

# KANSAS FARMER

NEBRASKA  
OKLAHOMA

Volume XLV. Number 16

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 18, 1907

Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF REGISTERED STOCK.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to know through the columns of your paper if the township assessor has the right to assess registered hogs at fancy prices. I am a breeder and never had an assessor raise the valuation above other hogs before. From what I learn from the discussions in the papers the last few months, I do not consider it right for him to raise the valuation at this time. But whether I am right or wrong I want to hear what you think about it.

A. G. C.

Marion County.

The laws of Kansas require that, with certain enumerated exceptions, all "real estate" and all "personal property" shall be listed for taxation.

Section 8231, General Statutes of 1905, in defining terms used in the laws on taxation, says:

"The term 'personal property' shall include every tangible thing that is subject to ownership, not forming part or parcel of real property," etc.

Hogs are personal property. Some very indifferent hogs are registered, some indeed that can not be sold for more than the price of unregistered stock. No one will contend that such indifferent animals should be listed for taxation at a higher price on account of the registration. But some registered hogs, on account of their superior breeding are priced at figures far beyond the block value they now possess or can ever attain. The question is, Shall this intangible element of value be listed for taxation? The law expressly provides



Registered American Saddle and Harness Stallion, mahogany bay, 7 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,200 pounds. Owned by G. G. Burton, Topeka, Kans. Will make the season of 1907 at the Topeka Fair grounds.

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## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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.

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for the listing of every "tangible thing." A well-bred hog possesses two elements of value; first, his "tangible," butcher's value, and second, his intangible value on account of superior pedigree, breeding, etc. The law provides for the taxation of the first, but nowhere does it confer upon any officer the right to tax or to list for taxation the second element of value.

This principle may be illustrated: In the city of Topeka there are several prominent law firms. Each of these possesses a library which cost considerable money. This is personal property under the terms of the statute. Each of these firms possesses also a prestige, a place in the estimation of people who employ lawyers, and this prestige, this place in public favor, is an intangible asset, for an interest in which any competent attorney desiring to engage in the practise of law in Topeka could well afford to pay many times the value of the entire tangible establishment. These intangible possibilities of the business are never listed and no assessor is so absurd as to assume that they should be listed under any law now in force.

Another illustration of the combination of tangible and intangible elements of value may be found in the public service corporations. In the city of Topeka, for example, the street-car system is owned by a corporation. Its "tangible things" are tracks, cars, engines, dynamos, motors, wires, etc. These are listed and taxed. This corporation also owns the right to construct its tracks, to erect its wires, to operate its cars, on any street or alley in Topeka and to collect five cents per trip from each person who rides in its cars. It has these rights for thirty years by contract with the city. The contract for these rights is called a franchise. It is of great value, but under the statute is not assessable and is not assessed.

In almost every considerable town in Kansas there is at least one prosperous newspaper. This newspaper property consists of two elements, namely its equipment—its "tangible things"—and its "good will," covering all the intangible elements of value connected with the paper and its business. The assessor has no right to add the value of the "good will" in

making his returns of the value of the newspaper property, even though this "good will" may be worth more than all the tangible things used in connection therewith.

A few years ago the city of Topeka bought waterworks from private owners. Experts were employed to ascertain the value of the plant. These found the tangible things, including real estate, belonging to the company to be worth \$401,075.13. They added for the intangible element of "going value" the sum of \$67,275. But there was some doubt about the duration of the franchise. For this uncertain, intangible element of value the city paid, after much discussion, the sum of \$151,649.87, making the total purchase price \$620,000. Here, then, were two intangible elements of value for which the city paid \$199,914.87, but which could not be taxed under the law. It is interesting to note that the city is well pleased with its purchase.

There are many intangible values that are bought and sold but can not be listed for taxation because of lack of authority of law to so list them. There is no reason for making an exception of the intangible value of pure bred hogs, cattle, or horses. On the contrary, the breeder of such animals is a public benefactor. He is making possible the production of animals of superior tangible value. So great is the appreciation of the desirability of the production of such animals that the breeder, in some sections, receives direct encouragement. Thus, the great Canadian Pacific Railroad has for many years transported pedigreed cattle to its western territory entirely free of charge. Kansas could far better relinquish all taxes from pedigreed stock than to do without the benefits derived by the general public from the results of the labors of the breeders of such animals.

The profits of the producer of registered breeding animals are by no means certain. They average fairly well, but there is uncertainty as to how much will be realized. To turn the intangible value of such animals into money necessitates the expenditure of large sums for advertising and the use of much skill in selling. The merchant's stock is listed for taxation not at what he gets for the goods at retail, but at figures based on the wholesale price. The prospective profits of the merchant are not more intangible than is this intangible element in the assets of the breeder of pure-bred stock.

But the question is one of law and not of sentiment. Authority to assess and tax is a matter of statute law, not of common law or of the law of some other State but of Kansas statutes. These confer authority to assess and to tax "tangible things," not intangible values. On the contrary, by the use of the words "every tangible thing" the statute excludes the intangible. So well satisfied are our lawmakers with this limitation that the same words, "every tangible thing," are used in section 1 of the new assessment and taxation law enacted by the last Legislature and which will go into effect July 1, 1907.

## GREEN BUGS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been solicited by the people of this locality to find out what I could in regard to the green bug that appears to completely invest the wheat-fields of this part of the country. Any information as to their habits, origin, probable damage, etc., would be greatly appreciated by us. W. H. CAUBLE, Wilson County.

This insect is the wheat plant-louse. It has been very destructive in Texas; has done great damage in Oklahoma, and is reported to be unusually abundant this season in Kansas. These lice suck the juices from the growing wheat plants. This enemy has appeared in the wheat-fields during former seasons but has created more

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alarm than the harm it has done has justified.

There are several natural enemies to these bugs—"other bugs that bite 'em." There are also parasitic flies which lay their eggs in the bodies of the green bugs. These eggs soon hatch into minute larvae which eat up their hosts. The ladybugs are very fond of the green bugs and every ladybug delights in relieving the wheat of very large numbers of the pests.

Some think that the natural enemies, which increase rapidly where green bugs are plentiful, propagate on the food in Texas and migrate to Oklahoma in time to be of assistance there and that by the time the feast is ready for them in Kansas these natural enemies constitute an army by which the green bugs are soon destroyed.

Whatever the explanation, it is certain that in former years the damage to the wheat has been far less in Kansas than farther south, while in Nebraska it has hardly produced a scare.

## THE STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

For twenty-one years the Kansas State Dairy Association has been the power, more than any other, that has fostered and developed the dairy industry of this State. During this time this industry has grown from insignificance to be one of the greatest in the State. A very conservative estimate makes the annual dairy product of the State greater than the product of any other industry except those of producing wheat, corn, and grass.

Almost from its beginning the Dairy Association has recommended the creation of the office of State Dairy Commissioner, and of late years has urged its necessity. By the most strenuous and persistent effort the officers of this association, assisted by the members and other public-spirited citizens, secured the passage of the desired bill at the last meeting of the Legislature, and Kansas now has a State Dairy Commissioner.

By the provisions of this new law the appointment of a Commissioner was made by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the Director of the Experiment Station, and the professor of dairy husbandry of the State Agricultural College. This special board met on Monday, April 8, and finally decided upon Prof. J. C. Kendall, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, by a majority vote, for this important position.

It was felt by the officers and members of the State Dairy Association that, as the conditions under which dairy practise exists in Kansas are so widely different from those of any other section of earth, the choice should fall upon a man who was thoroughly familiar with Western conditions. It was felt that if this were not done, the Commissioner would be compelled to spend his first term of office in familiarizing himself with these conditions. Both Secretary Curn of the State Board of Agriculture, who was a member of the nominating board, and Governor Hoch, who issued the commission, are reported as feeling disappointed that the choice did not fall upon a Kansas man. Kansas has furnished Hon. Ed. H. Webster, the Chief of the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture; Prof. D. H. Otis, now at the head of the dairy work of the Wisconsin College; and a host of others from among her dairy workers, and at another time she might have furnished her own State Dairy Commissioner.

Commissioner Kendall will have his office at the Kansas State Agricultural College, though he will have no connection with that institution—his being a State Department in itself. The originators of the bill creating this office placed his headquarters at Manhattan in order that he might have the cooperation and assistance of the college departments in his work.

Commissioner Kendall comes to Kansas with the highest possible rec-

ommendations, and we have no doubt that he will prove a distinct acquisition to the State. He is the personal friend of both Director Burkett and Professor Erf, and this insures to him the full assistance and cooperation of both. He will have charge of a most important interest and vast amount of work, and THE KANSAS FARMER will lead the great dairy industry of Kansas in according him a most hearty welcome.

## THE STATE FAIR AND TOPEKA OPPORTUNITY.

The last Legislature authorized the county commissioners of Shawnee County to levy a two-mill tax for the purpose of erecting permanent buildings on the State fair grounds in Topeka. This was simply an enabling act passed for the purpose of permitting the county commissioners to use the fund which had been provided for the 1911 Semi-Centennial. As the Semi-Centennial had been abandoned and as the two-mill levy would not serve in any way to increase the taxation, it was thought wise by those who have the best interests of Topeka and Shawnee County at heart to secure the passage of this enabling act in order that Kansas should not be without a fair and that Topeka should not fail to get the State Fair located here. After this preliminary work has been done the board of county commissioners has refused to make the levy and the people are indignant. The establishment of a State fair at Topeka means so much for the whole State as well as for the local community that any one who stands in the way of its consummation at once arouses the indignation of the thinking people who always stand for progress. In a material sense the money provided for by the levy and used for the erection of permanent buildings, would be an investment that would yield returns many hundred fold in actual dollars and cents as well as in the advertising and prestige it would give the State among her sisters. There is no argument that can be urged against the levy of this tax and there are many in favor of it.

Petitions are out all over the county of Shawnee and these are being signed rapidly and numerously by every class of citizens. The county commissioners will levy this tax if they find that the people are determined to have it and we urge upon our readers to sign a petition at once if possible and, not, to write or telephone to Secretary T. J. Anderson of the Commercial Club, Topeka, or to THE KANSAS FARMER office and authorize them to sign for you. Haste is necessary as the county commissioners meet on Monday next.

## TAXATION OF MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—1. Is money on deposit in a bank in the State of New York before the first of March subject to taxation in Kansas? The owner lives in Kansas.

2. I have moved into another township other than the one my farm is in. Will my personal property (horses, cattle, hogs, and corn) which are on the farm, be taxed in the township in which I reside or the one in which the farm is? A SUBSCRIBER.

Havensville, Kans.  
 The Kansas laws on taxation and assessment make very clear statements as to every detail. They provide for the assessment of all property with a few easily recognized exceptions, at its true value in money. A money is required to be listed at the full amount thereof. [Section 825 General Statutes of 1905.]

The specific case stated in (1) of the inquiry is covered in section 823 General Statutes 1905, in the provision for listing "all moneys in his possession or subject to his order, check, draft, and all credits due or to become from any person, company, or corporation, whether in or out of the county or State in which such person may reside, or such company be located," except money collected by an agent for transmission, etc.

The matter mentioned in (2) of the inquiry is covered in section 823



General Statutes 1905, in the provision that "All personal property shall be listed and taxed each year in the township, school district, or city in which the property was located on the first day of March, but all moneys and credits not pertaining to a business located shall be listed in the township or city in which the owner resided on the first day of March."

It is but fair to state that the evasion and disregard of these plain provisions have been for a very long time so notorious and so flagrant that the Legislature of 1907 enacted an entirely new law, the enforcement of which is placed in the hands of a Tax Commission, consisting of three men. This law will take effect July 1, 1907.

The editor asked a member of the State Board of Equalization the question designated (1) in this inquiry. The reply was that in hardly any case would the owner of money so deposited make any mention thereof to the assessor, but that if he should so far forget as to list it the assessor would probably enter it at not more than one-third of its real amount.

In the examination of the subject of assessment as related to real values before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Topeka last week it was shown that while railroad property, like all other, should according to the law, be assessed at its real value, yet the State Board of Railroad Assessors uniformly divides the real value by three. It was further shown that while in some counties real estate and other properties are listed at one-third of their real value, by agreement of the assessors, yet there is great divergence from this rule. In some counties the lists are said to be made as low as one-eighth of the real values.

It is generally conceded that in most cases where property can be concealed it is not listed with the assessors.

This state of affairs is not creditable to Kansas honesty. It must be admitted, however, that the person who would list his property according to the clearly stated letter of the law would be compelled to pay several times his just proportion of the public expenses. There has come, therefore, a tacit and practically universal construction of the law to mean one-third, one-fourth, etc., of what it says in words.

It is by some said to be to the credit of Shawnee County that property is assessed high in this county. New residence properties in the city of Topeka are valued by the assessors at 40 per cent of the estimated real values.

#### A DAIRY SCHOOL ON WHEELS.

The first real dairy school that was operated on wheels that embraced all the manipulation of the dairy was carried on a special train by the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College with the Missouri Pacific Railroad. This dairy special consisted of two coaches, in which the cows were milked with the milking-machine, and the instructions were given as to the handling of these machines.

After milking, the milk was separated and instructions were given in separation of cream. A number of machines and separators were exhibited on the car, all of which were in practical use. After that the cream was pasteurized, ripened, and churned.

These cars were placed on a side-track nearest to the center of the town where the demonstrations were given. Fourteen towns were visited on the Missouri Pacific System, beginning at Paola and ending at Geneseo on the main line, and coming back over the Southern branch through Lyons, Sterling, Hutchinson, Wichita, Eldorado, to Garnett. In connection with these demonstrations a meeting was held. All the meetings were well attended, but the demonstration was exceptionally a success.

The speakers who accompanied the train were Mr. J. Stinson, industrial agent of the Missouri Pacific Iron Mountain Railway System, and Director C. W. Burkett, director of the

Kansas Experiment Station, and O. Erf, professor of dairying at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Mr. Immenschuh assisted Mr. Erf in demonstrating the milking-machines and other apparatus.

Kansas is a dairy State and is fast going to the front. It has been conservatively estimated that within the last six months there has been a 20 per cent increase in dairy products over the same time last year. This is a far greater increase than any of the neighboring States have made. In fact, some of them have had a decrease rather than an increase.

#### CEMENT TO KEEP WATER OUT OF CAVE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There has been water in my cave for five years or longer. I had the cave cemented, but water breaks through anyway, so the party either didn't understand his work or else the cement was no good.

Will you please tell me whether the cave can be made waterproof or not? It is four feet deep and about 300 feet from the creek. Do you know of any one who would do the work and guarantee it for one year or longer? Could a tile be placed from the cave to the creek? Our dealers do not carry tiles, so where could I get them, and how big, and what kind? I understand that there are two kinds, one of which draws water.

RUDOLPH KUNDY.

Marion County.

The fact that the workman failed to make the cave water-tight need not discourage the handy man about the farm. The writer has had some experience along the same line and knows that good materials properly handled may be made to keep out the water.

If the cave has a stone or a brick wall, pick out the mortar to the depth of one or two inches. Of course, any inferior cement that may have been used formerly must be removed both from the walls and from the floor. Wash the walls so as to have the surfaces free from dust and other loose materials.

Take Kansas Portland cement, 1 part, and clean, sharp sand, 3 parts; mix dry and very thoroughly. Add water enough to make a thin mortar and mix. It is better to wet only a small portion at a time until you have learned by experience how much you can use before it sets. With a plasterer's trowel apply this mortar to the walls, pressing it well into the spaces between the stones or bricks. Finish as you go, making the plaster coat about one-half inch thick in the thinnest places. The more pressure used in applying the mortar the better.

