

NEBRASKA

KANSAS FARMER

OKLAHOMA

Volume XLV. Number 22

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 30, 1907

Established 1863. \$1 a Year



Principal Contents of This Week's Paper

Alfalfa, a campaign for more.....	651	Illinois dairy cattle improvement association.....	664
Alfalfa, dwarf growth of.....	657	Last gate, nearing the (poem).....	660
Alfalfa hay, new.....	658	Low land, grass for.....	658
Alfalfa on high land.....	658	Man, a great.....	661
Barefoot, goin' (poem).....	661	Memorial day.....	650
Bottom-land, preparation of.....	657	Millet a good crop.....	658
Bromus inermis.....	651	Mortgage and usury.....	650
Bulls to castrate, two kinds of.....	652	Mother and son.....	660
Cat, a shrewd.....	661	Pasture grasses, permanent.....	657
Cedar and pine-trees, trimming.....	663	Peanuts.....	656
Chickens, ailing.....	665	Poultry notes.....	665
Chicks, the summer.....	665	Prairie dogs, township trustees to exterminate.....	650
Club department.....	661	Prosperous Kansas farmers, the.....	660
Days, when we waste our.....	660	Sheds for shelter.....	654
Dipping live stock.....	653	Sunflowers as a crop.....	658
Disk harrows.....	659	Telephone line, private.....	650
Draws, damming the.....	650	Timber, preservation of.....	656
Egg-laying, to increase.....	665	Turkey-raising, farm.....	666
Fruits, small.....	662	Twentieth century homes.....	656
Gentleman, the little (poem).....	661	Wheat market, some aspects of the.....	650

KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

Published every Thursday by
THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY
 (Incorporated, January 1906).
 Topeka, Kansas

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.

OFFICERS.

President.....E. B. COWGILL
 Vice President and General Agent.....I. D. GRAHAM
 Secretary and Manager.....H. A. HEATH
 Treasurer.....JOHN R. MULVANE

E. B. COWGILL.....Managing Editor
 I. D. GRAHAM.....Live Stock Editor
 DR. C. L. BARNES.....Veterinary Editor
 THOS. OWEN.....Poultry Editor
 RUTH COWGILL.....Home Departments Editor

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

C. E. SHAFER, Eastern Kansas, Missouri and Iowa
 L. K. LEWIS.....Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma

SPECIAL AGENTS.

New York.

J. C. Bush.....1110 Potter Building
 Boston.

W. H. Daggett.....1006 Paddock Building
 Chicago.

Stillwell Special Agency.....801-9-4 Unity Building
 St. Louis.

B. A. Tharp.....710 Missouri Trust Building
 St. Louis.

Pacific Coast.

David R. McGinnis, 211 Peoples Sav
 Bank Building, Se

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 20 cents per
 line (lines to the inch). Contin
 of the paper, \$1.82 per inch per wee
 Special reading notices, 80 cents;
 Special rates for breeders of pur
 Special Want Column advertisement
 line of seven words, per week. Ca
 Electrodes must have metal base.
 Objectionable advertisements or
 liable advertisers, when such is
 case, will not be accepted at any pr
 All new advertising orders inter
 rent week should reach this offic
 Monday.

Change of copy for regular adver
 reach this office not later than Sa
 to publication.

Every advertiser will receive a c
 free, during the publication of the a
 Address all communications to

THE KANSAS FARMER

625 Jackson St., - To

SOME ASPECTS OF THE
MARKET.

Under ordinary conditions grain markets the major influence with the forces depress prices of grain there has been an apparent from this ordinary course of professional somewhat to of many observers. It is while to examine the situation what carefully.

In general, persons other professionals, who desire to any kind of property speculation getting into the game existing. Thus, if a country desires to speculate in wheat buys "wheat." If he speculates Chicago market he buys wheat but a contract to deliver of the standard market before an agreed date. The sold him this "wheat" does to deliver wheat but to the ruling price on the date of Some of the details made plainer by an illustration.

A buys from B 5,000 "wheat" to be delivered in make sure that the "wheat" received and paid for, as per A places in bank a sum of two cents on each bushel make sure that the wheat delivered as per contract in bank two cents on each

It is the understanding that the price of wheat declines A will increase his payment to the bank accordingly, so that he will be sure to receive and pay for the "wheat." If on the other hand wheat advances in price B will increase his payment to the bank accordingly, so that he will be sure to deliver the "wheat." These payments are called margins and under the contract the margins paid by either party may be forfeited in case of failure to respond to the call for more margins on account of market fluctuations.

Let us now examine the interests of A and B as to the course of prices.

A has bought "wheat" at a specified price: Like any other holder he will profit by an advance in the market.

B has sold wheat which he does not possess at a specified price to be delivered in May. If the market price

declines he can buy wheat at the lower price to fill his contract and he will have profits equal to the fall in price on the 5,000 bushels.

In the language of the trade A is "long" on wheat or he is a "long" and is a "bull." He will do all he can to "boost" the price. B is "short" on wheat, or he is a "short," and is a "bear," and will do all he can to depress the price.

The contest between the "shorts" and the "longs" or between the "bulls" and the "bears" is sometimes waged with great vigor. Those who have bought are diligent to discover every condition of the supplies and the growing crop of which the consequence should be an advance in price. Those who have sold are equally diligent to discover everything that should tend to indicate large supplies and lower prices. The aggregate of these speculative transactions may in a short time exceed an entire season's production.

It thus happens that the possession of millions of dollars by the "bulls" or

which case he may land in the penitentiary.

If the temptation to speculate in "grain" ever comes to a reader of THE KANSAS FARMER, the editor hopes such reader may be restrained by a realization of the immorality of the game, but if this restraint seem too weak that he will reflect that he is taking chances in a game that is played almost exclusively by "the other fellows," and that the chances are several to one that they will get his money.

The unreliability of "crop reports" promulgated by these gamblers is equal to their unscrupulousness in taking money for which they have rendered no equivalent. Therefore, be not over much disturbed about the diverse "crop reports" given out through the agencies of the adverse interests on the speculative markets.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day will be an important occasion in Kansas long after it shall have gone out of fashion in other

disconnect it at the termination of the lease. If he again connect it he becomes a trespasser and subject to action as such. However, restraint by injunction would probably be preferable to action for trespass, the injunction method being more speedy and seeking only to restrain the trespasser from committing the offense instead of seeking to punish him for it.

DAMMING THE DRAWS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—How is the best way to dam a draw so as to make it hold water? I believe if the people in Kansas would dam up their draws it would make more rain. I am going to make several dams on my place. It will tend to keep the air cool and thus make more rain.

Gove County.

A READER.
 In building an earthen dam it is well to remove the sod from the soil on which the dam is to be made, and to plow or otherwise loosen the soil. Earth for the dam may then be drawn in with scrapers. This may well be taken from the sides of the draw above

y making the reservoir
 ramping of the horses
 useful in compacting the
 ation favors such compact
 ety of the dam in time
 atly enhanced if the
 so high that the spill
 tive sod rather than
 It is usual to make
 arrow as possible al
 erials to take such
 will when drawn to
 and scraper. Where
 y is desired the dam
 be broad enough for a

the seepage is very
 y generally be reme
 in the reservoir can
 et so that a horse driv
 sink his hoofs several
 soil. While in this soft
 all the horses you have
 voir and drive them
 ry part. Continue this
 e reservoir dries, until
 ce that is to hold wa
 as compact and hard
 ace "puddling" in this
 sufficient to make the
 water like a pan."

JUSTICES TO EXTER
PRAIRIE DOGS.

FARMER:—Is there a
 of Kansas relating to
 airie dogs? Does the
 have to hire men to
 s the county pay the
 you think is the best
 with? SUBSCRIBER.

Laws of 1903, which
 tes sections 8583 to
 of the General Stat
 vides for the destruc
 dogs in any township
 in the State of Kan
 propose it is the duty of
 justices to enter upon
 respective townships
 at efforts to extermi
 dogs thereon. The
 uthorized to employ
 e and to purchase the
 ided and furnished by
 Experiment Station
 The law provides for
 ssary funds by taxa
 se is to be paid by the

township treasurer.

Township officers will find their duties clearly stated in the law which is too long for complete insertion here.

There is probably no better poison for this purpose than that obtained from the Experiment Station.

MORTGAGE AND USURY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly inform me whether a party can collect a mortgage and note according to law, if party holding note forced second party to pay a bonus when asked for a renewal? Does a mortgage have to be recorded to be collectable? A SUBSCRIBER.

Reno County.

This correspondent does not state the rate of interest specified in the note secured by the mortgage. Neither

market manipulators are now, as usually, in the saddle; that for every bushel that has been "bought" a bushel has been "sold" by somebody; that probably those not on the "inside" of the game are now as usually more largely buyers and holders than sellers; that much that has been published has been with a view to induce buying by the "lambs;" and whether buyers or sellers the "lambs" will generally be "fleeced."

There are several ways in which the "fleecing," or "shearing" or "shaking out" as it is sometimes called, is accomplished. It would require too much space to explain these here. But the process is reasonably certain in the long run. A fact in this connection is that the shorn "lamb" never is heard from unless he has used other people's money in his ventures; in

According to this correspondent's statement the telephone line in question is not in any sense a public utility, but, on the contrary, is a private line owned by a few neighbors associated as partners in constructing and operating a telephone line for their own convenience and not for public service. Undoubtedly such company can lease a right to any neighbor to share in the convenience which they have provided, granting this right for such period as they see fit. At the termination of such lease all rights of the lessee cease. It is well in such cases to give the lessee reasonable notice to cease using the line and to turn over to the lessors all property belonging to them upon the termination of the lease.

In case the lessee refuses to disconnect his instrument, the lessors may

er does he state whether the mortgage is on chattel or real property.

If the bonus paid to secure renewal of the loan, considered as interest and added to the interest, makes the rate more than 10 per cent, then, under section 3719, General Statutes of 1905, "All payments of money or property made by way of usurious interest, or of inductment to contract for more than 10 per cent per annum, whether made in advance or not, shall be deemed and taken to be payments made on account of the principal and 10 per cent interest per annum," etc.

This is the general statement of the law. For provisos and other details it will be well to read the entire section.

The provisions with reference to chattel mortgages are contained in sections 4510-4528, General Statutes of 1905, and are too lengthy and varied for reproduction here.

It may be stated with reference to all mortgages that as between the contracting parties and others who have notice they are good whether recorded or not. But as against other creditors a chattel mortgage that is not recorded is void. A mortgage on real estate is under the same rule as a deed.

The office force of the State Board of Agriculture has mainly completed the somewhat formidable task of sending out the Board's Fifteenth Biennial report. This volume of more than 1300 pages, every one of interest to Kansans, or those interested in Kansas, is the most extensive the State has ever issued, and probably contains more material than is found in the agricultural report of any other State. There are some copies yet available, however, to those who first apply for them, but the postage fund for the books has been exhausted. Persons who request it should send the forty cents in stamps necessary for its mailing, and address the State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kans.

Whether the hay crop this season will be deficient or abundant can not be predicted with certainty at this time in the season. But hay is now almost a luxury for the animals of those who must buy it. Prices are not apt to be low for this season's crop. The situation is one that suggests the careful saving of all forage that grows. The first crop of alfalfa will be ready for the mower in a few days. It should all be made into first-class hay. The manufacturers of modern up-to-date machinery rightly expect an unusual demand for the appliances most needed in making the highest-priced hay.

The first annual Inter-State Fair and Exposition is announced to be held at Elm Ridge, Kansas City, Mo., September 23 to October 5, inclusive. Twelve days of racing are advertised.

THE KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a letter from Mr. G. A. Singleton, but the address has been omitted. We shall be glad to have this address in order to give proper credit.

J. E. Everett, president of the American Society of Equity, has called a grain-growers' national convention to be held at Omaha, Neb., June 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1907.

When writing to THE KANSAS FARMER always sign your real name. If you desire that your name be not published the editor will respect your request.

Miscellany

A Campaign for More Alfalfa.

Twenty counties in Eastern Kansas touched by the Santa Fe have a total alfalfa acreage of only 48,185, while Jewell and Cloud Counties have a total acreage of 59,983. The Kansas Agricultural College men insist that the greatest need of Eastern Kansas is more fertility and more live stock and that alfalfa is the greatest fertilizing crop in the world and at the same time

the most valuable forage for all kinds of live stock, including dairy cows.

Therefore the Santa Fe Company and the Agricultural College combine forces for a six-day traveling school or farmers' institute, making seventy-two stops in twenty counties in Eastern Kansas. The train will carry its own lecture cars, stop at stations only thirty or forty minutes, the lectures being given in the cars. Then the "traveling school" goes on to the next town. In this way several thousand farmers and others interested will get to hear the lecture in one week. Four men from the Agricultural College will be on the train, Professors TenEyck, Roberts, Wheeler, with Superintendent Miller of the Farmers' Institute in charge.

SCHEDULE FOR MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Meriden.	8.00 a. m.
Valley Falls.	9.05 a. m.
Nortonville.	10.00 a. m.
Cummings.	10.52 a. m.
Atchison.	11.40 a. m.
Potter.	12.55 p. m.
Lowmont.	1.45 p. m.
Leavenworth.	2.50 p. m.
East Fairmont.	3.55 p. m.
Bonner Springs.	4.55 p. m.
Wilder.	5.40 p. m.
Craig.	6.45 p. m.
Olathe.	8.00 p. m.

(Meeting in hall.)

SCHEDULE FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

Gardner.	8.00 a. m.
Edgerton.	8.45 a. m.
Wellsville.	9.30 a. m.
Ottawa.	10.25 a. m.
Homewood.	11.30 a. m.
Williamsburg.	12.20 p. m.
Agricola.	1.15 p. m.

(Drop off speaker.)

Waverly.	1.25 p. m.
Sharpe.	1.50 p. m.

(Drop off speaker.)

Burlington.	2.10 p. m.
Princeton.	4.50 p. m.
Richmond.	5.40 p. m.
Garnett.	8.00 p. m.

(Meeting in hall.)

SCHEDULE FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Welda.	7.30 a. m.
Colony.	8.23 a. m.
Neosho Falls.	8.50 a. m.
Yates Center.	9.20 a. m.
Carlyle.	11.07 a. m.
Iola.	11.52 a. m.
Humboldt.	12.47 p. m.
Chanute.	1.43 p. m.
Shaw.	2.50 p. m.

(Drop off speaker.)

Erie.	2.53 p. m.
Walnut.	3.20 p. m.

(Drop off speaker.)

Girard.	3.50 p. m.
Thayer.	6.30 p. m.
Cherryvale.	8.00 p. m.

(Meeting in hall.)

SCHEDULE FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

Independence.	8.00 a. m.
Elk City.	9.10 a. m.
Longton.	10.15 a. m.
Buxton.	11.17 a. m.
Fredonia.	11.37 a. m.
Benedict.	12.01 p. m.
Vilas.	12.30 p. m.

(Drop off speaker.)

Elk Falls.	3.33 p. m.
Moline.	4.23 p. m.
Howard.	5.23 p. m.
Severy.	6.23 p. m.
Eureka.	8.00 p. m.

(Meeting in hall.)

SCHEDULE FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Hamilton.	8.00 a. m.
Madison.	9.00 a. m.
Olpe.	10.00 a. m.
Neosho Rapids.	11.25 a. m.
Lebo.	12.15 p. m.
Olivet.	1.05 p. m.
Melvorn.	1.52 p. m.
Quenemo.	2.42 p. m.
Lyndon.	3.52 p. m.
Osage City.	5.00 p. m.
Reading.	6.05 p. m.

The Secret of Successful Farm Dairying

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

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

Blue Valley Creamery Company,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Lang.	6.55 p. m.
Emporia.	8.00 p. m.

(Meeting in hall.)

SCHEDULE FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Pomona.	8.00 a. m.
Norwood.	9.15 a. m.
Baldwin.	10.00 a. m.
Vinland.	10.52 a. m.
Lawrence.	11.47 a. m.
Lecompton.	1.20 p. m.
Topeka.	2.33 p. m.

(Meeting in hall.)

Bromus Inermis—a Crop for the West.

J. R. BERRY, WALLACE COUNTY, KANSAS.

Bromus inermis is a perennial grass, growing in dense clumps and spreading rapidly by underground stems or rootstocks. In the western half of Kansas it should be seeded on well-prepared ground, from April 1 to May 20, at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre if intended for a seed crop, or 8 pounds Bromus inermis and 4 pounds alfalfa per acre if the purpose is to use it for pasture. Bromegrass will grow on any ground which will raise a good crop of wheat. The seed is very light and chaffy and should be sown broadcast and covered lightly with a harrow. I wish to caution farmers against sowing this grass on newly broken sod for, while nearly all good alfalfa-growers now practise the sowing of alfalfa on fresh breaking, here in the West as the surest method of getting a start, it must be remembered that alfalfa has a tap root which at an early age penetrates the sod and gains a foothold in the firm earth below, while the sod acts as a mulch keeping the subsoil moist. Bromus inermis, however, while it roots deeply does not form tap roots, but makes a thick growth of fibrous roots and is more of a surface feeder than alfalfa.

Land broken this spring and sowed to cane, Kafir-corn, or corn will make an ideal seed-bed for grass next year by thorough disking and harrowing. During the first year the grass makes but little growth above the ground and should be kept from being smothered by weeds by clipping with a mower until the first of July, when the weeds may be let grow for a winter cover and to catch the snow. Bromegrass starts very early in the spring from one to two months before buffalo-grass, and therefore is a great aid to the cattle and other stock, as it comes at a time when they need it most. My experience indicates that it can be safely pastured during March,

April, and May, and still make an excellent hay or seed crop. As a money crop it would be hard to find a better one. A yield of ten bushels of seed, 140 pounds per acre is very low, and as the price generally ranges from 10 to 15 cents per pound, one is safe in estimating the earning capacity of a good stand at from \$14 to \$25 per acre, besides the straw, which is equal to good oat straw for feed.

Owing to its dense root system Bromegrass becomes sod bound in from three to five years. This can be remedied by severe disking every spring after the second year, and harrowing with a tooth harrow. Owing to the fact that Bromus secalinus or common cheat-seed is often found mixed with Bromus inermis or sold as Bromus inermis seed, it would be well for parties contemplating the sowing of bromegrass to secure a sample of the seed and have it examined by some one familiar with the grass. No reliable seed house sends out adulterated seed knowingly, and it is my opinion that the trouble frequently arises from the farmer sowing the grass on land already infested with cheat.

A good blacksmith is needed in every rural community. We have many blacksmiths that are mere bunglers. They are the cause of many of the foot troubles of horses.

TIMELY NEW BOOKS.

Bean Culture.

By Glenn C. Severy, B. S. A practical treatise on the production and marketing of beans. It includes the manner of growth, fertilizers, best varieties, planting, harvesting, insects and fungous pests. A practical book. Illustrated; 144 pages, 5x7 inches. Cloth, 50 cents. Orange Judd Company, New York.

Celery Culture.

By W. R. Beattie. A practical guide for beginners and a standard reference for experienced celery-growers. The work is complete. It treats of planting, cultivating, fertilizing, pests and marketing. Fully illustrated; 150 pages, 5x7 inches. Cloth, 50 cents. Orange Judd Company, New York.

Tomato Culture.

By Will W. Tracy. The most complete account of tomato culture that has ever been published. A complete story of the practical experiences of the best posted expert on tomatoes in the world. No gardener or farmer can afford to be without the book. Cloth, 50 cents. Orange Judd Company, New York.

\$5.00 Seven Gore Flare Skirt

of panama cloth, in white and black mingled checks. Double box pleats front and back. Hip panels in circular effect, from which three narrow straps of graduated length extend down skirt. Order one by mail.

Kansas Mail Order Service

THE MILLS COMPANY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Stock Interests

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

C. E. SHAFER, Eastern Kansas, Missouri and Iowa
L. K. LEWIS, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

May 31—W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.
June 4—Taylor & Jones, Williamsville, Ill.
June 14—F. J. Wornall & Sons, Liberty, Mo.
June 14—J. W. Leeper, Auburn, Neb.
June 21—Joe. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.
Oct. 23—A. C. Shallenberger and Thos. Andrews, Alma, Neb.
Nov. 5—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
November 6 and 7—Purdy Bros., Kansas City.

Herefords.

February 25, 26, 27—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Ka.
February 25-28—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.

Aberdeen-Angus.

July 10.—Thos. J. Anderson, Gas City, Kans.

Poland-Chinas.

June 13—J. Walter Garvey, Thayer, Ill.
September 19—J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans.
October 3—M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.
October 12—D. O. Stayton, Independence, Mo.
October 12—Sam Rice, Independence, Mo.
October 14—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
Oct. 15.—John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 16.—Geo. Hull, Burchard, Neb.
October 17—Charles W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans.
October 17—J. T. Ellerbe, Beatrice, Neb.
October 18—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
October 19—Geo. Falk, Richmond, Mo.
October 21—F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.
October 22—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
October 22—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kas.
October 23—A. F. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
October 24—G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans.
October 24—J. R. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.
October 25—W. J. Henneymann, Madison, Kans.
Oct. 26.—H. G. Chapman, Dubois, Neb.
October 26—Martin L. Latta, Atherton, Mo.
October 26—A. B. Hoffman, Reeds, Kans.
October 28—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
October 28—Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
October 28—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.
October 30—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
October 30—The Big 3, Centerville, Kans.
October 31—L. O. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
November 1—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.
November 2—C. E. Shaffer & Co., Erie, Kans.
November 2—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
November 2—Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.
November 4—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
November 5—Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
November 5—E. L. Calvin, Bolcourt, Kans.
November 6—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
November 7—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 8—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
November 8—U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.
November 9—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
November 11—Adams & Loran, Moline, Kans.
November 12—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.
November 12—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.
November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Nov. 13—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
November 14—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas.
November 16—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
November 18—J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.
November 19—A. & P. Schmitt, Alma, Kans.
November 19—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
November 20—Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans.
November 20—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
November 21—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
November 21—Everett Hayes, Hlawatha, Kans.
November 22—C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo.
November 23—F. F. Orelly, Oregon, Mo.
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.
October 15—Bernham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.
October 22—Jas. Malins, Okaloosa, Kans.
October 23—John M. Coats, Liberty, Mo.
January 30—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
February 6—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
February 6—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
February 8—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
February 8—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 26—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Oct. 15—Jno. W. Jones, Concordia, Kans.
October 16, 1907—Ford Sken, Auburn, Nebraska
Oct. 16.—G. W. Colwell, Sumnerfield, Kans.
October 22—J. E. Jones, Clyde, Kans.
November 2—Jos. Lynch, Independence, Mo.
November 26—Geo. Hanson, Olathe, Kans.
November 26—Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.
January 21—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
February 4—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.
February 6—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans.
February 6—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.
February 7—Joseph Reust, Frankfort, Kans.

O. I. C.

October 17—Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo.

Combination Sale.

February 18, 19, 20, 21.—Percheron, Shorthorns; Herefords, Poland-Chinas at Wichita. J. C. Robinson, Towanda, Kans.

Two Kinds of Bulls to Castrate for the Good of the Shorthorn Breed.

W. J. KENNEDY, IOWA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, BEFORE THE CENTRAL SHORTHORN BREEDERS' CONVENTION, AT KANSAS CITY, FEBRUARY, 1907.

As breeders of Shorthorn cattle, we have assembled here for the purpose of discussing some pertinent questions pertaining to the future improvement and development of this great cosmopolitan breed. If we are to derive the greatest benefits from gatherings of this kind, we must not spend our time in rehearsing the many noble victories which the breed has achieved in years gone by. We have been far too wont to refer to the laurels won in the days of the early improvers. Right well did the Collings, the Booths, Bates, and Amos Cruickshank do their work. What we are vitally concerned in at the present moment is not so much what has been done, but where do we now stand. We must not fail to recognize the fact that conditions are

constantly changing; that each decade, yes, we might say, each year, brings us face to face with a new and keener competition than we have ever experienced before.

True it is that from the standpoint of numbers there are as many pure-bred Shorthorns in this country at the present time as are to be found in all the other beef and dual-purpose breeds combined. While this is true, we must not overlook the fact that many of the other breeds are of recent origin, and many of them are gaining a strong foothold, and that on their merits, too. The breeders of these breeds have not been asleep, and to all appearances they are not likely to be caught napping in the near future.

The secret of success in any line of work is to first find out exactly what the markets demand, and secondly, to produce the same. If we do not know what the masses of the people are demanding, we are not very likely, by haphazard methods of breeding, to produce the same. On the other hand, if we do know what the masses are demanding, and do not make a consolidated and systematic effort to produce the same, we are entitled to be classed as "back numbers" or "has beens," and have no place among progressive and up-to-date breeders and improvers of domestic animals.

While many people have had more extended opportunities than the author of this paper to study the present day demands of the American stockman, still he is going to give you the benefit of what he has gleaned during the past few years in this connection. The stockmen of America to-day may be divided into three rather distinct classes so far as their work in the production of cattle is concerned, namely: beef cattle men, dual-purpose cattle men, and the strictly dairy men. The latter class confine their attention to the strictly dairy breeds. The first two classes have always been more or less interested in Shorthorn cattle. They constitute a very large class in America to-day, and their demands are worth catering to. Without these people, the Shorthorn breed would not be in demand at all.

Now, what do these people demand? The beef cattle man is directly concerned in the production of meat. He must be guided in his operations by the demands of the packing house man. Thus, we must start at the packing house and work back to the farm. The packing house men are demanding the low-set, wide, deep, blocky animals, with the highest possible percentage of high-priced cuts, and the least possible amount of waste and cheap meats. In addition, these animals must possess a very liberal amount of lean meat, intermingled with the fat, so as to present an evenly marbled appearance. These steers are the kind that have been winning the championships and grand championships in the individual and carload lot exhibits at the leading American fat-stock shows. If you expect to meet the best demands of the beef cattle men, you must produce bulls of this type, because high-class steers have never been sired by an inferior bull. These are the market demands, and no attention whatever is paid to the color or pedigree of the steer, provided his form meets with the approval of the eye and his flesh the touch of the butcher. Will the type of Shorthorn which you are breeding, brother breeder, fill the bill? If not, and this is the market you are breeding for, you should either make a change for the better, else get out of the Shorthorn breeding business.

