Like a streak of rusty paint pouring through the grass he disappeared, and Mr. Baynes got into his wagon and drove home, trying to convince himself that he was glad to be rid of the creature.

Forty-eight hours later, as he sat in his study at night, the sound of little pattering footsteps came along the porch. He opened the door, and the little red fox leaped upon him, wild with joy. Sprite had some supper, then ran upstairs to his master's bed and went to sleep. Before daylight he rose and disappeared.

This went on for some time. At times for many succeeding nights, again with two or three days' intermission, Sprite would turn up for an affectionate salutation, a supper and a nap on the bed.

One night he came in with his nose full of porcupine quills, which his master had to extract one by one. Another time he arrived with his head swollen to double its usual size. Finally he went away and never came back; but he is still remembered fondly in the home of his babyhood.

#### How to Can Pineapples.

Peel and cut into cubes and put into a syrup, and when cooked sufficiently put into cans and seal. Some persons like them shredded with a silver fork, which may be done by picking the pineapple to pieces after it is peeled with the fork.

Others say it is an easy method to slice the pineapple before peeling and then peel each slice separately. They may be put into jars in slices and cut into cubes.

### The Little Ones

#### THE TWO SINGERS.

A gay little birdling, so they say,  
Sang in the sunshine all the day—  
"Chippety wink and chippety wee,  
Listen—listen—listen to me,  
Chickamaree—from morn to night  
I sing, sing, sing while the day is bright,  
But when clouds arise then away I fly  
And hide in the branches high, high,  
high;  
For no little bird can sing you know  
When clouds are hovering dark and low."

A dear little maiden, so I've heard,  
Sang as gaily as any bird—  
"Trala la la"—so sweet and so clear  
That all in sound of it turned to hear.  
"Trala la la"—still day by day  
She sang in the sunshine bright and gay.  
But when clouds arose her chirrup and trill  
Came merrier, sweeter, clearer still.  
For she said, "'Tis the very time for cheer  
When all the world is dull and drear."  
—Youth's Companion.

#### Mary's Lettuce Bed.

One day Mary Evans was out under a tree watching some chickens which were scratching around near her, when a very queer thing happened. You may not believe it, but if you do not, just go out and ask your own old hen about it, and if she says it is so, you may know that it is.

As I was saying, Mary was watching the chickens scratching around in the dirt, and wondering why the old hens kept their mouths open on hot days, when one fat old hen said, "Cuh-ut, cutcutcutcutt." She said it so very impressively that Mary was sure she meant something by it, so she said, "What?"

"Cuh-ut, cutcut," was the answer, and another old hen begun to scold in a low tone, with a rumbling nose deep down in her throat.

"Oh, I beg your pardon," said Mary, "but I really could not understand what she said."

Two or three hens turned their



# POTASH

## Lodged Grain Means Lost Profits

The wheat grows up, heads out, and then falls down—so much grain *not* harvested—so much labor lost and capital wasted—just so much more profit you might have had.

The trouble was—unbalanced, incomplete fertilizer.

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heads and looked at her severely, but no one said anything for some time. The one who had first spoken ruffled out her fathers and settled down more comfortably in the dusty nest she had made in the soft dirt and they all seemed preparing for a good nap, when suddenly a handsome rooster sprang up and flapped his wings while he said, "Hear! Hear! all ye hens and chicks! I know where some nice young lettuce is growing! Follow me." And he began to run with outspread wings, toward Mary's garden. Several of the younger ones were quite excited over his announcement, and rushed off after him, and two or three old hens waddled along in that direction, but there were still a good many left.

"I really don't feel hungry," said one, settling deeper into the dust.

"Nor I," said another, "and besides I should have to run in order to get there before he eats it all up, and I hate to hurry."

"Well," Mary spoke up now, "I don't think it's fair, any way, for you to eat up my garden that I've planted. Why don't you eat the weeds? I shouldn't mind at all if you ate the weeds."

The old hens simply looked at her in deep disgust but a pert young rooster stood up in front of Mary and, turning his head to one side to look at her out of one saucy eye, said, "Say, Sis, why don't you eat the weeds and leave the lettuce for us?" "Well, brother," said Mary, and she was really surprised to hear herself say it, "because I don't like weeds."

"We don't, either," said several together in loud voices. "But we like worms." "Ugh, worms!" said Mary, "I despise worms—crawly, creepy things." "There is one on your dress now," said an old hen quietly, and the young rooster came forward eagerly and swallowed it whole.

"Thank you so much for removing it," said Mary.

"Oh, it was nothing at all, I assure you. If ever I can accommodate you in that way again, I shall be delighted," and the young rooster looked very polite and dignified as he said it.

While he was speaking, the other chickens came back, who had gone to eat the lettuce.

"Was it good?" asked Mary, "and did you eat it all up?"

"Go and see, go and see," said an old hen.

So Mary said she would, but she jumped up so suddenly that she scared them all. Some of them shrieked, while some contented themselves with merely saying, "Cuh-ut, cutcutcutcutt!" crossly. But she ran away to her lettuce-bed, and yes, true enough, it was all eaten off. Not one green leaf showed above the ground. But Mary did not cry as she used to do when the chickens bothered her gardens. She had been talking with chickens and knew how they felt about things. So she just sighed a little sigh and said, "Oh, well, I suppose they were hungry."

#### A Child's Morals.

The principle thing that a child has to do morally before he is twelve is to grow a conscience. The principal thing after that is to get power to use his will.

I would be very glad, if I were sure it were a good one, to be able to button my own moral code around my child, knowing that it would probably protect him until he was big enough to outgrow it, but I would much rather be sure that he had learned to speak the truth in his heart. If a boy can always do that, it is about all one ought to expect of him before he is twelve. If he obeys me, that is discipline, but if he learns to obey himself, that is character.—William Byron Forbush, in *The Boy Problem*.

Mrs. Stiles was on her way to prayer meeting. As she passed the Brown house, she looked in and saw Donald sitting on the porch.

"Aren't you afraid alone out here, Donald?"

"I'm not alone."

"Oh! Who's with you—Ellen?"

"No. If you was a good woman, Mrs. Stiles, you would know who was with me."

#### LOCOMOTIVE TALK.

Said the engine, "I drink only water and still  
I could get on a toot if required.  
I can tender my own resignation at will.  
But I never can go till I'm fired."

"I get hot when I'm coaled, but I never can shirk  
Nor be switched from my purpose so active;  
I rail not at fate, but I puff my own work  
And es-steam it as something attractive."

"I have only one eye, which may seem rather queer,  
Till you think if you haven't already.  
That engines like am have only one ear—  
The engineer, sober and steady."

"My train rushes on like an arrow swift sped,  
Till I put on my brakes and I slack her;  
I chew, chew, whenever I coax her ahead,  
And likewise I chew, chew, to back 'er."  
—Nixon Waterman, in *S. F. Employers' Magazine*.