For the floor the work may be made somewhat cheaper, where broken stone or gravel can be had, by mixing either broken stone or gravel with the mortar, using, say, 1 part of mortar, prepared as above directed, with 3 parts of stone or coarse gravel. No stone should be larger than a man can put into his mouth.

For convenience the floor space may be divided into strips about 3 feet wide by staking a 2 by 4 scantling on edge at this distance from one side or one end of the cave. This strip may be filled with the concrete mixture, which should be made just wet enough so that it will not splash when struck with a tamper. The concrete should be thoroughly tamped as rapidly as it is shoveled into place. The strip of floor may be finished smooth with the plasterer's trowel, using mortar like that used on the side walls. After the first strip of floor has had time to set so as to stand, the 2 by 4 may be taken up and placed so as to inclose another strip, which may be floored in the same manner as the first. This may be repeated until the entire floor has been laid. If broken stone or gravel are not used, one part of cement to four of sand will make a good floor.

Such a job, if done at a time when

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water is not coming into the cave, will withstand far more pressure than will be exerted by water from without under a four-foot head.

If no opportunity can be found when the flow of water into the cave has ceased, it may be necessary to open a drain to carry off the water temporarily until the cement hardens. The work can be done with a little water passing through but heavy pressure from without adds difficulties which may tax too severely the ingenuity of the handy man about the farm.

If it be desired to drain the cave instead of making it water-tight, the editor would advise the use of 3-inch drain tiles if they can be obtained readily. They are manufactured by the Dickey Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo. This will drain the yard, but not to its hurt.

If tile can not be readily obtained, a very good permanent drain can be made by the use of cement mortar. To lay such a drain make the bottom of the ditch 5 inches wide and as true as possible. Provide a round, smooth core 3 inches in diameter and about 4 feet long. This core should be perfectly straight and may taper a little. It should be well treated with crude oil before using. Cement mortar for this drain may be made 1 part cement to 5, or even 6 parts of clean sand. Begin at one end of the drain. Lay a cement floor one inch thick in about three feet of the trench. Place the wooden core on this midway between the sides of the trench. Beginning at the end of the drain, place cement mortar around and over the core, tamping sufficiently to give it a firm texture. It may be made two inches thick over the core. The mortar should be rather dry, just moist enough to stick together after tamping. A little experience will enable the handy man to temper his materials properly. Very soon the core can be drawn forward onto new-made floor, leaving the end about a foot within the pipe already made. A new section of the pipe may now be made, and the process may be repeated to the end of the drain.

#### PREVENTION OF SORGHUM AND KAFIR-CORN SMUT.

For the prevention of smut in sorghum and Kafir-corn, Prof. H. F. Roberts, of the Kansas Experiment Station, recommends that the seed be treated with formaldehyde. His experiments have shown that if the seed be soaked for two hours in a solution composed of 2 pints of commercial formaldehyde to 49½ gallons of water the disease is entirely prevented on the crop grown from the treated seed. He says that the most satisfactory method of procedure is to hang the seed, enclosed in a loose burlap sack, within a barrel into which the formaldehyde solution has been poured. The top of barrel should be covered to retain the fumes escaping. The same liquid may be used again and again as long as there is enough of it to cover the seed treated. The cost of materials when formaldehyde can be had at 35 cents per pound is about 6 cents per bushel of seed treated.

The spring of 1907 opened almost a month earlier than the average in Kansas. This pushed vegetation forward at an alarming rate. In nearly all parts of the State, fruit-trees of every description were in bloom. Then came a change in the weather with severe freezing, April 12, 13, and 14. The almost universal belief is that the fine prospect for fruit has disappeared. Alfalfa has been killed almost to the ground. Many are mowing in the belief that a better growth can be secured thus than by waiting until the usual mowing time.

Farmers have suffered great inconvenience and loss of time as well as money from fraudulent mixture of grass-seeds. Supposed English blue-grass and supposed Bromus inermis have turned out to be more than half cheat. Supposed Kentucky blue-grass has turned out to be the less desirable Canadian blue-grass. In the

latter case to distinguish the differences in the seeds of the two grasses has puzzled even the experts. Prof. F. H. Roberts and his assistant, Geo. F. Freeman, of the Kansas Experiment Station, have rendered a valuable service in the publication of bulletin 141 in which the characteristics of the seeds of these grasses are clearly described and illustrated.

Perhaps there never was a time in Kansas when there was so strong a demand for milch cattle, and especially for the dairy breeds, as there is right now. THE KANSAS FARMER office is besieged with inquiries for such cattle but is unable to meet the demand that is made upon us because the breeders are too few in numbers to supply the demand. The other day a gentleman came into this office and asked for information as to where he could get three car-loads of Holstein cows. Inquiries for Jersey cows are equally numerous. The writer has a letter just now from a subscriber in Colorado who is very anxious to purchase Jersey cattle. This condition seems to suggest that the enterprising young man who would make money rapidly and easily can find no better opportunity in Kansas at this time than by investing in a good herd of Jersey, Holstein, Red Poll, or some other milch breed of cattle.

The law-enforcement work now in progress in Kansas is the most serious menace to violators of the prohibitory law that has ever been experienced in this State. The full execution of the plans of the State Temperance Union will mean that this law must be faithfully observed in every city, both great and small. Too much honor can not be given to Attorney General Jackson, to the several county attorneys, and to Assistant Attorney General Trickett of Kansas City, Kansas, for the efficient manner in which they are performing their sworn duties. Law and order people should see to it diligently that these men receive proper recognition in the politics of the future. The services of the attorneys of the State Temperance Union, Hon. J. K. Coddington, of Wamego, and Hon. John Marshall, of Winfield, are essential ingredients in the forces now at work for the purification of politics and the enforcement of law in Kansas. It may as well be understood that these men are not "quitters."

In Shawnee and some other counties in which the boys corn-growing contest is being arranged the girls have asked to be allowed to compete also. Now, boys, it will be necessary to do your best, for when the girls undertake farming they generally make it go, even if they do sometimes prevail on their brothers to do some of the heavy work.

THE KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a letter mailed at Manhattan, Kansas, and enclosing the name of Miss Nellie E. Lindsay of Riley, N. M., as a block of two subscribers, but the writer of the letter failed to sign his own name. We should be glad to hear from him in order to give proper credit.

#### A Valuable Feed for Stock.

This week begins the advertisement of the Atchison Oat Meal and Cereal Company, who desire to sell oat nutriment which is a by-product of their oat-meal mill. This feed contains a large amount of protein and fat and should prove an invaluable feed for young stuff. It is also recommended for scours in young animals. The price of oat nutriment is \$2 per hundred, f. o. b. Atchison. Reduced prices on carlots. Considering the large amount of protein and fat that is contained in Oat Nutriment we can not see why it is not cheaper at this price than bran or shorts at a dollar per hundred. Write this firm for a small shipment and give it a trial.

#### Lightning.

The Paragon Concrete Fence Post Company, 417 Portsmouth Building, Kansas City, Kans., is doing all kinds of business. Their posts are indestructible by frost, water, or heat. They are reinforced with steel cable and very strong. They are made on the ground and in any style suitable for farm fencing, for poultry yards, hog lots, cattle pens, lawns, parks, and cemeteries. They can be made in any shape, either plain or ornamental and the cost is about the same as for good wood posts. Drop them a line about this fence and about the State and county rights.



## 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.

April 19, 1907—John McCoy & Son, Morrill, Kans., sale at Seneca, Kans.  
April 25, 1907—Everett Hayes, secretary Brown County Improved Stock Breeders Association, Hiawatha, Kans.  
May 28—Henry Kuper, Humboldt, Neb.  
May 31—W. A. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.  
June 4—Taylor & Jones, Williamsburg, Ill.  
June 11—T. J. Wornall & Sons, Liberty, Mo.  
June 21—J. S. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.  
November 6 and 7—Purdy Bros., Kansas City.

#### Herefords.

April 19, 1907—Marshall County Hereford Association, Blue Rapids, Kans.  
April 19—Sam'l. Drybread, Elk City, Kans.  
May 15—Fair Acres Herefords. Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.

#### Poland-Chinas.

May 24—Hebbard & Roy, Wichita, Kans.  
June 12—J. Walter Garvey, Thayer, Ill.  
September 19—J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans.  
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.  
October 12—D. C. Stayton, Independence, Mo.  
October 12—Sam Rice, Independence, Mo.  
October 14—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.  
October 17—Charles W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans.  
October 19—Geo. Falk, Richmond, Mo.  
October 21—F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.  
October 22—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.  
October 22—W. N. Meesick & Son, Piedmont, Kas.  
October 23—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.  
October 24—G. M. Hebard, Peck, Kans.  
October 25—W. J. Honneyman, Madison, Kans.  
October 26—Martin Lents, Atherton, Mo.  
October 26—A. B. Hoffman, Keese, Ka s.  
October 28—Bolin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.  
October 29—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.  
October 30—The Big 3, Centerville, Kans.  
October 31—L. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.  
November 1—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.  
November 2—C. E. Shaffer & Co., Erie, Kans.  
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 & Lorange, Moline, Kans.  
November 12—W. N. Meesick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.  
November 12—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.  
November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, 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. Schmitz, 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, Hiawatha, Kans.  
November 22—C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo.  
November 23—F. F. Oreley, Oregon, Mo.  
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.  
October 16—Bernham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.  
October 22—Jas. Malone, Okaloosa, Kans.  
October 23—John M. Coats, Liberty, Mo.  
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.

#### Duroc-Jerseys.

October 16, 1907—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebraska  
Duroc-Jerseys  
November 2—Jos. Lynch, Independence, Mo.  
November 26—Geo. Hannon, Olathe, Kans.  
November 26—Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.  
January 21—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.

#### O. I. C.

October 17—Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo.

#### Combination Sale.

April 16, 17, 18, 1907—All beef breeds at South Omaha, Neb., D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.  
May 1, 2 and 3, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.  
May 14, 15, 16, 1907—All beef breeds at Sioux City, Iowa, D. R. Mills, Mgr., Des Moines, Iowa.

#### Horses.

May 8—Dr. Axtell and C. B. Warkestein, Wichita, Kans.

### Effects of Stallion Law.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please explain the effect of the law in Wisconsin and Iowa in regard to the public service of stallions. Does it have a tendency to eliminate the evil of the "cross-road" stallions?

Ness County. FRANK MILLER.

The Iowa stallion law to which you refer was passed one year ago. This is the first year that we are requiring them to register their horses. It is rather too early yet to say definitely just what the results are going to be. At this time, it is very evident that the grade and inferior horses are going to be weeded out. I know of a great many head of unsound stallions that have been sold during the past few months to go to Nebraska and other Western States. I am inclined to believe that the law is going to do a great deal of good for the horse industry.

W. J. KENNEDY.

Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Wisconsin was the first State to institute such legislation, and mine is the first department of horse-breeding instituted at an Agricultural College.

The law has done a vast amount of good here in arousing interest in all matters pertaining to horse-breeding and has caused the retirement of many scrub, grade, and unsound stallions. We are asking for an amended

law including many strong features, and if it passes our Legislature the good work will go on apace.

Some seven States are introducing similar legislation, and I trust will succeed. Bulletin 141 gives a full account of effects of our law and suggests the changes we are asking for.

A. J. ALEXANDER.

University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

### Some Problems in Cattle-Feeding.

PROF. H. R. SMITH, BEFORE THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

I am certainly very glad to be here this afternoon, and I will say that while I am from Nebraska, I feel perfectly at home among Kansas people, because you are near neighbors of ours, and the conditions you have here are almost identical to the conditions we have to contend with in Nebraska, and I have no doubt but that the experiment work we have been carrying on in that State will be just as interesting to you as it may be to our own farmers there. I had thought this afternoon that I would present to you in this short time something of the lines of investigation that we have been carrying on at the Nebraska Station.

I am scheduled to talk upon "Some Problems in Cattle-Feeding." If we simmer it down there is just one problem in cattle-feeding, and that is to make beef that will be profitable—make beef at a price that we can afford to feed it rather than sell it through the elevator, and it is that problem I wish to discuss this afternoon—the problem of economical beef-production under conditions that we have here in Nebraska and Kansas. I have but a short time on account of having to go from here to the Missouri meetings this evening, and I will not spend any time in talking over the subject, and will devote the entire time to the discussion of some of these problems that we have been investigating in our Experiment Station up there. Now, I would like to preface my remarks in regard to these investigations by saying that the conditions which we have in the State of Nebraska are something as follows: Shortly after coming to that State from the State of Michigan I made a trip over the entire eastern section to examine the methods that were in practise among the farmers in feeding beef.

I spent three weeks in traveling about all over Eastern Nebraska, visiting feeders and taking notes on methods that were in use, and I found during that trip that practically three-fourths of our farmers in Nebraska were feeding at that time a ration consisting of corn and prairie hay. A few farmers in the more western sections were feeding alfalfa, and a few who were feeding on a large scale were making use of cottonseed and oil-meal, but the larger part were feeding straight corn and prairie hay. Now, after having made this survey of the conditions there, a certain line of investigation was taken up, primarily for the purpose of showing how feeding might be done in a way that would prove perhaps more profitable than the old method of straight corn and prairie hay.

Our problem here in this State and the States adjoining is to make the very best use we can of the feed-stuffs which are grown here and which are most available, giving due consideration to the equality of the feed and price of feed. As we think over the situation you will agree with me that there is no feed stuff in this State, or the States around us, which compares with the cereal corn for fattening purposes. Now, the problem is, how can we feed corn to make it go farthest possible in the production of beef, though the same thing is true in pork-production. It is how to make this corn, which is by far the cheapest fattening feed we have—how can we supplement this feed to make it go farthest in production of these meat products. Now, in the first place, during the year 1903 we put one lot of cattle on corn and prairie hay.

We try to be as careful as possi-

ble to have everything perfectly accurate, and our plan in carrying on these cattle-feeding experiments is to feed ten steers in a lot, usually for a period of six months. We take an average of four successive weights. At the end of every four months we weigh every lot separately three days in succession, and take the average of those three weights. Of course, every pound of feed is weighed, and the computations are made in that way. This first experiment was to show contrast of feeding corn and prairie hay against corn and alfalfa hay. You all know, corn is a feed which is excessively starchy and lacking in protein material which goes to make lean tissue and framework of the animal. Prairie hay is much in the same order but lacking in protein. It seems reasonable, then, that corn and prairie hay alone will not meet the condition completely. On the other hand, with alfalfa we have a hay plant which is excessively rich in protein material and correspondingly low in starchy material, therefore offsetting corn. We have in corn and prairie hay, then, what we would call an unbalanced ration, and corn and alfalfa make a well-balanced ration, and the feeding tests we conducted bear out the theoretical side. The steers we took were range steers weighing in the beginning from 800 to 900 pounds.

On the corn and prairie hay we got a gain of 1.35 pounds per day as compared with corn and alfalfa 1.97 pounds. Now this, you see, is a very unsatisfactory gain. We have never been able to get what you would call satisfactory gains by this corn and prairie hay. Figuring in all expenses, interest on money, and all expenses connected with the feeding operations, there was a profit of only 38 cents per steer on the corn and prairie hay fed cattle, compared with \$8.66 per steer on the corn and alfalfa—in the first instance a very small profit, practically nothing. We simply got elevator prices for our feed, whereas with the alfalfa-fed we made a nice net profit of \$8.66 per head during the six months.