The dual-purpose cattle man demands an animal that combines in a very liberal way the ability to convert food into milk and butter-fat when used in the dairy, and to fatten rapidly when placed in the feed-lot, and whose calves will develop into very acceptable fat bullocks. The fact that an animal does not meet the demands of the beef cattle man is no criterion that it is a dual-purpose animal. In the great majority of instances it is unmistakable evidence that it does not belong to any profitable class of animals. Just because some good milking animals are rather high set and do not possess all those characteristics essen-

tial in the makeup of the ideal beef bullock is no guarantee that every animal which does not possess the approved beef type must be profitable from the standpoint of milk-production. That there is a dual-purpose animal can not be successfully contradicted. That these animals are far too few in numbers for the best interests of the farmers of the Middle West is to be regretted. That the breeder who attempts to perpetuate both beef and milk in the same animal has a most difficult task to perform, can not be denied, but it can be done, and the man who does it will be well repaid for his trouble.

This is one of the lines of work which breeders of Shorthorn cattle must take up. No other breed can compare with the Shorthorn from the standpoint of beef and milk, where proper care has been used in the selection and mating of the animals. But, good people, you must give this matter more consideration. Shorthorn men, as a class, have been working the bluff game too long. The time is at hand when the Shorthorn cow must be more reliable from the standpoint of a milk-producer if she is to retain the position which she has so nobly occupied for almost a century—the world's most famous beef and butter cow. It is up to the breeders of this breed to say whether or not she must lose her place, but there is one thing that is certain. That is, there must be more milk, else there will be fewer of the reds, the whites, and the roans.

Having discussed the essentials which are and will be demanded of the Shorthorn cattle, another important point has been reached. How are we to improve the breed, maintain a high standard of excellence, and let those outside of our own fraternity know what we are doing?

There are, perhaps, many things which might be discussed in this connection. But two will be treated at this time. In the first place, no breed of animals has ever been brought to a high standard of excellence and that standard maintained for any considerable length of time where a vigorous process of weeding out the inferior animals and the retaining of only those animals of the desired type was not pursued. Even where the most rigid precautions in this direction are pursued, inferior animals among the offspring are always too much in evidence. Too much stress and attention can not be given to this phase of the work. Breeders, you must castrate more of your young bulls. This is not poor economy. It is much more profitable to produce a \$75 steer than a \$60 bull. Just so long as you produce \$60 bulls you are depreciating the value of Shorthorn cattle and emphasizing the strong points of the other breeds, whose breeders are more aggressive and wide awake to their own best interests.

There are many breeders of Shorthorn cattle at the present day who are advertising from six to twenty young bulls for sale, who should be feeding more than half of that number of pure-bred Shorthorn steers in the feed-lot, not with the hope of topping the market, because they would be most fortunate at marketing time if they got within a cent or two cents a pound of the extreme top. It is the sale of this kind of bulls that sooner or later ruins any breed. When you commence castrating your bull calves, don't stop when you have picked out the off-colored ones, or the cock-horned ones, but be sure and find every young bull that would not make at least a steer that would sell when fat within a half cent of the top of the market. Next year have a little higher standard, and by continuing in this way you will not only be benefitting yourself, but the entire community. Do not try to convince yourself, and then later on convince some new beginner in the business, that long legs, coarse shoulders, light bodies, flat ribs, cock horns, and cat hams are sure indications of milking qualities in the young bull, especially if his dam did not have enough milk to half nourish him during the first five months of his life. Keep only those young bulls for breeding purposes which you would deem good enough to use at the head of your own

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.



KRESO-DIP

FOR SPRING DIPPING

AND Hand Dressing All Stock.

PUTS AN END TO
LICE, TICKS, MITES,
FLEAS, MANGE, SCAB,
RINGWORM, ALL
SKIN DISEASES.

Don't waste time and money on inferior dips.

KRESODIP

NON-CARCINOLIC. STANDARDIZED.

Prepared in our own laboratories. Ask your druggist for Kresodip. Write us for free booklets telling how to use on all live stock.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.
BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis, London, Eng.; Montreal, Que.; Sydney, N.S.W.; St. Petersburg, Russia; Bombay, India; Tokio, Japan; Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Worms all Over the Ground

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



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

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

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

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

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

DOWLING'S FISTULA AND LUMP JAW CURE.

A scientific remedy and cure for fistula, poll-eil and lump jaw. Price \$2 per bottle. Send us \$1 and we will send you the Remedy, and when your animal is cured send us the other \$1. State how long affected, if fistula, poll-eil or lump jaw; whether swollen, or running. Give particulars; also express office. W. T. Dowling Manufacturing Company, St. Mary, Kans.

herd, and then you will be doing a noble and lasting work for the breed.

So much for the methods of improving and maintaining the same in the breed. The next step in our work is to demonstrate that we have the goods. How can this best be accomplished? There is an old and very true saying, that "Nothing succeeds like success." Just apply this to the animals of the Shorthorn breed. The best way to demonstrate that the Shorthorn cow is capable of producing milk and butter is to keep a yearly record of the amount of milk and butter-fat she produces. Do this yourself, because no sane man will accept the calf's word of what the dam can do. The man who will keep such records and who owns good producing cows will experience no difficulty in disposing of all of his bull calves at very remunerative prices as fast as they reach a serviceable age. There is a strong and growing demand for this class of Shorthorn cattle.

Shorthorn breeders must pay more attention to their exhibits at the various fat-stock shows. This is a feature which can not be overlooked if the breed is to occupy a position in the very front rank of the beef breeds. These steer shows must be improved, both from the standpoint of the number of entries and the quality of the same. At the recent International Live-Stock Exposition the real good Shorthorn steers present could be counted on the fingers of one hand, and those possessing grand champion requisites were conspicuous by their absence. Fully 50 per cent of the steers brought into the judging arena were not good enough to be classed as good yard cattle, to say nothing of show-yard quality and condition. Such a condition of affairs must not prevail at future shows. The Shorthorn breeders of this country have the material to produce International grand champions, and it is up to them to show their colors.

In Great Britain the breeders of the reds, whites, and roans have done themselves credit at the Smithfield Fat-Stock Show, the greatest fat-stock show in the world so far as the individual entries are concerned. A review of the records of the Smithfield Show from 1869 to 1906, a period of thirty-eight years, reveals the fact that on sixteen different occasions Shorthorns have won grand champion honors, while the Aberdeen-Angus have won ten times, the Herefords three times, the Devons three times, and the cross breeds (all of which were Shorthorn crosses) six times. This is a record which Shorthorn men may well refer to with pride and satisfaction. True it is that many of these victories were won at the earlier shows, but in 1904 a pure-bred Shorthorn won, in 1905 a cross-bred Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus won, and in 1906 another pure-bred Shorthorn. Is this not encouraging to our American breeders of Shorthorns?

These victories have not been won on inferior animals. They have been won through the persistent efforts of the leading breeders of the breed. These men, determined to win, sought for the very best individuals of the breed, and then spared no pains in the feeding and preparation of the same, until victory was theirs. It takes persistency and well-directed energy to win in any line of work. The production of International grand champion steers is no exception to the general rule. There is but one way for the Shorthorn breeders to produce International grand champion steers, and that is to use the knife freely, and on your very best male calves. Select just the very best bull calf you have ever bred for this purpose, and if you fail to win the highest prize, you will at least have the distinction and satisfaction of having produced and shown a steer that was a credit to yourself and to the breed of your choice. Don't expect to be able to win with a mean-colored one, or a cock-horned brute, because an International grand champion should, from the standpoint of conformation, color, horns, and quality, possess the very highest degree of excellence that the Shorthorn blood can produce. Such an animal should be the breeder's ideal in every respect

—good enough in every way to please the most critical admirer of this great breed.

You can not produce such an animal from inferior parents. You can not produce him from large, coarse parents. This animal, when produced, will be low set, wide, deep, good at both ends and in the middle, and as smooth as an egg from every viewpoint. Such is the type of a steer demanded, and none other will fill the bill. A steer of this conformation need not be overly large, as from 1,650 to 1,800 pounds at from 2½ to 3 years of age is ample weight. It is type, condition, and quality that wins, and not pounds of flesh, but the more weight the better, so long as the other requisites are present. Steers of this conformation and finish are most generally produced from the medium-sized sire and the rather undersized dam, but both sire and dam must be right in conformation, possess unusual quality, and carry an abundance of natural flesh.

In conclusion, I would urge on you once more that you use the knife freely on the medium and inferior males for the sake of raising and maintaining a high standard of excellence, and that in addition, you castrate a few of the very choicest young bulls each year so that you will always have plenty of ammunition to win and then defend the highest honors in the great battle of the breeds at America's greatest fat-stock show, the International Live-Stock Exposition.

Dipping Live Stock.

PRESS BULLETIN NO. 154, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The value of a dip depends first upon its efficiency in destroying parasites; second upon its non-irritating effects; third the ease of preparation and application, and fourth its cost.

METHOD OF USING DIPS.

There are only two satisfactory methods of treating animals with a dip. The first is hand treating, where the number of animals are few and easy to handle. In hand treating the animal the dip is applied with scrubbing-brushes, sponges, etc., and all parts of the body liable to infection should then be thoroughly and vigorously rubbed. If hand treating is properly performed it is an excellent method. The second method consists of immersing the diseased animals in the dipping solution. There are two forms of vats in use for this purpose. The cage vat is designed for comparatively few cattle. As its name implies, it consists of a cage in which the animal is placed and then lowered into a vat containing the dip. Where a large number of animals are to be dipped, the swimming vat is very popular. The animals are forced to pass through the vat, which contains sufficient dip to completely immerse them when they plunge into the solution.

The coal-tar dips are made from some of the products of the distillation of coal-tar. When mixed with water they form a milky emulsion, having a strong odor of coal-tar. A point in favor of these products is ease of preparation, while an objection is the cost. Some of the coal-tar dips seem to vary in strength, judging from the irritating effect upon the cattle. Several times while dipping cattle with a 1 to 35 coal-tar dip used warm, the first cattle dipped would be greatly irritated, while after one or more hours of dipping the cattle seemed little affected. Another objection to coal-tar dips is their odor. In dipping cows with calves, the cows have great difficulty in finding their calves, as the powerful odor of the dip renders it impossible for a cow to recognize her calf by the sense of smell. It often becomes necessary in dipping range cows and calves to dip them in small bunches and hold them together until they can find their calves. This same difficulty occurs with lime and sulfur dip, but to a much less extent. A point in favor of the coal-tar preparations is that they can be used cold, but all dips seem to be greatly increased in efficiency when used warm. Dipping in cold weather, cattle shiver more when

Why Poultry Die

An enormous amount of money is lost to poultrymen through simple neglect. Hens die for want of a proper tonic to prevent indigestion or ward off disease. All fowls, especially those in confinement, need a corrective or tonic—something to assist digestion, and compel a healthy activity of each organ.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is such a tonic. It contains iron for the blood, and nitrates to eliminate poisonous matter from the system. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant; it acts in a natural manner, compelling the organs of digestion to convert the largest possible amount of food into bone, muscle, feathers, eggs, etc. Hence, it makes the hen healthy and prolific.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has high medicinal properties, being a cure for gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc., and by its special germicidal principle, it destroys the cause of nearly all poultry disease. It is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and is endorsed by the leading poultry associations in United States and Canada. **Sold on a written guarantee. It costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls.**

1-2 lbs. 25c. Mail or Express 40c. } Except in Canada
5 lbs. 60c. 12 lbs. \$1.25 } and Extreme
25 lb. pack \$2.50 } West and South.
Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

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



BEEF PRODUCTION

The New Book on Cattle Feeding

By PROF. HERBERT W. MUMFORD, of ILLINOIS

The subject is presented clearly and concisely from the cattle feeders' standpoint. The conclusions of experience and experiment have been combined in a such a way as to present the latest thought on all phases of cattle feeding. It is authoritative and accurate. Professor Mumford is recognized as the leading authority on the feeding of beef cattle. His book is packed from cover to cover with practical facts and suggestions that will save the cattle feeder many times the cost of the book.

CONTENTS.

The following contents of "Beef Production" will give a very clear idea of the subjects discussed in the book.

Part I.—Fattening Cattle for the Market.

The Relation of Cattle Feeding to Soil Fertility. General Consideration in Buying Feeding Cattle. The Various Grades of Feeding Cattle Described. Incidental Expenses in the Cattle Feeding Business; Freight and Commission; Labor. Some Business Phases of Cattle Feeding—Relation of Cost of Feeds to Profits; Relation of Initial Weights of Feeding Cattle to Profits on Finished Beef; Relation of Cost Price of Various Grades of Feeding Cattle to Profits. Wintering Stockers and Feeders. Getting Cattle on Feed. Feeds Used for Fattening Cattle—Their Preparation and Use; Corn; Cotton Seed Meal; Ground Linseed Cake or Oil Meal; Oats; Molasses; Roughages; Chaffing Hay and Mixing with Grain. Baby Beef. Selecting Cattle for, and the Possibilities of, the Short Feed. Making Christmas Beef. Care of Cattle on Feed; Quietness; Number of Times to Feed; Number of Cattle Together; Salting; Dehorning Stockers and Feeders, How and Why. Length of the Feeding Period. Feeding Cattle for the Home Market. Kind and Care of Pastures for Beef Production; Fattening Cattle on Grass. Hogs in the Feed Lot. Fitting Steers for Exhibition. Advantageous Seasons for Marketing Various Grades of Cattle; Demand for Prime Cattle; Demand for Baby Beef; Demand for Export Cattle other than at Christmas; Demand for Common Cattle. Marketable Condition—When is a Steer Ready for Market; Preparing Cattle for Shipment. Lice; Mange; Ringworm; Lump-jaw; Blackleg; Texas Fever. Equipment for Cattle Feeding—Building and Shelter; Feed Bunks; The Paved Lot. How to Make and Use It; The Self-feeder, How to Make and Use It.

Part II.—Breeding Beef Cattle for the Market.

Breeding for Beef; Selection and Use of Bulls; Management of the Bull; Care and Management of the Herd; When to Have Calves Dropped; Age to Breed Heifers; Summer Feeding, Winter Feeding of Beef Breeding Cows. Cost of Rearing Calves Allowed to Nurse Their Dams. The Dual Purpose Cow and Beef Production. Skim Milk Calves; How to Raise a Skim Milk Calf.

Part III.—Elementary Principles of Stock-Feeding.

General Discussion; Composition of Food-stuffs; Digestion and Growth. Compounding of Rations; Feeding Standards for Beef Cattle; Computing a "Balanced Ration." Completely indexed so that any subject can be easily found.

Price \$1.50, Postage Paid.

Beef Production
AND
Kansas Farmer } \$2.00

Address

Kansas Farmer Company
TOPEKA, KANSAS

When writing Advertisers please mention this paper

coming out of a warm dip than when leaving a cold one. From all observations and experiments made the evidence was entirely in favor of using the dip hot.

A number of experiments in the preparation of lime and sulfur were made with the result that thorough boiling for one and one-half hours is important in making the solution more efficient as a parasiticide. Various formulae were used—16½ pounds lime and 21 pounds sulfur—8 pounds lime and 24 pounds sulfur—to 100 gallons of water. In the former there seemed to be an excess of uncombined lime in the sediment, and in the latter an excess of sulfur, but in no cases did cattle show any bad results. In preparing the lime and sulfur dip, the lime and sulfur are placed in a kettle and 25 gallons of water added and boiled for the proper length of time, then allowed to settle for forty-eight hours. The surface liquid is drawn off and sufficient water added to make 100 gallons. This solution is then used at a temperature of 108° to 110° F. The cattle are kept in the dip for two minutes. Two dippings are generally advocated, ten days apart. Cattle should be dipped in the fall and spring. One should avoid winter dipping, or when the weather is very hot in summer.

Crude oil has recently been introduced to kill the Texas fever tick. A machine is equipped with a mechanical mixing device with which a perfect mixture of oil and water is obtained of oil one part and water four parts. This solution is forced through numerous pipes at a pressure of from 25 to 40 pounds. The spraying apparatus is so located that the application of the oil is from the rear, and consequently goes under the hair and penetrates the hide sufficiently to kill all parasites. This oil and water as applied ought to be just as efficient in killing lice and the various mites of our domesticated animals as the coal-tar preparations or the lime and sulfur dip.

The coal-tar preparations, in addition to being used as parasiticides, have become very popular disinfectants in hospitals. During the past two years large quantities of the following coal-tar preparations have been donated the veterinary department Kansas State Agricultural College: Zenoeum, Chloro-Naphtholeum, Kreso, Cremoline, and Car-Sul. These preparations have been used with good success on all open wounds, where a disinfectant was indicated. In poll evil and fistulous withers they have been extremely valuable, owing to the fact that in addition to their power as a germicide they have been perfectly safe to place in the hands of persons not accustomed to handling drugs, because of their non-poisonous nature. They have been found quite efficient when used in 3 per cent solution, being much more valuable than carbolic acid of former years. The coal-tar products will not corrode the surgical instruments, although some of them mix better with water than others. Whenever any wood-work in the hospital needs disinfecting the coal-tar preparations are used rather than corrosive sublimate, the latter being so poisonous that it is not safe to use in the hospital from its liability to poison the patients. C. L. BARNES.

Sheds for Shelter.

I would like a plan from you that could be given to the carpenters for a hog-house for 25 brood sows, with a rapid increase in the next year; also a hog-house for other hogs that are waiting for the fat hog pen. We wish to build this out of native lumber as it is more durable. R. H. STEVENS.

Montgomery County.

I can not furnish you plans for such a hog-house as you request. While the Kansas Experiment Station has grown and developed over two hundred pigs during the past year, we have nothing in the way of a hog-house. For farrowing purposes we rely entirely upon some ten or a dozen small moveable houses or cots. After the pigs are a couple of weeks old, they are taken out of the small house, and several sows with pigs about the same age, are put together in the yard with a warm shed attached, these yards being those

which have been used for cattle through the winter. As soon as possible the sows with pigs are placed on alfalfa pasture with cheap sheds for shelter.

I would advise you to write to Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., requesting a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 205, on the subject of "Pig Management." This bulletin treats of the whole subject of swine-raising, and gives quite a number of plans for buildings, fences, and various other hog contrivances which have been tested and tried. G. C. WHEELER.

Hoadley & Sigmund's Shorthorns.

Hoadley & Sigmund, proprietors of the Selden Stock Farm, start their card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, and we wish to call the attention of our readers to the merits of their fine herd of Shorthorns, and to the fact that they have young cattle of both sexes for sale at all times. This herd is one of the soundest in the West. It was first started in Iowa seventeen years ago. Three years ago it was moved to their fine 640-acre farm at Selden, Kans., where it is being handled in a manner to produce the very best results. None but known breeding animals have ever been allowed a place in the herd, consequently the females are all known producers, and the young things are descended from a long line of sure breeding animals. The way these cattle are being grown and handled insures their future usefulness. They are not pampered, but have access at all times to free range in large pastures with natural shade, and pure water, with an abundance of alfalfa and just enough grain to insure a perfect development.

Messrs. Hoadley & Sigmund's Shorthorns are pure Scotch and Scotch-topped and are descended from some of the most popular families of the breed, such as Young Mary, White Rose, Pomona, Secret, Arabella, Lady of Athol, Dulcibella, Young Phillips, Wiley, etc., and are the get of some of the most noted sires in the West. In pedigree there is no cleaner breeding in America. As to individual merit they cordially invite inspection.

As an example of the productiveness of the females, we will take Rosella by Royal Prince 120967 (an extra fine Scotch bull of the Princess Royal family). This fine cow's increase in six years by herself and descendants have been 12 females and 6 bulls. This record is hard to beat, yet there are a number of cows in this herd that promise to equal this, and with few exceptions are heavy milkers. The herd is headed by Baronet of Maine Valley 178876, got by Prince Nonpareil 131222, he by Prince President 2d, a Mysie bull. Baronet of Maine Valley is a straight Scotch bull of scale and symmetry. He is heavy boned, thick fleshed, of great length and depth, has well-sprung ribs, and is close to the ground. In color he is a deep red and has beautiful head and horns. He is a bull of remarkable vigor and is a prepotent sire.

Another good one that is being used some in the herd is Secret Emperor 232647, got by General of Maine Valley, Jam Sincerity by Lochinvar. Secret Emperor is an outstanding individual, with size and plenty of finish, and is proving himself a sire of merit. These bulls are both for sale, because there are too many heifers related to them in the herd. They are a snap for they are fit to head the best herds and will be priced reasonable. There are 70 head of pure-bred cattle on the Selden Stock Farm. Forty of these are producing females and 30 are young things of both sexes. They are all acclimated and offer the greatest inducements to local breeders in breeding quality and prices. If you wish to improve your herd, or are starting a new one, call on or write Hoadley & Sigmund, four miles northwest of Selden, Kans. In writing please mention this paper.

W. C. Topliff's Poland-Chinas Are the Right Kind.

W. C. Topliff, of Esbon, Kans., is rapidly coming to the front as a breeder of Poland-Chinas. Mr. Topliff has not done as much advertising as some, and may not be quite as well known, but he is raising the right kind of stuff, and that counts for more than all the rest. Mr. Topliff has only been raising pure-bred hogs two years, but in that time he has made himself felt. He started in the business by buying only the best for his foundation stock, and since then he has been a liberal buyer from some of the best herds in the country. As a result, he has 22 brood-sows that would be hard to beat anywhere for breeding and individuality.

Mr. Topliff is an excellent judge of swine, and as a consequence size with the quality describes the type of brood-sows to be found in his herd. His sows are also productive, and his spring farrow numbers more than 100 pigs, and they are as fine, even a lot as the writer has seen this year.

Mr. Topliff is a good feeder, and as these pigs came early they will be ready for shipment any time after July 1. Mr. Topliff calls your attention to this fact in his card which he is starting in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. He is also offering for sale some choice fall gilts of the best blood lines and individuality. These are the right kind, and if you wish to buy write Mr. Topliff at once for they will not last long.

Mr. Topliff has recently purchased and placed at the head of his herd the fine boar, Esbon Chief 36984. He was got by Black Chief 26646; his dam is Lady Midway by Corwin's Wonder. Esbon Chief is fit to head any herd. He has 10½-inch bone and is a natural flesh-carrier, with great feeding qualities. He has a strong, thick-fleshed back, great bulging hams, is long and deep, with a good underline, stands up well on his toes, and has a beautiful head and ears. He is a show hog, and will with others of Mr. Topliff's fine herd be fitted for the fairs this fall.

This herd is not only bred right but it is fed right, and handled to produce the best results, having access to alfalfa pasture and pure water at all times.

R. H. Weir's Poland-Chinas.

The fieldman for THE KANSAS FARMER recently visited R. H. Weir's Decatur County Herd of up-to-date Poland-Chinas and found everything progressing in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Weir's fine farm is located four miles east of Oberlin, Kans., and is an ideal location for breeding pure-bred stock. It is supplied with an abundance of pure water from living springs, natural shade and alfalfa pasture to which his hogs have access at all times. Mr. Weir is an up-to-date breeder and is constantly striving to improve his herd; he was a liberal buyer at some of the best sales during the past year, and purchased a number of valuable animals. Among those he bought was his herd-boar, Challenger 42412 by Keep Coming, a good son of the great Keep On. Challenger is an individual of outstanding merit and fit to head a good herd. He is one of the thick-fleshed, easy-feeding kind, with both size and quality, and the spring farrow, which at the present time numbers 75 as even, thrifty, growthy pigs as the writer has been this year, amply demonstrates his value as a sire. Challenger was bred by O. B. Smith, of Cuba, Kans., and is a credit to his breeder.

The herd-sows as a rule are large and smooth, with plenty of finish, and are excellent producers, farrowing and raising large litters, and are by Champion, and prize-winning sires such as Bright Look, Elite Perfection, Grand Chief, Corrector's Own, and other good ones. Mr. Weir is breeding for size, finish, and early-maturing qualities, and his greatest trouble is to raise enough to supply the demand. He reports a splendid trade and is nearly sold out on fall stuff, but his spring pigs, which are nearly all of March farrow, will soon be ready to ship. Mr. Weir is a regular advertiser in THE KANSAS FARMER. Look up his card and write him your wants, kindly mentioning this paper.

Jenson's Big Poland-Chinas.

We recently visited Carl Jenson, 4½ miles southeast of Bellville, Kans., who breeds the large type of Poland-Chinas, and after looking over his fine herd we decided that he was not only breeding for size but quality as well. Size and quality has been Mr. Jenson's motto, and the fine trade that he has built up, and the prices he is getting, demonstrate his success along these lines.

Mogul 36848, the 1,000-pound show boar, is at the head of the herd. He is a wonderful individual, smooth and active as a pig, with strong, thick-fleshed back, great bulging hams, well-sprung ribs, and strong, masculine head. He is one of those thick-fleshed, mellow fellows, possessing great feeding qualities which he transmits to his get. He has proved himself a sire of exceptional merit, and has done much to bring Mr. Jenson's herd up to its present high standard. Mogul is by Blain's Tecumseh and out of Mariah's Daughter. He is assisted by Republic Chief 42515, a strong, vigorous young fellow who has some fine litters to his credit.

The herd-sows are an outstanding lot, and are by such well-known sires as Expansion, Blain's Tecumseh, Bright Look, What's Wanted Jr., Black U. S., and Chief Tecumseh 3d. They are good producers and the spring farrow, consisting of more than 100 gne pigs, are coming on fine. The present farrow is largely by the herd-boars, although there are some fine litters by Grand Look, Prince Wonder, Western Sunshine, and Ex Wausee. Mr. Jenson will hold a sale this fall. Watch for his announcement which will appear later.