#### A Unique Business Proposition Made by a Hay Press Company.

The New Century Hay Press Company, of Kansas City, Kans., makes a proposition to pay the railroad fare of any man coming to Kansas City and buying a hay press, no difference what pattern. When it is remembered that about twenty-five styles of presses are handled in Kansas City and that a single company takes the chances of making a sale after a party has had opportunity to inspect all the various patterns, and that it further agrees to pay the railroad fare of any purchaser no matter what press he selects, it will be seen that they have a faith in the merit of their machine equal to the belief of a mother in the goodness of her son.

In a free-for-all test this concern picks its machine to win, and picks it against the entire field. If it makes the sale it can afford to stand the refund of railroad fare as the selling expense would be less than if a man were sent to the country to see the intending purchaser; but the unusual part of the offer is the agreement to make the refund even though one of its competitors succeed in selling one of the other presses.



## Dairy Interests

### That Dangerous Bull.

How long will it take farmers to learn that the mature bull is an extremely dangerous animal? During the last month two of my young friends lost their lives because they had not learned that we dare not for a moment trust a mature bull. Every few days a paper in a very insignificant paragraph in an out of the way place tells us of some one being gored by a vicious bull, but we give the matter no consideration until it comes too close home to further ignore it and then it is often too late to be of any benefit to the loved ones who are maimed or killed. I have known quite a few man-killers and every one of them was, before he committed the act, a gentle pet of a bull, perfectly safe in the owner's estimation and was at large without even a ring in his nose. The next day, week, or month he gored some one to death or tried to do so.

We are horrified at the slaughter in our coal mines and on our railroads. Why? Because a dozen or a score are sacrificed at one blow. But our death-dealing bovine brute selects his victims singly, like the sharp-shooter, dispatches them one by one in out of the way places where the reporter with his lurid pen is absent and the report comes to the paper late and is hardly news any more. We look on it all complacently and say that accidents will happen. Why will the insurance companies rather take the risk on the life of the traveler than on a farmer? I have given this matter some attention for several years and I am ready to assert that more farmers are maimed and killed by vicious bulls than by all other causes together on the farm. It is, and should be in law, criminal carelessness to allow a mature bull full liberty of field and yard. Not for a minute is any one safe while that strong and ferocious brute has full command of pasture and yard. You are not only endangering your own life but the lives of your family or neighbors and friends who might call.

I have no right to think that this letter will make any more impression on you than did the little paragraphs or reports of someone somewhere being killed by a bull, but if I could present the matter as does the reporter of the wreck or mine disaster it would be different. If I could

picture to you the young men in the prime of life, the helpless old men or children caught in a corner like rats, and paint for you the mangled and bloody remains of these helpless victims with the ferocious brute bellowing defiance to any one who would come to the rescue, or if I would give you a list of victims for the last few years with the particulars of each case, you might say with me that almost every one was caused by willful carelessness. Willful carelessness because every man must know that a mature bull is a very dangerous animal if he becomes ferocious and that he is liable to attack some one at any time if he is at liberty to do so. Indeed it is criminal carelessness to allow a mature bull full liberty of yard and pasture. This question of a vicious bull seems to be on a par with the one of the vicious dog. My dog is always a very intelligent, high-bred and noble dog. It is my neighbor who has the cussed yellow sheep-killing cur. There is no necessity for allowing the bull to be at large and usually in many ways it is far preferable to have him by himself rather closely confined. As you value your own life and that of your child and neighbor will you take precautionary measures of safety.

### HOW TO CARE FOR AND HANDLE THE STOCK BULL.

The ideal method is to have a roomy stable connected with a large strong pen or paddock out of which the bull need never be taken. Farmers can not all easily have such facilities, still there is no reason for having this dangerous animal at large. For many years I kept my mature stock bull in the stable day and night, leading him out to water with a staff once a day and feeding him all the roughage he cared to eat with a mere smack of grain, as for example an ear of corn per day. You say this is unscientific and improper management and will render the bull impotent and worthless. Your theory and my experience clash violently because I thus kept bulls to the age of 8 or 10 years and they were still virile and active and their progeny was all that could be desired. Let me tell you quietly that the idea of the necessity of exercise for the mature bovine is mostly superstitious bugaboo and moonshine. Give enough of the right kind of feed, pure water and air with plenty of sunshine with a clean shelter and the animal will do well. Even if I were convinced that confinement would shorten the bull's life a few years I would not take the risk of having my life shortened many years by having him at liberty.

### MINERALS NEEDED BY ANIMALS.

In the Experiment Station Record for May is an editorial review of the late investigations in this line of animal nutrition. We are told that in Europe there are a number of specially compounded mineral foods on the market to supply this demand. Cattle fed on feed grown in soil where lime is lacking are greatly benefited by being fed some form of mineral lime. Other instances are cited to show that cattle will not do well when deprived of some of the needed minerals. These questions are in a measure new to us, but I am fully convinced that often when our cattle are not doing well it is because they are not fully nourished with the minerals that they need. I have good reason to believe that many humans are suffering from the same cause, a lack of salts, minerals, and ash constituents in the food.

### RATION FOR A LARGE PRODUCER.

A reader asks: "I have a grade Holstein that is a very large milker and while I feed her well she invariably loses flesh and becomes very thin by the time she has been milked two or three months. Do you think it would be safe to feed her so heavily that she would not lose any weight? I feed her more now than the Wolf's standard calls for. How can I know when I feed her to the limit? What will happen if I over-feed?"

The only way to know the capacity of a cow is to increase the feed grad-

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ually until she refuses to take more or refuses to make a profit on the increase or shows signs of indigestion or non-assimilation, which rarely occurs if the right combination of feeds is given. The cow with phenomenal records have phenomenal appetites and digestive powers. The noted Holstein Colantha 4th's Johanna ate daily 7 pounds of wheat bran, 7 pounds of ground oats, 7 pounds of gluten feed, 3 pounds of oil meal, 30 pounds of silage, 35 pounds of sugar beets and 10 pounds of clover hay. On pasture she got 12 to 15 pounds of grain daily. But she made 27,432 pounds of 3.64 per cent milk in 365 days. I think your old cow is tearing herself to pieces trying to show you what she can do at the pail. Forget that Wolf standard and feed your cow. It is natural and not particularly undesirable for the cow to run down in flesh slightly in the beginning of the period of lactation, but soon the feed should overtake the production and the cow should not be allowed to further use up bodily tissue to make milk. Look again at the ration of the champion cow. It seems immense in quantity but the quality is right. The protein is a little higher than usually recommended but we are not dead sure if the narrow or wide ration is the best. The large producer should not have too large amount of fiber and indigestible stuff. Silage and roots are easily digested and stimulate a healthy appetite. A cow is not easily over-fed and rarely injured if the feed is gradually increased and given regularly and punctually at the same time every day and the feeder is on the lookout for a flagging appetite. The cow that looses flesh to make milk is the one that can and will pay for more feed and should have it.—L. W. Lighty, Adams County, Pa., in National Stockman and Farmer.