We do not like to depend on one experiment, but when we get three in succession it means something. In 1904 the gain per day on corn and prairie hay was 1.87, corn and alfalfa hay 2.3. The cost to produce one pound of gain on corn and prairie hay was 8.2, compared with 6.8 on corn and alfalfa. The net result that winter, on corn and prairie hay was a loss of \$1.13 per steer, whereas on corn and alfalfa it was a net profit of \$2.86 per steer. I will say that this was shelled corn in both instances.

In 1905 we only got a gain of 1.2 pounds with corn and prairie hay, compared with 2 pounds for corn and alfalfa. The corn required for a pound of gain on corn and prairie hay that year was 9.8 pounds, compared with 9.6 pounds when fed with alfalfa. The corn required for one pound of gain, average of three years, was 9.9 pounds corn and prairie hay, 6.8 pounds corn and alfalfa, a saving of nearly one-third corn by the use of alfalfa in preference to prairie hay.

I believe it is enough to convince without going farther on the wonderful superiority of alfalfa over prairie hay when prairie hay is fed with corn alone. There is absolutely no question but that we can never afford in this State to feed straight corn and prairie hay, except when we supplement it with something to supply the necessary protein.

Now another thing, and that is one lesson that may be gained from these investigations, that where a man can get alfalfa, by all means get it in preference to prairie hay when you are feeding with prairie hay. Suppose his farm is not adapted for alfalfa, but he has an abundance of prairie hay, and he wants to use this to the best advantage. The question then is, how can that be done? It can be done if you mix with corn when you are feeding sufficient protein. An experiment running three years to show the value of oil-meal was made. The comparison of corn and prairie hay alone is shown with ration of corn, oil-meal, and prairie hay. The average

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gain was 1.35 pounds, compared with 1.95 pounds with the oil-meal added. In the year 1903 we got a gain of about one-fourth more by the addition of linseed-meal.

Now, here's another problem: In the first place, feed alfalfa where you have it. Corn stover, sorghum, millet, and straw all belong to the same class as prairie hay, and it is reasonable to suppose that we would get the same results as with prairie hay. In an actual test we made last winter we found that corn and cornstalks alone produced slightly lower gains than corn and hay. We have made no tests whatever with clover hay.

Now here's another thing. We found as a result of two winters feeding that the addition of corn stover (which is the stalk without the ear, that has been cut and put in shock just as soon as the corn ripens) gave slightly larger gains than corn and alfalfa alone. As a matter of fact, in 1904 we got a little larger gain in corn, alfalfa, and stover. The only explanation I can make is that the stover brings a little variety and at the same time tends to prevent scours.

A Member: How did you feed the stover?

Prof. Smith: The stover is fed by simply throwing the whole stalk in racks built for the purpose, sixteen feet long by four feet wide, and built about two feet off the ground. Leave just room enough so a steer can put his head through. It is only the leaves and upper part of the stalk that are valuable.

Mr. True: Wouldn't straw do as well as stover?

Prof. Smith: No, it contains more dead material. The stock won't rush to the rack for straw. They like corn stover with alfalfa. It is a sort of corrector. I say with land as high priced as it is to-day we can not afford to let all that material go to waste. In this connection, our tests comparing corn stover with prairie hay showed a value of \$4 per ton for corn stover, compared with prairie hay at \$6; the second winter the corn stover was \$2.50 per ton compared with hay at \$6.

A Member: Would steers eat as much alfalfa where they have the stover?

Prof. Smith: They won't eat quite so much alfalfa. They eat the alfalfa clean. We have to throw the stubs of the stalks out. We use it for bedding. We don't figure that the cattle



should be expected to eat more than 60 per cent of the stalks we feed.

A Member: How is the alfalfa fed in this experiment?

Prof. Smith: The alfalfa and corn stover were each fed once a day. Now, here's another thing I know will interest you along this line. We have gotten now down to the point where we feel quite sure that the cheapest ration is the combination of corn, alfalfa, and stover.

A Member: How do you feed corn this winter?

Prof. Smith: Half snapped corn, the other half shelled corn. We have been feeding snapped corn in the morning and shelled corn at night. I believe I like half shelled corn.

A Member: The corn is shucked?

Prof. Smith: The shuck is left on. If the shuck is taken off the corn hardens up more. I believe the indications are that we are going to get slightly cheaper gains by feeding our corn right on the stalk and not having to husk it. A man with a harvester can put corn in the shock just as quickly as he can husk it and put it in the crib.

A Member: How about waste if the corn is fed on stalk?

Prof. Smith: There is very little waste. I notice the steers drop a little corn on the ground. Now, there is another thing I wanted to speak of. It is just as well to leave it right out in the shock till late in the winter. We are not troubled with rains here. Haul it and throw it right in the rack, then in the evening go out and put alfalfa in the racks, and put the grain in the box.

#### Why I Prefer the Aberdeen-Angus.

GEO. STEVENSON, JR., WATERVILLE, KANS.,  
BEFORE THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS MEETING,  
MANHATTAN, KANS., JANUARY 5, 1907.

There may be some here who are not familiar with the origin of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. They are a native Scotch breed indigenous to the northeastern districts of Scotland. There this breed originated, and there it has been brought out as one of the handsomest and most valuable of the living varieties of cattle.

From evidence obtained the loss of horns occurred about one hundred years ago. The attention of enterprising agriculturists appears to have been directed to them about seventy years ago. The prominent qualities which attracted the attention of breeders were their quietness and docility, the easiness with which they were managed, the few losses incurred from their injuring each other, the disposing of a greater number of them in the same space, their natural fitness for feeding, and the rapidity with which they are fattened. A new ideal was formed, representing a maximum of beef and a minimum of bone, prime in quality and with little offal.

Perhaps if I briefly relate my own experience it may give you some idea why I prefer the Aberdeen-Angus. I was born and raised on the farm and being the youngest boy it naturally fell to my lot to herd the cattle and milk the cows while my elder brothers and father did the farmwork. We afterwards moved to a small town to get better school privileges, but kept the farm.

I attended school during the winter and herded the cattle in summer until I took a clerkship in a general merchandise store. After doing this for a few years my father and I engaged in business, at the same time feeding cattle on a nearby farm. We remained in business over a quarter of a century in the same town, and I still reside there. I relate all this to show that I had a fondness for cattle no matter if my mind was principally taken up with the merchandise business. I sold it a little over a year ago and now have no other regular business but the breeding and raising of Angus cattle. Some eight years ago I decided I wanted some better cattle than the average grade; in other words some registered, pure-bred cattle. Living in the corn-belt I thought I wanted the beef type, but spent more than a year investigating whether that type should be Hereford,

Shorthorn, or Angus. My first inclination was to purchase the Hereford as there were so many in my county, Marshall, which I think has been styled the Herefordshire of America. This had its influence as you know we are always prone to follow the leaders, like the sheep that finds a gap in the fence—through it goes—and the rest all follow.

At about this time I was taking the Chicago Evening Post, a general news and market paper, and in looking through the live-stock notes that were not set in large, bold type, but in even smaller than the general reading type, I found these items:

"Dec. 21, 1899.—There are three distinctly beef breeds in which there is little choice. These are the Shorthorns, Herefords, and Aberdeen-Angus. The Angus cattle are apt to sell the highest and are extremely popular. They are generally considered the handsomest."

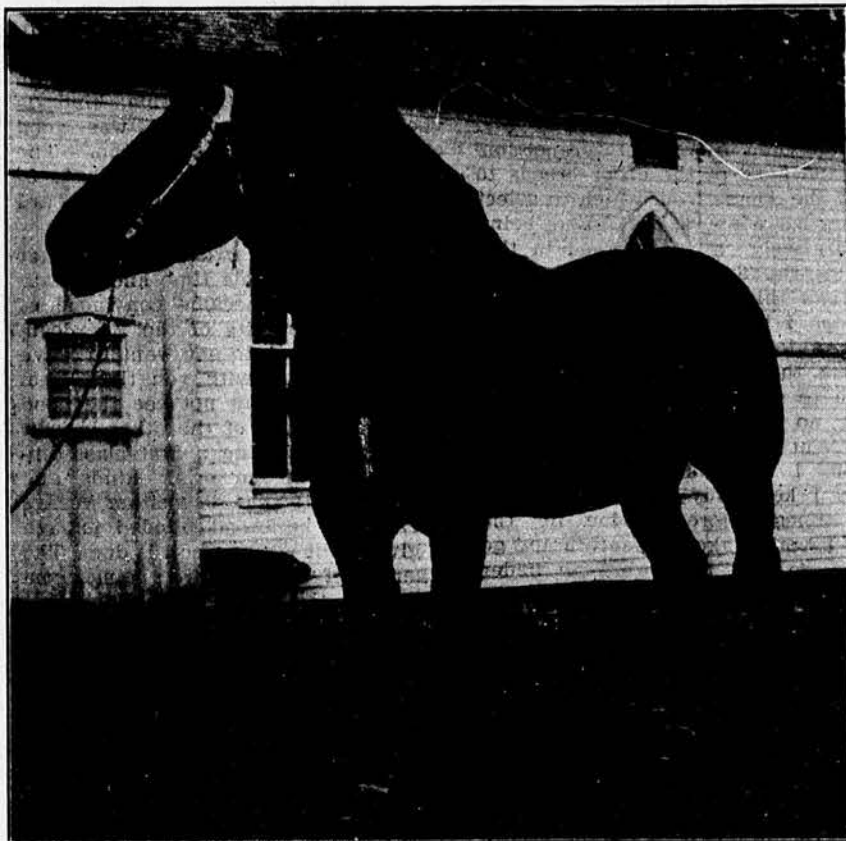
"April 16, 1900.—Thirteen black polled Angus steers averaging 1,526 pounds brought \$6 per hundredweight to-day, the highest price paid in a long time. They were sold by George Adams and Burk. F. D. Moses, of Wayne, Neb., fed and marketed these cattle."

"April 30, 1900.—Nelson Morris, the

sas City or Chicago, and talk with the commissionmen, their salesmen, and others why these Angus cattle were such favorites fat or poor.

The general answer I received was that they were regarded by the packers and butchers as dressing out the highest proportion of marketable beef according to their gross weight. In addition to this the dressed product was of the very best grade, was even and marbled. They were thickest and largest where the high-priced cuts were located, and in almost every manner were as near the butcher's type as could be found. On the other hand, they said in regard to the stocker or feeder that they were as much the feeder type as the finished steers were the ideal butcher's type. On account of their wonderful early-maturing qualities, the greatest gain for amount of hay and grain consumed and no horns to contend with in the feed-lot, or to be discriminated against by the order buyer for the Eastern cities. The Chicago Post of April 11, 1901, contained this view of the live-stock market by Rappal Brothers & Co.:

"While the stocker and feeder market advanced about a dime Monday, in sympathy with beef steers, it has lost all and more of its early vigor,



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Black Percheron stallion owned by F. H. Schrepel, Cheyenne Valley Stock Farm, Ellinwood, Kans.

Photograph by the Kansas Farmer Man.

large packer says: 'I am breeding the hornless Aberdeen-Angus. I am growing them on my farms in Indiana and Nebraska, and on my ranch in Texas. I have bred them for ten or twelve years, and the more I see of them the more I am convinced they are by all odds the best beef breed. They have a larger proportion of lean to fat when ready for the market than any other. They feed more quietly and their hides are worth more because free from scratches and horn thrusts. I do not raise fancy breeding cattle for sale, but grow the best practical beef cattle. Everybody knows that horns are not only useless but a detriment. Years ago I felt this to be so and began dehorning my cattle, when I was fined \$500 for cruelty to animals. Now a vast majority of the cattle that come to market are dehorned. I prefer the natural process of dehorning, which is by the use of breeds that do not have them.'

These items and many more of same import made me think and wonder why these cattle were getting such favorable notices, and especially from the people who were engaged in the buying and selling of beef products on a large scale in the largest open markets of this country, or the world in fact. I therefore concluded to better inform myself on my next trip to Kan-

especially for such kinds as class below good to choice. The best is always wanted at \$4.50 to \$4.75, but they are the kind you seldom see. Good Angus steers would have no trouble to reach the 5-cent mark were they here."

This investigation and research decided me in favor of the Aberdeen-Angus, and I have never regretted this choice. They are still my preference, for they have kept up the high standard of their reputation, and every year from 1899 to present time, their record has grown more brilliant with their achievements in the show-ring, open markets, and slaughter tests. Facts should allay all doubt and end all controversy with you, as they did with me.

For instance, at the first International Show in Chicago, 1900, the Aberdeen-Angus in competition with the other breeds produced a yearling steer that was grand champion, and sold in the stock yards at the public auction for \$1.50 per pound, \$150 per 100 pounds live weight, or a total of \$2,140. The next best steer was reserve champion, which was also Angus. They won three-fourths of the prizes throughout the fat-cattle classification of this great show, including the grand champion car-load of fat steers, over all breeds. They were fed

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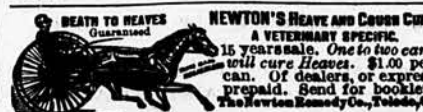
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and exhibited by the Hon. L. H. Kerrick, of Bloomington, Ill., and sold for \$15 per 100 pounds live weight. I had the pleasure of witnessing this sale, and it was the highest price ever paid for a car-load of cattle on any market at that time. The same year, a month previous, A. A. Armstrong, of Illinois, received the grand championship award in competition with the other beef breeds for the best carload of fat steers, at Pittsburg, Pa. They sold for \$9.25 per 100 pounds live weight, which was \$1.25 more per 100 pounds than any other carload brought. At the second International, 1901, the Aberdeen-Angus made a pretty clean sweep of it on the block, gaining the championship and four out of five awards on the 2-year-old carcass tests. At the third International, 1902, I quote from the Breeder's Gazette:

"There is no mistaking the portent. It was black year. It was a very black year. Not only did breeders of the Daddies present a memorable collection of their favorites in this section, affording some of the sharpest competition on record, but the triumphs of the Blackskins in the grades and crosses in the championships and in the carload lots, seemed to invest with somewhat prophetic character our comment at the opening of the season on the approaching black cloud. In competition with all beef breeds they won grand champion on grade Angus steer, Shamrock, as the best individual fat animal of the show. Chas. Escher was awarded the grand championship on the best carload fat steers. The Angus also won the first and second prizes in the 2-year-old slaughter test, also first prize in the yearling test."

At the fifth International Show, 1904, it was Angus year again. If Clear Lake Jute 2d, who was reserve champion the year before, came back and demonstrated, he should have been first and reserve in 1903. C. Krambeck, Marne, Ia., was there with a car-load of fat Daddies that won highest honors over all breeds, and also demonstrated that he should not have been technically protested the year before when all conceded he had the Grand Champion car-load. Messrs. Kerrick, and Funk, each with a load of Angus, were close contestants for this award.

The sixth International, 1905, was history repeating itself. It was Angus again. "Blackrock" grade Aberdeen-Angus steer was made Grand Champion, over all individual fat steers. C. Krambeck was there again and still more forcibly demonstrated that he was a feeder and a breeder of the right sort, by being awarded the Grand Championship, over all breeds for the best car-load of fat steers. An Angus steer was again Champion in the dressed carcass test.

The account of the fat car-load at the last International Show of last month as published by the Breeders Gazette, is strong enough to make any one unprejudiced appreciate the greatness of Angus cattle. The first four car-loads contesting for Grand Championship honors, were Angus. Such a quartet of car-loads of finished beef was never before under the critical eye of a judge. A load of Angus steers was awarded Grand Championship. This was a foregone conclusion even to the layman surveying the exhibit. The Funk car-load first, the Krambeck second, the Kerrick third, the Escher fourth, making a constellation of Angus steers, the like of which had never been presented to the public before.