The Stock-Breeders' Annual.

The next edition of the Stock-Breeders' Annual and Kansas Breeders' Directory for 1907-8 is just out. It will be issued hereafter biennially until we have a Legislature sufficiently wise and just to provide for its annual publication. At present the membership of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association numbers nearly one thousand members and is able to get out an edition large enough for use of its members. Every breeder of pure-bred stock is eligible for membership.

The 1906-7 Annual will contain the proceedings of the sixteenth and seventeenth annual meetings, also the Kansas Breeders' Directory, which will contain an alphabetically classified directory of all the members. Each breed of stock will have a separate classification.

This forthcoming biennial Stock Breeders' Annual will constitute a veritable manual for the breeder and stock-raiser well worth a dollar to any one, and the advertisement each breeder receives in the Kansas Breeders' Directory is worth at least two dollars, but the members receive it free. The price of this Annual is \$1, with special rates for quantity lots, or 25 cents for the Kansas Breeders' Directory for 1907-8.

For further information, or membership blanks, address: Secretary H. A. Heath, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.

Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.

W. R. Dowling, of Norcatur, Kans., the well-known breeder of Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas, is improving his herd by the purchase of some choice animals. He has recently bought for use in his herd the fine young bull, Short Grass 235599, bred by J. H. Applegate, of Guthrie Center, Iowa. He was got by Perri's Duke and traces to Imp. Goldie 18 through his dam. Short Grass is an outstanding individual and has both scale and quality, with every indication of being a good breeding animal. He is one of those mellow, thick-fleshed, blocky fellows, with strong back, heavy bone, and remarkable constitutional vigor. In color he is a dark red, and has a good head and hams.

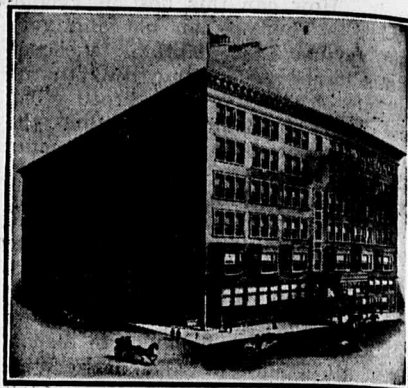
Mr. Dowling has also bought some choice young females for use in his herd.

His Poland-Chinas are doing nicely, but the demand has been so strong that he has not been able to keep the usual

HOTEL KUPPER

11th and McGee St.

Kansas City, Missouri



One of the newest and most centrally located hotel in the city. Absolutely modern in every detail.

European Plan, \$1 per day and up.

Horse Owners

Do not let your horses work with sore shoulders. Harness, Saddle or Collar Galls positively cured with three or four applications of Beardslee's Gall Cure. Also a sure preventive for soft or green horses from becoming galled just when you need them to do your heavy spring and summer work.

I will send a full pint of Beardslee's Guaranteed Gall Cure postpaid to any part of the United States for 50 cents, with a guarantee to cure or money returned. Also other valuable information to horse owners free.

—Address—

The Beardslee Co.

37 Belden St., Boston, Mass.

Agents Wanted in Every Locality

SECURITY GALL SALVE

POSITIVELY HEALS SORE SHOULDERS SORE NECKS OR BACKS ON HORSES AND MULES IT HEALS THEM ANYWAY IN HARNESS, UNDER SADDLE OR IDLE IF NOT SOLD IN YOUR TOWN WE WILL SEND YOU FREE SAMPLE, if you send us the name of your dealer. Put up in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 Cans MONEY BACK IF IT FAILS SECURITY REMEDY CO. MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

FOR BARB WIRE & ALL CUTS USE SECURITY ANTISEPTIC HEALER

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN!

The Myers Pumping System designed to automatically supply fresh water as needed in feed lots, barns and under pressure, in house. No Tank; No Stagnant Water. Great demand for machines everywhere. Agent wanted in each county. For information write or call

MEYERS PUMP & MFG. CO.

BEALS BUILDING, 9TH & WYANDOTTE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BICKMORE'S COLLAR GALLS

BE SURE AND WORK THE HORSE need not interfere in the least with your work, if you will use BICKMORE'S GALL CURE Guaranteed to cure all harness, collar and saddle galls, speed cracks, scratches or greenhorns. Look for trade mark. Take no substitute. Bickmore's Horse Book and 1-oz. box Bickmore's Gall Cure FREE for 10c to Pay Postage. Write today. Sold by dealers. Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Box 916, Old Town, Maine.

DEATH TO HEAVES Guaranteed NEWTON'S HEAVE AND COUGH CURE A VETERINARY SPECIFIC. 15 years sale. One to two cans will cure Heaves. \$1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

Established 1880. Southward & Johnston

—Dealers in—

Hides, Wool, Furs, Pelts.

WICHITA, KANS.

Branch houses—Lyons, Kans., Guthrie, Okla.

Shipping tags, and price lists free on application Write us, try us, and mention The Kansas Farmer

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

number on hand. The increase this spring has been only moderate but is of excellent quality. Up-to-date blood lines are represented in his brood-sows and his herd-boars are Chief of All and On A Head 108022, who is a 92743 and On A Head Keep On. On A Head is a good sire and has some fine litters to his credit.

Mr. Dowling, who is a member of the State Board of Agriculture, is a successful, up-to-date breeder, and his stuff is always in demand.

Meddler Sale.

Hebbard and Roys great Meddler sale which was held at Wichita, Kans., May 24th was a success and demonstrates the popularity of the Worlds Fair Champion as a sire.

Most of the sows in the offering were bred to him, these were snapped up by breeders from several States at long prices. The top of the sale was Perfection Chiefess 3d 22384 who was bought by W. J. Honeyman of Madison, Kans., for \$1,200. The general average was \$87.74.

This was a bred sow sale and the offering in point of breeding and individuality was one of the best ever made in the West.

Messrs. Hebbard and Roys are to be commended for the great work they are doing for breeders of the Poland China in making it possible to secure animals of this quality and breeding in Kansas.

Good Roads at Seneca.

Secretary E. V. Kellett, of the Seneca Commercial Club, informs us that they have just closed a very large and enthusiastic good roads meeting in that city at which Mr. D. Ward King, of Maitland, Mo., was the principal speaker. This meeting was arranged by the Seneca Commercial Club and, after the close of Mr. King's speech and demonstration, a good roads club was organized among the farmers of that vicinity. The enthusiasm at the meeting was great, and the results all that could be desired. More than twenty farmers pledged themselves to make and use the road drag as advocated by Mr. King, and the Seneca Commercial Club offered nearly \$400 in prizes for good-road work to be done within a radius of seven miles of that city. Mr. King is in demand with his gospel of good roads. An effort is now being made to have him spend considerable time in Eastern Indian Territory in the interests of good roads.

Prairie Queen Herd of Durocs.

Henry Ramaker is one of the most progressive and up-to-date breeders of Duroc-Jerseys in the State. He is located at Prairie View, Kans., and is making himself felt as a breeder in that locality. He has recently added to his herd sows by the great Ohio Chief, a show sow by Improver 2d, and the only sow bred to the \$410 boar out of Alex 2d in the Morrison sale. He has seven sows with fine litters by a brother of the \$1,500 sow, sold in the Van Patten winter sale.

As may be expected from such breeding his crop of spring pigs are beauties, and any one wishing some of this fine stuff should get into communication with Mr. Ramaker soon for he will not be able to supply the demand that there will be for these kind of pigs. Look up Mr. Ramaker's card in THE KANSAS FARMER and write him for description and prices.

C. P. Brown's Polands.

We are starting the advertisement this week of C. P. Brown, of Whiting, Kans., who has been advertising with us for the past two years. It is not necessary for us to say very much about Mr. Brown for every one who has dealt with him knows that he does business in a straightforward business way and can always deal the second time with any one. Mr. Brown has about sixty spring pigs and they are in a nice, thrifty condition. Among them we saw some outstanding animals. They are sired by On the Line, Col. Mills by Chief Perfection 2d, Prince Darkness, Dispatcher, Grand Perfection, On Time, and a number of other high-class boars. If you want something up to representation and bred right, write Mr. Brown and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Big Berkshire Herd of the United States.

We are in receipt of information that Mr. T. F. Guthrie, of Saffordville, Kans., has purchased C. A. Stannard's entire Berkshire herd of Sunnyslope Farm, Emporia, Kans., including the herd boar Berryton Duke. This gives Mr. Guthrie the distinction of owning the largest and best herd of Berkshires in the country.

Gossip About Stock.

W. S. Young, Larned, Kans., having removed from McPherson, is advertising to close out his R. C. and S. C. White Leghorn hens at \$9 per dozen.

G. S. Coleman, Elk City, Kans., writes: "I consider Zenoleum all right. Five cents worth of it will do a lousy calf or colt more good than several bushels of corn."

A. C. Shallenberger and Thos. Andrews have claimed October 23 as the date of their Shorthorn sale at Alma, Neb. This will be one of the great Shorthorn sales of the season, and the offering is an exception one, in point of excellence, for it will include the show herds that will be exhibited by these gentlemen at the fairs this fall. Here will be a chance to buy prize-winning stuff at public auction, an opportunity that does not occur often. Watch for their sale announcement and a full description of their offering in THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Mission Creek Herd of Duroc-Jerseys owned by G. W. Colwell, Route 2, Summerfield, Kans., has just acquired a new head. This is Addy Wonder 2d, a 4-year-old hog of extra size and quality who was bought from A. D. Gordon, Tarkio, Mo. The purchase of this

new boar makes it possible for Mr. Colwell to sell his yearling herd-boar that was sired by Nebraska Wonder, owned by Chester Thomas. This boar is a good one and has plenty of length and style and will be a bargain to the buyer as he is a proved sire. The principal herd-boar, A. B. Top Notcher, will appear at the head of Mr. Colwell's show herd at the fairs this fall. The Mission Creek Herd now has a fine lot of spring pigs for sale that will please you. If you can not go to Summerfield to see them just drop Mr. Colwell a line and tell him what you want.

C. O. Anderson, breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine, Manhattan, Kans., writes: "My pigs have done well for me this spring. I have fifty head that are heavy-boned, of the most fashionable breeding. One litter of 9 pigs out of a grand daughter of Higgins Model 3251. Five of this litter beat forty pounds average at two months old. I also have two grand daughters of Top Notcher Chief 29247, the junior champion and reserve grand champion at the St. Louis World's Fair. These sows have good litters, some of the pigs large enough for shipment. The sow purchased of W. A. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, Neb., has nine pigs sired by Lincoln Wonder 56575. He was sired by Ohio Chief the \$6,000 hog. I only expect to ship to customers the best of my spring crop and guarantee satisfaction."

For over 25 years Dr. Carson has practiced his method known as Vital Healing, which has proved the greatest boon ever known to suffering humanity. Old and young alike have been partakers of the bounty offered by this great healer and humanitarian.

The Temple of Health, established by Dr. Carson, at the corner of Twelfth and Washington Streets, in Kansas City, Mo., is a feature of this mighty city and has been and is the scene of physical restoration which appears to be almost miraculous.

Every difficulty of the heart, stomach, bowels, kidneys, and all nervous disorders meet with the same successful treatment at the hands of Dr. Carson.

The doctor publishes a magazine descriptive of his method, which is sent free on application. Address Dr. C. H. Carson, Temple of Health, Twelfth and Washington Streets, Kansas City, Mo.

The Cost of Irrigation.

The above is the title of a valuable booklet just issued by the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. The following are some of its suggestions: "Successful farming requires fertile soil, intelligent labor and water in abundance. The first two you have—we can provide you with water and all the necessary apparatus for irrigation, and the increase value of your crop will pay the bill the first season. Does this interest you?" The booklet showing figures about cost of irrigation and whether it is costing the reader too much will be supplied free to any of our readers who write for it. Address, The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill.

Why Animals Need a Tonic.

If a man were to deliberately and logically reason out the best method of feeding for profit, he would naturally theorize as to what would be best for his own physical needs and apply the practice in the care of his domestic animals. Such a course would eliminate guesswork. For were a man to be held up and stall-fed, he would soon refuse food. How, then, can we ask the most gluttonous of our domestic animals to consume a stated quantity of rations each day without believing that at some time during the crowding period a portion of the herd would not get "off their feed."

Let us study the different processes of digestion and some of the phenomena which govern it. Stomach digestion is carried on only in an acid medium—that is, the juices of the stomach have a sour taste and smell, and turn litmus paper red; hence strong alkalies retard digestion by neutralizing the acids.

Next, digestion is carried on most rapidly at a temperature of the body about 98.5° in man, 101° in the horse and ox; hence large draughts of cold liquids immediately after eating check the process of digestion until the temperature is again elevated to that of the body.

Food, after being softened by the saliva and acted on by the stomach-ferments, passes into the intestines, where it receives or is mixed with the secretions from the pancreas and walls of the intestines themselves (Succus Intestinalis). These secretions act upon the food, completing the process of digestion, rendering the contents of the bowel a soft semi-liquid mass, capable of being sucked up by the millions of little mouths that dip down into it and draw out the liquid portions and carry them away to build up bone, muscle, nerves, horn, skin, hoof, or repair waste or store away fat.

To aid these sucking tubes to take up the nutritious portions of the food, the bowel keeps up a constant churning motion that brings the food in contact with the absorbents and aids them in taking it up—also in forcing their contents onward into the general circulation.

Intestinal digestion and absorption is hastened by certain tonics or stimulants which increase the action of the glands of secretion.

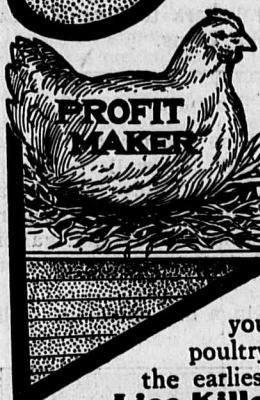
Substances which have the power of so affecting the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane as to increase its functions greatly, and thereby aid digestion and absorption, are known as tonics or simple bitters. They differ from stimulants in being slower in their action but more permanent in their effects.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is probably the best of food tonics, because it is from the prescription of a veterinarian and M. D., and is prepared by Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio. This food tonic produces natural hunger. Hunger or desire for food results from impressions made on the nervous system—an evidence of the system for nutrition—an evidence of good digestion and assimilation. Where this particular food tonic has

Which Do You Prefer

Profit Makers

or Profit Takers



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

RED LABEL LIQUID POULTRY LICE KILLER

AND DISINFECTANT

Mixes Readily With Water; Makes a Perfect Emulsion.

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

Cans Are Full Standard U. S. Measure.

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

Moore Chemical & Mfg. Company
1503 Genesee Street :: KANSAS CITY, MO.



been thoroughly tested it has been demonstrated to be of exceeding value in not only keeping the animal fed in a healthy condition, but aids in the proper assimilation of all rations fed, making it a valuable adjunct to feeding for any purpose.

Kansas Fairs in 1907.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in 1907, their dates, locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture and compiled by Secretary F. D. Coburn:

Allen County Agricultural Society: Frank E. Smith, secretary, Iola; August 27-30.

Barton County Fair Association: W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; September 10-13.

Brown County—The Hawatha Fair Association: J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hawatha; September 3-6.

Butler County Fair Association: W. F. Benson, secretary, Eldorado; August 27-31.

Butler County—Douglass Agricultural Society: C. R. Alger, secretary, Douglass; September 12-14.

Chautauqua County—Hewins Park and Fair Association: W. M. Jones, secretary, Cedarvale.

Clay County Fair Association: Walter Puckey, secretary, Clay Center; September 3-6.

Clay County—Wakefield Agricultural Society: Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; October 2-4.

Cloud County Fair Association: W. L. McCarty, secretary, Concordia; September 24-27.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association: S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; September 9-13.

Cowley County Agricultural and Live-Stock Association: Frank W. Sidle, secretary, Winfield; October 1-4.

Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair: W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; September.

Dickinson County Fair Association: H. C. Wann, secretary, Abilene; October 2-4.

Elk County Agricultural Fair Association: E. B. Place, secretary, Grenola; September 25-27.

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

Ford County Agricultural Society: Nicholas Mayrath, secretary, Dodge City; September 4-7.

Franklin County Agricultural Society: Carey M. Porter, secretary, Ottawa; September 3-7.

Greenwood County Fair Association: C. H. Weiser, secretary, Eureka; August 20-23.

Harper County—Anthony Fair Association: L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; August 6-9.

Harvey County Agricultural Society: J. C. Mack, secretary, Newton; September 24-27.

Jefferson County Fair Association: Frank Leach, secretary, Oskaloosa.

Linn County Fair Association: P. S. Thorne, secretary, Mound City; October 1-4.

Marshall County Fair Association: R. W. Hemphill, secretary, Marysville; October 1-4.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association: H. A. Rowland, secretary; September 2-7.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association: Geo. R. Reynolds, secretary, Paola; October 1-4.

Mitchell County Agricultural Association: Ira N. Tice, secretary, Beloit; October 2-5.

Montgomery County—Coffeyville Fair and Park Association: A. B. Holloway, secretary, Coffeyville; August 13-16.

Nemaha County Fair Association: Chas. H. Herold, secretary, Seneca; September 11-13.

Neosho County—Chanute Fair and Improvement Association: A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute; August 20-24.

Ness County Agricultural Association: Thos. Rineley, secretary, Ness City; September 11-13.

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

Norton County Agricultural Association: M. F. Garrity, secretary, Norton; August 27-30.

Osage County Fair Association: F. E. Burke, secretary, Burlingame; September 3-6.

Reno County—Central Kansas Fair Association: A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 16-21.

Republic County Agricultural Association: W. R. Wells, secretary, Belleville; September 10-13.

Rice County Agricultural and Live-Stock Association: F. L. Goodson, secretary, Sterling; September 10-14.

Rooks County Fair Association: E. L. Williams, secretary, Stockton; September 10-13.

Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Association: B. B. Stimmel, Jr., secretary, Salina; September 24-27.

Shawnee County—Kansas Exposition Company: R. T. Kreipe, secretary, Topeka; September 9-14.

Sheridan County Agricultural Association: Miles Gray, secretary, Hoxie; September 3-6.

Smith County Fair Association: H. C. Smith, secretary, Smith Center; August 20-23.

Stafford County Fair Association: G. W. Grandy, secretary, St. John; August 28-30.

Wilson County—Fredonia Agricultural Association: V. L. Polson, secretary, Fredonia; August 6-9.

Eleven per cent of the population of the United States is foreign-born.

Miscellany

Twentieth Century Homes.

The picturesque cottage which we present this week would make an ideal suburban home or would be an attractive house on a wide lot. The gambrel roof and overhanging eaves make this house appear much smaller than its dimensions indicate.

After passing through the vestibule we enter the hall which has direct connection with every room on that floor.

Considerable expense is saved by winding the stairs around the coat closet. A very rich effect would be produced if this door was provided with a full length mirror.

To the left is a large living room

make this department more interesting to you, and also if you have not already done so that you send for a copy of Twentieth Century Cottages, a book illustrating a number of views and complete floor plans of moderate-priced houses. The second edition larger than the first is now ready and will be sent to any address at the same price, 25 cents.

Address all letters to THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kans.

Peanuts.

It is now time to plant peanuts. The soil should be well prepared, and then plant them like Irish potatoes. I usually plant them in the garden, and have found that a half gallon of peanuts will shell out about 400 kernels.

I plant two in a hill, with the hills

with mashed potatoes enough to make a crumbly mass, salted to taste and fed on tin pie pans to 75 chicks.

Again, I took stale light bread, moistened with sweet milk and mixed with the peanuts and fed them, giving one feed daily of the peanuts. Did they like it? Just try it, please, as it is so palatable you will want to take a dish of it yourself.

I presume there is not an average normal healthy boy or girl anywhere but what likes peanuts, and as they are so healthful it seems strange that the majority must depend upon the peanut-vender for what few they get.

A physician in the South writes that where the children, chickens, and pigs had free access to the peanut patch he never knew of a case of croup or throat trouble among the children, or quinsy or roup among the pigs and chickens.

They all ate them raw, of course, which is the best way to eat them, as the process of roasting produces a chemical change and reduces their value as a food.

Many people dislike the taste of a raw peanut, but if they would eat them with salt they could soon acquire a liking for them. As all the surplus peanuts are a money crop the girls should try raising some to earn their pin money.

My advice would be, though, that if there are any boys in the family, to coax them to plant enough for themselves to raise at least a bushel for each boy, as boys have a wonderful affinity for the peanut patch. Our boys do, at any rate, and boys are alike the world over.—Miss Annie Hoffarth, Fowler, Mo., in Ruralist.

Preservation of Timber.

Uncle Sam is making careful and elaborate investigations of methods of preserving wood which are expected to result in the saving of millions of dollars annually by the prevention of decay. It has been determined that coal-tar creosote is a most effective preservative of timber, and a number of experiments are being made along this line.

Those most directly and materially interested in the experiments in the

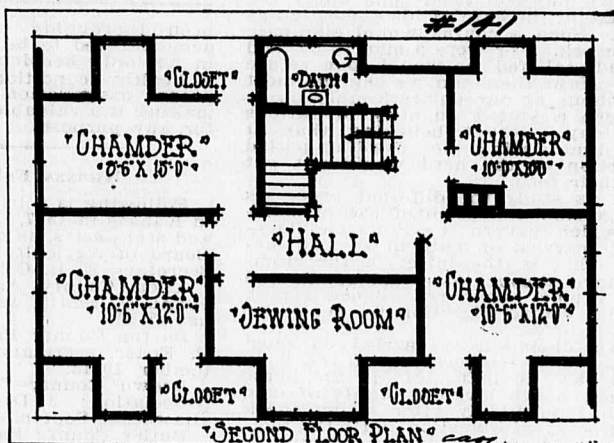
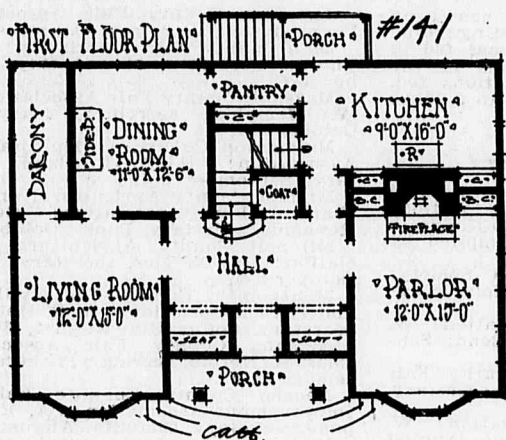


with door opening into the dining-room and a door to the balcony which would be an ideal summer place if enclosed with a screen.

The parlor to the right of hall has an open fireplace and book-shelves on either side. Four good chambers with plenty of closet room, sewing room,

8 or 10 inches apart, and 100 hills yielded one bushel of peanuts. In one-half my garden, or on 40 by 100 feet of ground, I raised twelve bushels of good peanuts. Of course the rows were close together and the cultivation thorough.

In the fall the vines had spread so



and convenient bathroom are arranged on the second floor.

Complete plans and specifications for this building will be furnished for \$25.

In our next issue we shall, in response to the numerous requests, illustrate a medium-size house arranged especially to meet the peculiar needs of our farmer friends.

We hope that we have been able in our past issues to give our readers some information and ideas that have been helpful in planning their houses. We would suggest that you write us and tell us of any way that we can

much that the rows were indistinguishable, and the peanut patch resembled a field of rank-grown clover. The vines were pulled before frost, the peanuts pulled off and the vines spread in the sun to cure for hay, making a good bit of splendid cow feed.

Peanuts are an ideal food for young chicks, as they will take the place of meat, since peanuts contain more nourishment pound for pound than beef-steak.

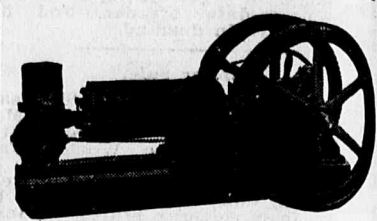
I shelled them by hand, crushed them with a wooden potato-masher, and then ground them in a coffee mill. A quart of this peanut-meal was mixed

methods of creosote treatment are the railroad companies, the mining interests of the country, and the telephone companies. All of these industries expend millions of dollars every year in renewing timber which is made useless through rapid decay.

The growing scarcity of the more durable woods has made it necessary for the lumber industry to turn to the less durable timbers. The economical utilization of many woods which are very susceptible to decay would be out of the question but for the possibility of preserving them through treatment. It has been shown in the

WATERLOO VAPOR COOLED GASOLINE ENGINES

The only horizontal vapor cooled gasoline engine in the world. Absolutely frost proof and cannot freeze.



(Patented May 15, 1906.)

The king of all gasoline engines. Our catalogue will tell you all about them, also our power and sweep feed grinders. Send to-day.

WATERLOO GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

1014 3d Avenue West
WATERLOO, IOWA

It's Easy

to hatch them, but it takes the proper feed to raise them. Otto Weiss Chick Feed is scientifically prepared by a poultryman of 25 years experience. A trial will soon convince.



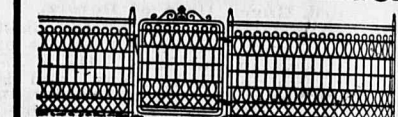
Products for stock and poultry as feed and conditioner. Guarantee everything we sell. Free circular.

The Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.

221-227 So. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kans., U.S.A.

THOS. OWEN, 2801 West Euclid Avenue, Ind. Phone 6306, is Topeka agent for these seeds.

CYCLONE FENCE



The Ornamental Fence of Beauty and Long Life

Choice of various styles, suitable for wood or iron posts. All neat and strong and guaranteed to retain position. Write for Catalogue.

Cyclone Fence Company, Waukegan, Ill.