### Cow Gives Bloody Milk.

Will you please tell me, through the columns of your valuable paper, what to do for my cow that gives bloody milk? She has had three calves and she always gave a little bloody milk at times, but never as bad as this year. She gives blood now out of three teats. It seems, on stripping, that her milk looks almost pink and then during the time between milk-

ings the blood will clot in there so that the first milk will have clots of blood in it. She has been giving milk now since March 1, 1908, and her milk has been bloody for about two weeks.

SAM MONTGOMERY.

### Jewell County.

The trouble which your cow has, giving bloody milk, is one which is quite frequently met with on dairy farms, and may result from a number of causes. One of the most common of which, is some blow or injury to the gland. An over-stimulation of the udder may result in the rupture of some of the small blood vessels. This, however, is usually only temporary, and does not cause any serious damage.

The department of animal industry reports certain plants that will cause the animal to give bloody milk. There are also certain kinds of feeds that are supposed to cause this trouble. This case seems to be so persistent, and of such a serious nature, that we would recommend the services of a veterinarian, as the chances are that it is due to a tumor or tuberculosis of the udder, or some other trouble of like nature, which will render the animal not only worthless but dangerous for dairy purposes.

There is a germ which, if present in the milk, will cause it to take on a reddish hue, after standing. The Bureau of Animal Industry recommends the following treatments:

"In congested glands, give one pound of epsom salts, and daily thereafter, one-half ounce of saltpeter, with a dram of chloride of potash. Bathe the bag with hot or cold water, and rub with camphorated lard. If from acrid plants, these must be removed from pasture or fodder. Induration of the udder may be met by rubbing with a combination of iodine ointment one part, soft soap two parts, or mercurial ointment and soft soap may be used. Careful milking is imperative.

J. C. KENDALL.

### Moisture in Butter.

The law limiting the legal amount of moisture in butter to 16 per cent has made it imperative that some simple and accurate plan of determining the moisture content be evolved. The old methods are either inaccurate or else require expensive apparatus and a considerable knowledge of chemistry. After a great deal of

## EXCLUSIVE Tubular ADVANTAGES No. 2

### LOW SUPPLY TANK

Last week we told you of the light, simple Tubular Bowl—how it was different from complicated bucket bowls—how it was an exclusive Tubular feature—not found in other makes.

This week we offer you Feature No. 2. The Low Supply Tank.

Don't overlook this point in buying a separator. You know a milk pail full of milk is quite heavy and when you have to lift several a day to fill a separator tank that is shoulder-to-head-high, it means back-breaking work that is needless, for the Supply Tank on the Tubular is scarcely waist high to a woman 51-2 feet tall. These are



## 2 Good Reasons WHY

The Tubular is the separator for you. The Tubular is in a class by itself—so much ahead of others that when compared or tested in actual work the difference is at once apparent in its favor. Let us send you Catalog 165 it's full of interesting proof.

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West Chester, Penna.

Toronto, Can., San Francisco, Calif., Chicago, Ill.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**Duff's Barred Rock Winners**  
at half price during summer. Fine spring chicks and 1-year-old breeders. Send for circular and prices. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

REMEMBER—That I have a choice lot of young stock coming on. All Smith's laying strain Rocks. Choice breeders. Prices right. Chas. K. Smith, Mayetta, 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. \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

Thomas Owen, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

## BRAHMAS.

## Light Brahma Chickens

Choice pure-bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on

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

## WYANDOTTES.

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, Boyero, Colo.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kans.

## LEGHORN.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from our standard bred flock, sterling quality, rest of season \$1 per 30, \$1.50 per 50 or \$3 per 100. Our motto: fine birds, moderate prices. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—\$0 for \$1, 100 for \$3 Mrs. P. E. Town, Route 3, Haven, Kans.

STANDARD-BRED S. C. Buff Leghorns founded by stock of prize-winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs, and have taken 1st 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.

**Rose Comb Brown Leghorns Exclusively**  
Farm raised. Eggs per sitting of 15, \$1; per 50, \$2; per 100, \$3.50. P. H. Mahon, R. R. 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans.

## BUFF ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—1500 utility, January, February, March hatched cockerels and pullets to sell. Buy now and get the pick. Price will advance next month. Catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

## SCOTCH COLLIES.

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, Kansas, Emporia, Kans. W. H. Richards.

## Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.



## 30 DAYS' SALE

Double Yellow Head—The Hummer Talker—The only parrot that learn to talk, whistle and sing like a person. Write today for particulars and pictures of birds. Don't delay.  
Deer Lake Park, Severy, Kans.  
Note—We guarantee every parrot to talk or refund the money

## Incubators and Brooders

If you want a good incubator in a hurry write to the undersigned. He keeps the Old Trusty Incubator (hot water) and the Compound (hot air), two of the best incubators made. Also the Zero brooder, no better made. It pays to buy a good brooder. No use hatching chicks without a good brooder to raise them. The Zero will raise every chick you put in it.

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HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

Surgeon,

708 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

study and experimentation the dairy department of the Iowa Experiment Station has worked out a method which has proven very satisfactory. By the use of this plan any creameryman can, with a very little practise, make quick and reliable tests of the amount of moisture in butter. He will then be enabled to avoid exceeding the legal limit, and at the same time keep from letting the percentage of moisture run too low which detracts from both the quality of the butter and the amount of the overrun. Bulletin No. 97 of the Iowa Experiment Station gives complete instructions for carrying out these moisture determinations. Copies may be obtained free of charge from Director C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

## England Wants Casein.

The New Zealand Dairyman prints the following:

"If it were possible to conceive of a condition in which the producers of the world were supplying more products than could be consumed, surely the dairyman and poultrymen would be the last to suffer. Dairying either in a limited way, as most farmers can take it up, or exclusively concentrating one's whole energies in the business—caters to a market which it is practically impossible to overstock. People do not eat more good butter and cheese simply because there is not more to eat. There is an ever widening market for dairy products; the great mass of the laboring people of the world do not yet consume largely of dairy products. The market for Canadian dairy products in Great Britain is increasing. A Manchester trade report states that the quality of the Canadian product has done much to keep her cheese well to the fore in that great market. A simultaneous report from the Canadian trade commissioner in London says that there have again been inquiries as to the possibility of obtaining casein (the chief constituent of cheese) from Canada. 'In this connection,' says the commissioner, 'we received a visit from a gentleman who claims to have a large connection in and experience of the trade, and he emphasises the rapidly increasing use of casein for purposes of various kinds. It was stated by this visitor and also by others that the demand has increased more rapidly than the supply, and that at the moment there is a shortage of casein of commercial value in the world, and prices have practically doubled for some qualities within the past year.