The Champion slaughter test was won by an Angus 2-year-old steer. The Daily Drivers Telegram, Kansas City, Mo., April 26, 1901, contained this article:

"To say of a breed of beef cattle that it has topped our markets in carload lots for eleven successive years comprehends a great deal to the man that is raising cattle. The end and aim of all breeds of beef cattle is the butchers block and the breed that dresses the highest per cent, is the breed that appeals to the cattle-raiser."

This statement was made and can be proven to the Aberdeen-Angus

breed. This you note was published in 1901. They have done so every year since that time and now it is seventeen years and they topped the market at the last International, at \$17.00 per 100 pounds, live-weight, the highest price that a car-load of cattle ever sold for in Chicago. Nor are their winnings confined to this country, for they won the London Smith field show which is the International of the British Isles.

The Angus breed for the year 1906 made the most imposing section of the show, the record of this great beef breed at this London Show is nothing short of marvelous, for prior to this year's show, over a period of fifteen years, the breed has produced a Grand Champion on no fewer than seven occasions which is quite a remarkable feat when the many different breeds of cattle comprised in the inter-breed competitions which take place at Britians leading show are considered. At the 1903 Birmingham Show, England, out of four classes Aberdeen crosses won all the first prizes, three out of four prizes, all of the third prizes besides an extra prize of thirty pounds for the best cross bred. There fore the Angus won eleven out of the twelve prizes. Truly a flattering illustration of the potency of the Aberdeen-Angus when mated with the other breeds.

Now doesn't this strike you as being significant—topped the market in carlots for seventeen years without a break, nearly always furnishing the Grand Champion car-load and single fat steer in open competition; and that too when there were proportionately 100 head of the other breeds to one of the Angus from which to select these prize winners, the Angus being comparatively a new breed in this country, the first importation being less than thirty years ago?

I hope I have made myself understood as to the market topping qualities of the Angus cattle. And now I wish to say something of horns or rather no horns, other things being equal isn't it much better to have no horns? I remember well the first winter I kept my pure-bred herd. Many times before retiring for the night, I would take the lantern and go out to see that they were all under shelter, especially so when there was a hard storm or blizzard. It was a board shed open to the south and invariably I would find them lying down close together like a flock of sheep, chewing their cud and apparently unmindful of the storm or cold. My experience in caring for horned cattle was that there would be several in the lot that were bossess and would asset their authority by taking possession of nearly all if not quite the one side of the roughness rack, the feed box, and a majority of the space under the shed. All of these conditions meant expense to me and because of the loss in gain from the unrest and the grain and hay fed to them.

Then again if you are fattening them for the open market, you are discriminated against 25 cents per 100 pounds on account of your stock having horns. The eastern order buyer does not want them for his customers in the large eastern cities, hence you lose the competition and about your only market is the local packer. Late years some get around this horn proposition by dehorning, but that is troublesome, expensive, and besides not natures way and in this busy world it is easy to neglect it. Then you might be justified in handling horned cattle if they were so much superior in every way to the Angus, except the disagreeable horns. But are they? Do the competitive awards bear us out in this deduction. Do the price they sell for fat or lean in the largest live-stock markets in the world justify our belief? Think it over. Here is what Rappel Brothers & Co. say, who are one of the leading firms at the Chicago yards:

"March 22, 1901.

"A bit of advice that can be acted on with good benefits is to beware of all horned cattle without getting liberal margins, for as the days wear on when this class of stock becomes less noticeable buyers fear them most on ac-

count of the bruises etc., which detract doubly from their value in the carcass, and therefore ignore them entirely unless at prices that are low enough to insure against all possible loss. At least 15 to 25 cents on natives and 20 to 40 cents on Westerns is not too much reduction to make in comparison with those which are dehorned, for that is about the ratio of discrimination which buyers are making."

Secretary Coburn in his report for 1902 says: "It is estimated by those who have paid most attention to such statistics that not less than 200 persons in the United States each year are seriously injured by cattle horns; and that by the same means a hundred thousand cattle, horses and colts and innumerable sheep and swine are annually destroyed. That two-thirds or three-fourths of all the tremendous losses by abortion, especially among cows if carefully investigated could directly or indirectly be traced to the presence of horns."

Converted into dollars and cents the foregoing represents truly an enormous sum. I sometimes think we agriculturists and stockmen are a slow lot. We just go along breeding a certain kind of cattle because our grandfather, it was said, had some grades of that breed. Then we come to the father he had a bull or a cow that could have had the papers if he asked for them, and then on down to the son who makes up his mind to get some pure-bred stock, and without investigating, says the same kind is good enough for me that was good enough for dad and grandpap. The same applies to improved methods of farming, etc., therefore, I repeat, are we slow and heedless?

In conclusion I wish to state that it took considerable time and investigation before I became convinced of the superior merits of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle. I do not want to leave the impression with you that I am prejudiced and can not see the good qualities in any of the other breeds. I delight in viewing a first class animal of any of the other kinds and shall cultivate that disposition always striving to be broad minded enough to give credit where credit is due. The other beef breeds are being conformed to the Angus type which is a hardy, low down, hornless animal, that will take on more flesh for the same number of pounds of feed in a shorter space of time, will be smoother, even, more uniform, take excellent care of their calves, and the butcher's delight when on the hooks in his market.

Then why not be an Angus breeder, for life is all too short to waste time and labor experimenting to bring about that which is already here.

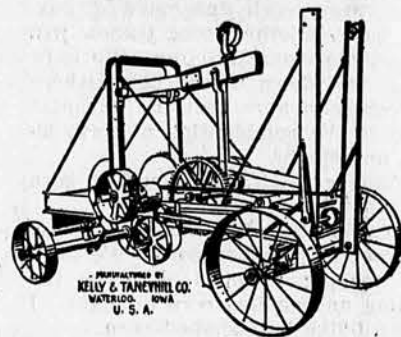
#### The Kansas City Live-Stock Commission Men.

Kansas City is the second live-stock market of the world. The number of animals of all classes that are annually marketed here is incredible except to those who are familiar with the facts. This vast business is of comparatively recent growth and the reason lies in the fact that more than 50 per cent of the market classes as well as the range and feeder classes of cattle and a greater number of hogs are shipped to this market from the State of Kansas. Kansas also furnishes a large proportion of the horses and mules that find a market here. This great market is really a Kansas institution that was developed and is sustained by the live stock shipped to it from this State.

The volume of business as told in dollars and cents is enormous. This entire business interest is handled by 75 firms of commission men who transact their business daily at the Live-Stock Exchange building. An intimate acquaintance with these commission houses demonstrates the fact that they are an enterprising and intelligent lot of business men who do business in a business way. It is doubtful if so large a body of business men could be found in any other line that are so careful of the interests of their patrons and are so square in their dealing generally as are the Live-Stock men of Kansas City.

In these days of agitation against the existing conditions there are few well organized business interests that have escaped criticism. The commis-

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Portable and drill any depth by steam or horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated circular No. 203.

**KELLY & TANEYHILL CO.,**  
203 Chestnut St. 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 goods.

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**LEWISTON-CLARKSTON**  
Unusually Low Railroad Rates in March and April. Mild climate; superb scenery; fine hunting and fishing; rich farms, orchards, gardens; immense yields of grains, grasses, apples, peaches, grapes, melons, berries; live stock, dairying, poultry; mines, timber. Five new railroads. Growing cities. Head of all-year navigation from Pacific Ocean. Manufacturing and jobbing. Investment opportunities. Good schools and churches. For free information write today to Department H. LEWISTON-CLARKSTON BUREAU, Lewiston, Idaho

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



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

**\$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder.** | **\$14.00 Galvanized 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.

### 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 for us, and mention The Kansas Farmer.

### TEXAS, RICE AND GARDEN LANDS.

In the Gulf Coast country—Artesian belt. Finest and most productive lands in the country. Excursions semi-monthly. \$20 round trip. See me or write for particulars.

**DAVID L. LAKIN, Agt. Fidelity Immigration Co., 113 W. 6th, Topeka, Kans.**

### The Blossom House

Kansas City, Mo.

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

### Well Drills and Drillers' Supplies

The best on the market. Manufactured by **THATCHER & SONS, Stillwater, Oklahoma.** Write for circulars and prices.



men have come in for their share and shippers of live stock have felt sometimes that between the railroads, the Stock Yards company and the commission houses they have had small chance of getting all that was coming to them. While there may have been some foundation in fact for this feeling in the past we are satisfied on personal acquaintance that the average commission man is as honest and straightforward as the average business man in any other line and that the shipper of live stock has one great advantage in that if he is not fairly treated by his commission house he has 74 others from which to choose. The competition of 75 Commission Houses in the Kansas City market, even with the enormous volume of business which they handle each year, compels honesty and fair dealing with their patrons.

#### The Selden Shorthorn Sale.

The sale of Shorthorn cattle held by Hoadley & Sigmund at the Selden Stock Farm, Selden, Kans., on April 3, was the first sale of its kind held at a point so far west in the State. While this sale was not expected to break any records it was hoped that it would result in fair, living prices for the consignors. This it did and the sale as a whole may be considered fairly successful. Twenty one females sold for \$1,832.50, an average of \$92. The top price was \$150 paid by J. L. Wisdom of Colby, Kansas for Rosella 2d and cow calf. The bull market was not brisk and only five head were sold. This seemed to supply the demand for bulls and no more was offered. All things considered the sale was a good one and the owners are to be congratulated on their success in establishing a good herd so far west and in the reception they met at the hands of the buyers in this their first sale.

#### Mrs. Cross Dispersion Sale.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER Mrs. C. S. Cross, the owner of the Fair Acres Herd of Hereford cattle, announced a dispersion sale to be held at her farm adjoining Sunny Slope at Emporia, Kans., on Wednesday, May 15, 1907. The offering comprises 71 head, including 25 cows with calves at foot, 12 yearlings bulls, including the herd bull Christy 234417, 12 yearling heifers and 3 show steers. Most of the cows are sired by Wild Tom, Keep On, Java, and Lord Saxon, and those not having calves at foot are bred to Christy. Most of the young stock were sired by Tranquillity 152380. Altogether the offering is one of the most attractive that will in all probability be made in the West this year, and breeders who desire correct foundation stock and show animals will find in this sale the opportunity of the season. The dispersion is an ideal one, for the reason that not a single undesirable animal in the entire offering is to be found. Mrs. Cross has been one of the most enthusiastic and successful breeders of White Faces in America. It has always been a source of pleasure and profit to her. But the herd has now grown to such proportions and she finds it utterly impossible to secure competent help to keep up the high standard of the herds and there fore with great reluctance she is compelled to close out the business. Write for catalogue and mention THE KANSAS FARMER addressing Mrs. C. S. Cross, Emporia, Kans.

#### The Guthrie Berkshires.

To Kansas belongs the credit of having produced a herd of Berkshires that contains the blood of more famous sires than any other of which we now have a record; that contains more of the blood of Black Robin Hood, than any other herd; that produced the great Ivanhoe 92184, grand champion, senior champion and junior champion in the American Royal of 1906 and that made a record breaking sale this spring. This herd has been built up and has made these records in a remarkably short time. It is owned by T. F. Guthrie of Saffordville, Kans., to whose intelligent efforts and great energy is due the fact that he now owns a herd with the best prize winning record of any Berkshire herd in America. There are always some good Berkshires for sale at the Guthrie ranch but just now there are some especially tempting prizes on sale. Among them we note two brothers of Ivanhoe, two sons of Lord Premier 50001 and four sons of the great Revelation 86906. There is no richer Berkshire blood on earth and the opportunities for getting the sons of such famous sires are not many. Prices are reasonable. Ask Guthrie.

#### The Geo. Channon Dispersion Sale.

Geo. Channon the well known breeder of Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas at Howe, Kansas announces that he has sold his farm and will now dispose of his work horses, farm implements, two pure-bred Shorthorn bulls and fifty head of his famous Poland-Chinas. There will be ten aged brood sows with litters at foot. Twenty-five open gilts, fifteen young boars and the herd-boar Tip-Top.

These hogs are bred in the purple and it would be difficult to find better individuals in the State. Among the sows are Kansas Belle, Expansion Queen, Blue Valley Lady, Queen Victor, Miss Fredericks 2d, 3d and 4th, and Miss Good Enough. The gilts and young boars were sired by Tip Top. This sale will be a fine opportunity for the buyers.

#### A Herd Header.

Charles Door of Osage City, Kans., is well known as a breeder of pure-bred Duroc-Jerseys, for he has been engaged in this business for a good many years. He is a regular advertiser in THE KANSAS FARMER, and reports that he never has any trouble to sell all the pigs he can raise. He is sold out on

last years pigs, but has a fine crop of early spring farrow coming on.

His sows are nearly all "proven" ones and of a type that produce the very best results, he expects to have at least 100 fine pigs of both sexes for the early fall trade. His herd-boar, Ohio Chief Jr. 24905, is especially worthy of mention, for he is an individual of great scale wonderful quality, and the very best breeding. His sire is Ohio Chief 14387, he by Top Notcher 8803. Ohio Chief 14387 is a brother to Tip Top Notcher, the World's Fair Champion. Ohio Chief Jr. is an outstanding individual, that once seen can never be forgotten. He weighs in breeding condition 900 pounds and is still growing. He can easily be made to weigh 1,000 pounds in show condition, for he is so large. He is not lacking in quality, and has strong back and loins, great bulging hams, good length and depth, a fine boars head and ears, and stands up on strong short legs. He is one of those big mellow fellows, with excellent feeding qualities and is as smooth as a pig. He is not only a herd header but a show hog, and Mr. Door expects to exhibit him at some of the leading fairs and shows of the country this fall.

#### Herdheaders For Sale.

C. B. Palmer, of Peabody, Kans., is advertising his herd-boar Happy Price 43328 for sale. He is selling him because he can not use him on all his sows. Happy Prince is by Prince Proud and he by Proud Perfection. His sire Prince Proud was first in class and sweepstakes boar at Kansas State Fair 1905. His brother Bandy Rex was first in pig herd at Kansas State Fair 1906, first in class at Colorado State Fair 1906 and first in class at Kansas State Fair 1906. Happy Prince is a well grown August yearling, a good individual and a sire breeder, and coming as he does from prize winning stock, he is fit to head a good herd. He will be sold reasonable if bought soon.

Mrs. Palmer raises pure-bred Single Comb Brown Leghorns of the extra large kind, her card advertising eggs at reasonable prices, may be found in the poultry department of THE KANSAS FARMER. If you need a good herd boar or wish to raise poultry for profit, write C. B. Palmer, Peabody, Kansas, Route 2, and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### A. G. Dorr's Durocs.

A. G. Dorr of Osage City, Kans., is a progressive breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, and has a fine herd of this popular breed of swine. His herd-sows are of good blood lines, and are excellent producers. In almost every case they farrow large litters and raise them. A large number of families of the breed are represented in Mr. Dorr's herd, giving buyers a large selection.

His herd-boars are Ohio Chief Jr. 2d, by Ohio Chief 2d, he by Ohio Chief, one of the great boars of the Duroc world.

He is assisted by Brilliant Jack, out of a Brilliant dam. These boars are good individuals, sure, strong breeders, and are producing an excellent get. Mr. Dorr has a few thrifty fall pigs of both sexes still on hand that will be sold reasonable if bought soon.