WITTE GASENGINES

The highest type of self-contained engine on any commercial, gas or liquid fuel. Now sold on 30 Days' Free Trial. Very sensitive governor; perfect electric ignition; other exclusive essentials. Result of 30 years' experience. Write for Catalogue to WITTE IRON WORKS CO., 714 1/2 Street, Kansas City, Mo.

experiments which have been made that the life of some kinds of timber can be doubled or trebled by impregnation with creosote oil.

A representative of the Forest Service is now visiting a number of the large Eastern cities in the study of creosote oil production and the coal-tars which furnish the raw material for it. The commercial use of preservatives will check the work of the insects and fungi which destroy the timber.

Valuable Silage Book Free.

We are advised by the publishers, The Silver Manufacturing Co., Salem, Ohio, that they will send a free copy of their new book "Modern Silage Methods" to all who will write for it and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

This book is an authority on the subject—many Agricultural Colleges are using it as text book in teaching. It contains 216 pages, with 40 illustrations, is of library size and well indexed—a mine of information for those interested.

Free Trip To See This Hay Press

THE NEW CENTURY

has a two or three stroke. Positive plunger withdraw. No taking off of wheels. 7-inch step over. High baling chamber.



If you are going to buy a hay press we will pay your railroad fare to some point where you can see the New Century. Full circle, all steel, self feed hay press, and all other makes on sale. It would cost us as much, or more, to send a salesman to see you as to pay your railroad fare. Then buy the press that suits you best. We pay your railroad fare, no matter which one you buy. When you see the New Century, and how easy it is on the horses, how well it is made, what smooth bales it turns out and how many of them, you will see why we make such an offer. We have issued 1,000 transportation cards which entitle the holders to their railroad fare to one of our many agencies. Send us your name at once for one of these cards. You can use it any time. 10 Day's Free Trial. If you cannot come to see the New Century we will send one for ten day's free trial. Send it back if you don't like it, and we pay the freight.

Western Steel and Wire Company

101 Osage Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas

Agriculture

Preparation of Bottom-Land.

At present I am foreman of the North Sutton farm and wish to make no mistake. We have a farm closely worked until it is thin. I advise sowing clover on such land, leave for two years, and then break up and seed to alfalfa either in the fall or spring. Am I not correct, or will alfalfa pay on this land? We have some land in oats that we wish to seed to alfalfa this fall. I advocate breaking the ground as soon as oats are removed, then thoroughly harrow and float to good condition, then harrow at intervals of a week or so until the latter part of July or early in August, and seed about fifteen pounds of alfalfa per acre. Mr. Sutton says not to plow, but disk and harrow, etc., and sow about eight pounds per acre. Please inform me who is correct.

Our soil is black bottom-land with some sand, a medium sandy loam. Mr. Sutton is from Western Kansas while I am from Missouri, so we are both new to this section.

Any information will be appreciated.
Douglas County. S. F. OWEN.

Your plan of seeding to clover in order to restore the fertility of the land is a good one, provided you can secure a stand of clover on this land. In my judgment, however, you will doubtless have to manure the land previous to seeding the clover in order to get a stand. Provided you manure the land, you could just as readily get a stand of alfalfa as clover. If it is your purpose to seed the land to alfalfa, why not sow it at once as soon as you can fertilize the land and prepare a proper seed-bed? In my judgment alfalfa will succeed well on this land after you have once gotten it started and well established.

Your method of preparing the oats ground for seeding alfalfa should give good results. I would advise to plow shallow as soon after harvest as possible, or if the land is not too weedy, it would be advisable to disk immediately after harvest and continue the disking at intervals of ten days or two weeks until seeding time, using the harrow in the final preparation of the seed-bed.

Either of these methods should give good results in a favorable fall for seeding alfalfa. The essential points are to conserve soil moisture and prepare a firm, well-settled seed-bed with the soil mellow at the surface. I have mailed a copy of Bulletin 134 on seeding alfalfa. Eight pounds of good seed may give a good stand under favorable conditions, but I prefer to sow about twelve pounds per acre.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Dwarf Growth of Alfalfa.

In some of my fields of alfalfa where the top soil is washed off, there seems to be plenty of plants but they do not grow much. I had the fields well manured with cleanings from the sheep yards last winter. The soil seems to have a sandstone base in spots, and I notice a good deal of "sheep sorrel" growing in those places. I have been told that land where the sheep sorrel grows is deficient in lime, and that lime must be supplied before alfalfa will do any good. What about it?

If this is true, what is the best way to supply the lime, and what kind of lime is best to use? Where can it be had? Supplying lime is something I know very little about. There is a stone-crusher a few miles away, and it might be that I could obtain the fine limestone dust from the crusher, if that is what is needed.

Would you suggest disking this alfalfa-field as soon as the first crop is cut this spring? It is the third year since it was seeded and part of the field is very good, makes a good growth, and all seems to be a good stand, only in spots it does not grow more than four or five inches in height while other parts of the same field grow thirty to thirty-six inches high.

Jackson County. G. S. LINSKOTT.

The dwarf growth of the alfalfa on the spots which you describe is doubt-

less due to the lack of fertility or to a shallow soil in the sandstone areas. The fact that sheep sorrel grows abundantly in these places would indicate also that the soil is acid in character and might be benefited by an application of lime in order to neutralize the acid. Fertile soil should be neutral or slightly alkaline and it is true that alfalfa is more affected than many other crops by an acid condition in the soil. The sheep manure applied last winter has not had much chance to do good yet this season. It would have been a good plan to have disked early this spring, thus mixing the manure with the surface soil. I would advise that you disk immediately after the first cutting as you have suggested. It is also true that a light application of lime, wood ashes, or land plaster might benefit the alfalfa in these sandy places, which show an acid condition. I have mailed you a copy of Circular No. 2, giving detailed information regarding the application of lime, ashes, and land plaster. Doubtless ashes or land plaster may be more safely applied on the alfalfa than lime. However, air-slaked lime may also be used if care is taken to spread the lime thinly and evenly, cultivating with the disk harrow as soon as you have applied the lime. Make a light application of a half ton or so per acre, repeating the application the next season, in preference to applying a larger amount of lime at a single application.

If the land in question really shows a strong acid reaction, it would be best to apply quick-lime. However, it is not safe to apply quick-lime to the alfalfa, since the plants are likely to be destroyed by the corroding effect of the lime. The usual method is to make a light application previous to planting the crop. This point is discussed more fully in the circular referred to above.

As to the use of limestone rock in place of lime, a heavy application of this dust rock would doubtless have much the same effect as the application of air-slaked lime, but it would take a large amount of the ground limestone to correct the acid condition of the soil.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Permanent Pasture Grasses.

I would like to get some information on permanent pasture grasses and which grass is best adapted to this part of the country, how much to sow per acre, and how deep can it be put into the ground? Can it be harrowed in with a harrow laid flat? My land is good upland and plowed last fall, but it is too dry to sow now. I would like to try *Bromus inermis*. How long would it last for pasture? Kentucky blue-grass does not grow tall enough for stock to get hold of it.

Marshall County. MATH TREINEN.

A combination of *Bromus inermis*, English blue-grass, and clover or alfalfa would make a good pasture in your section of the State on land such as you describe. Sow about ten pounds of each of the grasses with four pounds of clover or six pounds of alfalfa-seed per acre. There is some danger of bloat in pasturing the combination of grasses and alfalfa, but not so much danger as in pasturing alfalfa alone. Alfalfa with grass will make a more permanent pasture than clover with grasses, especially on the upland. I presume the combination of grasses named may furnish pasture for six or eight years; possibly longer. However, my advice is not to keep the land in grass more than four or five years, preferring to seed down other land, breaking up the pasture or meadow and planting again to corn and grain crops, thus securing larger crops of corn and grain and likewise a larger production of grass from the newly seeded land. If you wish to continue the land in permanent pasture I can recommend nothing superior to Kentucky blue-grass and white clover. As you have stated, however, the Kentucky blue-grass is not very productive in your section of the State, although it may be quite permanent. A few pounds of Kentucky blue-grass and a pound or so of white clover-seed per acre, seeded with the combination of grasses named above would be suf-

An Open Letter

DEAR SIR:

What would your conscience say to you if lightning would strike your house and injure some member of your family, possibly cripple them for life, or possibly kill someone outright? This is often done you know. You could not claim ignorance on the subject and say you did not believe in lightning rods and that they would not do any good, as we have had our advertisement in this paper for a long time and have offered to send you our booklets free. You can understand the theory of lightning as well as anyone else.

Now-a-days protection from damage by lightning is not mere guess work, nor a hit or miss proposition, but it is all figured out on a scientific basis, and experts acknowledge that where Dodd & Struthers rods are used the danger from lightning is almost, if not entirely eliminated.

We, ourselves, are so sure that a building rodged with our rods will never be injured by lightning that we give a written guarantee with every job we put up. In this guarantee we agree that if you have any damage that we will refund the money paid for the rods. We do not agree to give you \$500, nor re-build your barn, as that would be illegal and such a contract could not be enforced, for it would conflict with the insurance laws, but we do agree to give you back the money paid for the rods if they are not as they are represented.

The papers have been full of stories of how lightning struck and burned buildings within the last two or three weeks and several deaths have already resulted from lightning strokes. Your property and the lives of your family are in danger from lightning if you do not have properly constructed rods properly erected on your buildings. This is not a sentimental proposition entirely, as insurance statistics show that 75% of their losses on detached buildings are caused by lightning and none where Dodd & Struthers rods are used. There is no loss where our rods are used, because they are carefully manufactured and they are only put up by men who not only understand how the work should be done but who do it in the proper manner.

The National Insurance Company of Omaha, Nebraska, gives a discount of 25% where our rods are used.

Write to us for further information along this line and we will be glad to explain to you why lightning strikes your buildings and how the rods protect them. You are not under any obligation by asking for this information, but we want to acquaint you with the facts, then we want you to decide the matter according to the facts and according to your own best judgment. We are willing to risk your judgment if we once get the facts before you.

In dealing with us, if you have any doubt as to our responsibility and reliability, ask your banker about us and he can tell you our financial standing. Write to the editor of Wallaces' Farmer in regard to our rods and we feel sure he will say a good word in regard to our rods and our system of doing business. Write to us for our free booklet on the subject of lightning and ask us any question concerning lightning that you wish to ask and we will take pleasure in sending you our booklet without charge and answer your questions to the best of our ability.

Every time we see a loss by lightning we feel that we are in some measure to blame, for we know that the loss could have been prevented had we only acquainted the man with the merits of our rods.

Remember the word "Lightning-rod" is a broad term and covers a great deal. In order that you may be sure of getting the best rods on the market and have them properly erected, and that you are not imposed upon by someone selling an imitation of our goods, we have burned our initials, D. & S., into every spool of our rods, and if you will look for this trade mark you are insured against fraud—for we vouch for our agents as well as for our goods.

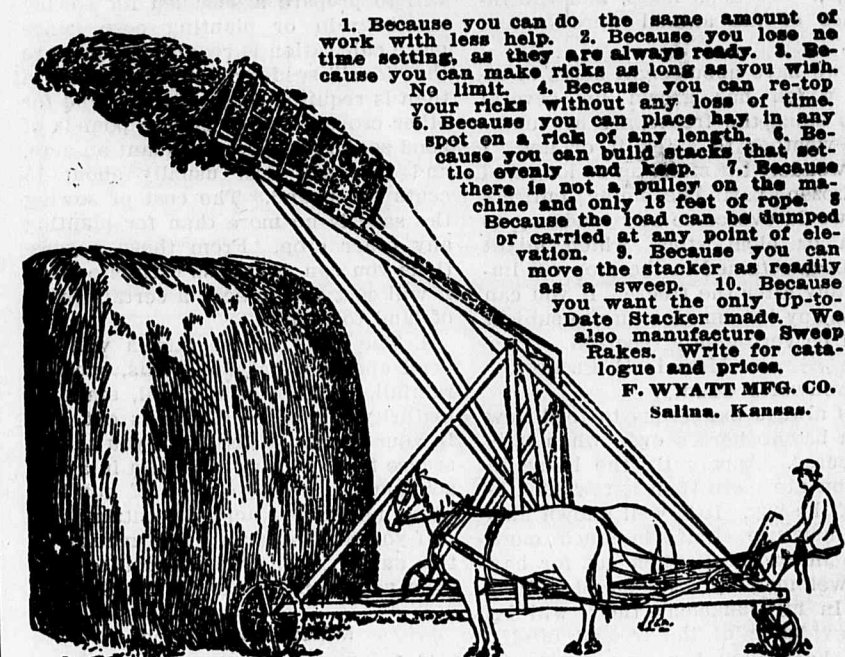
Remember the Trade Mark, D. & S., and look for it on every spool of rod.

Yours very truly,

DODD & STRUTHERS, Des Moines, Ia.

TEN REASONS WHY

You Should Buy the Jawhawk in Preference to Others. . .



1. Because you can do the same amount of work with less help.
2. Because you lose no time setting, as they are always ready.
3. Because you can make ricks as long as you wish. No limit.
4. Because you can re-top your ricks without any loss of time.
5. Because you can place hay in any spot on a rick of any length.
6. Because you can build stacks that settle evenly and keep.
7. Because there is not a pulley on the machine and only 15 feet of rope.
8. Because the load can be dumped or carried at any point of elevation.
9. Because you can move the stacker as readily as a sweep.
10. Because you want the only Up-to-Date Stackers made. We also manufacture Sweep Rakes. Write for catalogue and prices.

F. WYATT MFG. CO.
Salina, Kansas.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

meet all demands in Hay Baling. Used over 20 years

SIMPLE, STRONG, DURABLE, RAPID
The Best is most Profitable.

Send for catalogue showing all styles. Horse Power and Belt Power

Kansas City Hay Press Co., 129 Mill Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ficient seeding to establish a stand of blue-grass and clover within three or four years, when the other grasses begin to decline. I have mailed you a copy of press bulletin No. 125 on English blue-grass, and herewith enclose a copy of circular discussing the seeding of *Bromus inermis*.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Grass for Low Land.

Can you give me some information as to what is the best grass to sow in low, wet land such as land on river bottom? How is orchard- and Johnson grass? Will the overflow kill these grasses, or are they good grasses for feed, either for hay or grazing? If you know of any other grass that can be grown to advantage on such land I would be glad to hear from you on the subject as I have a large tract of land on the Kansas City side of the river. How late can Kafir-corn be planted and mature seed?

IRA D. BINGHAM.

Jackson County, Missouri.
I would not recommend Johnson grass for the land in question since this grass is very hard to exterminate when it has once established itself in soil where it grows well. If the land is quite low and wet, and not very well drained, seed a combination of Alsike clover and red top, with perhaps a small amount of orchard-grass, say about eight pounds of red top, eight pounds of orchard-grass and four pounds of Alsike clover-seed per acre. The Alsike clover and red top make a good pasture or meadow and the orchard-grass is well adapted for pasture. The ordinary overflow will not destroy red top, although Alsike clover and orchard-grass may be drowned out. If you wish to turn this field into permanent pasture I would advise to sow a few pounds of Kentucky blue-grass also, with the combination of grasses named above.

Kafir-corn may be planted as late as June 20 and mature a crop of seed.

A. M. TENEYCK.

New Alfalfa Hay.

I enclose statement as follows, which was printed in the local paper here:

"J. C. Miller, a farmer living near Mentor, Kans., advises farmers not to feed horses or cattle alfalfa that has been frosted. While Mr. Miller was putting alfalfa hay into the loft, a horse belonging to him came trotting to the wagon and succeeded in getting several mouthfuls of the hay, which had been partially frosted, although since cured as well as possible. The next day the animal was ill and despite the attention of the veterinarians the horse died. It was decided to make an examination to see if death was caused by the frosted alfalfa, as supposed. The alfalfa was found, a poisonous mass, and the intestines of the animal were burned black."

As we have about eight acres of alfalfa which has grown for several weeks since the freeze, we are undecided whether to stack it or not. I have wondered if standing so long and the frozen parts becoming entirely dead would overcome any tendency to poison or bloat stock which might have been retained in the crop cut immediately after the freeze. If you can give us any information on the subject it will be very gladly received.

MISS L. E. PROCTOR.

Leavenworth County.

It is always dangerous to feed new alfalfa hay to horses even when it is well cured. Apparently the horse in question ate more than a few mouthfuls of the hay. It is well known also that immature alfalfa is much more apt to injure stock when cut for hay than well-manured, well-cured alfalfa hay. In my judgment, there will be little evidence of the frosted alfalfa in the hay when the first cutting is harvested at the usual stage of maturity. I have observed already that the leaves and dead parts of the stems are breaking off, and by the time the alfalfa is cut and handled as hay there will be little left of the frosted, dead portions of the plant. Even if the dead stems remain in the hay there should be no more injury to stock from eating such hay than would usu-

ally result from feeding upon ordinary alfalfa hay. The only objection I can see to the dead alfalfa is that it may give the hay a bad appearance, thus injuring it for sale.

A great deal of the frosted alfalfa was cut several weeks ago. Doubtless little of it has been fed as yet, but some has been fed without serious consequences. The older the hay becomes the less danger there will be in feeding it. However, care should be taken not to overfeed any kind of stock this immature, frosted alfalfa, and it should not be fed to horses at all. I have referred your letter to the animal husbandry department of this college.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa on High Land.

I have ten acres of land in Johnson County, Kansas, located about four miles from Kansas City. I have been told that the land is not suited to raising alfalfa as it is rather high and dry. I am anxious to put alfalfa on it, if it would be practicable, and ask that you kindly let me know your opinion of same.

What kind of soil is best adapted for growing alfalfa? How long does it take to establish a regular growth? What is the cost per acre for sowing, and how many tons to the acre will it average?

ALICE M. HART.

Wyandotte County.

The higher land in Johnson County, in my judgment, is better suited for growing alfalfa than the lower lands. It is possible, however, in your section of the State that it will be necessary to introduce the bacteria which grow on the roots of the alfalfa plants before this crop can be grown successfully. For information on this point I have mailed you several circular letters discussing this subject. I have also mailed you a copy of Bulletin No. 134 on "Seeding Alfalfa." I also refer you to Coburn's new book on alfalfa, published by the Macmillan Company, New York. I believe you will find answers to your questions in the circulars and bulletin. However, I will answer briefly as follows:

1. Any soil in this State which will grow good corn may also grow alfalfa successfully.

2. Seeded in the fall, alfalfa will yield several cuttings of good hay the following season after sowing. If the alfalfa is sown in the spring it takes one whole season to get it established, or usually it yields a cutting late in the season which will contain more or less weeds. The following season, however, the spring-seeded alfalfa will usually yield one cutting more than the fall-seeded alfalfa.

3. The cost per acre for seeding will vary according to the preparation given the seed-bed before seeding. Usually it will cost a little more to prepare a seed-bed for seeding alfalfa than it will to prepare a seed-bed for sowing small grain or planting corn, since more cultivation is required to prepare the "ideal" seed-bed for sowing alfalfa than is required for preparing land for other crops. Ten or twelve pounds of good seed is sufficient to plant an acre, and this will cost usually about 15 cents per pound. The cost of sowing the seed is no more than for planting any other crop. From these suggestions you can doubtless estimate what it will cost you to seed a certain piece of land to alfalfa.

4. The yield of the alfalfa will depend upon several conditions, such as rainfall, fertility of the soil, stage of maturity when the alfalfa is cut, etc. In your section of the State you should secure four cuttings of alfalfa in a season and an average yield of not less than one ton per acre per cutting.

If you require further information on this subject, I shall be pleased to hear from you again.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Millet a Good Crop.

If I sow early millet can it be cut and gotten off the ground in time to seed to alfalfa?

L. E. HOLMES.

Kansas City, Mo.

Millet makes a very good crop with which to precede the fall sowing of alfalfa. It is advisable to sow the millet rather early and to plant a rather early-maturing variety of millet. The millet should be cut for hay and not allowed to mature for seed. Disk the

land immediately after harvesting the millet and continue the disking and harrowing at intervals of a week or ten days, sowing the alfalfa the first week in September.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Sunflowers as a Crop.

What is the value of Russian sunflower-seed as stock feed? Is there any bad effect from feeding to cattle and horses? What will the sunflower yield per acre on good ground? Is it a hard crop on the land, and is there a market for the seed, and at what price?

ELIJAH MCCAULEY.

Geary County.

Several inquiries, regarding the culture, uses, and value of sunflowers as a crop, have come to this office during the last year, and for the benefit of others as well as the present inquirer I shall answer the questions rather fully. Although the wild sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*) is native in Kansas and the Great Plains region from Nebraska to Mexico, it has received little development by culture as a crop in this country. The American Indians cultivated and developed the sunflower, using the seed for food and to make oil which they used on their hair. These cultivated varieties were first introduced into Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century. In Western Europe and America the sunflower has been grown chiefly for ornamental purposes, or occasionally for poultry food, and has hardly, except in recent years, risen to the dignity of a crop, but in Russia, sunflower-seed has come into general use as a staple article of human food and for the production of oil, which resembles olive oil, and which is used in cooking and for other domestic purposes in that country, and in recent years some exportation of this oil is being made from Russia to other countries. In the manufacture of the oil, "oil cake" is left as a by-product, and meal made from this cake makes an excellent food for stock. The cake is rich in protein and oil and well relished by stock, being equal or superior for feeding purposes to the linseed-oil-meal of the United States. The whole seed, ground and fed in combination with other grains, also makes a very rich and palatable food for growing and fattening stock. In Russia the stalks of the plant are ground up and fed as roughness to horses, cattle, and sheep. Thus in Russia the plant has come to be extensively cultivated. Improved varieties have been developed and the best varieties now grown in the United States are those introduced from Russia.

Aside from the uses mentioned, sunflower-seed has some medicinal use. When ground and mixed with other food products, and fed to animals it improves their digestion and keeps them in good physical condition. The ground seed is said to be used quite extensively as an important constituent of condition powders and stock foods.

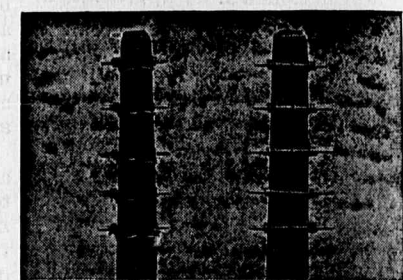
No experiments in feeding sunflower-seed to stock have been published by any of our experiment stations. Some experiments were made several years ago in Maine, Vermont, and at some of the Canadian experiment farms in siloing sunflower heads, in combination with other crops, and feeding the silage, but the results of these experiments on the whole seem to have been unsatisfactory. By the reports received, so far as sunflower-seed has been fed by farmers in this country, the results have been satisfactory. In the American Agriculturist of May 2, 1896, Mr. W. S. Dean, a prominent farmer in Jefferson County, Indiana, in writing on this subject says, "To the other foods I added Russian sunflower-seed, and killed a very fat beef of excellent quality. I am now feeding the sunflower-seed in connection with corn and oats, all ground together, to my ewes and lambs and also have a separate department in my sheep-shed, in which I keep a supply of the ground mixture, to which the lambs have free access. It is interesting to note how soon they learn to eat this feed and how rapidly they grow, all becoming fat and plump. I pour boiling water over the mixture and feed it to my hens every morning, getting an abundance of eggs in

Try Our Buffalo Calf Shoes For Longest Wear

This Test Tag FREE

For comfort? Yes. But first, last and always you will find with the "comfort" that our "Buffalo Calf" Shoes wear. Try a pair. Ask your dealer. Most dealers know and carry "Buffalo Calf" Shoes because they give the greatest satisfaction for General Durability. To interest and satisfy you in advance, we will mail you a sample "Buffalo Calf" leather tag cut in the above shape. Just ask us to on a postal card. Then test the leather to see how strong it is. Try to tear it. Bend it in your fingers and see how flexible it is. Then you'll want to wear a pair of our "Buffalo Calf" Shoes to prove their long and comfortable service and how much better made they are. They are the only practical work shoes that are good shaped enough for every-day wear—and they wear longest. Speak to your dealer about "Buffalo Calf" Shoes or write us direct. We'll show you.

Bentley & Olmsted Co.
"The Western People"
Des Moines, Iowa

The Banner Cement Post

A Post for the Future as Well as the Present. (Patented)

Adapted to and covering every possible requirement of farm, ranch, railroad, or wherever posts are needed. The best, cheapest, most convenient, most practical wire fastener, and the most durable post ever made. For particulars write

GEO. HASS, Lyons, Kans.

CEMENT STONE

Build your buildings with cement stone. We can sell you a down face outfit complete for \$30 F. O. B. Wichita. Write for particulars.

J. H. TURNER, -:- Wichita, Kans.

\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder | **\$14.00 Salvaged Steel Wind Mill.**

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

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.



THE LARGEST AND BEST LINE OF WELL DRILLING

MACHINERY in America. We have been making it for over 20 years. Do not buy until you see our new Illustrated Catalogue No. 41. Send for it now. It is FREE.

Austin Manufacturing Co., Chicago

Stock & Poultry FENCE

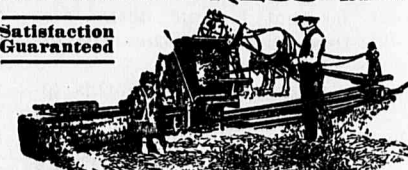
Many styles and heights; Diamond or Square Mesh; prices low. Sold direct on 30 days free trial, freight prepaid. Catalogue free.

KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 61, Munola, Ind.



THE AUTO-FEDAN 3-Stroke HAY PRESS 2 Men Can Self Feed Run It.

Satisfaction Guaranteed



THE AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO.
1064 Jefferson St., Topeka, Kans.

USE OUR MONEY

We helped 10,000 Agents last year. Goods ship't on 30 days' credit; deliver and collect before paying. Portraits 35c; frames 15c; sheet pictures 3c; stereoscopes 25c; views 1c; all art goods at lowest wholesale prices. Big catalog and sample outfit free.

CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT & FRAME CO.
200-124 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

NEARING THE LAST GATE.