"The view taken in the past by Canadian officials and also by a number of agriculturists was that the prices realized for casein—which was produced mainly in the Argentine—were unremunerative to Canada, and that Canadian farmers would derive much more profit by utilising their skimmed milk for stock feeding purposes. It is now, however, reported that a new process has been discovered for extracting the casein from skim-milk without the use of acid and without in any way impairing the residue for stock-raising purposes. If this process should be successful, it would remove one of the chief obstacles which has deterred Canada from embarking in the preparation of casein, because it would then be possible both to produce casein, and to utilise the skim-milk remaining over for feeding purposes.

"Under these circumstances, the establishment of casein plants in districts where large quantities of milk are regularly available would furnish an additional source of income to farmers provided, of course, that prices remained at a satisfactory level. It is further rumored that some of the Australian States are looking into the matter."

The removal of the cream from milk leaves nearly all of the casein in the skim-milk. It is thus good feed for pigs and calves, but has little commercial value for other purposes. The suggestion that England wants this casein and that a practicable method is available for separating it may point to an added profit for the dairyman.

## The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

## Poultry Notes.

Those contemplating going into the pure-bred poultry business, will find that at this time of the year they can buy pure-bred stock at greatly reduced rates. Breeders are now offering birds for sale at a very low price, that they would not have considered selling at any price before the egg season was over. But they have used the birds as long as they need them and now want the room for the young stock. By buying mature stock mated for best results, from a reliable breeder, the new beginner can start where he left off and have the advantage of his many years of experience in the business.

Give your fowls and chicks plenty of shade these warm days. If you haven't trees and brush for them to run under, fix up artificial shade leaving it open around the sides and end for free circulation of air. Give them plenty of fresh water to drink, keeping it in the shade, and give it to them often, for they need a fresh, cool drink as well as you. Add a little tonic once or twice a week by putting rusty nails in the water or a few drops of tincture of iron. This will materially help your birds in molting, for now is the commencement of the molting season and in order that your fowls may pass through this trying period in good condition a little tonic in the shape of iron or sulfur is oftentimes of great benefit.

July and August are good months to commence culling your flocks. You may have hens and possibly some old male birds that have seen their best days. If so, you had better put them out of the way and make room for your young stock. Pick out all of your old scrawny, runty chicks and in fact all others that you are satisfied will not make desirable exhibition or breeding stock and what you can not eat, sell for market purposes. Only a "survival of the fittest" is what you want from now on.

Don't let too many of your young chicks huddle together and see to it that they are nearly the same size. Large and small should not be allowed to huddle together, for the smaller ones are sure to get the worst of it, stunting them in their growth and oftentimes causing crooked breastbones and badly grown wing feathers.

As soon as your young chicks show an inclination to roost, have flat roosts, not less than three inches wide, ready for them. Round poles or edges of boards should never be used, as these are almost sure to cause crooked breast bones, especially in the heavier varieties. Do not have the roosts over two feet from the ground and have them all on a level, not one higher than the other, like a ladder. Then there will be no crowding for the top roost, consequently knocking off of one another, with the almost sure result of making one or more cripples.

Dirt floors are the cheapest and we consider them the best for coops. See that they are located so that there will be a good drainage all around them, then fill in with from three to four inches of sand. Scrape off the droppings once or twice a week, taking as little of the sand as possible and such a floor will not have to be renewed of tenor than four times a year. It will not harbor rats nor cause bumble foot in your fowls, like hard stone or board floors would do.

A couple of swans have been added to the equipment of Central Park in Topeka and they look very beautiful as they float on the cool water. Swans are not hard to raise and they sell from fifty dollars to one hundred dollars a pair. A Yankee farmer at Biddeford, Maine, is making quite a success at swan-breeding and his profits are quite large each season. The av-

## The Badge of Honesty

Is on every wrapper of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery because a full list of the ingredients composing it is printed there in plain English. Forty years of experience has proven its superior worth as a blood purifier and invigorating tonic for the cure of stomach disorders and all liver ills. It builds up the run-down system as no other tonic can in which alcohol is used. The active medicinal principles of native roots such as Golden Seal and Queen's root, Stone and Mandrake root, Bloodroot and Black Cherry bark are extracted and preserved by the use of chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce at Buffalo, N. Y., for free booklet which quotes extracts from well-recognized medical authorities such as Drs. Bartholow, King, Scudder, Coe, Ellingwood and a host of others, showing that these roots can be depended upon for their curative action in all weak states of the stomach, accompanied by indigestion or dyspepsia as well as in all bilious or liver complaints and in all "wasting diseases" where there is loss of flesh and gradual running down of the strength and system.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, pure blood and so invigorates and regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, and through them, the whole system. Thus all skin affections, blotches, pimples and eruptions as well as scrofulous swellings and old open running sores or ulcers are cured and healed. In treating old running sores, or ulcers, it is well to insure their healing to apply to them Dr. Pierce's All-Healing Salve. If your druggist don't happen to have this Salve in stock, send fifty-four cents in postage stamps to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and a large box of the "All-Healing Salve" will reach you by return post.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

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To Sufferers from  
Catarrh, Deafness,  
Sore Weak  
Eyes, or  
Failing  
Sight  
TO TRY



Here is the most liberal free offer ever made: We will send absolutely free fully prepaid 1 month's medicines to any person who has Catarrh in any form or who is Deaf or afflicted with sore weak inflamed eyes or any disease of Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat. We do this so you can try the Absorption Remedies in your own home and learn how easy it is to be cured.

## Don't Send Us Any Money

Just tell us what is the matter with you. We will make a special diagnosis of your case and send you the proper medicines that have been used by over 100,000 people afflicted just as you are or worse. These medicines helped others and made many wonderful cures. They will do as much for you. We say positively

## Catarrh, Deafness, Eye Diseases CAN BE CURED

If the tissues still remain, the Absorption Remedies can and will restore healthy conditions. Isn't it worth your while to write and prove to your own satisfaction that we can do for you what we claim and what we are daily doing for hundreds?

Don't hesitate when we make it so easy for you by sending you a whole month's medicines delivered right in your home to try. We couldn't afford to do this if we did not have perfect faith in the curative power of the Absorption Medicines. Whatever you do, don't put off writing to us but do it now because every day you wait means needless torment, pain, anxiety, and the longer you delay treatment the deeper rooted is your trouble. So write at once and say, "Send your free medicines."

## Perfect Sight and Hearing FREE

This revised book on the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat containing the lifelong experience of a specialist and full of valuable matter sent free to every one who gets the free medicines. It tells what to do to help cure yourself while waiting till the medicines come. Write for the book and the medicines NOW.

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DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.



## Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending July 7, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

Topeka, Kans., July 7, 1908.  
DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Per cent of sunshine.
<b>WESTERN DIVISION.</b>						
Ashland.	89	53	71	1.33	.....	65
Blakeman.	88	51	69	T	.....	57
Colby.	96	44	69	0	.....	66
Dodge City.	90	55	69	-7	2.22	+1.59
Dresden.	86	45	68	T	.....	44
Farmersburg.	94	47	70	0.73	.....	68
Garden City.	95	50	69	0.63	.....	59
Hoxie.	91	52	72	0.05	.....	59
Hugoton.	90	56	73	1.04	.....	59
Jelm.	88	54	70	2.02	.....	59
Scott.	91	50	70	2.11	.....	59
Wakeeney.	92	48	70	0.78	.....	59
Wallace.	101	46	68	0.30	.....	59
Division.	101	44	70	0.93	.....	65
<b>MIDDLE DIVISION.</b>						
Anthony.	95	56	73	2.63	.....	57
Clay Center.	85	51	69	2.59	.....	71
Coldwater.	87	55	70	2.30	.....	71
Concordia.	84	51	68	-8	1.09	0
Cunningham.	88	54	71	4.46	.....	14
Eldorado.	85	56	70	4.63	.....	71
Ellinwood.	87	56	71	1.90	.....	53
Ellsworth.	79	54	66	1.90	.....	71
Hanover.	85	50	69	1.67	.....	46
Harrison.	84	48	68	0.38	.....	75
Lebanon.	94	51	70	0.45	.....	49
Macksville.	93	51	72	3.49	.....	50
McPherson.	86	57	72	.....	.....	68
Marion.	89	58	73	.....	.....	48
Phillipsburg.	84	49	68	0.35	.....	15
Rome.	88	58	73	1.15	.....	43
Salina.	88	58	70	-7	5.10	.....
Wichita.	83	53	70	-7	5.10	.....
Winfield.	84	58	70	2.88	.....	62
Division.	95	48	70	2.88	.....	62
<b>EASTERN DIVISION.</b>						
Burlington.	86	54	70	3.41	.....	57
Emporia.	84	55	70	3.32	.....	42
Eskridge.	83	56	68	3.60	.....	57
Fall River.	86	55	70	2.80	.....	56
Fort Scott.	89	53	72	4.14	.....	59
Frankfort.	85	50	70	1.20	.....	79
Garnett.	86	53	70	4.04	.....	51
Grenola.	84	55	69	3.78	.....	51
Independence.	84	57	70	3.18	.....	14
Iola.	86	55	71	-5	2.14	-1.16
Kansas City.	85	59	70	-7	2.69	-1.16
Madison.	87	52	70	3.82	.....	36
Manhattan.	92	52	72	1.81	.....	36
Oketo.	85	53	70	1.31	.....	36
Olathe.	85	54	70	6.32	.....	57
Osage City.	89	52	70	2.84	.....	53
Ottawa.	87	51	70	2.67	.....	53
Pawnee.	89	54	70	3.52	.....	74
Pleasanton.	83	56	70	7.92	.....	56
Topeka.	85	59	70	-6	2.33	+0.90
Toronto.	85	57	69	2.40	.....	54
Valley Falls.	85	57	69	5.78	.....	53
Division.	92	50	70	3.46	.....	58
State.	101	44	70	2.67	.....	58
<b>DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.</b>						
April 13.	89	19	55	0.91	.....	54
April 20.	92	30	60	0.79	.....	53
April 27.	92	37	65	0.46	.....	60
May 4.	78	15	49	0.08	.....	62
May 11.	88	29	52	1.32	.....	47
May 18.	85	37	61	1.12	.....	67
May 25.	102	37	68	1.74	.....	64
May 30.	97	40	69	1.33	.....	49
June 6.	100	41	71	2.83	.....	59
June 13.	93	43	70	2.97	.....	83
June 20.	100	44	70	1.04	.....	59
June 27.	110	46	76	0.28	.....	58
July 4.	101	44	70	2.67	.....	58

\*Too late to use in means.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The week was quite cool, the average temperature being about 5° below normal. There was much cloudy weather in the southern counties, with a marked deficiency in sunshine, while in the northern counties the sunshine was more nearly normal. It was still somewhat deficient.

The rainfall was excessive except in the northwestern and extreme western counties, most of it occurring on the 29th and 30th of June.

Damaging hailstorms occurred in Scott, Hodgeman, and Jefferson counties.

### EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—Temperatures averaged 5° below normal. Rain fell on four days, and amounted to 2.14 inches. The sunshine was very deficient.

Anderson.—The week was somewhat cool, and heavy rains fell the fore part. One day was clear, three partly cloudy, and three cloudy.

Bourbon.—The week began with a rainfall of 3.83 inches on the 29th of June, but rain occurred on only one day after that date. The sunshine was deficient and the mean temperature was below normal.

Coffey.—Rains fell on four days, and amounted to 3.41 inches, which was much more than was needed. The first three days were warm, but the last four were quite cool.

Ellis.—Rains were frequent and general, the weekly

total being 3.73 inches. There were but two clear days, and the sunshine was quite deficient. Maximum temperatures ranged in the seventies or low in the eighties, and minimum temperatures below 60° were frequent.

Franklin.—The fore part was warm and very wet. Less rain fell the latter part, which was much cooler.

Greenwood.—The dry weather of the previous week was terminated by heavy and frequent rains, the total being 3.82 inches at Madison and 2.80 inches at Fall River. There was but one clear day, the others being partly cloudy.

Jefferson.—The last three days of June were unusually wet. From 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. on the 30th of June 4.15 inches of rain fell, and the heaviest hailstorm in the past 20 years occurred. Some of the hailstones were an inch and a half in diameter, and much damage was done by the storm.

Johnson.—Wet and cloudy weather prevailed. A heavy rain fell, and local hail fell on the 29th of June.

Linn.—An unusually heavy rain of 6.42 inches fell on the 29th of June, and another heavy rain of nearly an inch and a half occurred on the 2nd of July.

Lyon.—The fore part was very wet, nearly three inches of rain falling the first two days. During the latter part the maximum temperature ranged in the seventies, and some of the nights were unseasonably cool.

Marshall.—Rain fell the fore part, aggregating 1.31 inches at Oketo and 1.20 inches at Frankfort. The latter part was unseasonably cool, with northerly winds. There were several abrupt temperature changes during the week.

Miami.—Cool, cloudy, and wet weather characterized the week. More sunshine and less rain would be very beneficial.

Montgomery.—The week began warm, with the heaviest rainfall of the year, 2.50 inches, on the 29th

80° on any day, and on all but two nights the minimum fell below 60°.

Harper.—Severe thunderstorms, accompanied by high winds and moderately heavy rains, occurred on the last two days of June.

Jewell.—The rainfall, tho light, was sufficient, but temperatures were much below normal. On the 3rd of July a minimum of 48° occurred.

Kingman.—Heavy rains occurred on June 28th and 29th and July 1st, three inches falling on the first named date. The weekly total was 6.46 inches. But one day was clear.

McPherson.—The rainfall, 3.49 inches, was much in excess of what was needed. The sunshine was deficient.

Marion.—Temperature extremes were 89° on June 28th and 58° on July 4th.