#### C. G. Nash's Berkshires.

C. G. Nash of Eskridge, Kans., is demonstrating that the Berkshire is one of the most valuable breeds of swine. He is doing this by raising good ones. His blood lines are of the best and Mr. Nash is a good developer, consequently he is producing show animals, and has won at some of the big shows and fairs of the country.

Mr. Nash won first in class at the American Royal 1906 on his sow Gold Nugget 79764. She also won first and sweepstakes at the Hutchinson State Fair 1906 and won sweepstakes for sow and litter at the same fair, five breeds competing.

Legal 86271, (one of his herd boars) won second in class at Hutchinson State Fair 1906, and won sweepstakes on boar and get at same fair, five breeds competing. Mr. Nash has recently placed at the head of his herd, Masters Longfellow 90354, a good son of Masterpiece and out of a Baron Lee of Riverside dam. He is an outstanding individual of great scale and quality, and is fit in every respect to head a herd even of this kind.

The sows of this herd are a choice lot and are by such sires as Duke Walton, Chalmers Duke, Rutger Jurist, Longfellow B., Legal, Premiers Model, and Prince Joe.

Fifteen of them are bred for spring farrow and a number of these now have fine litters.

Mr. Nash has a number of show prospects in his herd which will be fitted for the fall fairs and shows.

Gold Nugget his sweepstakes sow weights over 800 pounds in show condition and has farrowed a litter of thirteen pigs recently, a 14-months-old gilt weighs over 500 pounds, and a number of his sows are nearly as good. Mr. Nash reports a brisk trade and has very little stuff to sell at the present time, but expects to be on the market with a fancy lot this fall.

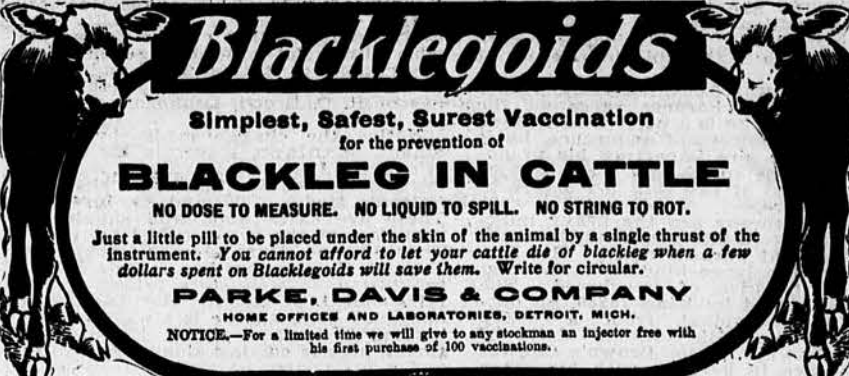
#### R. M. Bucks Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.

In this issue we start the advertisement of R. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans.

Mr. Buck is one of the well known breeders of the State, and is making a record, breeding Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas.

Some of the best families of the breeds are represented in his herds, and every animal carries champion and prize-winning blood. His Shorthorn herd numbers about 40 head, 20 of these are producing cows, by such sires as Baron Knight, Sir Knight, Scarlet Knight, Scottish Chief Lord Mayor and Golden Prince. There are 10 choice heifers by Sir Knight Captain and he by Sir Knight. The herd-bull is Inaugurate 244625, he by Orange Lad, dam, Lynn, by Lavender King 4th. Inaugurate was a prize-winner at the American Royal 1906, he is a good individual of scale and quality and fit to head a good herd.

His Poland-Chinas are fashionably



## Blacklegoids

**Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination**  
for the prevention of

### BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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

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

**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**  
HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.  
NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.



Developed on Stong's Stock Food.

## Order Your Stock Food Direct

Stong's Stock Food promotes health and vigor, and will cure mange, scurf and worms in hogs, cattle and sheep. Is being used by some of the largest stock raisers in the country. Three days' feed for one cent. \$3 lbs. \$5.00, 50 lbs. \$7.50, 100 lbs. \$15.00, f. o. b. St. Joseph, Mo.

Stong-Roats Mfg. Co., 201 N. 2d St., St. Joseph, Mo.

## Always Gives Satisfaction



ADDRESS DEPT. K.

That's why **GLOBE STOCK DIP** is always re-ordered after it is once used. Why use a dip prepared by a novice when you can buy it direct from a company that has had years of experience, and are making a dip that always gives satisfaction. **Globe Dip** will be shipped you at the following prices: Half gal. can 80c; gallon cans \$1.50; express paid. 5 gallon cans \$5.50; 10 gallons \$10.00; freight prepaid. 20 gallons, 90c per gallon; 25 gallons, 85c per gallon; 50 gallons, 70c per gallon; F. O. B. Kansas City. **WHY NOT ORDER NOW.**

**O. Robinson & Co.,**

409 GRAND AVENUE,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

## 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.

bred and from some of the best families of the breed, his sows are sired by the champion and prize-winning boars, Impudence, Keep On 2d, Missouri Keep On, T. R. Perfection, Top Chief Perfection 2d, Advance 39415, On and On 2d, and Perfection E. L. are as good individually as they are well bred. Twenty-five of them are bred to his herd-boars for spring farrow, and a number of them, now have fine litters. Advance 39415 is at the head of the herd, which is an outstanding individual of the best breeding, he is by Chief Perfection 2d 21701 and he by Chief Perfection 16743. His dam is Expressive 94106 who was also the dam of the Grand Sweepstakes boar at the Indiana State Fair, her sire is U. S. Express, a \$2,500 boar.

Advance is assisted by On and On 2d 29317, by On and On 36591, dam Goldie Perfection by Chief Perfection 2d. On and On 2d is one of the big boned strong limbed kind with plenty of length, good head and ears, good back, and is one of the good sons of the champion On and On that brought J. R. Young over \$20,000 in sales in a little over a year. From this kind of stock Mr. Buck is producing pigs good enough for any herd, and when you need any thing you will do well to give him a call. He has a few thrifty young boars and bulls for sale and will have plenty of both sexes a little later. Write him your wants and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### Brown's Farm—Choice Stock For Sale.

T. O. Brown of Reading, Kans., starts his advertisement in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, to which the attention of our readers is called.

Doctor Brown breeds standard-bred horses, Shorthorn and Jersey cattle, Ohio Improved Chester-White Swine, Rhode Island Red chickens both rose and single comb.

He is an ardent lover of pure-bred animals and breeds only the best, his foundation stock has been carefully selected and is being bred and developed, so as to produce the very best re-

## BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

**BE SURE AND WORK THE HORSE**



is sold by all dealers and they will pay the money back if it does not cure harness and saddle galls, wire cuts, speed cracks, scratches or grease heel while you work the horse. Nothing better for bruises, rope burn, old sores or cracked cow's teats. No substitute one half so good. Write today for Bickmore's Horse Book, illustrated, and large FREE Sample box Gall Cure for 10 cents to pay postage on both. Sold by dealers, Bickmore Gall Cure Co., Box 916 Old Town, Maine.

## 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



sults. Dr. Brown owns the famous pacing stallion Silkwood 12326, with a race record of 2:07. Guideless record 2:07 1/2 which is the guideless record of the world.

Silkwood was for three years winner of the fastest harness races on the Pacific Coast. He is a perfect individual, with great powers of endurance, he is a wonderful sire imparting his prepotent qualities to his get. His service fee is placed at the very low figure of \$25 to insure.

His Shorthorns are the heavy milking strain, so much sought for by those desiring dual purpose cattle. His Jerseys are the large kind from the best milking families of the breed. The herd is headed by King 75846, an outstanding individual from a heavy milking dam. His sire is Exile of Forest Lawn. Doctor Brown's Chester Whites are in keeping with his other stock. His herd-sows are the large roomy kind with plenty of quality that farrow and raise large litters. Their sires are Bumper, Pomona Chief, Norway Chief and Kerr Dick.

The herd boar is Kerr B. 17251, by Kerr Shelton one of the best boars Dr. Kerr ever raised. He weighed 1,000 pounds at 2 years old.

Kerr B. is assisted by Kerr Wiley 18935 a good son of Togo by Sweepstakes. His Rhode Island Reds are very choice, and he can furnish stock and eggs in season. He advertises several registered Jersey bulls and young swine of both sexes for sale. Read T. O. Brown's advertisement carefully and write him your needs. Mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### The Fredonia Shorthorn Sale.

The fourth annual sale of Shorthorns from the well-known herds of S. C. Hanna, Howard, Fred Cowley, Hallowell, and was held at Fredonia last Saturday, and was a drawing card for many prominent breeders of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. The offering consisted of about forty head, nearly all of which were directly descended from the great bull, Colyne 135022, which stands at the head of Mr. Hanna's herd, and which is conceded to be one of the greatest sires in America. The entire offering, while almost all of it was too young to offer for sale, was an exceptionally good one and was in great demand by the great number of prominent breeders present. The top of the sale was the beautiful roan heifer, Lady Emma, sired by Captain Archer and out of Emma Cowslip, consigned by Mr. Hanna that brought \$600 and went to Robert Evans, of Lafontaine, Kans. The top of the bulls was Fortune 270642, a yearling sired by Colyne, which went to E. H. Jeater, of Elk City. Fortune was one of the brightest prospects we ever saw go through the show-ring, and we think that he sold far below his real value and believe that with proper handling he will make hot competition for some one in the show-ring. The following is a complete list of purchasers and prices:

1. E. H. Jeater, Elk City.....	\$280.00
2. J. R. Young, Nevada, Mo.....	155.00
3. Fred Tim, Buffalo.....	110.00
4. John Allen, Altoona.....	75.00
5. Isaac Hudson, Fredonia.....	195.00
6. Jas. O. Potter, Fredonia.....	90.00
7. E. H. Barg, Severy.....	205.00
8. Robt. Evans, Lafontaine.....	605.00
9. Fred Cowley, Hallowell.....	300.00
10. H. W. Hill, Lafontaine.....	100.00
11. C. S. Nevius, Chiles.....	130.00
12. Isaac Hudson, Fredonia.....	150.00
13. H. Bachelder, Fredonia.....	95.00
14. J. L. Sweeney, Lafontaine.....	120.00
15. J. F. Stodder, Burden.....	170.00
16. J. F. Stodder, Burden.....	225.00
17. D. E. Lutton, Claremore, I. T.....	150.00
18. J. W. Comer, Burden.....	230.00
19. Mark Bunker, Greenfield, Mo.....	200.00
20. Clark & Clark, Fredonia.....	155.00
21. Tomson & Sons, Dover.....	120.00
22. Fred Cowley.....	175.00
23. Mark Bunker.....	155.00
24. Mark Bunker.....	155.00
25. H. Barg.....	100.00
26. C. S. Nevius.....	205.00
27. Mark Bunker.....	175.00
28. H. Bachelder.....	80.00
29. Wm. Forsythe, Greenwood, Mo.....	75.00
30. J. F. Stodder.....	80.00
31. Tomson & Sons.....	90.00
32. T. R. Burton, Parsons.....	155.00
33. H. Bachelder.....	100.00
34. Tomson & Sons.....	175.00
35. E. O. Cripps & Son, Elk City.....	205.00
36. H. Bachelder.....	115.00
37. Total.....	6030.00
38. Average.....	167.33

#### Gossip About Stock.

J. W. Reid, owner of the Crimson herd of Duroc-Jersey swine at Fortis, Kans., writes that his herd has been increased by fifty fine pigs thus far this spring with more to follow. Through his advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER he has sold everything that is old enough but says he will have some extra fine things to offer later if blood lines with quality will produce them.

R. F. Norton & Son, owners of the Orchard Hill herd of Duroc-Jersey swine at Clay Center, Kans. are now offering an excellent lot of fall boars and gilts sired by Nortons Top Notcher by Tip Top Notcher. They say they have never before had such a bunch of spring pigs as they now have. The fall gilts they are now offering will be bred to Kansas Chief 37491 a grandson of Ohio Chief or they will be sold open if desired. Kansas Chief is now for sale and he will make an excellent herd-header for his new owner as he has done for the Orchard Hill herd. He is offered very cheap as there are so many of his gilts in the herd that he can not be used there longer with profit. Investigate this.

One of the oldest, best known and most popular breeders of Poland-China swine in the great hog-belt comprised in Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska is O. B. Smith & Son, owners of the Republic County herd of Poland-China swine and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns at Cuba, Kans. The brood sows in this herd are of Tecumseh Wilkes, Black U. S. and Perfection families. The boars in service are Keep Coming 37114, Jumbo U. S. 31760, and

Keep Coming 2d. This makes a combination of big bone, size, quality and early maturity that pleases the people who buy. Note the change in their advertising card this week and write them for prices either on Poland-Chinas or R. C. Brown Leghorns.

Notice the change made by J. F. Staadt, of Ottawa, Kans., in his breeder's card. Just now Mr. Staadt is offering a lot of choice fall boars sired by Nelson's Model 22095 and Aaron 43911. These are extra good and should go very fast at the prices asked for them. There is no Duroc-Jersey breeder in Eastern Kansas that has made a better reputation or won more prizes at the fairs than J. F. Staadt. He has always had good hogs and he is always on the lookout to improve them. His crop of spring pigs is coming along beautifully and a little later he expects to be able to offer some fine youngsters sired by Long Wonder 21887, the great brood-sow getter, and Nelson's Model, who won first prize at the great Nebraska State Fair. Drop him a line about those fall boars. You can get one easy now.

There is a young man up near Manhattan, Kans., who got the idea that he wanted to make money and who concluded that about the safest and surest way to do this was to raise hogs. He started in the Duroc-Jerseys, and he started right. He got good hogs for his foundation stock and then he advertised them in THE KANSAS FARMER. His success last year was so great that he renews his advertisement and offers fifty choice spring pigs as a starter. These are nearly all of early farrow and sired by Blue Valley Boy 38017, a good son of Hunts Model 20177 out of Missouri Girl 4th 82668. He also has a gilt bought from W. A. Kirkpatrick that is a granddaughter of Tip Top Notcher 20279 that will farrow soon. These pigs will be by Lincoln Wonder 56575, by Ohio Chief 41419 out of Morrisons Peach 108352. His owner refused \$1,000 for one half interest in him. Mr. Anderson has been a good buyer from the best breeders and now has stock from the herds of W. A. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Morrison, C. E. Pratt, J. O. Hunt, E. H. Erickson and other leading herds. He has a fine location for stock raising with plenty of alfalfa. He says he is in the business to stay and believes that good stock and square dealing will bring success.

Chas. Morrison, owner of the Phillips County herd of Red Polled cattle and Poland-China swine at Phillipsburg, Kans., gives the following interesting facts regarding his breeding operations:

"We have just sold to H. G. Gravenhorst of Stockton, Kans., one fine Red Polled bull and two young cows both of good milking strain. We have a few more heifers and young cows that we would spare. Our bulls large enough for service are about all sold. We have two extra good ones. One was a year old 27th of March and the other a year old this month. They weigh 840 pounds each, and will please any one that wants something good. They are the kind of bulls to use as you get a calf without horns and a solid red color, easy feeder, and always sell for the top price, and the heifer makes an excellent milker. This kind is in demand and brings good money any time. Our Poland-Chinas are arriving most every day and we have some fine pigs now. I have just shipped a fine boar to W. L. Jones, Clyde, Kans., and a fine gilt bred to Price Wonder the largest hog of his age in the State to B. L. Amos, Colby, Kans. We have had a good trade, and THE KANSAS FARMER has made us some good sales in the last year. Remember when you are looking for Red Polleds or the large useful type of Poland-Chinas come and see us."