Oh, don't be sorrowful, darling!
And don't be sorrowful, pray!
Taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more night than day.

'Tis rainy weather, my darling;
Time's waves they heavily run;
But taking the year together, my dear,
There isn't more cloud than sun.

We are old folks now, my darling;
Our heads they are growing gray;
But taking the year all round, my dear,
You will always find the May.

We have had our May, my darling,
And our roses, long ago;
And the time of year is coming, my dear,
For the silent night and the snow.

And God is God, my darling,
Of night as well as of day;
And we feel and know that we can go
Wherever He leads the way.

Aye, God of the night, my darling—
Of the night of death so grim;
The gate that leads out of life, good wife,
Is the gate that leads to Him.

—Alice Carey.

When We Waste Our Days.

CORA BULLARD.

If I had only known; Oh, if I had only known! Time and again do we hear this cry burst from the lips of those who, according to all laws of nature, should be in the midst of a busy, productive life, with no time for vain regrets. The wall is deeply pathetic, full of self-reproach, and it excites pity, but those who give utterance to the cry are not always deserving of commiseration. If I had only known! Oh, if I had only known! with all its pathos is nothing more or less than a confession of inability to battle with the least adverse circumstances.

Hamilton Mabie declares: "This life of ours is not a succession of happenings, a mere matter of outward fortune, but a cumulative inward growth, a cumulative power of productivity."

Most of the failures of life are due to want of a definite aim. We follow our course so much by drifting rather than by sailing! We are so greatly concerned about living, that we lose sight of life. The act of living, the means of living, the details of living, absorb us so completely that we rarely strive to coordinate all our scattered activities into a whole consistent plan, and thus, so often with all our activities in living the great judgment of life goes against us by default, and when the day dies and eventide sets in we are left in the gloomy shadows of vain regret and remorse.

It is possible to condense a life into two points. It is possible that we may say of some, "When it is all over and their feet shall run no more," only two things, leaving all other things, many or few, to be included either in a void or in a pregnant summary. It rests with us whether our life should be full of glowing points, indicating brightness of mind, fearlessness of spirit, love of intelligence, devotion to progress, and consecration to the service of the world, or whether we shall have for an epitaph simply, "Born — Died —." To be born is to be ushered into a realm of measureless potentialities and possibilities. To die should be redeemed from contempt through immortality. And yet how often it is possible to comprehend the whole life of some in two words, "Born — Died —," or had opportunities, wasted them, or started well, soon came to a pitiful end.

The education that equips one to battle successfully with life is not a matter of one or two acts, but a long series of acts all running into one another and interplaying with effects in emphasis and color in a way which could only be secured by the interaction of all our days. We can not tell the exact moment when real progress is made. It is not in one step; it is not in any dozen steps, but in all the steps that have gone back upon one another and recurred and interplayed. The education that fits one for complete living begins very early in life.

We can not escape the consequences of our actions. We can not have a seed time of one sort and a harvest of

another. "Sow the wind, reap the whirlwind."

If we neglect our early education, can we recover it? Never! We may be veneered. We may be decorated and certificated but in the soul of us we are no scholar. Do we cry over our want of intellectual capacity and culture, and refinement? Will that help our scholarship? Not a whit. We can not go back to our youth and repair fully and enduringly the vacancies which were left unfilled in our opening days. We can never regain our youth. We can never go to school again in the same sense which we went when the brain was young and all the susceptibilities were keenly alive, and were responsive to every appeal. We can not be boys and girls again. We can not be living a life of maturity and that of a boy or girl acquiring an education. We must surrender one period as we come into another. No one can be living two contemporaneous lives, the one young and the other old, the one with the responsibilities of mature life, the other at school, with any adequate or satisfactory effect.

This from Quarles: "Make use of time if thou lovest eternity: yesterday can not be recalled, to-morrow can not be assured, only to-day is thine. Which if thou procrastinate thou lovest; and which is lost forever. One to-day is worth two to-morrows."

The Prosperous Kansas Farmers.

In reply to an article in the Sterling Bulletin a Kansas farmers wife says:

In last week's Bulletin there was an article headed "Stop Canned Goods Habit," and then goes on to intimate that the farmers live only on canned goods. The article sounds like it might have been written by some college professor who is full of theory, but who knows nothing of the real practical life of the Kansas farmer. I would like to have the editors of the Bulletin take dinner with any of our poor down-trodden farmers, "who are not able to buy a box of strawberries." I think he would be convinced that no people on earth live so well as the Kansas farmer. Canned goods! Yes, but of our own raising and of the best healthy, ripe vegetables, and all the luxuries that adorn the table of the well-to-do. And what is more, we have from one thousand to five thousand bushels of wheat in the bins of nearly all the poor farmers.

"The cattle on a thousand hills" are ours and the porker fat on alfalfa. The poultry-house is full of chickens, ducks and turkeys. No packed eggs on our breakfast table. Cream that will stand alone is furnished by our sleek Jersey cows. I know some men back east pity the poor oppressed farmers of Kansas, but, I am writing from the standpoint of the farmer's wife who knows we have more, and have it more abundantly than most any other people. We all swear by the Bulletin, and no doubt the article referred to slipped in without the editor's notice. I ask a place for this in your paper so the fellow who is concerned about the farmers eating canned goods can have his eyes opened by taking a seat at the table of our "poor farmers."

Mother and Son.

On the Boston express the other day I witnessed a scene which I wish I could describe as it impressed me. It was the "four o'clock express," and an elderly woman, evidently a foreigner, stepped on the train, with that peculiar, square-rigged, canvas-covered, broad valise so much used in Europe. Directly behind her was a sturdy young man, who carried the remainder of her luggage on his shoulder. He, too, was evidently a foreigner, whose dress and appearance indicated that he was thoroughly acclimated, and was now a prosperous adopted American citizen. With a peculiar motion, the little woman shrank from taking a seat in the coach among the finely

dressed people. Although I did not understand the conversation, I heard her inquiry as to whether they were to go "first class." The son—for I had gotten that far in conclusions—went toward the center of the car to select a good seat, while the mother had seated herself in one near the door. His bright face beamed as he ushered that little, stooped mother to the seat as tenderly as if she were his bride. What happiness was reflected in those faces! They were seated in front of me, with their luggage carefully stowed away overhead and underneath. Her hands were brown and rough; her little bonnet was very simple; her gray hair was smoothed down in front, and was twisted into a picturesque Norwegian knot behind; her features were irregular, her face wrinkled, her large nose sharp, and she had no upper teeth—and yet, I pledge you, I never saw a more beautiful face when, after the son was seated, this little woman turned and stroked the hair of her son as only a mother can, regardless of the curious eyes in the coach; and then, unable longer to repress the joy of a mother's heart, she kissed him. Such tenderness in those eyes glistening with tears—she was with her boy again! The heads came just above the top of the seat, and how close they were together, as they talked and talked over the past. What memories of the old home were awakened in the heart of the young man while the mother recounted, as only a mother can, those things which he was most anxious to know about. When he brought her a drink, when he pulled the shade, every act was devotion. If I could only impress upon sons and daughters the priceless heritage they have in their mother! There can never be but one mother—and every little act of devotion and love will some day be a treasured memory.—National Magazine.

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING WEAR.

Materials that Are Durable and Economical as Well as Appropriate and Becoming.

Among the many different dress goods shown this spring, are some extremely economical fabrics that make up into surprisingly handsome dresses. They come in a wide range of beautiful colors and attractive designs, and vary from neat pin stripes, polka dots, and plaids to elaborate figures in dignified effects.

These fabrics are known as Simpson-Eddystone Prints and are appropriate to wear at any time of the year. The most popular spring and summer styles are in silver greys, indigo light blues and shepherd plaids, although the solid black has a decided call and the black and whites are in good demand.

Some of these designs have a new silk finish; all have permanent colors that will not fade, wash out or lose their brightness. Only the very best cloth is used so that durability is assured. There is no waste of money, time or labor when dresses are made from Simpson-Eddystone Prints, because they hold their color and wear well.

Simpson-Eddystone Prints have been made by three generations of Simpsons, and have been the standard of America for more than sixty years. The high standard set by William Simpson when he printed his first piece of calico has always been maintained, and his grandson, William P. Simpson, now heads the Eddystone Mfg. Company, which manufactures the Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

These prints are still made with the same skill and care as in the days of the elder Simpson. A corps of artists is constantly turning out new designs of charming beauty that make these prints climb ever higher in popular favor. Simpson-Eddystone Prints are moderate in price and most economical. They are sold by thousands of first-class dealers all over the country.

Bristol County, R. I., is the smallest county in the United States, containing only 25 square miles. The county having the largest population is New York. Bailey County, Texas, has only four inhabitants.

Over 8,000,000 copper coins are issued every year by the English mint.

To Get More Strength from Your Food.

WHEN the Bowels are filled with undigested food we may be a great deal worse off than if we were half starved.

Because food that stays too long in the Bowels decays there, just as if it stayed too long in the open air.

Well, when food decays in the Bowels, through delayed and overdue action, what happens?

* * *

The millions of little Suction Pumps that line the Bowels and Intestines then draw Poison from the decayed Food, instead of the Nourishment they were intended to draw.

This Poison gets into the blood and, in time, spreads all over the body, unless the Cause of Constipation is promptly removed.

That cause of Constipation is Weak, or Lazy Bowel Muscles.

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

* * *

There's only one kind of Artificial Exercise for the Bowel-Muscles.

Its name is "CASCARETS," and its price is Ten Cents a box.

So, if you want the same natural action that a six mile walk in the country would give you, (without the weariness) take one Cascaret at a time, with intervals between, till you reach the exact condition you desire.

One Cascaret at a time will properly cleanse a foul Breath, or Coated Tongue.

* * *

Don't fail to carry the Vest Pocket Cascaret Box with you constantly.

All Druggists sell them—over ten million boxes a year.

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

741

Kendall Sun Bonnets



Made of best Manchester Chambray; Lt. Blue, Cadet Blue, Navy Blue, Pink, Brown, Grey, Buff, Nile Green, Also India Linen, in Black or White. Can be laundered without injury. If dealer doesn't have them, we deliver to any address at 50 cents each. Doll Bonnets, 10 cents.

American Sun Bonnet Company
Lathrop, Mo.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BUSINESS
WHITMORE
BUSINESS
COLLEGE
Book-keeping, Shorthand, and Business Courses. 100% of positions, big wages, pleasant work for young men and women. Don't delay—Start now. Special Rates. Write A. R. Whitmore, Pres., St. Joseph. For Particulars & Catalogs.

Organized in 1868.

Bank of Topeka

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, PROFITS

\$400,000.00

RESOURCES JAN. 26, '07

\$2,369,593.16

DIRECTORS

J. R. Mulvane, Pres. A. W. Knowles, Vice-Pres.

J. W. Thurston, Cashier.

T. B. Sweet

A. Washburn

Joab Mulvane

M. A. Low

J. P. Griswold

Chas. Wolf

J. W. Farnsworth

W. H. Davis

Res. Tel. 775.

Office Tel. 192.

L. M. PENWELL,

Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.

511 Quincy St.

Topeka, Kansas

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

SURGEON
730 Kansas Avenue.
Topeka, Kansas

The Young Folks

The Little Gentleman.

What makes the little gentleman?
Not station, high or low,
Not manners, or a sunny smile
On cheeks where roses glow.
A goodly outside charms the sight;
But tell me, if you can,
What is it that at once proclaims
The little gentleman?

It surely can not be the dress,
Nor is it wit or birth;
These never represented yet
The soul's undying worth.
Nor is it fair or courtly speech;
Nor since the world began
Has this announced to any one
The little gentleman.

What is it, then, my rosy lad—
Politeness, gentle words?
These are as natural to some
As singing is to birds.
But there is something greater far
In God's eternal plan
By which the heart may always know
The little gentleman.

Respect and reverence for age;
A truthful loyalty
To mother, father, and to friends,
No matter what may be;
The heart's ideal fixed on high,
Beyond all earthly ban;
The courage to do right—these make
The little gentleman.
—Scholars' Magazine.

A Great Man.

ANNA DEMING GRAY.

In the little New England town of Salisbury among the hills, there was born in 1782, to a poor farmer, a little son. They were hard working people, and this boy was the ninth child.

As he grew older, he proved to be a very delicate boy, and for this reason, while his brothers worked the farm, he was allowed to wander among the hills, fishing and hunting, as free from care as a bird. His parents hoped that the free outdoor life would help him grow into a strong man. Years before, his father had fought in the Revolution, and had known and loved George Washington. He often gathered the children about him in the evening, and told them stories of Washington's manliness, and faithfulness to duty.

But more than any of the other children, this little lad loved the stories, as he listened breathlessly, his great, black eyes fixed on his father's face. And so he learned to love and honor his country when he was very young.

One day when he was 8 years old, he saw in a store window a little white cotton handkerchief, and on it was printed the Constitution of the United States. The child ran home, collected all his small savings, which amounted to 25 cents, returned to the store and bought the handkerchief.

In a short time he had learned the Constitution by heart. Then he began to commit Bible verses and poetry to memory. His voice was so full and sweet in tone, that often teamsters would stop at the little farm, and ask to "hear that Webster boy talk Scripture."

His father had had very little time for study, and he was very proud of Daniel, and determined that he should have a chance for an education. He was sent to Phillips Academy when he was fourteen.

Most of the boys were from homes of wealth. Some of them were unkind enough to laugh at the shy little country boy, with his poor clothes and country manners. But the truth was Daniel's manners were better than their own. He studied hard and took such high marks, that they soon came to respect him.

At the age of fifteen he entered Dartmouth College.

After leaving college, he taught school for a year and earned money to send his brother Ezekiel to Dartmouth. After this he studied law and became a very successful lawyer. He was known through the country for the fine speeches he could make. His friends said that no other man in the United States could equal him.

About this time a discussion came up in regard to States Rights. Some very good people believed that the State was as important as the Union. But Webster believed that the Union should always be first, and the State second. He was at this time a Senator from Massachusetts.

Senator Hayne, of South Carolina,

delivered a brilliant speech in which he tried to prove that the Constitution of the United States put the State higher than the Union.

Daniel Webster was to answer this speech. He had only one night to get his answer ready. But then he had long ago when he was only a little lad learned by heart the Constitution from that small cotton handkerchief. He had kept the words close in his heart through all the years.

On the morning of January 26, 1830, Daniel Webster made in the Senate Chamber, that wonderful reply to Senator Hayne, which can never be forgotten, while the Union stands. He filled many high positions in the Nation, but he is best remembered by this speech, and the closing words are often quoted.

When you hear or see them you will know that they were taken from the famous speech of one of the Nation's great men: "Liberty and the Union! one and inseparable, now and forever!"

The Little Ones

Goin' Barefoot.

It's more fun goin' barefoot than anythin' I know.
There ain't a single nother thing that helps yer feelin's so
Some days I stay in muvver's room, a-gettin' in her way;
An' when I've bothered her so much, she sez, "Oh, run an' play!"
I say, "Kin I go barefoot?" "En she says, "If y' choose!"
Nen I alwuz wantter holler when I'm pullin' off my shoes!

It's fun a-goin' barefoot when yer playin' any game—
'Cause robbers would be noisy, an' Indians awful tame,
Unless they had their shoes off when they crep' up in the night,
An' folks can't know they're comin' till they get right close in sight!
An' I'm surely goin' barefoot every day when I get old,
An' haven't got a nurse to say I'll catch my death o' cold!

An' if yer goin' barefoot, yer want t' go outdoors.
Y' can't stretch out and dig your heels in stupid hardwood floors
Like you kin dig 'em in th' dirt! An' where the long grass grows
Th' blades feel kinder tickley and cool between yer toes.
So, when I'm pullin' off my shoes, I'm mighty 'fraid I'll cough—
'Cause then I know ma'd stop me 'fore I got my stockin's off!

If y' often go 'round barefoot there's lots o' things to know—
Of how to curl yer feet on stones, so they won't hurt y' so—
An' where the grass is tickley an' pricks y' at a touch,
Jes' plunk yer feet down solid, an' it don't hurt mos' every day. I wish I did my shoes—
Er else I wisht I was so poor I hadn't none to lose!—Health Culture.

A Shrewd Cat.

Laconia boasts of a cat which combines science with her natural instincts of bird-hunting to rather a remarkable degree.

Pussy is evidently fond of fresh live English sparrows, and by experience doubtless found that the chippies are wary, quick motioned, and hard to catch. She has also discovered that when she turns her back toward a flock of sparrows in the street they pay little or no attention to her and approach quite closely. She has also discovered that the plate glass show window of the Booth jewelry store makes an excellent mirror under certain conditions of light, and that by looking toward the window she can watch the chippies in the street and at the same time give the birds no reason to suspect that she is interested in anything except Booth's gold rings and jewelry display.

The cat's method of obtaining English sparrows for dinner is to take her position on the edge of the street, where she can obtain a good view of the reflection in the show window. Sparrows come along the street every few minutes, and, although at first rather shy of the cat, they evidently observe that she is paying no attention to them, and gradually work up quite close to her in their search for food. Pussy keeps perfectly passive until one of the birds happens to stray within easy jumping distance, and then she turns like a flash and captures the unlucky bird in an instant.

People who observe the cat for the first time gazing at the reflection of



Simpson-Eddystone Prints

Extraordinary fabrics of enduring quality; beautiful patterns and fast colors not moved by washing, sunlight, or perspiration. Some designs with a new silk finish.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

The Eddystone Mfg. Co. (Sole Makers) Philadelphia.



Central Business College

YOU CAN SAVE \$15, and secure home instruction in Penmanship or Shorthand free until you enter college by writing at once. Central Business College, 1212-14 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64-page catalog free.

Topeka Business College

The School that always gets you a good position in

BOOKKEEPING
SHORTHAND
TELEGRAPHY
OFFICE SERVICE or
PENMANSHIP

Address

TOPEKA BUSINESS COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas

L. D. Strickler

the sparrows obtain an idea that she herself is being fooled by the reflection, and stop to watch, expecting that she will finally jump against the show window in her efforts to catch the birds, but they find that they have underestimated kitty's intelligence when a bird approaches too near the dead-line.—Laconia (N. H.) Democrat.

Club Department

Program.

Roll-call.
I. Recreation and rest.
II. Living with our children.
III. Reading.
I. The gospel of relaxation needs to be preached often. The American people are living on too great a tension; even their pleasures are the result of strenuous efforts. The human body needs recreation and rest as much as it needs food. Let this paper be about why this is necessary and how it is to be accomplished, followed by a free discussion.

II. Parents live for their children and this is right, but too many are so busy living for them that they live away from them. Parents fail in their duty to their children and lose much enjoyment and benefit to themselves when they omit to make companions of them. This is a topic that may be pleasantly and profitably discussed.

III. For a reading I would suggest some selections from The Simple Life by Charles Wagner.

This is the last of the club programs to be published until September, and the club column will be discontinued for the summer since there are only a few clubs that hold their meetings during the hot months. If, however, there are clubs that have been using the programs and wish to continue it would be a pleasant diversion to make them principally social affairs, or meetings to discuss current events, or for the review of a book, etc. To have many picnics would be to put the first topic of this program into practise. When we take up the work again in the fall I hope to hear from all the clubs—those that have held summer meetings telling of their work and those that have not telling of their plans and aspirations.

A Vienna shopper has invented a light steel frame to be attached to the upper part of the body for the support of an umbrella. It leaves both arms free, and the inventor claims the device to be a great success.

The Key to Success

IS A BUSINESS EDUCATION

If you desire a Business Education fill out the blank below and mail it to us today.

Lincoln Business College,

130 O ST., LINCOLN, NEB.

Kindly mail me your catalogue which explains all about your school.

Name.....

Address.....

LAWRENCE
Business College
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Elegantly illustrated catalogue sent free. Send for a copy.

Address Look Box F.

ST. JOSEPH
Business University
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Established in 1879; thousands of students employed; the most thorough instruction; fine catalogue free.
E. E. GARD, Prop., 511 Edmund St., St. Joseph, Mo.

NORMAL
COMMERCIAL
SHORTHAND
TELEGRAPHY

961 Annual Enrollment.
POSITIONS SECURED
or tuition refunded.
Our Fare Paid by the school. Send for full information and catalogue. State your address.
Allen Moore
Chillicothe, Mo.

You Ought to Learn Shorthand

Do it at home, if you wish. Dougherty's Brief Shorthand is the simplest, most legible, most rapid system. Primer, 25 cents. Complete Manual, \$2.00. Our school is unlike others. Mention this paper and send 6 cents in stamps for 25 lessons in Dougherty's Brief Shorthand, with other printed matter.

Dougherty's, The Actual-Business Training School, Eighth and Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

Going to School or Learn a Trade?

If so, write for our fine new catalogue giving complete information about the special opportunities offered for obtaining an education in almost any subject and learning some of the best trades. Address O. H. LONGWELL, Pres. Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia.

Finlay Engineering College

138 Boston Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Teaches steam, electricity, gas, refrigeration, architecture. The only school of the kind in the West. Machinery in actual operation. Students enroll any time. Assisted to positions. Have not been able so far to fill positions. Reference: National Bank of Commerce.

Horticulture

Small Fruits.

J. C. BANTA, BEFORE THE SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT ITS MAY MEETING AT VINEWOOD PARK, MAY 9, 1907.

One man plants certain varieties of small fruit on such land as he may have under supervision, cultivates according to his individual notions, while his neighbor selects somewhat different varieties, plants on slightly different soil and cultivates in a manner peculiar to himself. Now it is very evident that these men, although located in the same section of the country, and working under exactly the same climatic conditions will not look at fruit-growing with the same eyes or at the same angle. However, we must learn from the experience of others, and I know of no better way to get a line on this subject than to give in the main a partial review of my own experience, knowing at the same time that it will not exactly agree with the experience of others.

Years ago when I was younger than I am now, my notion was that no other vocation was equal to that of a fruit-grower. Picking berries was work that I always enjoyed from boyhood up, and when it came to eating them I still made a full hand. I always enjoyed a visit to a fine berry-field when it was in full bloom or when laden with the ripe fruit.

About twenty-three years ago we purchased a small farm west of Lawrence in Douglas County. This farm had a fair apple and cherry orchard and some small fruit. We set out another apple orchard of 2,000 trees, and between these trees we set raspberries. The most common varieties at that time were Souhegan, Gregg, and Mammoth Cluster. The next season we had planted forty acres of raspberries, and the following year increased to fifty acres. We also planted twenty acres of blackberries and ten or twelve acres of strawberries. The best-known varieties of blackberries at that time were the Kittatinny and Lawton. For strawberries we set Crescent, Downing, Windsor Chief, Captain Jack, and Miners' Prolific for the main fruit crop, and twenty other varieties for plants, as the sale of plants often brings about as much revenue as the berries. We were now strictly in the small fruit business, and experience was coming thick and fast.

The first season we employed two berry-pickers, the second season about forty, and the third year over one hundred. We found that as a rule women and girls make the best pickers because they are apt to handle the berries more carefully than men or boys. We built good, strong, well-ventilated sheds at convenient points in the field to furnish shelter for the berries and also for the pickers in case of a rainstorm. I have often seen crates of berries sitting in the broiling sun for hours where parties thought it would not pay to erect sheds to shelter them, and as a result the berries were very soft, would drop very low in the boxes, and would not keep in saleable condition more than half as long as they should. Remember that berries carefully picked, carefully crated and handled, are half sold. Even when the markets are overloaded, the choice crates still find a purchaser. The first berries, both blackberries and raspberries, that we offered on the Lawrence market were sold at \$4 per crate. Such a price as that would naturally encourage any fruit-grower, but these prices did not last very long. When we came to market with only a half dozen crates the grocers would meet us in the middle of the street, glad to see us and anxious to take a peep at the berries. We could command so much attention that we actually felt proud. Everybody wanted our berries, and they would pay a big price to get them. How was it about two years later, when we appeared on the market three or four times per day with from thirty to forty crates on each load? Where was the grocer that

used to greet us with a halo of bright smiles? Did he run out bareheaded into the street swinging his arms to have us stop opposite his place of business? Not on your life! He might be in the cellar sorting potatoes. He might have just stepped up to the bank to deposit his surplus cash, or he might just possibly have hidden himself in an empty goods box to avoid those pesky berry-growers. At any rate, it seems that when you have a big load, and the market is overloaded, the customer is extremely hard to find. How easy it is for every experienced fruit-grower to recall a circumstance of this kind. Suppose that by accident you find your grocer at his usual place of business, the chances are 5 to 1 that he does not see you for fifteen or twenty minutes. He rushes to the front to sell some girl two cents worth of chewing-gum and then back to draw a pint of kerosene for some tow-head, while with that big load of perishable fruit you patiently await his pleasure. Finally he has waited upon all customers in sight and then informs you that berries are selling very slowly and that he does not wish any more at present. It is enough to say that our home market at Lawrence was soon overloaded, and we must either sell to shippers or send them broadcast on our own responsibility. The local canning factory east of town tried to help out to some extent, but when they could pay us only three to four cents per pound for strawberries and blackberries, and four to five cents per pound for raspberries, we very soon concluded that it was slow business. They argued that they must have them at these prices in order to compete with canning factories in the East; and I have no doubt but what they stated only facts, because some sections can grow berries cheaper than we can.

Our first shipments of berries were sent to Topeka, and when that market began to show weakness, we sent them to Manhattan, Junction City, Abilene, Emporia, Newton, Hutchinson, Dodge City, and a score of other smaller towns. We also sent large express loads to Lincoln, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Trinidad.