Phillips.—The mornings and evenings were cloudy, but the middle portion of the days was generally clear. Temperatures were much below normal the latter part. The rainfall, tho light, was sufficient.

Salina.—Showers were frequent, but not heavy. The fore part was somewhat warm, but the latter part was much cooler than usually occurs this time of the year.

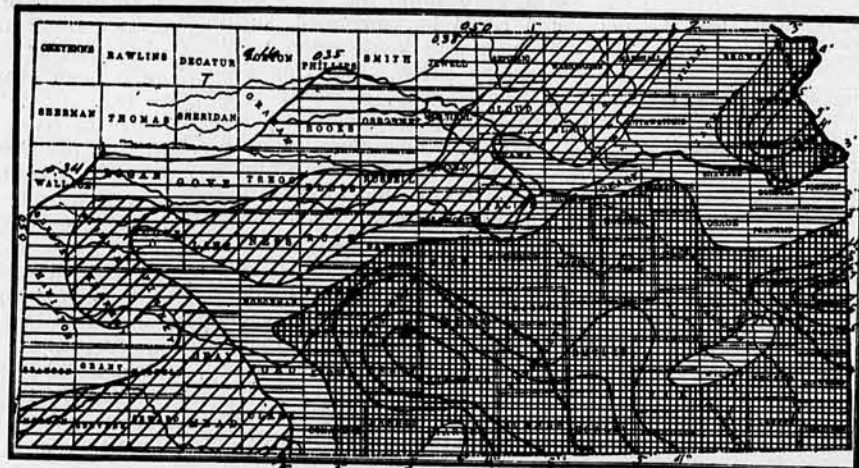
Sedgwick.—The rainfall, 3.47 inches, was greatly in excess of the average. The sunshine was deficient and unusually low temperatures characterized the week.

Smith.—Light showers fell on the 29th of June and 2nd of July, but there was plenty of water in the ground from the rains of the previous weeks. The temperature fell below 50° on five nights. A maximum of 94° occurred on June 28th.

Stafford.—The week began with a rainfall of three inches on June 28th, and thereafter rains were frequent, but generally light. Temperature extremes were 93° and 51°.

Sumner.—Heavy rains fell on the last two days of

### RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 4, 1908.



SCALE IN INCHES.

Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

of June. The latter part was cloudy and cool, with a minimum temperature of 57° on the 4th of July. Osage.—More rainfall than was needed occurred, and abnormally cool weather obtained the last three days.

Riley.—Five days were rainy. The temperature extremes were 92° and 52°.

Shawnee.—Unseasonably cool, cloudy, and wet weather prevailed. Heavy rains fell the first three days, which were partly cloudy. There was more sunshine the latter part, but the temperature failed to reach 80° after the last of June, and a minimum temperature of 59° occurred the last three nights. On the evening of June 30th one of the heaviest rains of the season occurred.

Wabash.—The week was cloudy and wet, with temperatures much below normal. Some hail fell on July 1st, and a heavy fog occurred on the 2nd.

Woodson.—The week was generally cloudy, with rainfall amounting to 3.40 inches.

Wyandotte.—The week was cloudy and cool. During a thunderstorm on June 28th the wind reached a maximum velocity of 57 miles an hour from the north. Thunderstorms also occurred on the 1st and 2nd of July.

### MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—Rains, amounting to nearly three and a half inches fell the first two days and light showers on four following days. Only one day was entirely clear, and the sunshine was deficient.

Butler.—Excessively heavy rains occurred on June 29th and July 1st, the weekly total being 4.63 inches. Three days were clear and four partly cloudy.

Chy.—Rains on the 28th and 29th of June and 1st and 2nd of July amounted to 2.69 inches. Temperatures were about normal the fore part, but much below normal the latter part.

Cloud.—The mean daily temperature averaged from 4° to 15° below normal, the lowest occurring at the close of the week. Five days were clear, one was partly cloudy and one cloudy. The normal amount of rainfall was received.

Comanche.—On June 29th 2.30 inches of rain fell, which was the heaviest 24-hour amount since September, 1906. There was more sunshine and dry weather the latter part of the week, but the temperature was considerably below normal.

Cowley.—The week was cool and excessively wet. Rains, exceeding an inch, fell on the 28th and 29th of June and 1st of July, the weekly total being 5.19 inches.

Ellsworth.—The week was rather wet and unusually cool. The maximum temperature failed to reach

June and first two of July. There was a disastrous flood in Slate Creek during the week.

Washington.—About the normal amount of rainfall occurred. Five days were clear and two cloudy. Somewhat cool weather prevailed the latter part of the week.

### WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—A heavy rain of 1.04 inches fell from 10 p. m. to midnight on June 29th and light showers occurred the three following days. The mean temperature was below normal.

Decatur.—The weather was cool, dry, and very pleasant. On the 29th of June a minimum of 45° occurred and the other nights were also unseasonably cool. But two days were clear.

Finney.—With the exception of the last day, when the temperature reached 95°, the week was moderately cool. The rainfall, 0.63 of an inch, was sufficient for all needs.

Ford.—Unseasonably cool weather and an abundance of rainfall characterized the week. The mean temperature was 7° below normal.

Hodgeman.—Hail was locally severe in the northwestern portion of the county during the week. Showers at Jetmore on the 28th and 29th of June and 1st and 2nd of July amounted to 2.02 inches.

Lane.—Light and beneficial showers fell on the last four days. There was less wind than usual and the temperature and sunshine were also deficient.

Rawlins.—The fore part was cool, with a trace of rain on June 28th. The week ended warmer.

Scott.—Several local hail storms occurred and did considerable damage. Rains the first five days amounted to 2.11 inches and soaked the ground thoroughly. Every day was clear.

Stevens.—A moderately heavy rain fell on the last day of June and light rains occurred on the 1st and 2nd of July. The nights were quite cool, but a maximum temperature of 90° occurred on two days, the 28th and 30th of June.

Thomas.—On the 29th of June the temperature fell to 44°, but, with the exception of the 2nd of July, the days were warm.

Trego.—A fine rain of 0.78 of an inch fell on July 2nd. The other days were rainless. Maximum temperatures, exceeding 90°, occurred on June 30th and July 4th, but several days were unseasonably cool.

Wallace.—The week was dry, the only rainfall being 0.30 of an inch on July 2nd. The nights were cool, the coolest being 46° on the morning of June 29th. On July 4th a maximum temperature of 101° was attained.