#### A New Jack for Silkville.

Troutman & Stone, of Topeka, who recently purchased the magnificent Percheron stallion Sans Peur (53063) 41324 from McLaughlin Brothers, of Columbus and Kansas City, for use on their big Silkville farm, have now added to their breeding operations by the purchase of a fine jack. This jack was bought from Philip Walker, Moline, Kans., and is of the type and breeding most highly appreciated by Kansas farmers.

Hercules 417, American Stud-Book, is a black jack of 15 1/2 hands, sired by Rondo, who was imported by Berry & Murray, of Hendersonville, Tenn., from the province of Catalonia, Spain. He is a great grandson, on the dam's side, of the celebrated Mammoth Warrior. This combination of Rondo and Mammoth blood gives style, finish, energy, bone, and size. Hercules not only fills the eye of the expert judge but his merits as an individual are apparent even to the casual observer. The farmers of Silkville and vicinity are to be congratulated on the fact that they have two such animals as Sans Peur and Hercules placed at their disposal by Troutman & Stone.

#### Live-Stock Insurance.

Now that our breeders and farmers have so much money invested in pure-bred stock the matter of safe and reliable insurance on this class of property is as important and necessary as that for any other valuable property. The trouble heretofore has been to find safe companies to handle the risk of this character and pay promptly losses when they occur.

The only company authorized by the Kansas Insurance Commissioner to do business in Kansas is the Indiana and Ohio Live-Stock Insurance Company, with headquarters at Crawfordsville, Ind. This company insures horses, mules, and cattle against death from any cause, issuing policies for one year or during the season on stallions or foaling period on mares, covering periods of thirty days or more. This company has been in business twenty-one years, and have promptly paid their losses and appear to be in a very flourishing condition. The general manager, Mr. H. E. Naylor, and the State agent for Kansas, Mr. O. F. Updegraff, are well known to this company, as

## How the U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR Starts Itself

At the right is an exact copy of a photograph of a number 7 U. S. Cream Separator. Someone raised the crank to the height shown and had just let go as the photograph was taken. Now if another photograph had been taken about a minute later the crank would have been in the position shown by the dotted lines. In other words, the slight weight of the crank is enough to start the gears and bowl of the U. S. Separator turning. If the crank was raised enough times and allowed to lower itself each time it would get the gears and bowl going very fast. This would take some time so it is not practical, but it gives you an idea of how lightly and easily the U. S. Separator runs.

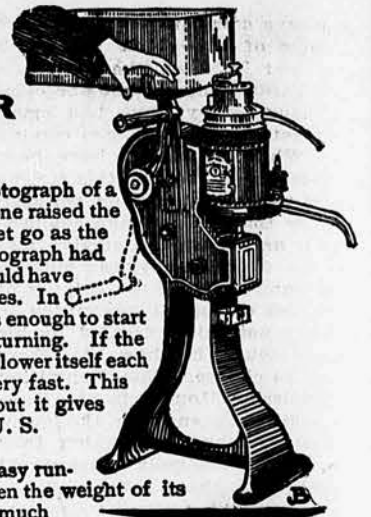
Other separators are advertised as "easy running" but the U. S. is easy running. When the weight of its crank will run a U. S. it certainly can't take much power on the part of the operator to do it.

We have n't room here to tell you more about the U. S. Separator, but if you want we'll be glad to mail you free a copy of our big, interesting, new separator catalogue. It tells all about the U. S. Just say, "Send catalogue number C 91". Write it on a postal if it's handiest, and address

**VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.**

Prompt deliveries of U. S. Separators from warehouses at Auburn, Me., Buffalo, N. Y., Toledo, O., Chicago, Ill., LaCrosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Sioux City, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Ore., Sherbrooke and Montreal, Que., Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. and Calgary, Alta.

Address all letters to Bellows Falls, Vt. 441



## HAIL INSURANCE

There is no misfortune that can overtake a farmer that is more disastrous than the loss of his growing crops by hail. According to the Government Reports the entire State of Kansas is right in the center of the Hail Belt. Possibly you have never had a loss by hail, but that is not a guarantee that your crops will escape destruction this year.

If you want the Best Hail Insurance, get a policy in The Grain Growers Hail Insurance Company of Topeka, Kansas. We have been writing the Most Liberal, Up-to-Date Hail Insurance Policy in Kansas for seven years and have never Resisted a Single Loss or had a Single Lawsuit.

This is the only Hail Company in Kansas whose application takes effect as soon as you settle with the Agent.

This is the only Hail Company in Kansas that does not ask the farmer to pay 5 per cent of his own loss.

This is the only Hail Company in Kansas that adjusts all legitimate claims, no matter how small.

All policies guaranteed by legal reserve. Officers under \$50,000 bond to the State of Kansas.

Methods always open for inspection. Rates low.

Write the Home Office for a copy of "What Our Policy Holders Say of Us," and particulars regarding our "New Features."

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.

**The Grain Growers Hail Insurance Co.,**

Columbian Building, Topeka, Kans.

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Ten million feet, all sizes, also one million feet iron pipe, machinery, plumbing goods of all kinds, roofing, etc. Reference, Merchants Laclede National Bank. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Write to-day for complete catalogue and prices.

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capable and efficient representatives of the company. The announcement of the company appears regularly in our advertising columns.

#### J. F. True & Son's Offer.

The young bulls offered for sale by J. F. True & Son, of Perry, are a good, growthy, smooth lot of reds, ranging in age from 10 to 19 months. They are all sired by the good bull, Sultan 227277, that is proving an excellent sire. These bulls are in good, strong growing condition, but not fat. They are in the best condition for immediate service.

Any one needing a good bull should not fail to see this herd, as all animals are guaranteed to be good breeders.

#### New Advertisers.

T. J. Nichols & Co., farms near Topeka. C. O. Anderson, Duroc-Jerseys. U. S. Extract Company, plug of beer. C. H. Samson, stallions in service. Atchison Oat Meal and Cereal Company, stock foods.

J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co., guns. D. F. VanBuskirk, Red Polls. O. P. Updegraff, live-stock insurance. H. C. Bowman, bargains in lands. Jas. S. Taylor, Jersey bull.

C. B. Owen, Buff Orpington eggs. Mrs. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Poland-China boars.

Mrs. T. R. Wolfe, Leghorn eggs. Mrs. D. M. Evans, Leghorn eggs. Geo. Channon, public sale.

E. Bauer, Barred Rock eggs. Sheldon & Chapman, for exchange, etc. Moler Barber College, wanted.

A. B. Smith, anti-kicker. St. Louis Wrecking and Supply Company, lumber.

R. M. Buck, breeder's card. T. O. Brown, breeder's card. T. F. Guthrie, Berkshires.

Robt. H. Hazlett, Hazford Herefords. N. H. Wolf, Plymouth Rock eggs. Steele & Ward, Shawnee County farms.

Moore Chem. and Mfg. Co., lice-killer. Lawrence Business College. Howell County Gazette, cooperative farming.

Mead Cycle Company, bicycles. Mrs. C. S. Cross, Hereford dispersion sale. Tyra Montgomery, greenhouse plants. A. J. Breedon, 160-acre farm.

Write your inquiries to THE KANSAS FARMER.

**2941** Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Price Envelope and all other kinds of CARD and Premium Articles. Sample Album of Finest Cards and Biggest Premium List, all for a 2 cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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**LAWRENCE Business College** LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Elegantly illustrated catalogue sent free. Send for a copy.

**Address Lock Box F.**

## Plug of Beer.

By a special arrangement subscribers of The Kansas Farmer can get a package of Uncle Sam's Extract for home brew that will make five gallons of foaming, delicious beer, non-alcoholic, by sending fifteen cents in a letter to the

**U. S. Extract Co., Topeka, Kas.**

## Sampson's Splendid Stallions

In Service Season of 1907.

**C. H. Sampson, - Owner** TOPEKA, KANSAS.

In charge of George T. Farish, Barn No. 1, Fair Grounds, Ind. Phone 1056.



## Agriculture

### Alfalfa-Growing.

F. S. WHITE, AGRICULTURAL AGENT OF THE 'FRISCO SYSTEM.

#### HISTORY.

Alfalfa is a member of the clover family. It is a native of Southwestern Asia, was introduced into Spain by the Saracens; from Spain it came to Mexico, and from there spread to California and the southwest part of the United States. Through all these changes it has preserved its Arabic name with the exception of a few instances.

Alfalfa is found in a wild state in Afghanistan. It has been grown in Southwestern Asia, Persia, Arabia, and Egypt for three thousand years. It is indigenous to hot and semi-arid regions, but under cultivation its field of usefulness has grown until it now embraces nearly every State in the American Union, and extends into Southern Europe and Central Asia, while it will grow in the humid climates and extends as far north as Turkistan in Asia and to Alberta, Dominion of Canada, in America. The best results are obtained in the regions south of the forty-second parallel of latitude. In Mexico it thrives remarkably well, and fields are known to be one hundred years old which are yet giving good crops.

#### DESCRIPTION AND GROWTH.

Alfalfa is a perennial; that is, it will, when once established, continue to grow for years, and with proper management will last almost indefinitely. Alfalfa must have water, but it is willing to dig for it. The root development is enormous, and if there be moisture within twenty or even fifty feet and the subsoil permeable, the roots will reach it; in fact, as to how deep the roots will go for water has not been definitely determined; but reports show that roots have been traced to a depth of 125 feet. Altitude does not seem to affect the growth, if other conditions are favorable. It thrives at various altitudes from the sea level up to 7,000 feet above the sea.

It can stand almost any amount of surface drouth, but there must be subterranean water, a damp subsoil, which the roots may reach. When the plants appear above ground they are very delicate and slow to start, but once they get hold as stated, will continue to grow for years without re-seeding. The plants grow upright, branching, and reach a height of one to four feet. The root growth gives the plant such an unusual hold on the soil that from three to six crops may be harvested each year, the number of crops depending on the length of the growing season.

A six-year-old plant will often possess a main root as large as a man's arm. The roots are branching, but all have a downward tendency. Alfalfa has brought about a very great revolution in Southern and Western farming and stock-growing; in fact, it is destined to change the whole order of stock-growing and farming over a great area of the United States, and especially is this true of the West. It is a well-established fact that once our wild grasses of the Western prairies are killed by stock eating and destroying the roots, that this grass is forever gone. It will not come up again, and something else must be substituted, and it has been found that there is no substitute so valuable and so well adapted for this purpose as alfalfa.

So that as the West is settled and the great prairies broken out and brought into cultivation, with the first demand for grass or clover come the claims of alfalfa, and we now find it pushing its way into all the new States and Territories of the West, taking the place of the wild grasses and furnishing both green and dry food. The acreage is largely increased each year, and as fast as the question of irrigation is settled, just that fast will alfalfa spread, as it is a plant that

can not thrive well without plenty of moisture.

#### SOILS SUITED FOR ALFALFA.

Alfalfa is perhaps as nearly a universal a plant as here shown, as can be found, growing as it does over a great range of country and thriving on a great variety of soils. The writer has seen alfalfa growing from Old Mexico to the northern boundary of the United States. In Texas it is found along the Rio Grande on adobe soil as well as on sandy loam. Coming on up higher into Texas we find it on the chocolate soils and on reaching Northern Texas we find it growing on the heavy black waxy soils of that section.

Passing out of Texas and through Oklahoma and Indian Territory, we find alfalfa thriving on various soils, the better fields being found along the rivers on the bottom lands where the soil is a deep rich sandy loam. However, experiments on various uplands in these sections have in many cases proven quite satisfactory. Passing on out of this section and on through Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah, we find in all these that the soil is very similar to the adobe generally, and that in all the valleys where there is water, alfalfa is being successfully grown. We can also follow the Missouri River north and west and find alfalfa growing in all the States and Territories bordering on this stream. Nor is it confined to the Western country alone, for we now find it well introduced in many of the Eastern States, in Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama, and all along the South Atlantic States, extending on up into New York, where some wonderful reports have been made as to its yield. Then, too, it is found in nearly all of our central States of the West, and even in Illinois some fine yields have been reported.

So in growing over such a broad range of country it is bound to cover a very great range of soils. The soils least adapted for alfalfa are such as the white, putty, clay soils, heavy, stiff clay soils, or soils closely underlaid with sheet rock or rock beds which would prevent the roots from growing down to moisture. The subsoil should be porous clay or a gravelly subsoil that will let the roots through. This is by far the best. Alfalfa will not thrive on any soil where the subsoil is not porous and has good drainage. Under-drainage is essential to the success of the plant, while alfalfa must have water, and has been known, as stated, to send its roots down over one hundred feet in search of moisture; yet it is a plant that will not grow with wet feet, or on soils where the subsoils contain the least bit of acid water.

Alfalfa wants water, but must have it pure, so that sub-drainage is just as necessary as sub-irrigation. Provision must be made for carrying off all surplus water. That we have soils in nearly all of our States where alfalfa may be grown has been fully established. Yet there are many sections where it might not be profitable or advisable to attempt the growing of alfalfa. In sections of the country where red clover and timothy thrive and grow luxuriantly it is a question as to whether or not it is advisable to recommend the growing of alfalfa. But the question of soils most suitable for the plant is the one of most importance, and from what the writer has observed of the plant, we are led to believe that we have many soils tributary to our line that are well suited for alfalfa, and when the matter of knowing when and how to prepare those soils is fully understood as they should be, large and profitable crops will be grown over a very large range of our territory.

Most of the failures that have been made in growing alfalfa have been from the want of a proper knowledge of how and when to prepare the soil, and from a want of knowing fully the requirements and general growth, and also the habits of the plant. It is first of all necessary that one should understand thoroughly these matters in order to succeed, for as before stated, the alfalfa plant, when young, is for

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### BARLEY Wheat or Rye


and will send sufficient Nitrate of Soda for the purpose, entirely free, if they will use as we direct, and report results.

To the twenty-five farmers who get the best results, we will send, as a prize, Prof. Voorhees' most valuable 237-page book on fertilizers of all kinds. Apply for the Nitrate of Soda at once, as this offer is necessarily limited.

Books of useful information will be sent free to farmers, if paper is mentioned in which this advertisement is seen.

Send name and complete address on post card.

William S. Myers, Director, John Street and 71 Nassau, New York



### NOW IS THE TIME To Talk It Over With THE BUCKEYE MAN

about the farm tools you will need this spring. Don't put it off until you must have them and then buy the first you come across. It's worth consideration and investigation right now. Suppose you step into the Buckeye dealer's store in your town at an early day and "ask the Buckeye Man" to show you the 1907

### BUCKEYE DRILLS AND CULTIVATORS


He'll be pleased to tell you of the exclusive features and points of superiority that have made Buckeye implements so famous. Just ask him about the Buckeye Steel Drill Frame that always stays firm and lasts a life time.

Ask about our Cone Gear for driving and feeding—it's the vital part of a drill you ought to know all about. It's a marvel of accuracy in feeding and convenience in changing the feed. Ask him to show you many other good points that have made the Buckeye Drills so popular.

If you will need a cultivator, ask him to tell why he sells so many Buckeye Riding Cultivators and you will get convincing proof that they are the kind to buy.

If there is no Buckeye dealer in your vicinity sit down and write to us for our 1907 catalog—we'll do the rest.

P. P. MAST & COMPANY, Dept. H5, Springfield, Ohio.



## A Shady Transaction

If anybody sold you some lumber and if upon careful examination you discovered that it was really not solid timber but merely short pieces spliced together you would call it a shady transaction. That is about the kind of a proposition you are up against when you buy cut stay fence.