One of the chief drawbacks connected with this shipping business that I will mention is the rough manner in which the berries were handled by the local expressmen. When we had large loads and everybody was in a hurry these men would toss the crates from the trucks to the car something like the workmen toss bricks from a loaded wagon. If a crate should alight upside down on the car floor or get part of a lid knocked off, or side stove in, it was considered a matter of little or no importance. What was a crate or two of berries, anyhow? This rough handling of the fruit finally led to a bitter feeling between expressmen and berry-growers. The result was that the leading berry-growers were forced to superintend the loading of their own fruit on the car. However, this did not protect us at the other end of the haul. I sent a young man to Hutchinson, Kans., and a younger brother of mine went to Colorado Springs. They met every train that carried berries and personally assisted in unloading them, and so successful were we in handling berries during that season that not a single crate was lost or reported damaged. The fact is that while expressmen have only a few crates of berries to handle they may do the work with reasonable care, but just so soon as they consider that they are somewhat overloaded they get reckless and the profits of the berry-grower go glimmering. Our experience has shown conclusively that much of the damage reported is due to rough handling.

If you wish to ship berries successfully, know your man at the other end of the line, and if shipped in large quantities, he should meet the train every time and see that they are unloaded with care, while you can see to it personally that they are started in good shape.

Here at Topeka an organization has been effected for the purpose of shipping the surplus fruit to other markets, and there is no doubt but that an organization will command far more

MOTHERHOOD

The first requisite of a good mother is good health, and the experience of maternity should not be approached without careful physical preparation, as a woman who is in good physical condition transmits to her children the blessings of a good constitution.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from native roots and herbs, more successfully than by any other medicine because it gives tone and strength to the entire feminine organism, curing displacements, ulceration and inflammation, and the result is less suffering and more children healthy at birth. For more than thirty years



MRS. JAMES CHESTER

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

has been the standby of American mothers in preparing for childbirth. Notewhats Mrs. James Chester, of 427 W. 35th St., New York says in this letter:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I wish every expectant mother knew about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. A neighbor who had learned of its great value at this trying period of a woman's life urged me to try it and I did so, and I cannot say enough in regard to the good it did me. I recovered quickly and am in the best of health now."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly a successful remedy for the peculiar weaknesses and ailments of women.

It has cured almost every form of Female Complaints, Dragging Sensations, Weak Back, Falling and Displacements, Inflammation, Ulcerations and Organic Diseases of Women and is invaluable in preparing for Childbirth and during the Change of Life.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free.

Now

is the time
to make your

CALIFORNIA TRIP

\$50

THERE AND BACK

One way through Portland \$12.50 extra. Tickets on sale every day from June 8th to 15th, and June 22 to July 5, 1907. Tickets good in either Pullman Palace or Tourist Sleeping Cars.

By taking a tourist sleeper, passengers can materially reduce the cost of a California tour without sacrificing the slightest degree of comfort.

Tourist Sleeping Cars run daily to California

VIA

UNION PACIFIC

For reservations and all information
inquire of

F. A. Lewis

City Ticket Agent.
525 Kansas Avenue.

J. C. Fulton

OR, Depot Agent.

SAM JONES' LIFE AND SAYINGS

BY HIS WIFE

AGENTS WANTED

Big Book, 7x10, Price \$2.50
Circulars Free.

Agents are coinng money. Send 50c for Canvassing
Outfit and Contract for territory.

A. N. Jenkins & Scott, ATLANTA GA.



ALFALFA SEED

less. Write for prices.

MOBETH & KINNISON,

Kansas grown. Highest award at St. Louis for best alfalfa seed in world. Crop of 1906. Also Cane and Millet. Macaroni Wheat and other Field Seeds in carload lots. Garden City, Kans.

pect than single individual ship-
rs. Consequently, if we ship in this
y at all, it will certainly be much
tter to ship through the organization
an as individuals. In the first place
complaint to those in authority from
organization will receive attention
much quicker than from a single ship-
r. Second, an organization will be
le to distribute the shipments to ad-
vantage, while if left to the separate
individual shippers some favorite mar-
et will be overloaded. Third, the
erry-growers have neither the time
or the opportunity to attend to these
shipments and keep posted on the prices
other markets. Fourth, while
any single shippers are working in-
dependently of each other it is much
arder to maintain a uniform price on
fruit than when shipped and sold by
the organization. Consequently, if we
ship at all it must be through an or-
ganization or association.

We must not fail to give some atten-
tion to another part of this subject. I
will say from experience that ground
intended for small fruit should be fall
plowed and left without harrowing un-
til spring; then use a drag-harrow, af-
ter this a disk-harrow, then a drag-
harrow again, till the land is very mel-
low.

Raspberry, blackberry, and dewber-
ry plants are usually set about three
by seven feet. Blackberry plants are
set in best shape with a spade, while
raspberry and dewberry plants are
best in a furrow and covered by hand.
Few men set blackberry plants deep
enough, while the opposite is true with
raspberry and dewberry. Strawberry
plants are usually set about eighteen
inches apart in rows which have been
marked about wide enough for corn.
Some use spade or trowel, others use
no tools whatever, but do the work en-
tirely with the hands. I like a light
spade best.

Strawberry plants should always be
dug from beds that were well cultivat-
ed the previous year. Never take
plants from extremely rich land and
set them in poor soil, but it works all
right to take plants from poor soil and
put in where the land is rich. Set
good plants or none. Thousands of
dollars are lost annually by setting
poor plants. I do not mean by this that
you should try to get hold of those
known as pedigreed plants, because
there is no such thing as a pedigreed
plant.

The so-called pedigreed plants have
been tested at our best experiment sta-
tions alongside the same varieties
from common beds, and they have
failed to show any grounds for claims
of superiority. I have often seen these
so-called pedigreed plants growing in
the same fields with other plants and
enjoying the same cultivation but
showing no better results. I know of
parties in the State of Michigan that
advertise extensively and ship these
wonderful pedigreed plants to all parts
of the United States. These men will
sell you new varieties of strawberry
plants that they themselves purchased
of the originator only the year before.
So that in only one season of good
cultivation they become pedigreed
plants. Why not purchase a scrub
calf, colt, or pig, feed it a year or un-
til it gets fat and sell it for a thor-
oughbred? However, this bait was
only intended for suckers, and it
worked in fine shape for several years.

After setting any kind of berry
plants the sooner they can have a light
cultivation the better, and certainly no
weeds of any kind should be allowed
to grow among the plants during the
first season.

Many fruit-growers contend that a
blackberry patch should not be cul-
tivated after August 1 or 15 in order
that all wood may be well ripened for
winter, but my experience has been
that when cultivated until November
1, or until most of the leaves have fall-
en they will be more vigorous and
never winter-kill. The Early Harvest
blackberry is quite tender to cold,
but I have never seen them injured
when the cultivation was kept up until
November 1. This fall cultivation
should be very shallow. We use a
light drag that has a double row of
large nails driven in the bottom and
this stirs the earth thoroughly to the
depth of one or two inches and is wide

enough to clean out the entire space
between the rows.

In the berry business, as in other
vocations, a man is apt to have a hob-
by. One man thinks there is a fortune
in the Warfield strawberry and holds
to it year after year. Another takes
the Cumberland raspberry for a leader.
Another says the Kittatinny black-
berry is all he wishes in the fruit line.
And another says there is more money
in cherries than any of them. I have
taken a fancy to the Lucrella dew-
berry, and have at the present time
about thirty acres planted to this va-
riety but will not feel quite satisfied
until I get at least ten acres more. I
wish to try forty acres of dewberries
for a while. They are good shippers
and sell for good prices everywhere.
I give clean cultivation the first sea-
son and the early part of the second
year, after which I let them shift for
themselves. When they get too thick
I put four horses to a disk harrow and
thin them out. I cut tall weeds with
a mowing-machine by raising the bar
as high as possible, while short weeds
can do no damage among dewberries.

Not every farmer wishes to be a
fruit-grower, but all farmers should
plant enough in their own gardens to
furnish a liberal supply for their own
families, not only fresh during berry
season but sufficient for canning pur-
poses. I have observed that where
people pay cash for all their fruit, the
supply is generally limited.

In conclusion, I will say that the sea-
son of 1907 will long be remembered
by the fruit-growers. We will go to
market with a very small load, only a
few crates. It will not be necessary to
make more than one trip each day and
one small horse can easily draw the
load. And when we get to town will
we need to beg some overloaded gro-
cer to accept a few crates at his own
offer? No; he will tell you that he
has already sold or at least promised
his customers five or ten crates im-
mediately, and must have them, or
have trouble. You have only to keep
quiet and the market price will ad-
vance while you wait.

I am satisfied that fruit is a more
healthful diet than meat, and I always
have advised people to eat fruit, and
then eat more fruit, but for the season
of 1907 you should eat very little fruit,
because you can not get it.

Trimming Cedar and Pine-Trees.

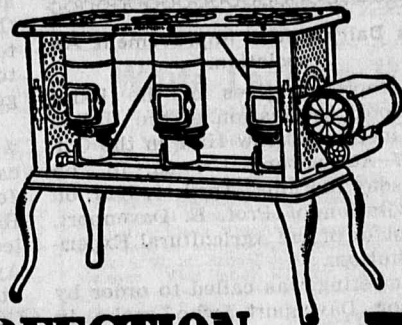
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When is
the best time to trim cedar and pine-
trees? The trees have never been
trimmed and are now from eight to
fourteen feet high. Should the trees
be trimmed so the sun will shine on
the trunk? I would like to know
when is the best time to kill a hedge
and by what process. AMOS SHAW.
Franklin County.

The trimming of evergreen trees, es-
pecially cedars and pines, is a matter
of taste, and the most skillful land-
scape workers discourage the trim-
ming of evergreen trees while young.
There is little question but what an
evergreen tree, naturally grown, which
forms a cone or pyramid of solid green
from the ground to the top, is a much
handsomer object than one that has
been trimmed part way and looks top
heavy and very frequently grotesque.
It is sometimes necessary, when the
trees stand near buildings or drives
to do some pruning. In that case
make the best of a bad matter and
trim as little as may be necessary. As
the trees age and the lower limbs be-
gin to die, the best appearance of the
tree will frequently demand some
pruning. This may be done almost
any time except just at the time the
trees are making their most rapid
growth, which is usually in early
spring. At the Experiment Station
evergreen trees have been trimmed in
March, July, August, November, and
December, and but little difference
was shown in the rate at which the
wounds healed. In all cases where
care has been taken to protect the
trunks from the direct rays of the sun,
a good recovery has been made. In
case it is necessary to trim these trees
it is better to trim a little each season
than to remove very much wood at
one time.

The only successful method of kill-

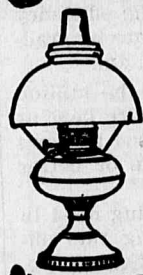
A Summer Vacation in Your Kitchen

Don't swelter this
summer with the tem-
perature at 110. Get
a New Perfection
Wick Blue Flame Oil
Stove and have a cool
kitchen. The



NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

produces a working flame instantly. Blue flame means highly
concentrated heat, no soot, no dirt. Oil is always at a maintained
level, ensuring a uniform flame. Made in three sizes. Every
stove warranted. If not at your dealer's write to our
nearest agency for descriptive circular.



The **Rayo Lamp** is the best lamp for
all-round house-
hold use. Made
of brass throughout and beautifully nickered. Perfectly
constructed; absolutely safe; unexcelled in light-giving
power; an ornament to any room. Every lamp warranted.
If not at your dealer's write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
INCORPORATED

Wealth in Irrigation

New Opportunities to Acquire Home and Independence
Cheaper than Paying Rent—Crops Large and Certain

On Tuesdays, May 7 and 21 and June 4 and 18, 1907, I will personally conduct you to this **LAND OF OPPORTUNITY**, to the growing towns and fertile, irrigated valleys of the Big Horn Basin, Wyo., where you can enter 160 acres of irrigated land at 50c. an acre plus cost of water; also the Yellow-stone Valley with its beet sugar factory and irrigated lands. Do you want to go?

The Government is
spending millions for
irrigation in these
localities.

These lands, adjacent to the Burlington Route,
are as rich and productive as any the sun shines
on, and lie along beautiful streams with an
abundance of pure mountain water. Plenty of
timber and coal. Climate, ideal.

Why pay rent when
for same payments
you can own your
own home?

I am employed by the Burlington Route to show these lands and my services to you are free.

SPECIAL ROUND TRIP RATES from Omaha, Lincoln and Kansas City, \$20. St. Louis \$23, Chicago \$25. Excursions leave Omaha 4:10 p.m., Lincoln 6:00 p.m., Kansas City 9:50 a.m. and 6:05 p.m., St. Louis 8:02 a.m., and Chicago 9:15 a.m., on dates named.

NEW FOLDER FREE. For our new folder with large map, telling all about these lands, the markets, what the farmers raise, how to acquire title, and much other valuable information, write to

D. Clem Deaver, General Agent,
LAND SEEKERS' INFORMATION BUREAU,
1018 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

3380

Burlington
Route

OAT NUTRIMENT

An invaluable feed in the developing of young stock.

**A Bone Maker, A Muscle Developer, A Flesh Producer,
Prevents Scouring in All Kinds of Young Stock.**

Oat Nutriment is a cooked product of our cereal mill and is
guaranteed to contain no drugs. It contains 20 per cent of
Protein and 8 per cent of Fat. Stock breeders will find its use
invaluable in fitting their show herds. Price \$2 per hundred,
F. O. B. Atchison. Special prices on car lots.

Atchison Oat Meal & Cereal Co.,
ATCHISON, KANSAS.

SEEDS

Field, Garden, Flower. Fresh and reliable. Do not dis-
appoint. Have you tried them? If not, try them now.
My catalog tells about them. WRITE FOR IT, and re-
ceive SEEDS that BRING SUCCESS. High Grade Clover,
Alfalfa, Timothy, Millet, Oats, Seed Oats, Seed Corn.
Tell me your wants. I can fill them and please you.
T. LEE ADAMS, 417 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

ing hedge is to grub it out with grub hoe or stump-puller. A few successful reports have been received from men who have cut it down when in vigorous growth and burning the brush upon the row.

ALBERT DICKENS.

Dairy Interests

Illinois Dairy Cattle Improvement Association.

The representatives of the Dairy Herd Book Association of the United States met in Morrow Hall, in the College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill., on Wednesday morning, April 10, 1907, on the invitation of Prof. E. Davenport, the director of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The meeting was called to order by Professor Davenport, who spoke in part as follows: "The purpose of this conference is, if possible, to determine more efficient methods of inducing dairymen of the State to use pure-bred sires. Dairy industry is suffering for a market for their bull calves. These two classes should be brought together. The dairyman must be induced to raise his own cows and use only the best sires for the purpose. The station will preach this doctrine everywhere. It has reliable data showing the need of it, and no stone will be left unturned to drive this fact home to the dairyman upon any and all occasions.

"I believe, however, that something can be done by the organized effort of the breeders. If the State of Illinois had been as industriously campaigned in the interests of pure-bred cattle as it has been canvassed for creamery separators, we should not be so far behind. The Experiment Station and its dairy advisory committee believe that a conference of this kind will be a power for improving the dairy conditions of Illinois. We believe that we can all work together, and, if we can, that great good will come out of it. There are one million cows in the State; that means a million calves are born every year. There are probably no less than 40,000 bulls of some kind in service; most of these are scrubs and ought to be replaced by well-bred sires with good ancestry back of them. You are in the business of producing these sires and the State needs them. Can we not, together, devise methods of developing this trade? To answer this question was the purpose of calling this meeting together. My suggestion is that this should not develop into a breed contest of any kind. The question for discussion is not the com-

parative merits of the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian, Brown Swiss, etc., but it is all of them against the scrub. I wish we could organize these associations so strongly and so effectively as to wage war and extermination upon the scrub bull. He has no right anywhere on the earth, and the quicker he is driven out, the better for all concerned.

"I earnestly hope that your deliberations may result in plans by which this may be accomplished, not only to the advantage of the breeders, but to the benefit of the dairy interests in general."

The Dairy Herd Book Associations were represented as follows: American Jersey Cattle Club, A. O. Auten, Jerseyville, and Ralph Allen, Delavan; Holstein-Friesian Association of America, F. D. Austin, Effingham; American Ayrshire Breeders' Association, John Stewart, Aurora; American Guernsey Cattle Club, C. H. Besley, Chicago, W. F. Handeslen, Hinsdale, and Truman W. Brophy, Ingleside.

After a general discussion of the advantages of an organization of the representatives of the Dairy Herd Book Association, the motion prevailed that such an association be formed.

Whereas, The several Dairy Herd Book Associations have appointed committees to cooperate with the Agricultural Experiment Station of Illinois in the work of improving the efficiency of the dairy cows of the State by grading up with pure-bred sires, and

Whereas, One-fourth of the million of dairy cows of the State are kept at a loss and should be replaced by cows that will return an average or better annual production, and

Whereas, There is a crying need in Illinois to-day for improving the efficiency of the dairy cows of the State, therefore be it

Resolved by the representatives of the various Dairy Herd Book Associations, That the object of this conference is worthy of the hearty and cordial cooperation of the dairy herd book organizations and their constituents.

Resolved, That the delegates present complete an organization by the election of a president, secretary, and treasurer, and that none of the associations have more than one representative on the roster of officers.

Resolved, That the representatives of each of the Herd Book Associations act independently in their appeals to their respective constituencies for bulls and as far as may be practical in the placing of the bulls in the hands of the dairymen.

Resolved, That an executive committee be appointed to carry out the joint plans that may be agreed upon and that it be composed of one representative from each of the dairy breed delegations here assembled.

Resolved, That the thanks of the several delegations are due and hereby tendered to Eugene Davenport, the director of the Experiment Station, for his foresight and wisdom in taking the initiative in the very important work of improving the efficiency of the dairy cows of the State, by grading up with pure-bred sires.

Resolved, That we pledge our best endeavors in the execution of the plan of promotion agreed upon, and that we invite the cooperation of the owners of grade cows and the breeders of pure-bred dairy bulls in the general introduction and use of pure-bred sires.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve until the next annual meeting, the offices named:

President, John Stewart, Aurora; vice-president, Dr. Truman W. Brophy, Ingleside; secretary, A. O. Auten, Jerseyville; treasurer, F. B. Austin, Effingham. Executive committee: G. H. Besley, Chicago, chairman, representing Guernseys; A. O. Auten, Jerseyville, representing Jerseys; F. D. Austin, Effingham, representing Holstein-Friesians; E. M. Barton, Hinsdale, representing Brown Swiss; F. A. Crabb, Litchfield, representing Ayrshires.

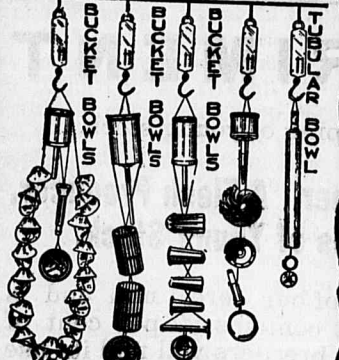
The following resolutions introduced by Mr. Ralph Allen were adopted:

Whereas, Breeders of improved live stock generally recognize that there are some animals among improved breeds better than others, and

Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either

12 1/2 lbs. 12 lbs. 8 1/2 lbs. 10 1/2 lbs. 6 1/2 lbs.



of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-165, and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

"CHEAPEST" AND "BEST" CREAM SEPARATORS

More truly is the best the cheapest in the purchase of a cream separator than in the purchase of any other farm machine. The really cheap cream separator is the one which will perform your work in the most profitable and satisfactory manner, and last the greatest number of years. Basing the value of the separator upon durability, without considering quality of work, if it lasts but two years it is worth only one-fifth of what the one is that lasts ten years, and one-tenth of what the one is that lasts twenty years. In addition, if it loses a large percentage of the cream and is difficult and expensive to operate its value is placed at even a still lower level. DE LAVAL cream separators are to-day admitted by every experienced user to do as near perfect work as a cream separator possibly can. Proof of this is seen in the fact that over 98 per cent of the world's creameries and all the largest users employ the DE LAVAL exclusively. As to durability, the DE LAVAL has an average life of twenty years. The very best of other separators do not last over eight or ten years at the very longest, and the poorest generally become worthless in from six months to two years. At the same time these machines are incapable of doing good work except under ideal conditions, such as can not possibly be had in farm use—otherwise they lose a large percentage of the cream, are hard to operate, and in reality are but little better than gravity setting systems. It is therefore seen how little the first cost of a cream separator really means. The cost in the end is what counts. All in all, considering dollar-for-dollar value, a DE LAVAL machine gives from five to ten times more true separator worth than any other machine on the market to-day. These are not mere paper claims but facts, the proof of which can be had for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Randolph & Canal Sts.,
CHICAGO.
1213-1215 Filbert Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Drum & Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO.

General Offices:
74 CORTLANDT STREET,
NEW YORK.

173-177 William Street,
MONTREAL
14 & 16 Princess Street,
WINNIPEG.
107 First Street,
PORTLAND, ORE.

DO YOU KEEP COWS?

If So Write Us and We Will Tell You How to Make Them Keep You!

Our Method

will make you a clean saving each year over what you have been making of \$30.00 on two cows, \$75.00 on five cows, \$150.00 on ten cows, \$300.00 on twenty cows.

This is An Opportunity

that you cannot afford to overlook. Just think what it means to you. The claim made above as to the additional profit you will make is backed up by letters from professors in the several Government Experiment Stations (absolutely the best authority in the world). It is all figured out so plain that you can readily understand it.

We Give More Information

In our catalog in regard to the saving by the use of a cream separator than was ever printed before. We show you the loss by the panning system, or the gain by the use of a Great Western, the increased value of butter where the cream is separated by the Great Western; the increased value of sweet skimmed milk for feeding purposes over sour milk; the reasons why it is possible to lose more than one-half of the cream without the use of a cream separator. In fact our catalog treats all these subjects in a clear, decisive way, touching on subjects that very few dairymen have ever thought of, and if you are milking two or more cows you should send at once and get this book of information. THE

Great Western Cream Separator

is the only machine made with a low tank and a high crank. The tank is only 3 feet 4 inches high, therefore, it is not necessary to stand on a box, chair or step-ladder to fill it. Crank is exactly right height to make machine turn easy.

BALL BEARINGS are used in all of the main bearings of this machine reducing the friction on the market. The spiral gear is made of phosphor bronze, the best and most expensive metal for this use. Gears run in spray of oil.

THE SKIMMING DEVICE is made on scientific principles and the catalog shows a large illustration, making it plain why the skimming device will skim closer than any other machine on the market.

OUR CATALOG is the most handsome cream separator catalog ever issued; shows the machine exactly as it is made and finished, gives many illustrations of various important parts of the machine, taking each part up and describing it fully. We have revolutionized the cream separator business and the catalog tells you what we have learned in 15 years of experience. If you are milking two or more cows write us at once, exactly as follows: "Send me catalog No. 5080 of your Improved Great Western Separator." It will be mailed at once FREE. It explains our terms, tells how to make more money out of your cows. Don't buy a separator of any kind or milk again until you send for our catalog.

SMITH MANUFACTURING CO., No. 158 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, The maintenance of the improvement in breed is only by selection and multiplying the blood of the better animals, therefore be it

Resolved, That this committee commend the various breeds associated in their efforts in conducting individual tests of dairy cows and publishing the records of these meritorious performances, and

Resolved, That whenever practicable we should recommend the cooperation of the agricultural experiment stations with the dairy breed associations

in making such milk and butter tests of pure-bred cows.

After being entombed for one hundred hours in a flooded coal mine near Johnstown, Pa., seven men were rescued, physically exhausted, but otherwise unharmed.

The Department of Agriculture has ordered different kinds of Iceland seeds and potatoes from the Agricultural Society in Reykjavik, proposing to experiment with them in Alaska.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

Warm weather is upon us, and the lice problem will be the next one to grapple. Unless looked after in time, the lice will so infest the young chicks as to stop their growth and eventually kill them. Grease on the head and under the wings with lard in which a few drops of carbolic acid has been mixed or carbolated vaseline if that is handier to get. They should also be dusted with Persian insect powder. For old chickens a thorough dusting with insect powder and painting of the roosts and nest boxes with liquid lice killer is advisable. Remember that freedom from lice is the salvation of many a promising fry.

Many farmers neglect their opportunities. They ought to know that hens will pay as well as their cows, sheep, and hogs. Eggs are always salable at a profit in summer as well as in winter. If prices should go down too low, he can preserve them for higher prices. In eggs alone he can be assured of a very fair income.

There is a handsome profit in growing broilers and capons but considerable experience is required in both branches before the balance is on the right side of the ledger. The chief danger lies in the fact that inexperienced people will make a specialty of either to the exclusion of the regular breadwinning poultry culture. In caponizing it takes an expert, and then there must be a special demand or market for them or prices commensurate with their cost can not be secured.

An experienced turkey-raiser says that young turkeys should not be fed any corn, cracked or whole, till after they have "sported the red." When turkeys get to be about three months old the down on their heads and necks is replaced by corrugations of flesh (comb and wattles); these as they become older become red, and it is called "sporting the red." After this time turkeys become very hardy, and are rarely troubled thereafter with any disease.

Milk fed to hens will be found to be more profitable than if fed to hogs. It is admirably adapted to egg-production as well as for growing chicks. It may be placed in the drinking vessels, or scalded to mix the soft food with. Sour milk, skim-milk, clabber, all are good and greatly relished by the fowls. It takes the part to a great extent of animal food and meat, and the latter may be dear and hard to get, whereas skim-milk may be plentiful. Feed it, therefore, to all kinds of chickens, young and old.

To Increase Egg-Laying.

A significant statement in Secretary Wilson's report shows that investigations are now being made by the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Maine Experiment Station with a view of developing a strain of chickens with increased egg-laying capacity. Several hens have been found to lay more than two hundred eggs in one year, and the results seem to indicate that by selecting and properly feeding the best layers for breeding purposes the average egg yield of a flock can be increased.

Poultry, says the Secretary, is one of the steady and helpful sources of farm income. Movements are already on foot which may be expected to increase the egg-production per hen by at least a dozen a year within a generation, and there are poultrymen who are not enthusiasts who foretell double that increase. If the hens of this year had each laid a dozen eggs more than they did the prediction is made by Secretary Wilson that the increased value of this product would have been possibly \$50,000,000.