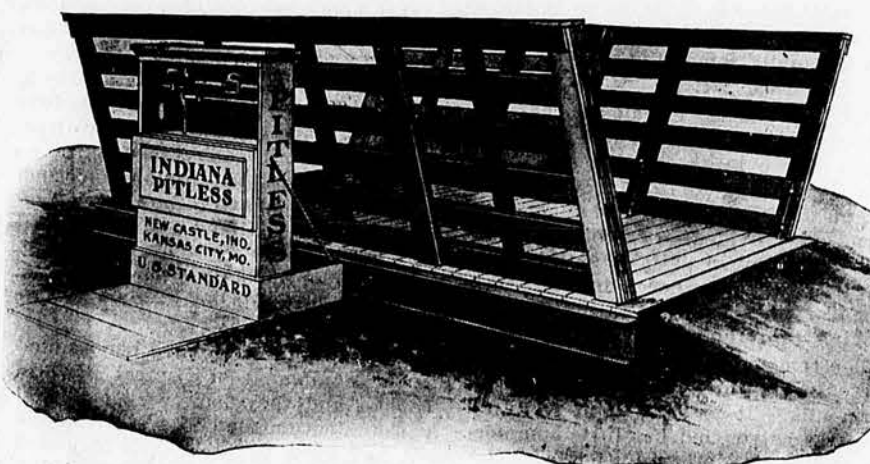
erage hatch yields from three to six young swans. They hatch usually about June and mature fourteen months from birth. The old swans are very cross when they have a brood of young ones and need to be watched constantly unless penned up.

### Every Farmer Should Own a Scale.

Every farmer who grows live stock or sells grain should have a scale on his farm as this determines the cash value of his product and gives a business stability and accuracy to his transactions that can not be had without his own scale. There are a great many scales on the market, many of the pitless kind and many of them good ones. One of the best of the pitless scales however is the Indiana, which is now manufactured both at New Castle, Ind., and Kansas City, Mo.

It is guaranteed to retain its accuracy for ten years and if there is any accident or breakage through fault of workmanship or material the manufacturers will replace the broken parts free of charge.

This scale has been on the market sixteen years, and is the only one on which this sort of guarantee is given.



It is constructed of solid steel, very substantially built, and can be very easily arranged so that no snow or dirt can get under the platform. There are steel joists, is easily portable and possesses many other advantages far

superior to many other scales now on the market.

The illustration gives a good idea of this scale and the makers say that this machine can be taken from the depot and set up ready for action for an ex-

pense of not more than \$5.00, while they claim the saving of \$20.00 or \$40.00 on the first purchase price for the complete scale.

The Indiana Pitless Scale is manufactured by the Indiana Pitless Scale Co., Station A, Kansas City, Mo., and the manufacturers will be glad to send full particulars regarding it to any farmer who will write and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

### The Auto-Fedan Moves to Kansas City.

The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co. has built for itself a new factory which is about three times the size of the one formerly occupied at Topeka, and is now located at 1521 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo., where visiting friends will be welcome. The chief reasons for this change in location will enable them to ship out more promptly and the important fact that they save \$7.00 on each Eastern shipment. The Auto-Fedan hay press is a Kansas product, and it has gained in popularity from the first. Patrons of this company will now be sure of more prompt service because of better facilities.

Fat hens and lots of eggs are not apt to go together.







**DUROC-JERSEYS****RALPH HARRIS FARM  
DUROC-JERSEY HERD**

A STARTE 18808, second in class American Royal 1907, farrowed 12 pigs by Red Wonder, Grand Champion Iowa State Fair, 1907, on 22d of April. All are living. Average weight at 13 days old, 7 pounds, 13 ounces. Remember this litter when looking for a boar in a few months. Address:  
RALPH HARRIS, Prop. E. W. WHITE, Mgr.  
WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS.  
Farm station, Buck Creek, on the U. P., 45 miles west of Kansas City.

**SPRING CREEK HERD DUROC-JERSEYS**  
75 choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale, by 7 noted sires and out of popular breeding dams. Tried sows and gilts bred to farrow in August and September. Boars in service, Raven's Pride 63148 and Nordstrom's Choice 75741. Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.

**GAYER'S DUROCS:** 36 choice fall gilts and 14 topdy fall boars by Golden Chieftain, 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. R. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

**Fairview Herds--Durocs, Red Polls**  
20 high grade Red Polled cows and heifers, 40 Duroc-Jersey swine, mostly males, will be sold at my fall sale on October 7, 1908. Nothing for sale now. Stock doing fine.  
J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brown Co., Kans.

**WOOD'S DUROCS**  
Good hogs are good property now. Don't you want some? A few boars and gilts of 1907 crop. Nice lot of spring pigs just light age and weight to ship.  
W. A. WOOD, - - Elmdale, Kans.

**DEER CREEK DUROCS**  
100 pigs of March and April farrow by sons of Ohio Chief, Tip Notcher and Kant Be Beat. Ready for shipment after July 1.  
BERT FINCH, Prairie View, Kans.

**Jackson's Durocs**  
Special Bargains in fancy, well grown spring pigs, both sexes, and choice fall males richly bred; 2 of these are double cross Ohio Chief. Also 1 good herd boar, a grandson of Desoto 15155. 2 extra good registered Shorthorn bulls for sale.  
O. L. JACKSON, New Albany, Kans.

**ROSE LAWN  
Duroc-Jerseys**  
Gilts bred to farrow in April and May, either sired by or bred to Tip Top Perfection 34779, 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,  
Rose Lawn Place, Topeka, Kansas

**BERKSHIRES**  
**MAPLE HEIGHTS HERD BERKSHIRES**  
Kansas Longfellow, champion Nebraska State Fair, 1907, and Berryton Boy in service. Have some choice sows and gilts bred for fall litters, for sale. Nice lot of spring pigs to choose from. Write me.  
J. M. NELSON, Marysville, Kans.

**Ridgeview Berkshires**  
—FOR SALE—  
One aged and one yearling boar, and spring pigs of both sexes  
MANWARING BROS.,  
Route 1, Lawrence, Kansas

**Guthrie Rancho Berkshires**  
The Guthrie Ranch Berkshire herd, headed by Berryton Duke, assisted by Revelation, General Premier and Sir Ivanhoe (all three winners). Berkshires with size, bone and quality. Individuals of style and finish. You will find our satisfied customers in nearly every state in the Union.  
T. F. GUTHRIE, Strong City, Kans.

**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,  
E. D. KING, Burlington, Kans.

**Knollwood Berkshires**  
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.

**Sutton's Berkshires**  
Best imported and American breeding. Fancy boars, herd headers, \$25 to \$50; good boars, 100 to 125 lbs., \$15 to \$25; fancy gilts, bred to show boars, \$35 to \$50; promising open gilts, \$15 to \$30. Strong bone, fancy heads. Every one good.  
We offer you Size, Quality and Finish.  
SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kans.

**POLAND-CHINAS**

**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.  
J. H. BECKER, R. 7, Newton, Kans.

**SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS**  
A number of spring pigs, either sex, the farmers' kind, at bottom prices. Gilts will be sold bred or open. Also a litter of Scotch Collie pups, the great watch and cattle dog.  
W. T. HAMMOND, Portia, Kans.