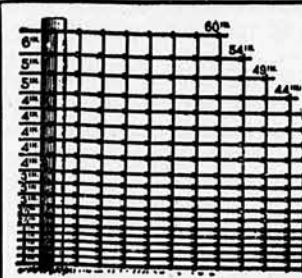
It's really not a first-class, full strength product. About half of its strength is wasted—sacrificed to convenience and speed in manufacture. Our stay wire is NEVER cut. It runs continuously up and down across the fence for many rods without an end, thus preserving and utilizing ALL the strength and service there is in the wire.

**30 Days Approval.** Let us prove to you that Advance Fence is the best made fence on earth. We offer to ship you all you need on 30 days approval. We want you to examine it carefully and compare its construction with other fences. You may stretch up a part or all of it and turn your stock against it. In fact give it any kind of a test you wish.

Then we will let you be the judge—absolutely. If you do not like it send it back and it won't cost you a cent as we will pay freight both ways and refund to you every cent you paid. We know that Advance Fence will please you or we would not dare make this liberal offer.

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some time very slow in its growth, and must have the proper plant-food upon which to feed until such time as it becomes fully established and able to draw food both from the air and soil. We will now take up the question of soil preparation.

#### SOIL PREPARATION.

Any land that will produce good crops of corn or wheat, and having such subsoils as described above, can easily be made to produce fine crops of alfalfa. In the preparation of the soil, alfalfa plants need just such a seed-bed as one would prepare for a garden-bed for onion-seed. First, however, the soil must have the necessary amount of humus—plant-food—and this should be thoroughly incorporated into the soil. The soil should be made exceedingly rich and fine before attempting to grow alfalfa, and this is also true of all other grasses and clovers.

Here is where a greater part of the failures come, namely: In not preparing the soil before sowing. Many have been misled in believing that after a soil was worn out in growing other crops, that it could be turned to the growing of clovers, grasses, or set to fruit-trees. No greater mistake could be made, for these all need and must have plant-food the same as for corn, cotton, and wheat, and this food must come from the same sources, that is, organic matter restored to the soil. The soil should first be plowed and subsoiled to a depth of fourteen to eighteen inches. The subsoil work should always be done in the fall season. The soil should be made fine by the use of harrows and rollers. First we use a disk harrow, then a smoothing harrow, then roll with steel roller before and after seeding.

Great care must be used to so plow and prepare the soil as to prevent both washing from heavy rains and to have the land so that no water will stand or remain for any time on the seed or young plants.

Soils that have become worn out, or exhausted by constant cultivation of crops, must be fully reclaimed and a sufficient amount of plant-food restored, before such soils are ready to seed to alfalfa. In many of the Southern States, where the soil is well worn out by continued cultivation of cotton, such soils should have at least two crops of cow- or stock-peas grown on them in connection with other plant-food before attempting to grow alfalfa or other clovers or grasses.

This with the deep plowing and harrowing will put such soils in condition ready for receiving alfalfa and other clovers. This will put the soil in a fine mechanical condition and furnish the bacteria needed in starting the young plants. Unless all these conditions are provided for ahead, failure to get a stand of plants is sure to be the result, and instead of a stand of fine, strong, young plants, there will be a lot of worthless weeds come which will soon choke out all else and take the land. Hence the great importance of having the soil so thoroughly prepared as to secure a perfect stand at once while, as stated, the young plants are slow in their first or early growth; yet when once they get hold, they will take care of themselves against all weeds that may attempt to grow.

Ragged fields of alfalfa are to be found in all the sections named—fields where there is only a half stand. In such cases it would be best to plow it under and start in anew. In other fields there are great vacant patches all in weeds, and all due no doubt to the fact that the soil was not prepared before sowing. Then, again, alfalfa is a plant that will not bear extremes of weather. It can not resist long periods of drouth, only on such soils with such preparation as here advised. Neither will it stand extremes of wet weather, nor can it survive overflows—that is, where the water is allowed to stand for any length of time over it. So all these conditions must be looked after if one expects to succeed.

#### FERTILIZING.

This is a question that will have to be determined by the condition and requirements of the soil used. Where the cow-peas, or even the velvet beans,

are grown, as directed above, and turned under, this will furnish the nitrogen needed to carry the plants until they are able to feed on nitrogen from the air. Well-rotted stable manure, which contains no foul seeds of weeds or grass, would be valuable.

Rich black soils containing large quantities of lime, phosphates, and potash, if grown to peas or velvet beans to secure the needed nitrogen, would need no other fertilizers. Alfalfa, like all other plants, needs plant-food—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—and these should be applied in the most economical form. An application of 400 pounds of high-grade acid phosphate and 50 to 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, applied broadcast at or just before sowing, while the soil is being prepared, will greatly increase the yield on almost all soils. For all sandy soils or soils where there is no lime, liming will be of great benefit. This, too, may be applied at time of preparation at the rate of one-half to one ton of pure rock lime, slaked, per acre. We can not too strongly recommend the use of lime freely, for nearly all the clovers and grasses; especially should it be used on all soils where a heavy crop of green manure is to be turned under. While lime is not properly a fertilizer, it has a fine mechanical effect on many soils, correcting the acidity in the soil, liberating and setting to quicker action the plant-foods that would, without its use, lie dormant in the soil for considerable time.

When the farmer finds out the character of his soil and finds what plant-foods are needed and applies these intelligently, together with the needed preparation of the soil, he will then have no more difficulty in growing clovers and grasses than he now experiences in growing cotton, corn, and wheat. We have gone into this matter of soil, soil preparation, and fertilizers, at considerable length for the reason that here is where the whole secret of success lies, and a failure in starting right is sure to end in failure.

Some fertilizer must be used in the preparation of the soil, and where this is to be commercial fertilizer, it should be preceded by the use of humus so as to make the fertilizer more valuable. Where there is an abundance of humus in the soil, an application of pure, raw, ground bone-meal, at the rate of 200 pounds together with 50 to 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, will give good results.

Some growers follow the practice of giving the fields a top dressing in the spring, of either or both, well-rotted stable manure and bone-meal. These are broadcasted and usually a good steel-tooth harrow run over the field. This, no doubt, is very beneficial after the plants are well established. In concluding the chapter on fertilizers, I want to warn the reader again never to use fresh stable manure which may contain foul weed- or grass-seed. If stable manure has to be used at all, first let it heat and start all seeds to growing, which will free it from these objectionable features, when it may be used.

#### WHEN AND HOW TO SOW.

This is also a very important matter and one that will have to be determined by local conditions. In the Southwest and in all the Southern States it is best to sow in the fall—September, October, and November are the best months to sow in these States. There is, however, one difficulty, which is, that it frequently happens in the South that the weather is dry in the fall and there is not enough moisture to cause the seed to germinate. When this is the case, the next best time will be the spring, commencing in February and continuing through March, according to the locality, not sowing in any section until danger of severe frost is past. Where spring sowings have to be made, it should be done as early as the season will permit, for it is important that the plants get a start before hot weather comes. By far the better plan will be to sow in the fall whenever there is moisture enough to promote growth, for the fall sowings are more apt to get the start of weeds.

When sown in the fall it is often a

good plan to use some nurse crop, as this is almost certain to secure a good stand, and besides, the nurse crop will afford protection and prevent weeds from growing. There is, however, a great difference of opinion in regard to the using of a nurse crop for alfalfa. Many object and claim that it is best to sow it alone. The writer believes that a stand may be more readily secured in all fall sowings by the use of a nurse crop. Observation and experience both prove that there are less failures when nurse crops are properly used than when sown alone. For nurse crops, winter rye is far preferable, winter barley next, then winter wheat; but oats should never be sown for a nurse crop for any of the clovers or grasses.

Use from a peck to half-bushel of winter rye, which is fully sufficient; when the clover gets firmly set, and when the soil is perfectly dry, the rye may be pastured down by light young stock, or it may be mown off so as to prevent it running up to seed. A sufficient quantity of new, clean alfalfa-seed should be sown so as to secure a start at once. Sow not less than 25 pounds, and where the soil is not worked down as fine as a Chinese garden, 30 pounds would be better. It is always best to have a little too much than not enough seed. The seed should be tested before risking sowing so as to find what per cent will grow, then sow accordingly. The best seeder for sowing the seed is the wheelbarrow seeder, which distributes the seed evenly over the surface.

When the crop is sown this way, a good plan for managing the crop will be to mow in the spring when the plants are about six inches high. Run the mowing-machine over the field, clip off the plants, and let the cuttings lie on the ground. The rye used for a nurse crop, if not pastured down, may be clipped off at same time and also left on the land for shade and mulch, but care must be used in seeing that it is not left deep enough in places so as to smother out the young clover plants.

#### PASTURING.

There is in this as in all other matters a difference of opinion as to the value of alfalfa as a pasture crop. There is no question, however, in the mind of the writer as to its value for pasture for most stock, especially for hogs, horses, goats, and poultry. It will furnish pasture for from 15 to 20 hogs per acre and double the amount of pasture that any other crop will give.

But where grown for hay or dry feed, it should never be pastured; but if pasture is wanted, sow separate fields for this purpose.

Hogs thrive remarkably well on alfalfa pasture, and cheap pork can be made by growing hogs this way; in fact, alfalfa has solved the hog-growing question, together with that of cheap pork for the South, as cheap pork can be made by growing hogs on alfalfa with an additional feed of corn, slops, and other feeds.

While alfalfa will produce hogs cheaply, yet they will need some grain to finish them off. Right in this connection let me say that on every farm there should be kept a few dairy-cows to eat the alfalfa and pea-vine hay. A hand-separator should also be kept, the cream sold, and the skim-milk mixed with chop feed made from rye, corn, soy-beans, cow-peas, and oats all mixed and fed to the hogs to finish them up for the market. In this way pork can be produced for 2½ to 3 cents per pound.

There is some danger in pasturing cattle and sheep on alfalfa, as it may cause bloat in both, especially when pastured wet. Where cattle or sheep are pastured, they should only be allowed to run on the pasture a few hours each day. This way the pasturing of both cattle and sheep may be made both safe and profitable.

#### WHEN TO CUT.

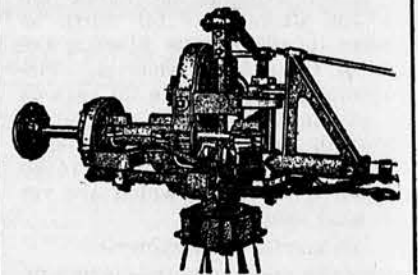
Alfalfa should be cut when in full bloom and after the first year; cuttings can be made at intervals, according to the growth of the plants. As many as six cuttings have been reported in one season. This, of course, will depend upon the length of the season



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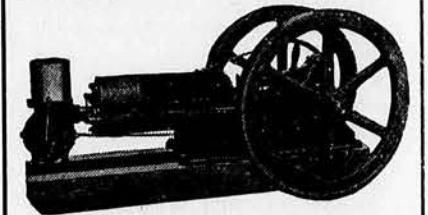
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where grown. In most of the Western States the hay is put up right after the machine and allowed to cure in the stack, where it cures out perfectly, retaining its bright green color as well as sweet odor. In sections where there is more moisture this plan might not work so well and some curing may be required before stacking. The sooner the hay is taken up out of the exposure the better. Of course, in this as in all farm operations, one has to be governed by local conditions.

Alfalfa hay to be merchantable must retain its bright green color and sweet odor. Any exposure to light causes it to fade quickly, and for it to become wet greatly reduces its feeding value, so it is important that it be gotten away from exposure or weather at once. After being cut where stacked in the field, the stacks should be capped off with straw or some other covering. Heavy canvas will answer admirably for covering. Better, however, bale the hay, as it can better be cared for in this condensed form. Bale the hay right in the field.

#### YIELDS AND PROFITS.

Wonderful stories have been reported on the yields and profits derived from alfalfa. As to yields, reports of from four to six tons per acre are not uncommon, while at the Agricultural College in Oregon it was stated that under a test trial to see just what it would do, that eighteen tons were cut from one acre in one season.

In Colorado, in the Arkansas River bottoms, where grown under irrigation, seven tons per acre for one season was the highest yield reported. From reports made by twenty growers in seven counties in Alabama the average yield was shown to be three tons per acre. As many as six tons per acre have been reported from Texas, though four tons is rather above the average in this State.

Taking the reports from over a large range of country, both from the east and west of the Mississippi, an average of four tons per acre per annum so far is about the correct yield, or what may be reasonably expected under the present methods now used in growing alfalfa.

However, the writer is decidedly of the opinion that when the matter of soil preparation is more fully understood and practised as outlined in this bulletin, the average yield of alfalfa per acre per annum can be brought up to six tons.

As to profits in growing alfalfa, the yields have been given and with prices per ton it is an easy matter to figure out the profits.

We find prices ranging from \$4 to \$15 per ton, according to the section of country where grown. In Texas, in 1903, one grower sold his entire crop at \$16 per ton, while in Colorado at the same time the price was only \$4.50 per ton. For 1904, the Texas prices have been somewhat lower, while the prices in Colorado and the Northwest have held up to about the same as former years. In Alabama the price for 1902, 1903, and 1904 has been \$15 per ton. The price has been about the same for all the Southern States.

The cost to harvest and put the hay on the market varies in the different States, but runs from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per ton, so that the net income will range from \$30 to \$40 per acre.

#### FEEDING VALUE.

Alfalfa, like all other clover families, is rich in nitrogen and is a universal storage for all kinds of stock. In fact, it is almost a complete ration; however, it is deficient in starch, fats, and fiber, and to obtain best results from alfalfa, it is necessary to feed with it a good amount of corn fodder, wheat or oat straw, as well as some grain, corn or clover. Alfalfa is rich in protein, the albuminoids and other nitrogenous compounds which, when fed to stock, are transformed into blood, bone, muscle, and tendon; but it lacks the carbohydrates that go to make up fat, so that it is best to give some, or all, of the above-named feeds in connection with it in order to furnish a complete or balanced ration.

Analysis of alfalfa hay grown in Alabama, according to the Experimental

Station at Auburn, Ala., is as follows: Protein, 14 per cent; starch and sugar, 43 per cent; fat, 2 per cent; fiber, 25 per cent; ash, 7 per cent; and water, 9 per cent. So from this analysis we see that where fat is the thing wanted, that some other food would be very necessary, and for hogs nothing could be better than the chop feed and skim-milk as recommended above.

Some experiments and analyses made in Nebraska show or give the following comparisons: Five tons of alfalfa contain 1,100 pounds of protein and is equal in food element to any of the following: Cottonseed-meal, 2,956 pounds; linseed-meal, 3,744 pounds; wheat bran, 9,016 pounds; cow-pea hay, 10,185 pounds, and timothy hay, 9,245 pounds.

Experiments are now being made by drying and grinding alfalfa hay, which is proving quite a success and promises to add even more to the feeding value of the plant. Also experiments are now being conducted in grinding and mixing with alfalfa hay meal, sugar-beet pulp. This promises to become a very valuable feed, and is called alfalmo. As soon as the machinery is made that will handle the hay to a better advantage in grinding, alfalmo will no doubt take the place of wheat bran in the feeding of dairy-cows, and thus add much to the dairy industry of the country.

Alfalfa furnishes almost a complete ration for work horses and mules, and it is surprising to note what service work stock has given when fed almost exclusively on alfalfa. In some sections crops have been made by feeding the work horses and mules almost exclusively on alfalfa hay.