With eggs as low as a cent apiece—a very cheap and nutritious food—a well-bred hen laying two hundred eggs

a year, as developed at the Maine Station, will have a value of \$2. An estimate is made that \$1 a year will keep her in comfortable if not luxurious quarters. The trouble is that millions of barnyard scrubs do not yield a hundred eggs a year. If one wants to obtain eggs from his hens it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock properly fed. To do their best, hens should be fed grain, animal and green food. They should be fed enough to keep them in good condition but not over-fat, and should be induced to take plenty of exercise.

A good system to follow for winter feeding is mash once a day and grain scattered in the litter twice a day. The mash may be fed dry or slightly moistened. When the former, it is usually put into a trough or hopper hung against the wall and the fowls allowed to have access to it at all times. A mash at the Maine Station is as follows: Two hundred pounds wheat bran, one hundred pounds each of cornmeal, wheat middlings, linseed-meal, gluten-meal, and beef scraps. Another mash may be mixed as follows: One hundred pounds each of cornmeal, ground oats, and wheat bran.

Alling Chickens.

My chickens sit around with their eyes closed and open their mouths as though they were gasping for breath. Their mouths seem to be sore and are light yellow as far down the throat as I can see. I have been giving them turpentine, lard, and sulfur mixed. I would like to have a remedy.

Mrs. S. C. SMITH.

Greenwood County.

Answer.—Your chickens are afflicted with a disease called gapes. This is caused by a parasite in the throat. Dip a feather in coal oil and put down the chicken's throat, giving it a twist or two till it dislodges the worm. Try lard and coal oil, half and half, and apply freely around the chick's neck and throat. It is said that the gape-worms come from the ground in the chicken-yards. When a flock is afflicted the chickens should be moved to new ground.

The Summer Chicks.

Mrs. LIZZIE B. GRIFFITH, EMPORIA, KANS.

Some of the best methods of caring for and feeding late-hatched chickens, as I have found by experience, are as follows:

The first great thing to keep in mind when caring for the late-hatched chicks is that the feeding must not be carried on to such an extent as to make it a stuffing process. These chickens can not stand being forced for fast growth, as can those of earlier hatches, as the warm weather so weakens the digestive organs that they can not perform as much as in cooler weather. So the main thing to do is to see how fast we can make the chickens grow without overfeeding. On the other hand, we must not skimp them for feed. Our main object must be to keep up a steady, natural growth so they will come to maturity before real winter begins. Food rich in frame-building material is therefore of first consideration, as the least approach of fattening will hinder bone construction so necessary at this period. We must balance our ration, so that the bone- and flesh-building will be constantly going on.

The first food is of more importance than is generally supposed by those just starting in the business. Our first food may make so much trouble as to hinder our prospects of making the chick take hold of life and begin growth as it ought to begin.

Thousands of chicks are killed every year by this mistake alone, and especially so by causing looseness of the bowels by feeding a sloppy mess which was called "moist," which was nothing of the kind.

Feed the little chicks all they will eat up clean in five minutes every two hours, and be sure the first feed is given at daylight and the last at night as late as they can see to eat, as it is of much importance that the late-hatched chicks do not get over hungry.

As to feed, wheat bread soaked in sweet milk and squeezed out dry and

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

White Plymouth Rock Eggs. \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 30; \$4.50 per 100. 1 black Langshan cock, one year old, scoring 91½ by Atherton for \$2.50. Mrs. L. B. Griffith, Route 3, Emporia, Kans.

Evans' Warred Rocks.—Superior winter-laying strain, noted for size and quality. Fifteen years careful, exclusive breeding. Eggs \$1 per fifteen, \$1.75 per thirty. E. J. Evans, Route 4, Fort Scott, Kans.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Exclusively pure white birds, farm range. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$1.75 per 30. R. J. Yust, Route 2, Sylvia, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Pure Bradley strain. Eggs from pens \$2 per 15. R. Harmstrom, Route 6, Newton, Kans.

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

BLUE BARRED ROCKS.—Large, vigorous, farm raised stock, \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 30; \$6 per 100. Minnie K. Clark, Route 9, Lawrence, Kans.

30 WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR \$3.—From prize-winning pens, line bred, large size and pure white. I pay the express charges. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kans.

Eggs for Hatching

White Holland turkey eggs, \$1.50 per sitting of 10. Mammoth Pekin ducks eggs, \$1 per sitting of 11. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$1 per sitting of 15. 3 sittings of either of the duck or chicken eggs for \$2. Carefully packed and safe arrival guaranteed.

A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat. Good to Look At. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay express to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

American Central Poultry Plant

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

Also Bronze Turkeys, small Pekin ducks, Rouan ducks, Toulouse geese and peacocks. Each variety kept on separate tract of farm. Write for free twenty-page catalogue giving prices on stock and eggs. Address

J. A. LOVETTE, Prop., MULLINVILLE, KANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS from fine stock; \$1.50 for 15, or \$7 per 100. Baby chicks, 10 cents each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, R. 1, Solomon, Kans.

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

BLACK LANGSHANS

Of best breeding. Eggs for sale at \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30.

Mrs. E. S. Myers, Box 174, Chanute, Kans.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

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

S. C. Buff Orpingtons

—EXCLUSIVELY—

Winners at four shows. Bred for winter layers. Eggs for sale. Send for free circular and show winnings. B. D. Hungerford, Canton, Kans.

BUFF ORPINGTONS

State Show First Prize Winners.....

Breeding stock, Eggs and Baby Chicks for sale. Also Collie and Fox Terrier Dogs. 32 page illustrated catalog free.

W. H. MAXWELL, 1996 McVicar Ave. Topeka, Kans.

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens

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

crumbed up gives good results for the first few days. Rolled oats I find an excellent food for young chicks. Also give plenty of sand and cool, fresh water. This is very important.

From this time on the feed is composed of a mixture of grain. Hulled cracked oats, millet, Kafir-corn, and coarse corn-chop make an excellent feed, fed dry.

I buy corn-chop, the best obtainable, sift out the fine, put the coarse in the mixture of grains to feed dry. The fine I make into corn bread, with sour milk and soda, a little salt, and bake thoroughly. This I feed once a day. This may seem to some a great deal of

LEGHORNS.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 30 for \$1; 100 for \$4. Jos. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kans., successor to F. P. Flower.

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

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS.—15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs. John Holshay, Bendena, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS.—Headed by first prize pen, Chicago show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs \$3 for 15. S. Perkins, 301 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

White Leghorn Hens

I have a few good R. C. and S. C. White Leghorn hens one year old. Will close them out at \$9 per dozen. W. S. YOUNG, Larned, Kans.

STOCK AND EGGS.

Silver Sp. Hamburgs: 1 cockerel, 1, 2, 3, 4 pullets, 1 pen, at great Wichita show. S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns; Black Minorcas; 15 eggs Blue Ribbon pens \$6, 24 best \$2; utility pens headed by high scoring males \$1.00; M. Bronze turkey eggs \$2 per 9, selected 500 each. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kans.

S. C. W. Leghorns

I have over 200 selected hens, snow white, yellow legs, deep bodied, and bred for large egg production. Mated with show bird cockerels. 30 eggs, \$1; \$3 per 100. I replace all broken eggs. Can fill orders any time.

Mrs. Neva Love

FORMOSO, KANS.

WYANDOTTES.

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

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS from choice matings; \$1.50 per fifteen. S. W. Arts, Larned, Kans.

White Wyandotte Eggs per sitting \$1, or 100 for \$5. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, Kas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS.—Rose Comb R. I. Red eggs the balance of the season \$1.00 per 15. This year's breeders for sale after June 10. J. W. Swartz, Lock Box G, Americus, Kans.

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

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

Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs for sale. Circular free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

AGENTS.—To sell and advertise our Poultry Compound; \$85 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

FOR SALE.—White Plymouth Rock eggs. Stock from two excellent strains, careful selection for years. 1907 eggs hatching as high as 95 per cent strong chicks. After May 10th, \$3 per hundred, \$1.75 for 50. Address Elizabeth M. Willett, Lawrence, Kans., Route 1.

TOPEKA POULTRY BREEDERS

The fifty members of the Topeka Poultry Breeders Association raise all varieties of pure-bred poultry. Transactions of members guaranteed. Send for list of breeders and varieties.

W. H. MAXWELL, Secretary, 1990 McVicar Ave. Topeka, Kansas

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR or WOODEN HEN. Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatchery made. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

BEE SUPPLIES

We can furnish you bee and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies cheaper than you can get elsewhere, and save you freight. Send for our catalogue with discount sheet for early orders.

TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE, 7th and Quincy, Topeka, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

Scotch Collies—Fine pups, royally bred; sired by grand old Ormskirk Gallop; in two months old; from \$5 to \$10. A. P. Cha'ey, Route 5, N. Topeka, Kans.

Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

trouble but it pays, for it is not the number of chicks hatched but the number we raise that counts.

Green cut bone cut fine and fed sparingly so as not to induce looseness of the bowels is also an excellent frame-builder.

See to it that the chickens have plenty of water and green, succulent food in abundance from the very start. If plenty of water is before them from the start there is little danger that they will over drink and cause trouble. If you are where you can get meat scraps from your butcher and feed a small amount each day you will be delighted at their frolic and exercise.

Care should be taken not to feed too much meat, as it may cause leg weakness. Their bodies grow faster than their legs.

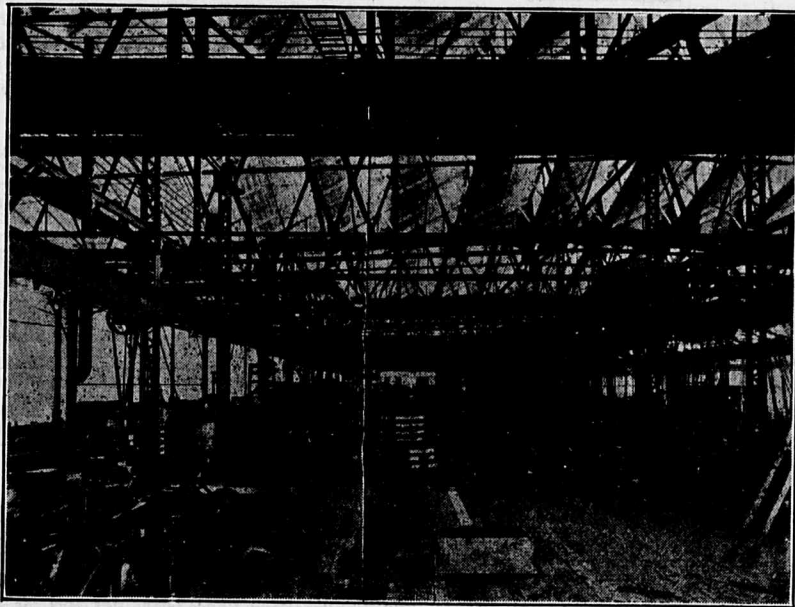
Farm Turkey-Raising.

Turkeys need little attention if kept away from fowls and ducks. Turkey farming pays best by itself. They lay their eggs in a secluded spot; a cement barrel laid on its side with a brick each side to prevent rolling, and a branch of a tree partially covering its entrance, is all they want to encourage them. It is best to permit the eggs to remain in the nest. The hen is usually

suming public be, and narrow perches mean crooked breast bones. Do not place the perches too high, especially where the ground is hard or stony, as the turkeys are, like fowls, subject to bumble feet, which often spoil hens for a whole season. I am quite convinced that turkeys must be encouraged to accustom themselves to shed roosts; they prefer the limb of a tree, but that should not be. A little coaxing for a week, a kindly bucket of oats by way of encouragement, will do much to form the habit of coming home each night at dusk, instead of their straying away, or being found in the field in the morning with their heads off—the work of foxes, which are very troublesome in most districts.

FEEDING.

The adult birds usually find much of their own food, yet it is an absolute necessity to feed the flock when natural foods are not available. When insect life is scarce, grass is of poor quality, and is also usually wet; the consequence is they scour and often die from the effects. Corn-meal and bran (one part each), with a fair amount of chopped up boiled meat, and when available a few slices of raw onions, all mixed with the soup in



Where the Olds Engines are made at the plant of the Olds Gas Power Co. Lansing, Mich.

very cautious on entering and leaving her nest, and seldom breaks an egg, unless she has not had sufficient shell-formers in her diet.

See that she gets burnt bones and charcoal and plenty of dry oyster shells.

NESTS AND BREEDING.

Always provide the hen with an inviting spot of plenty of green grass for the nest; a too dry nest often causes trouble from lack of moisture. Give the hen an opportunity to dust herself in a damp spot; she will get it if possible, and there will be little fear of dead chickens in the shell unless breeding from immature birds is practiced. A gobbler of 12 months is not the best. He should be at least 2 years old; likewise the hens. Above all, introduce fresh blood every second year; this is of great importance in raising turkeys for profit. Again, a vigorous gobbler will fertilize all the eggs of a dozen hens in less than four weeks; that is to say, suppose a turkey hen, after she has had the companionship of her mate for say a month, lays seventeen eggs at a stretch, the whole batch laid prior to her brooding will be fertilized. In short, you need only borrow a good gobbler for one month in the season, provided you are not hatching late chicks. See that his toes are not like a razor, otherwise serious results will follow; I have this season stitched three beautiful bronze hens, the backs of which had been laid bare.

HOUSING.

Of one thing there can be no doubt, turkeys do best in fresh air, and will not stand coddling; they should be housed in large, airy sheds, open completely on the eastern side, with perches fairly wide (three to four inches). The straighter the breast bone the better satisfied will the con-

which the meat or other animal food has been boiled, should be used. Mix as dry as possible; turkeys do not thrive on slops. Curded milk is much relished, and is a splendid flesh-former, and a whitener of flesh; nothing is more objectionable than a fat breast. Too much corn-feeding, or a constant supply of wheat, will not improve the color of the flesh. Oats are by far the best of grains to assist in keeping down fat.

Always provide fresh, clean water daily, and keep the vessels out of the sun. Neglect in this regard will cause losses by disease. Add charcoal in case of bowel disorders. It is an absolute necessity in successful turkey-raising.

They must have an unlimited amount of grit, without which they suffer much from indigestion. Small pebbles, coarse sand, and pieces of broken crockery, and smashed up burnt bone all aid in digesting their food. This is especially required prior to their going to roost.

There is no necessity to boil any grain; they are better without it and prefer the hard food to that of a sloppy nature.

The so-called "egg-producers" would, if fed in sufficient quantities, in some cases assist egg-production, but at what a cost? The best egg-producer is insect life, and when not available in sufficient quantities, add the best substitute, that is, beef and mutton scraps, sheep liver soaked in cold water over night, and then lightly boiled. Use the liquid for mixing the morning meal, and avoid making it pasty, but use the hands well in mixing it hard and friable. Curded milk when available should be a magnificent aid to egg-production and when topping turkeys off for market, give them as much as they will take, as it softens and whitens the flesh. The flesh of milk-



White Plymouth Rocks

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

My first range consists of 100 large white hens weighing from 8½ to 10½ pounds, headed by eight large, white cockerels from my first pen. Stock—100 eggs \$10; 15 eggs \$2. Second range—100 eggs \$5; 15 eggs \$1. First pen—100 eggs \$25; 15 eggs \$5. Second pen—100 eggs \$15; 15 eggs \$3. You run no risk when you buy eggs of me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. R. Davis,

VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS

TO OUR FRIENDS

Thank you for your patronage this spring. You have kept us and the hens on the jump filling orders, and at present all eggs are booked until close of season. We appreciate your trade because you had confidence in us; that we know. The birds will please you. You are helping to make better the one great breed,

Marker's White Plymouth Rocks

May you all be successful, and when the shows open, I trust your birds will, as ours have done, prove to be BETTER THAN ANY. Again thanking you all, we are yours to please.

MARKER BROS., Great Bend, Kansas

The Talbott Poultry Farm

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

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

fed turkeys is as tender as that of 6-week-old chickens.—H. V. Hawkins, in American Cultivator.

The Veterinarian

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

Affected Eyes—Splint.—I have a strawberry roan combination 4-year-old horse that seems to have weak eyes. Just about a month ago his eyes seemed to take on a milky appearance. He has wolf teeth of unusually large size. This is a valuable horse and it would be a pity for him to lose his eyes.

I also have a 4-year-old horse that has a splint which recently came. It does not lame him any. Would you advise treating it? C. P. B. Spring Hill, Kans.

Answer.—Secure from your druggist one bottle of Succus Cineraria Maritima and use a drop in each affected eye daily. Use a blister over the splint that has recently come on your horse and I think you will be able to reduce it sufficiently not to leave any enlargement. Be sure and tie your animal's head so that it can not bite at the blistered area.

Enlargement on Mare's Knee.—Recently I purchased a matched team of driving horses, mares, weight about 955 pounds each. They are coming 6 years old. One was kicked on the left front leg on the back of the knee joint some time last summer. She apparently got all right, but it left a small bunch on her knee joint. Lately she has been going a little lame, but today after driving her to town about six miles she went along as usual, but this evening while I was leading them to water she went quite lame again. I have described the symptoms as fully as possible. H. H. M. Esbon, Kans.

Answer.—I would advise you to use a blister over the enlargement on your animal's knee. Be sure and see that your animal's head is tied so that it will not bite at the blistered part. Twenty-four hours after the blister has been applied wash off and grease.

DR. COE'S SANITARIUM.



BEST INVALID'S HOME IN THE WEST.

Organized with a full staff of physicians and surgeons for treatment of all Chronic Diseases. THIRTY ROOMS for accommodation of patients.

Difficult Surgical Operations Performed with Skill and Success when Surgery is Necessary.

DISEASES OF WOMEN Well equipped to treat diseases of women. Many who have suffered for years cured at home. Special book for women FREE.

PILES PERMANENT CURE. Without knife, ligature or caustic. No money accepted until patient is well. Special Book FREE.

VARICOCELE Radically Cured in Ten Days, under a Positive Guarantee. Send for Special FREE Book. New restorative treatment for loss of Vital Power, Hydrocele, Rupture, Stricture, etc.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN CURED by improved methods. Trained attendants.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK ON Club Feet, Curvature of Lung, Eye, Skin, Spine, Hare Lip, Kidney, Bladder, Epilepsy, Catarrh, Blood and Stomach Troubles, Nervous Diseases.

Patients successfully treated at home by mail. Consultation free and confidential, at office or by letter. Thirty years' experience.

170 page Illustrated Book Free, giving much valuable information. Call at office or write to

DR. C. M. COE, OFFICE, 915 WALNUT ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Shetland pony originated on the Shetland Islands, several hundred miles north of Scotland. These are a number of small islands, something over a hundred in all, of less than 600 square miles in total area. They are rocky with sparse vegetation, and the Shetland pony in size corresponds to the character of the feed upon which it has been raised.

Nickel and bismuth have the peculiar properties of expanding as they cool.

Three thousand islands dot the surface of Lake Huron.

New Advertisers.

I. O. Crittenden, Safety Impregnating outfit. Dodd & Struthers, an open letter. Gibb & Allen, land bargains. Omaha Commercial College, visiting cards free. Chas. P. Brown, Poland-Chinas. J. W. Leeper, Shorthorn sale. W. C. Toplift, Esbon Herd of Poland-Chinas. Hoadley & Sigmund, Shorthorn sale. John E. Moon & Co., lands. W. A. Young, White Leghorn hens. J. E. Kumli, 14 H. P. traction engine. David L. Lakin, Gulf Coast lands. Chas. Wolff Packing Co., hams, lard, and bacon.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 25, 1907.

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending May 28, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.				Precipitation	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Departure from normal.
WESTERN DIVISION.						
Ashland.	91	54	72	0	0	82
Colby.	94	37	65	0.19	0	83
Coolidge.	95	40	67	0.15	-0.63	83
Dodge City.	96	47	69	0.03	0	81
Dresden.	93	43	68	0	0	100
Farnsworth.	92	46	70	0	0	68
Garden City.	94	39	67	0.09	0	93
Goodland.	95	45	72	0	0	80
Hill City.	93	45	72	0	0	69
Hoxie.	95	45	72	0	0	76
Lakin.	90	46	72	0.08	0	92
Liberal.	96	42	69	0.15	0	79
Norton.	91	44	68	0.08	0	81
Scott.	91	47	70	0.40	0	81
Ulysses.	93	42	68	0.00	0	81
Wakeney.	96	37	70	0.07	0	81
Division.	96	37	70	0.07	0	81

MIDDLE DIVISION.						
Alton.	96	45	72	0.07	0	81
Anthony.	92	51	71	0.90	0	81
Clay Center.	92	46	71	0	0	81
Coldwater.	98	51	74	0.01	0	81
Concordia.	92	48	71	0.08	-0.90	81
Cunningham.	98	46	70	0	0	81
Eldorado.	97	47	70	0	0	81
Elliswood.	99	46	69	0.03	0	81
Ellsworth.	92	44	70	0.46	0	81
Greensburg.	98	49	68	0.36	0	81
Hanover.	95	43	69	0	0	81
Harrison.	95	44	70	0.15	0	81
Hays.	94	37	68	0	0	81
Hutchinson.	93	44	70	0.24	0	81
Larned.	90	39	69	0	0	81
Lebanon.	95	40	70	0	0	81
Macksville.	93	44	68	0	0	81
McPherson.	91	46	71	0	0	81
Norwich.	96	50	70	0.11	0	81
Phillipsburg.	97	47	71	0.33	0	81
Pratt.	96	46	70	0.55	0	81
Republic.	98	53	75	0.06	0	81
Rome.	92	40	70	0.05	0	81
Russell.	94	42	72	0	0	81
Salina.	96	50	70	0.09	-0.91	81
Winfield.	90	55	72	0.25	0	81
Winfield.	97	37	70	0.14	0	81
Division.	97	37	70	0.14	0	81

EASTERN DIVISION.						
*Atchison.	90	45	70	0.34	0	81
Baker.	98	42	68	0	0	81
Burlington.	98	46	72	0.04	0	81
Columbus.	96	52	70	0.37	0	81
Cottonwood Falls.	99	41	70	0	0	81
Emporia.	97	46	70	0.19	0	81
Esbridge.	97	47	68	0.09	0	81
Eureka.	96	48	71	0.40	0	81
Fall River.	95	46	68	0	0	81
Fort Scott.	96	46	70	0.23	0	81
Garnett.	95	50	69	0.20	0	81
Grenola.	92	42	69	0	0	81
Horton.	99	54	72	0.11	0	81
Independence.	94	48	69	0.03	0	81
Iola.	98	49	69	0.45	-0.63	81
Kansas City.	96	49	69	0.46	-0.73	81
*Lawrence.	98	46	70	0.12	0	81
Lebo.	99	46	70	0	0	81
Madison.	98	45	70	0	0	81
Manhattan.	93	47	70	0.08	0	81
Moran.	95	49	70	2.24	0	81
*Olathe.	95	47	68	0.47	0	81
Osage City.	98	48	68	0.16	0	81
Oswego.	93	54	70	0.18	0	81
Ottawa.	97	46	68	0.27	0	81
Paola.	98	48	68	0.06	0	81
Pleasanton.	99	55	72	0	0	81
Sedan.	98	49	70	0.01	-1.18	81
Topeka.	98	44	70	0.09	0	81
Toronto.	90	46	70	0.21	0	81
Valley Falls.	93	41	70	0.14	0	81
Division.	97	37	70	0.13	0	81
State.	97	37	70	0.13	0	81

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

Week Ending.	87	18	54	0.12	0	81
April 6.	93	15	49	0.06	0	81
April 13.	90	12	44	0.15	0	81
April 20.	89	16	51	0.27	0	81
April 27.	88	5	44	1.42	0	81
May 4.	90	30	54	0.65	0	81
May 11.	90	17	62	0.46	0	81
May 18.	95	37	70	0.13	0	81
May 25.	97	37	70	0.13	0	81

* Too late to use in means.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

With a mean temperature of 70° the past week was the warmest this season. There was an average daily excess of 4°. The mean temperature was about 70° in the central and northern counties and below 70° in most of the southern counties; it was below 70° in the extreme eastern counties and below 68° in the extreme northwestern counties. The maximum temperature occurred on the 22d, except in the extreme southeastern counties where they occurred on the day following. The minimum temperatures occurred on the 19th in the northwestern counties; on the 25th in the southwestern counties, and on the 20th over the rest of the State. Showers were quite general but light. However, no precipitation occurred in the central western counties while a few other, widely separated, counties reported an absence of moisture. There was but little cloudiness during the week.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The temperature this week averaged 2° above normal. Precipitation amounted to 0.03 of an inch, which fell in light showers on the 19th and

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Butler.—Are badly in need of rain. All of box-elder leaves are falling on account of the aphids.

Harper.—Wheat in pretty good condition. Not many green bugs. The rain soaked into the ground.

Jewell.—Wheat needs rain. It is heading. Rye heading. Oats look fine. Potatoes beginning to come up. Alfalfa not started to grow since the freeze.

Very little grass in pasture. Very dry, injuring wheat. Oats nearly gone. Corn slow growth and poor stand.

Pawnee.—Wheat damaged by dry weather. Green bugs quite numerous; also some chinch bugs. Early potatoes damaged by freeze last week.

Phillips.—Wheat suffering. Pratt.—Wheat not much damaged yet.

Saline.—High winds and continued drought damaging all crops.

Sedgwick.—Thirteen per cent of the wheat in Sedgwick County will produce eight to ten bushels per acre. Eighty-

KANSAS FARMER WEEKLY CROP REPORTS.

The demand for fuller information about the condition of crops than has heretofore been available has led THE KANSAS FARMER to arrange for weekly reports from Kansas counties. Only a few counties are represented this week, but it is hoped that by next week much fuller reports will be obtained.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Anderson.—Excellent growing weather.