**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.

**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.

**KEEP ON PRINCE**  
by Keep On; dam, Sweet May by Chief Perfection 2d; now owned jointly by R. A. Stockton and J. M. Devlin. An 800-pound boar in show flesh. The get of this boar will be the feature of our fall sale at Cameron Mo., October 2. R. A. Stockton, Iathrop, Mo.; J. M. Devlin, Cameron, Mo.

**SUNFLOWER HERD.**  
POLAND-CHINAS—Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (119147) by Meddler (99999), dam, Excitement (258986) by Corroctor (63379); Allen's Corroctor (128613) by Corroctor (63379), dam Sweet Brier (261780) by Chief Perfection 2d (42559); Kansas Chief (126883) by Chief Perfection 2d (42559), dam Corroctor's Gem (250720) by Corroctor (63379). G. W. Allen, Route 4, Tongonoxie, Kans.

**FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.**  
Special bargains in choice Poland China gilts, sold bred or open, and a few extra fall boars by prize winning sires. Fall sale September 8.  
A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.

**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 Duke and The Plouquet, in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

**Highview Breeding Farm**  
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.

**CHESTER-WHITES**  
**Closing Out Herd O. I. C.**  
Including two champion herd boars. Tried brood sows and choice bunch of spring pigs ready to ship. Write for prices. Correspondence solicited. John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.

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

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

**GALLOWAYS**  
**Smoky Hill Galloways.**  
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.

**JERSEYS**  
**LINSCOTT'S JERSEYS**  
Established 1878. Registered in A. J. C. C.  
BULLS—In The Kansas Farmer for May 28, is an article on Pure Bred Dairy Cattle for Kansas READ IT. I am offering registered Jersey bulls of excellent individual quality and carrying the blood of the greatest Jerseys in the world. Price \$50. They cannot be duplicated anywhere. A number to pick from. Tabulated pedigrees and descriptions sent for the asking.  
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kans.

**JERSEY Cattle O. I. C. Swine**  
One 4-year-old St. Lambert Jersey bull, tracing to Princess 2d, with butter record of 46 lb. 12 1/2 oz. Also choice young stock both sexes. O. I. C.'s, both sexes, all ages, at right prices. T. O. Brown Reading, Kas.

**HORSES AND MULES**

**ROBISON'S PERCHERONS**  
FOR SALE—Two extra good 2-year-old stallions; and some good young mares bred to Casino.  
**J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.**

**SHORTHORNS**

**ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS**—Offer 2 bulls, 10 females. The bulls are "Lothair," by Prince Consort, dropped August 21, 1907, and "Sylvester," by Prince Consort, dropped September 2, 1907. Both out of Lord Mayor dams. Cows are nicely bred and in calf to Prince Consort or Master of Alysdale. Will be priced right to any buyer. C. W. Merriam, Columbian building, Topeka, Kans.

**TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.**  
Herd headed by the Dutchess of Gloster bull, Gladiator 261035 and Barney 275673, a Cruickshank Buttery. Cows of Scotch and Scotch topped Bates breeding. 1 yearling Barmington bull (a good one) for sale. Will make tempting prices on a few females.  
E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

**New York Valley Herds Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.**  
A large number of my Shorthorns will be sold at private sale, for lack of room, including 3 bulls from 15 to 24 months old; also 10 fall and winter bulls and heifers, and 20 head young females. Two September boars and 51 May pigs from prize winning stock. See them or write. J. T. Bayer, Yates Center, Kans.

**SELDEN STOCK FARM.**  
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 178876 and Secret Empress 232447. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.  
HOADLEY & SIGMUND, Selden, Kans.

**PONY CREEK HERD OF SHORTHORNS.**  
Herd headed by the Scotch bulls, Sybil Viscount 258398 and Bashful Conqueror 2d 251505. The cows in this herd are mostly Scotch or Scotch topped from the popular and well known families such as the Victorias, Phyllis, Cowslip and Young Marys. Young bulls and heifers from this mating for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome, for it is a pleasure to show stock.  
E. D. LUDWIG, Sabetha, Kans.

**Prospect Farm Shorthorns**  
The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 145647 and Orange Commander 220690. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.  
H. W. McAFEE,  
Bell Phone 59-2, Topeka, Kansas

**Stewart & Downs, SHORTHORNS.**  
1 BULL—SCOTCH TOPPED, of serviceable age, with plenty of bone and finish, 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.

**Greendale Stock Farm**  
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.  
COL. ED GREEN, Prop.,  
Florence, Kan.

**HEREFORDS**  
**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.

**POLLED DURHAMS**  
**Polled Durhams FOR SALE.**  
A choice lot of young Double Standard Polled Durham bulls by Kansas Boy X2385, S-H19789, Senator X5940, 263005 and the grand bull, Belvedere X2712, 195068. Inspection invited.  
D. C. VanNice, -:- Richland, Kans.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
**Allendale Stock Farm**  
Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cattle. All leading families represented. A few good herd bulls for sale.  
W. A. HOLT, - Savannah, Mo.

**HORSES AND MULES**

**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.  
LUKE M. EMERSON, Bowling Green, Mo

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

FOR SALE—3 registered Holstein-Friesian young bulls, 2 yearlings 1 calf; Josephine, Mechilde, Gerben strains in line with Colanther 4th Johanna; also some choice grade heifers. For particulars write O. J. Duncan, Route 3, Box 46, Coffeyville, Kans.

**East Side Dairy Farm Holsteins**  
Now offers three or four choice registered cows; an opportunity for someone wanting foundation stock to start a herd. Also a few choice bull calves 4 to 5 months. Prices reasonable. Address F. J. Searle, Okaloosa, Kans.

**BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS AND BERKSHIRES.**  
A few bargains in bull calves. Some choice bred spring pigs and boars ready for service. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kans. Ind. Telephone, 1036.

**Holstein-Friesian Cattle**  
Herd headed by Sir Johanna Aggie Lad 34964. His four nearest dams averaged 85.9 lbs. milk one day, 22 1/2 lbs. butter seven days, 17,824 lbs. milk one year, 727 lbs. butter one year. He is assisted by Calantha Karndike 47877, dam Colantha 4th's Sarcasie, A. R. O., 21.13 lbs. butter in seven days as senior 2-year-old, by Sarcasie Lad, out of Colantha 4th, dam of the world's record cow—27,432.5 lbs. milk one year, 1,247.82 lbs. butter one year. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Bean, Cameron, Mo.

**RED POLLS**

**COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE**  
Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.  
GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,  
Route 1, Ponoma, Kans.

**Foster's Red Polls.**  
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, R. 2, Phillipsburg, Kas.

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My life work has been breeding and selling pure-bred stock.

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Clay Center, Kansas.

I am making a study of your herd and best interests from a public sale standpoint. I am conducting sales for many of the best breeders in Northern Kansas and want to make your next sale. Selling pure-bred live stock at auction is my business.

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THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL.  
If you want to be a Zaan, a Snyder, or a McCulloch, attend this school. Summer terms open July 20 and August 23. Free catalogue.  
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