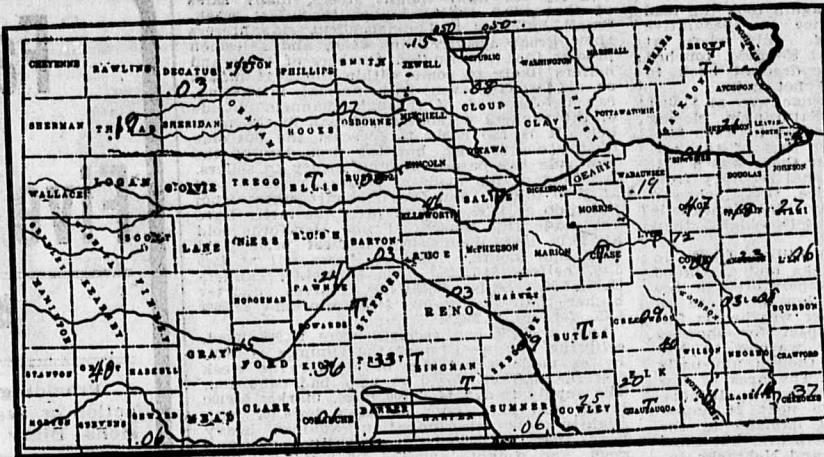
Chase.—Spring seems to be here. The weather has been favorable to all crops.

Cherokee.—Too wet during the first half of the week for work.

Coffey.—Fine growing week. Crops fair condition. Some fine wheat in northwestern part.

Johnson.—The week was ideal.

Montgomery.—More seasonable weather this week than any week this spring.



24th. There was much sunshine and good wind movement.

Anderson.—Temperatures were a little above normal all week, with four clear days and one day partly cloudy. Light showers occurred on the 19th and 24th.

Bourbon.—Generally clear and warmer weather prevailed, with no rain.

Brown.—Moderately high temperature prevailed, the highest being 92° on the 22d. A trace of rain fell on the 24th.

Chase.—Temperatures were very favorable to crops, but rain is badly needed.

Chautauqua.—Temperatures were seasonable, maxima ranging in the eighties and minima in the sixties most of the time. The 24th was the only cloudy day.

Cherokee.—Most of the ground is too wet from the rains of the previous weeks to be cultivated. Temperatures were very favorable, however, and there was an abundance of sunshine.

Coffey.—Much warmer weather prevailed and rain is beginning to be needed, as the surface of the ground is getting dry.

Elk.—Conditions were very favorable all week, temperatures were seasonable and most of the days were clear. There is plenty of moisture from the preceding week.

Greenwood.—There were no cold nights and the days were warm and pleasant. There was light rain in the northern part of the county and 0.40 of an inch in the southern part.

Jefferson.—The week began with rather cool days and a rain of 0.20 of an inch on the 19th, but the rest of it was warmer and generally clear.

Johnson.—The week was ideal. On the 19th, the precipitation was 1.70 inches, and on the 24th it was 0.54 of an inch.

Labette.—The 21st, 22d, and 23d were clear and warm, the week began and ended rather cool.

Lincoln.—The weather was uniformly warm and very favorable to growing crops. But 0.06 of an inch of rain fell. However, rain is not needed as there was plenty of moisture from the preceding week.

Lyon.—Maximum temperatures ranged in the eighties after the 19th and the nights were much warmer than those of the preceding weeks.

Miami.—The maximum temperature rose to or above 80° after the 20th and the night temperatures were above 80°. The rainfall was 0.27 of an inch which fell on the 19th and 24th.

Montgomery.—There was more clear and seasonable weather than has occurred during any other week this season. There was no extremely high or low temperature. There has been plenty of rain.

Osage.—A good rain of 0.47 of an inch fell on the 19th and was followed by the most favorable temperatures experienced thus far this season.

Shawnee.—Temperatures were the most favorable that have been experienced this season, the weekly mean temperature being above normal for the first time in almost two months. But one light shower fell and rain is badly needed. High southerly winds blew on the 21st and 22d.

Wabaunsee.—With the exception of the 19th and 20th, which were a little cool, the temperature rose to or above 80° every day and there were three nights when the minimum was above 60°. The rain was but 0.19 of an inch and more is needed at once.

Wyandotte.—Excepting the first two days of the week, the temperature was above normal every day. Showers on the 19th and 24th amounted to 0.45 of an inch and were beneficial. The sunshine was 72 per cent of the possible amount.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—The week was very windy and quite warm, with a thunderstorm on the 24th when a light shower of 0.03 of an inch fell. Three days were clear and four partly cloudy.

Butler.—Rain is badly needed. Temperatures have been very favorable and clear weather prevailed.

Clay.—This was the warmest week of the season, and the temperature going above 90° on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, and not falling below 60° on the 22d, 23d, and 24th. No rain was received and the ground is very dry.

Cloud.—Temperatures were slightly below normal on the 19th and 20th, but were from 1° to 14° above normal the other days. Two days were cloudy, two partly cloudy and three clear. On the 23d, 0.08 of an inch of rain fell.

Comanche.—The week was clear and much too dry as but 0.01 of an inch of rain fell. Temperatures were the most favorable experienced thus far this season and six of the days were clear.

Cowley.—Temperatures ranged from a minimum of 55° to a maximum of 90° and rains on the 19th and 24th, amounting to 0.25 of an inch, furnished almost all the moisture that was needed.

Ellis.—High winds and dry weather prevailed. Rain is very much needed. Temperatures were favorable.

Ellsworth.—Almost half an inch of much-needed rain fell on the 19th and this was followed by the most favorable temperatures of the season, the mean temperature being above normal.

Harper.—Uniformly warm and favorable weather prevailed, with a fine rain of 0.90 of an inch on the 23d.

Jewell.—The first three days were a little cooler than the average, they were followed by three days with the maximum temperature above 90° and

the minimum above 60°. On the 23d, 0.15 of an inch of rain fell, but much more rain is needed.

Kingsman.—The week was clear except the 23d which was partly cloudy and the 24th, which was cloudy. Temperatures were very favorable, but the rainfall was deficient. The first four days were clear, after which the cloudiness increased.

Kiowa.—The week began and ended with temperatures about normal, but the middle part was warmer with a welcome rain of 0.36 of an inch on the 23d.

McPherson.—Very dry weather was experienced with five days clear. The maximum temperature was 90° or above on the 22d, 23d, and 24th, and the minimum above 60° on the same days. The 20th and 25th were rather cool, but there were no temperatures below 46°.

Osborne.—The 21st, 22d, and 23d were quite warm. On the mornings of the 19th and 20th, the temperature fell to 45°, but after that the nights were warm and seasonable.

Pawnee.—The week was warm and windy. There has been no good rain for three weeks.

Phillips.—The week was very windy and the middle part was very warm. A light shower of 0.11 of an inch fell on the night of the 24th. Cooler weather marked the close of the week.

Pratt.—Rains on the 19th, 23d, and 24th amounted to 0.33 of an inch. The week began and ended with rather cool weather, but the middle part was seasonable.

Reno.—Generally warm and clear weather prevailed, with high southerly winds on the 21st and 22d.

Republic.—A half an inch of rain and some hail fell on the 23d. The rain was much needed. Temperatures were the most favorable that have prevailed thus far this spring, the mean being above normal.

Russell.—Temperatures were all that could be desired for the time of year, but the rainfall has been deficient for several weeks and the ground is very dry.

Saline.—High winds and continued drought are very unfavorable for crops. The temperatures were above the average and very favorable, however.

Sedgwick.—Warm weather prevailed, with temperatures somewhat above the seasonable average, and more than the usual amount of sunshine. Only one rain, with a measurable amount of precipitation, occurred, and that was very light.

Smith.—This is a warm week. Rain is needed badly.

Stafford.—Rain is needed.

Sumner.—The weather was very favorable for growing crops. Temperatures were above normal and there were no complaints on account of dry weather.

Washington.—The week was clear and rainless. Temperatures were above normal after the first two days, the highest, 95°, occurring on the 22d.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—The nights were warm and pleasant, the coldest being 54° on the 20th. The days were moderately warm and clear, with the exception of the 20th, which was partly cloudy.

Decatur.—The week began cool and ended with rapidly falling temperature, but the mean temperature was above the normal for the first time in several weeks. However, the rainfall, 0.03 of an inch, was insufficient and more rain is badly needed.

Finney.—This was a warm, dry week, with a few clouds, but no rain. The highest temperature was 92° on the 22d and the lowest 47° on the 19th.

Ford.—The 20th, 23d, and 24th were somewhat threatening, with rather high winds. The average temperature was 4° above the normal and the precipitation 0.15 of an inch below normal.

Graham.—The week was clear and dry, with temperatures above 90° on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, and quite warm nights after the 19th.

Grant.—A much-needed rain of 0.40 of an inch fell on the 18th and was followed by the most favorable temperatures of the season. There were some clouds, but the sky was generally clear.

Hamilton.—Temperatures increased from the beginning to the ending of the week, except that there was a change to much cooler on the evening of the 24th. It has now been three weeks since a good rain was received.

Kearney.—There were three warm days this week, the 21st, 22d, and 23d. These were followed by somewhat cooler weather on the 24th and a change to much cooler on the 25th. No rain fell.

Lane.—Dry and generally clear weather obtained. The first three days were rather cool, but were followed by rising temperature.

Norton.—This has been a dry and very windy week. Temperatures were above normal, the maximum being 96° on the 22d. A change to cooler weather occurred on the 25th. On the 23d a shower amounting to 0.15 of an inch was received.

Seward.—With the exception of 0.06 of an inch of rain that fell on the 19th, the week was very dry and rain is much needed. Most of the days were seasonably warm.

Sheridan.—Clear, warm and rainless weather prevailed. The ground is very dry.

Sherman.—Traces of rain fell on the 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th, and 0.09 of an inch on the 25th. More rain is needed.

Thomas.—Warm weather was enjoyed, with 0.19 of an inch of rain on the 23d.

Trego.—Beginning Monday, five days of high southerly winds occurred and were followed by a northwest breeze. The ground is very dry.

mostly in the boot, although a few fields are just heading out. The green bugs have been present in many fields, but in the majority no serious damage was inflicted. The plant is thrifty, of good color and of average height. I have noticed that weather conditions have been far more favorable for the past two weeks. Rains might be desirable, but are not necessarily needed to mature the crop. Wheat will mature two weeks later than usual. Other crops are backward. Twenty-five per cent of last year's crop of wheat is still in the farmers' and country merchants' hands.

Sumner.—Good growing weather. Farmers planting corn yet, where the bugs destroyed the oats—which were all ruined. Half of the wheat will not be worth cutting.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Norton.—Wheat suffering. Corn growing finely. Pasture looking up in good shape.

Kansas City Grain Market.

The Kansas City market again took the lead in a wild opening advance in speculative wheat prices this morning. July wheat at the outset sold 24¢ up at 95¢@96¢, touched 96¢ for an instant, then dropped back to 94¢, closing with 1¢@1½¢ net gain.

In Chicago the opening range was at \$1.01@1.03½¢, or ¼¢ above Saturday's closing price, followed by active trading between \$1.02 and \$1.03 during the greater part of the session, though in the last hour there was a setback to \$1.00½¢, and a fractional recovery from that price. The closing price, \$1.01½¢, showed a net gain of ¼¢ for the day. In Minneapolis the closing quotation was 1½¢@1½¢ higher than on Saturday at \$1.02½¢@1.02½¢.

The strength was due to killing frosts in parts of Kansas and Nebraska and continued drought in Kansas. The temperatures in the Kansas wheat belt were as low as 28° to 30° Sunday night, though warmer weather is following closely with a prospect for showers Tuesday. It was relatively warmer in Nebraska and the Northwest, though unusually cold for this time of year. The area of low temperatures will cover Missouri, Illinois, and the Ohio valley in the next 24 hours. There were some claims of damage to the wheat crop by the low temperature, but most of the advices from Kansas and Nebraska indicated that no damage was done.

Liverpool wheat quotations were 1½¢ lower early, due to liquidation because of heavy rains in parts of Russia and Roumania. Closing prices were ¼¢@½¢ lower. There was a decline of ¼¢ in Budapest, ¼¢ in Berlin, 1½¢ in Paris. The amount of wheat on passage decreased 1½ million bushels. The week's world's shipments were over 11 million bushels—about the same as a year ago.

Northwest wheat receipts were 390 cars, against 260 cars a year ago. Minneapolis stocks have decreased 25,000 bushels since Friday. Winter wheat receipts were liberal. Kansas City got 125 cars, against 97 cars a year ago.

The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 196,000 bushels, compared with 1,650,000 bushels decrease a year ago. The day's exports were 360,000 bushels of wheat and 24,000 packages of flour.

Speculative corn prices were higher in sympathy with the advance in wheat and because of the unseasonably cold weather. Shorts covered freely and July corn in Chicago rose 1½¢ to 54½¢. There was a setback to 54½¢ where it remained for a long time falling later to 53½¢, where it closed with a net gain of 1½¢.

Chicago received 241 cars, against 593 cars a year ago. The estimate for Tuesday is 474 cars.

English corn prices closed ¼¢@½¢ down. The amount on ocean passage decreased 1½ million bushels. The world's shipments were 3½ million bushels, about the same as a year ago. The visible supply decreased 1,400,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 61,000 bushels a year ago. The day's exports were 268,000 bushels.

The speculative oats market rose sharply at the outset. July oats in Chicago sold at 49¢ and September at 40½¢, or 1½¢ above the previous close. Most of the advance was lost in the later dealings.

The range of prices of grain and provisions in Chicago to-day, and the close Saturday, were as follows:

WHEAT.					
	Open.	High.	Low.	Closed	Closed
July.	101-3/4	103 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
Sept.	102-4/4	104 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	101 1/2
Dec.	103-5/4	105 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2
CORN.					
July.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Sept.	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Dec.	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
OATS.					
July.	48-9	49	48	48 1/2	47 1/2
Sept.	39-40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

Kansas City Fruit and Produce Market.

The supply of eggs is equal to the demand. The market is steady.

A good demand gives the butter market a firm tone.

Broilers are in good demand and are firmly held. Hens are plentiful and sell rather slowly.

Most of the strawberries on sale this morning were from Southern Missouri. The quality was generally good. They sold readily. Prices were unchanged.

Potatoes are in good demand. Prices are unchanged.

The market for green vegetables holds steady. Local gardeners say the cold weather will retard the growth of asparagus. Prices were 10¢ higher.

A few crates of Southern Arkansas peaches were on the market. The quality of the fruit was very poor. They were for sale at \$1.50 per 4-basket crate.

The hide market has a firmer tone. Better prices are paid for offerings of good quality. Eggs—Extra fancy, 15¢ a dozen; current receipts, cases included, new cases, 13¢; second hand cases, 12¢; Southern, cases included, 12¢.

Butter—Exchange quotations: Creamery, extra, 22¢; firsts, 20¢; seconds, 16¢; packing stock, 14¢.

Poultry Exchange quotations: Spring chickens, over 2 lbs., 15¢; broilers, under 2 lbs., 22¢; hens, 9¢; roosters, 4¢; old ducks, over 3 lbs., 10¢; young ducks, 10¢; turkey hens, 11¢; gobblers, 10¢; culls, 5¢; squabs, 11¢ per dozen.

Strawberries—Fancy, \$2.75@3.25; fair to choice, \$2@2.50; poor, \$1@1.50.

Green Vegetables—Tomatoes, fancy, \$3.50@3.75; choice, \$3@3.25. Asparagus, 40¢@50¢ per dozen bunches. Onions, green, per dozen bunches, 30¢@40¢. Cabbage, \$4 per cwt. Parsnips, 50¢@55¢ a bushel. Turnips, new, per dozen bunches, 25¢@30¢; old, 25¢@40¢ a bushel.

Celery, jumbo, \$1.25. Cauliflower, California, \$3.50 per crate. Spinach, 25¢@40¢ a bushel. Mustard green, 15¢@20¢ per dozen bunches. Radishes, per dozen bunches, 6¢@10¢. Lettuce, per bushel, 40¢@50¢. Cucumbers, 50¢@65¢ per dozen. Green peppers, \$3.50@4 a crate. Egg plant, Texas, \$2 per dozen. Beans, green and wax, 35¢@40¢ per third bushel box. Beets, 30¢@40¢ per dozen bunches. Rhubarb, 15¢@25¢ per dozen bunches. Fennel, 50¢ per third bushel box. Carrots, 40¢ per dozen bunches.

Apples—Willow Twigs, \$2.25@2.50 per bushel box; Missouri Pippin, \$2.25@2.50 per box; Ben Davis, \$5.50@7 per barrel; \$2 per box.

Fruits—Oranges, California navel, \$3.50@4.25. Lemons, California, fancy, \$5@5.50. Pineapples, Floridas, \$3.25@4.50 per crate.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., May 27, 1907. Scarcely any net change was noted in cattle prices last week, the slight advance first of the week disappearing toward the close. Run was moderate at 32,000 head for the week, and the supply is small to-day at 6,000 head. Steers are selling strong to 10¢ higher to-day, she stiffer and unchanged. The disagreement between buyers and commission men regarding sale of cows and heifers subject to post-mortem inspection limited the supply of she stuff to-day, and the small number here finds a ready outlet to Eastern order buyers. The refusal of salesmen to sell she stuff to pack-

ers to-day has forced the latter to compete actively for light weight steers, many sales of that kind 10¢ higher than last week. Small butchers and independent slaughterers show great activity this week and salesmen predict that the limited numbers of cows and heifers likely to come within the next month or six weeks, even with normal marketing, can be disposed of through channels outside of the packers without any break in the market. It is too early to forecast the outcome of the controversy, but the first day of the new rule has passed without injury to sellers. A string of ten loads of Nebraska steers sold at \$5.80 to-day, and the Lookhart steers from Colorado at \$5.55, highest price the latter have yet made this season. Prime Herefords sold at \$6.10 last Wednesday, highest price paid here this month. Bulk of steers sell at \$5@5.50, heifers \$4@5.25, cows \$3.50@4.55, canners \$2.25@3.25, bulls \$3.25@4.60, calves quarter higher than last week, \$4@6, stockers \$3.50@4.75, feeders \$4.25@5.

Last week's hog receipts were 93,000 head, eclipsing any week since the summer of 1901. Prices made a net loss of 21¢ for the week and the market closed in very bad condition. The supply to-day is 12,000 hogs, market 5@10¢ lower, top \$6.15, bulk of sales \$6@6.10, with slightly less discrimination against heavy hogs than a week ago. Quality continues good, and weights average 210 pounds, which indicates plenty of hogs yet to come. Present prices are back to those of last March, and 20¢@30¢ below a year ago. Total run for May will aggregate 380,000 head at Kansas City, a gain of 60,000 over last year, or 20 per cent.

Sheep runs are moderate, and good quality stuff is scarce. The market advanced 10¢@20¢ last week, and is stronger to-day on the supply of 6,000 head. Nearly everything is clipped lambs to-day, selling at \$7.25@7.50, a few goats at \$4.25. Woolled lambs are worth \$8.50, ewes \$6.55, clipped ewes \$5.75, wethers and yearlings around \$6.25 where quality is good. Small numbers of feeding Texans were secured last week at \$3.50@5.

J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 27, 1907.

Receipts of cattle at the leading markets to-day were but slightly short of a week ago and in spite of the fact that the country has been strongly advised to hold cows and heifers back. Locally the supplies were much the same as usual on Monday, and the demand was good enough to absorb everything freely at full steady prices. There were but few good heavy steers here, but bulk being medium and light weights of the grades to sell around and under \$5.50. A very useful class of steers weighing around 1,000 sold at \$5, and strictly choice yearlings weighing 1,100 made \$5.40. Common to fair light steers sold at \$4.40@4.90. All cows and heifers were sold subject to the recent ruling of the packers that beginning to-day they would only buy this class of stuff subject to p. m. inspection. There has been some opposition to this rule of the packers and leading markets outside of St. Joe have openly refused to sell under the new rule. This market, however, has not yet taken this action and possibly will not. There is not enough stockers and feeders coming to create a market. The few sales are on a basis of last week's prices.

The week opened on a continuation of liberal marketing of hogs that has put river prices close down to a 6¢ level. In fact to-day's average at this point was but \$6.01, prices ruling 7½¢@10¢ lower than the close of last week. Hogs continue to come of seasonably good quality and it seems likely that in the face of all reports to the contrary the country has the hogs and is a selling humor. The bulk at this market to-day sold at \$5.97½@6.05 with tops making \$6.12½. It appears likely that this liberal marketing is to continue for the next week or ten days if not longer.

Receipts of sheep and lambs are extremely light, and the market in good strong condition. Some very prime woolled western lambs sold up to \$8.70 with prime yearlings in the fleece making \$8. Fed sheep and lambs are pretty well out of feed-lots now, and it is likely that light receipts will continue until grass stuff from the ranges begins to move.

WARRICK.

If You Are Sick

It is because some of the organs of the body are not doing their work well. There is a lack of that nervous energy that gives them motion. Consequently you are weak, worn-out, nervous, irritable, cannot sleep; have headache, indigestion, etc. because there is not sufficient nerve force to keep the organs active and allow them to perform their natural functions. Dr. Miles' Nervine restores health because it restores this nervous energy.

"I have been sick for a year, and did not know what was the matter with me. I tried many remedies and none of them proved of any value. I heard of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I procured a bottle, and before I had taken half of it I was better. I would have had nervous prostration if I had not got this medicine when I did. I continued to take it until I was entirely well. I have since recommended it to five of my lady friends, and they have all thanked me for doing so, for it benefited them all."

MRS. ROSE OTTO, Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Farmer's Account Book

and

Five Year Diary of Events

An Indispensable Book

Providing for a record of exact information about every item of transaction or event on the farm for five years. It is divided into two divisions, Diary in one and Accounts in the other. In the Diary there is space for five years. Here it shows you the occupation of the day; here are any special incidents that you wish to remember the date of. The Account part is indexed (read indexes) handy arrangement we think.

Hired help. This is for your labor account; shows the name of the one hired, time worked, wages paid, how paid, etc.

Expense; shows all the outlay for such items as Groceries, Labor, Clothing, etc. You can tell when you paid your Insurance, Taxes, how much they were; in fact, this department will show to a penny what it costs you to run the farm and also what you get for every cent of it.

Live-stock account has a double ruling, sales and purchases for each kind of stock being side by side, and as this is to be for five years it makes an interesting comparison. Then over here you have a history of each deal that you make.

Grain and fruit are ruled and printed in the same way, also space for sales on butter and milk or cream, eggs or poultry, in fact there is space for everything raised on a farm and all you have to do is to make the figures. It certainly is an easy matter to have your affairs in shape if you have a system like this.

The inventory sheets are short but businesslike, you fill in under the proper headings the value of the different kinds of stock, grain, tools, bugles, wagons, etc., and the total is of course, the amount of your resources; then under this other heading you fill in anything you happen to owe on these things, and the difference is your actual worth. This is left in the book and the next year you do the same thing and the difference is your profit for the year.

Bound in Leather and Cloth, and delivered to your express office, including a year's subscription to THE KANSAS FARMER AND THE HELPFUL HEN, \$2.50.

The Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kans.

Gentlemen:—Herewith find \$2.50 for which please send me, prepaid, The Farmers' Account Book bound in Leather and Cloth; THE KANSAS FARMER and THE HELPFUL HEN, each for one year.

Signed.....

Postoffice.....

Rural Route No.

State.....

Special Want Column

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—8 varieties; also tomatoes and cabbage, \$1.75 per 1,000; less than thousand, 20 cents per hundred. All varieties. Have the famous Southern potato "Pumpkin Yam." Prompt shipment. W. A. Schreier & Son, Argonia, Kans.

PLANTS.—Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, Winningstadt, Early Summer Flat Dutch and Succession 20 cents per hundred, \$1.50 per thousand. Sweet Potato, Yellow Jersey, and Yellow Nanticoke 20 cents per hundred; \$1.50 per thousand; Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish Southern Queen, 25 cents per hundred, \$1.75 per thousand. F. P. Rude & Son, Ind. Phone 4003, North Topeka, Kansas.

Trees At bargain prices. List now ready with all about our cleaning-up sale of choice trees. Send for it to-day. Easterly Nursery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—One 14 horse-power Minneapolis Tractor Engine. Address, J. E. Kumil, Marquette, Kans.

VISITING CARDS FREE.—Send six names and addresses of young people wanting a business education to the Omaha Commercial College, Omaha, Neb., and in return get your name elegantly written on six cards.

RUBAL BOOKS—Send for descriptive list of book for farmers, gardeners, florists, architects, stock raisers, fruit-growers, artisans, housekeepers and sportsmen. Sent free. Address The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

MERCHANDISE BARGAIN—Invoice \$3500, annual sales, \$20,000, \$30 per month. Post office in store. Write The Buckeye Agency, Williamsburg, Kans.

WANTED—Young married man, reliable and industrious, to live and work on Manana Farm at Nara Visa, New Mexico, the wife to be housekeeper. Good wages to deserving party and later a share in the profits if desired. Address Carleton, care Kansas Farmer.

DRUGS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES—Eastman's Kodak, Premo Cameras, Velox and Sollo paper. Films for all cameras and kodaks. Fred T. Walker, 825 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Special bargains in rebuilt engines and separators. They will make you money. Write us quick before they are all sold. The Gelsner Manufacturing Co., 1410 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

Stray List

Week Ending May 16.

Cherokee County—R. G. Holmes, Clerk. MARES—Taken up by Fred Estes, in Spring Valley tp., (Baxter Springs, P. O., April 20, 1907, one dark grey 6-year-old mare, 14½ hands high, branded on right shoulder; valued at \$20; also one sorrel 10-year-old mare, 15½ hands high, W T on left shoulder, S C on right hip; valued at \$25.

Reno County—F. E. Lang, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by R. W. Brown, in Grand tp., April 1, 1907, one sorrel horse, white spot on forehead, weight 800 or 900 lbs., branded C O on left shoulder, valued at \$15.