#### HONEY PLANT.

Among the many good things for which alfalfa is noted is that it is a great honey-producer, and this does not in the least affect it as a food plant, as the bees get the nectar from its flowers and this produces the very best quality of honey. It will pay all bee-keepers to provide a plot of alfalfa for the pasture, if needed for no other purpose.

#### AS A FERTILIZER.

Alfalfa is also a great fertilizer. Its roots penetrate the soil and they act as subsoilers, while the plant feeds upon the air in the soil, as well as upon the soil itself, and in this way stores large amounts of plant-food in the land for its own use and for crops that come after it, so that if lands are once, or first, prepared for the seeding of alfalfa as here advised, the plant will then not only take care of itself, but will gather and store food for other crops that may follow. However, we would advise the practise of top-dressing each spring, as recommended above, as this will greatly increase the yield of fine hay.

#### HOW TO GET RID OF ALFALFA.

Alfalfa enriches and prepares the soil for production of large yields of other crops, and it might become necessary to change the land and plant to other crops. There would be no difficulty in clearing the soil of the alfalfa, as by the use of a sharp plow the roots may be cut off and turned out; but as the plant forms such a strong root, it will require a good team to handle a plow in plowing it up.

It may also be flooded and the water left to freeze or stand for some days, covering the field, and this will kill it out. But it is never advisable to kill out a good field of alfalfa until another has been prepared and a new crop secured.

#### Seed and Soil Problems.

PROF. E. G. MONTGOMERY, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, BEFORE THE KANSAS CORN-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The improvement of the crops in Nebraska resolves itself into three principal lines of improvement: First, the selection of the best varieties; second, the improvement of these varieties, either by acclimatization, or some method of plant-breeding; third, improved soil culture.

The importance of using the right varieties is well illustrated by the results of variety tests conducted at the Nebraska Experiment Station during



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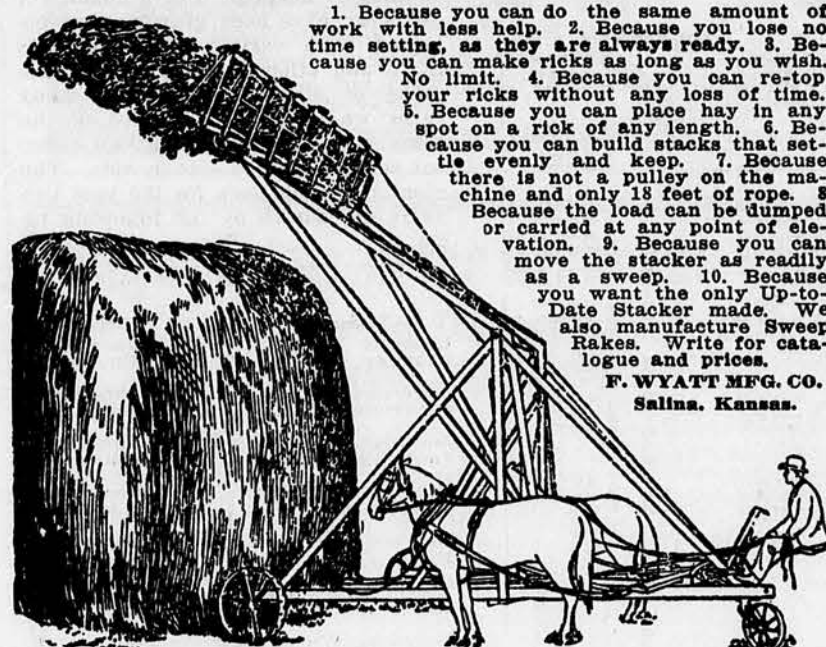
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the past five years. Some twenty-five varieties of corn have been tested. The average yields of the two best and two poorest yielding varieties for four years are as follows:

TABLE I.—CORN, 1902-1905.

Name	1902	1903	1904	1905	Ave.	State Ave.
Hogue's Yellow Dent.....	75.4	75.1	80.6	65.0	74.0	
Reid's Yellow Dent.....	68.9	72.2	82.8	60.8	71.0	
Riley's Favorite.....	53.2	51.0	80.4	56.1	60.1	
Silvermine.....	50.0	58.1	65.1	63.4	59.1	51.0

The two poorest yielding varieties are not by any means the most inferior varieties we have grown at the station, since we usually drop very poor varieties of corn after one or two years' test. The variety that has been carried as much as four or five years is at least up to the average, or above it. It will be noted that the average yield of the two best varieties is twelve bushels above the average yield of the two poorest. When we remember that all of the varieties were grown under exactly the same conditions, and that the two best varieties cost no more to plant, cultivate, or harvest, and yet gave a clear average of twelve bushels to the acre better yield for a period of four years the value of replacing the poorest varieties by the best will be seen.

With winter wheat and oats similar results, covering a period of five years, have also been obtained, as shown by the following tables:

TABLE II.—WHEAT, 1902-1906.

Name	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	Ave.	State Ave.
Turkish Red.....	30.0	31.0	17.8	36.0	62.0	35.3	
Big Frame.....	10.8	27.8	17.5	25.0	54.0	26.9	
Yaroslav.....	29.9	16.0	4.5	21.5	45.1	23.4	
Girka.....	26.2	25.0	†	21.8	47.5	24.1	18.8

\*1901.  
†Not thrashed.

TABLE III.—OATS, 1902-1906.

Name	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	Ave.	State Ave.
Kherson.....	42.0	68.0	53.0	82.0	50.0	59.0	
Texas Red.....	33.0	57.0	40.0	81.0	48.0	52.0	
American Banner.....	33.0	45.0	32.0	76.0	47.0	50.0	
Improved Prize Cluster.....	32.0	32.0	27.0	71.0	42.0	43.0	31.0

As with corn, the two best varieties in each case are compared with the two poorest varieties grown during that period. It will be noted that the best variety of winter wheat has outyielded the two poorest varieties by an average of eleven bushels to the acre, while the best-variety of oats has outyielded the poorest varieties by sixteen bushels to the acre.

At the Experiment Station Farm, by growing the best variety of corn, wheat, and oats instead of one of the poorest varieties in each case, we would get twelve bushels more corn per acre each year, or a total for five years of sixty bushels; for the wheat, we would get a total of fifty-five bushels more per acre; and for the oats, a total of eighty bushels more per acre. This large total of increase yield per acre is all clear gain, since it costs no more to grow an acre of a good variety in the place of a poor variety. Sometimes it even costs less, since they are usually more vigorous, and keep down the weeds better. The question at once arises, where and how shall we secure the best varieties? In the first place, the varieties that do well in one locality are not always varieties that do best in another. For example, Hogue's Yellow Dent has given good results at the Experiment Station Farm, but north of the Platt River Reid's Yellow Dent seems to be much the better corn; also in the western

part of the State, there are varieties that seem to do better than either of these. The best varieties for every section of the State must be carefully worked out by comparative tests.

Also, there are even several strains of the same variety. For example, the Silvermine, referred to in the above chart, has not given very good yields. However, we have grown other strains of Silvermine during the past two years which have given almost as good yields as our best varieties.

The importance of having seed thoroughly adapted to our climate and soil conditions can not be too strongly urged in Nebraska, especially in this true of Central and Western Nebraska. Here we have a soil usually light, and even more or less sandy, a medium to light rainfall, and a dry temperature. In fact, conditions are so different in many respects that we have found that it takes two or three years for corn brought from regions only a few

hundred miles east of here to become thoroughly adapted. For a number of years we have been growing corn obtained from various places in this State and other stations to test the value of acclimatization. In many cases we have had the seed of the same variety coming from two different sources planted side by side. The results of such tests for the past two years are shown by the following table:

TABLE V.

Name	Origin	1904	1905	Av.	Difference
St. Charles White.....	Lancaster Co.....	50.6	70.8	60.7	
St. Charles White.....	Nemaha Co.....	84.2	80.9	82.5	21.8

TABLE IV.

Name	Origin	1903	1904	1905	Av.	Difference
Leaming.....	Nebraska.....	95.2	69.8	82.5		
Leaming.....	Illinois.....	76.6	69.8	73.2		9.3
Silvermine.....	Nebraska.....	70.0	76.1	73.0		
Silvermine.....	Illinois.....	65.1	63.4	64.2		8.8
Snowflake White.....	Nebraska.....	73.7	84.8	74.5	77.7	
Snowflake White.....	Iowa.....	68.7	72.8	67.1	69.5	8.2
Boone County White.....	Nebraska.....	76.2		76.2		
Boone County White.....	Illinois.....	68.9		68.9		7.3
Reid's Yellow Dent.....	Nebraska.....	87.1	63.4	75.2		
Reid's Yellow Dent.....	Illinois.....	82.8	60.8	71.8		3.4
Early Yellow Rose.....	Nebraska.....	68.1	67.9	75.1	70.3	
Early Yellow Rose.....	Iowa.....	62.1	76.9	63.5	67.5	2.8
Nebraska White Prize.....	Saline Co.....	89.2	79.0	84.2		
Nebraska White Prize.....	Washington Co.....	82.1	79.0	80.5		3.7
Silvermine.....	Saline Co.....	70.0	76.1	73.0		
Silvermine.....	Washington Co.....	65.5	61.3	63.4		9.6
Iowa Gold Mine.....	Buffalo Co.....	61.5	84.9	73.6	73.3	
Iowa Gold Mine.....	Washington Co.....	60.9	57.9		59.4	13.9
Silvermine.....	Illinois.....	65.1	63.4	64.2		
Silvermine.....	Washington Co.....	65.5	61.3	63.4		.8

\*No. 1902.

At the top of the list it will be noted are six leading varieties of corn where Iowa and Illinois grown seed are compared with Nebraska grown seed. In every case the Nebraska grown seed has yielded the best by a margin of three to nine bushels per acre. This difference in favor of home-grown seed is probably due to the fact that in moving corn from Illinois, with its heavier soil, greater rainfall, and more humid atmosphere, to Nebraska, with an entirely different soil, less rainfall, and a very much drier atmosphere, the corn suffers by the change. It takes some years before it is thoroughly acclimated, and can yield as well as home-grown seed. We will also find the same difference between corn grown in Eastern, Central, or Western Nebraska. Seed of two varieties, Nebraska White Prize and Silvermine, was obtained from Saline County, Nebraska, about twenty miles from the Experiment Station, and from Washington County, which is one of the river counties. In both cases the Saline County corn outyielded the other, due to the fact that it was grown under conditions of soil and climate more like those at the Experiment Station. In another case, Iowa Gold Mine, from Buffalo and Washington Counties, were grown side by side, giving very much increased yield for the Buffalo County seed. In comparing the Silver-

mine, the seed of which was obtained from Illinois and Washington County, it will be noted that the Illinois slightly outyielded the Washington County seed. At first, this seems to be an exception to the general rule for Nebraska seed to yield best. However, on careful comparison, it will be seen that the conditions in Washington County are not so different from those which prevail in Central Illinois, since it has a heavy soil, almost as much rainfall, and a fairly humid air. In Nebraska, for every fifty miles west of the Missouri River, you get into a different condition of soil and climate, and corn plants will probably experience more of a change in being moved fifty miles west of the Missouri River than being moved 600 miles east. For Nebraska conditions the value of home-grown seeds can not be too strongly urged.

Similar experiments with wheat have also shown the superior value of home-grown seed-wheat as compared with that brought from a distance.

Too much faith must not be put in the name of a variety, as is well illustrated with an experiment with St. Charles White corn:

It would be expected that the St. Charles White from Lancaster County would give the better yield, but on the contrary, the seed from Nemaha County yielded best by almost twenty-two bushels. This was not due to the effect of climate, but rather due to the fact that we had two different strains of St. Charles White corn. It is, therefore, not only important to get the right variety of corn, but also to have the best strain of that variety.

Usually the superior strain is due to better selection on the part of the grower.

In pressing the claims of good seed the fact must not be overlooked that good soil culture is fully as important, and, in some cases, probably much more important than seed-selection. The best seed obtainable can not be made to yield on a poor, half-tilled soil. A great many complaints are heard from farmers throughout the country to the effect that their seed is "running out" and will no longer produce well.

To test the value of poor seed when grown under the best cultural conditions some years ago, we took Turkish Red wheat and separated it into two parts, according to the weight of grain. Then the lighter half was taken and again separated into two parts and the lightest portion taken. This was the lightest one-fourth of the original sample. This seed was planted beside ordinary Turkish Red, not separated. The next year the crop obtained from the "light red" was again separated into four parts, and the lightest portion planted. This process has been continued for a number of years with the following results:

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—Good Temper

Eat a Cascaret whenever you suspect you need it. Carry a little 10c Emergency box constantly with you, in your Purse or Pocket.

When do you need one?  
—When your Tongue is coated  
—When you have Heartburn, Belching, Acid Risings in Throat  
—When Pimples begin to peep out.  
—When your stomach Gnaws and Burns.

That's the time to check coming Constipation, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

That's the time to take a Cascaret.

One tablet taken whenever you suspect you need it will insure you against 90 per cent of all other ills likely to attack you.

Cascarets don't purge, don't weaken, don't irritate, nor upset your stomach.

They stimulate the Bowel Muscles to contract and propel the Food naturally past the little valves that mix Digestive Juices with Food.

This stronger action produces greater nutrition from food and perfect elimination of useless materials.

It makes the blood purer, healthier and more reconstructive, insuring a fine, clear color and complexion.

Then carry the little ten-cent box constantly with you in your purse, and take a Cascaret whenever you suspect you need it.

All Druggists sell them—over ten million boxes a year, for six years.

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

**HEALTHY TREES** HONEST IN QUALITY WE PAY FREIGHT  
Grafted apple 4c, budded peach 4c, budded cherry 15c. Concord grapes \$2 per 100. Black Locust \$1 per 1000. Complete colored cat. free. Galbraith Nurseries, Box 33, Fairbury, Neb.

**SEED CORN**—C. E. HILDBRETH, "Altamont, Kans. Original or breeder and grower of Hildbreth Yellow Dent corn. First prize at fairs and corn shows. First prize acre yield, 108 bushels, 1905. First prize, acre yield, home county, 108 bushels, 1906. \$2.50 per bushel, crated.

**SEED CORN**—C. E. HILDBRETH, "Altamont, Kans. Original or breeder and grower of Hildbreth Yellow Dent corn. First prize at fairs and corn shows. First prize acre yield, 108 bushels, 1905. First prize, acre yield, home county, 108 bushels, 1906. \$2.50 per bushel, crated.

**The World's Fair Prize Winning Corn**  
Just WON FIRST PREMIUM at the Corn Breeders' State Show at Manhattan. Heaviest yield 113 1/4 bu. per acre. A grand lot of the 4 best corn's grown to-day. Sample and Catalog tells how to raise corn every year FREE.

**JOHN D. ZILLER, Hiawatha, Kans.**  
HE RAISES CORN.

**Make More MONEY on Fruit**  
Everyone who grows fruit should be interested in getting MORE PROFIT from his FRUIT crops.

**THE FRUIT GROWER**  
ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
Is a handsomely illustrated, 76-p. monthly. Treats of fruit growing, gardening, poultry raising, on a large or small scale. Every farmer needs it. \$1 a year, but will be sent 3 months FREE on trial if you will notify us to stop or subscribe after trial.

The Fruit-Grower, Box 105, St. Joseph, Mo.

**SEEDS** Mo. Valley Seed Co.  
Established 1870.

The kind that produce results. Reliable northern grown, thoroughly tested and true to name. Flower and Garden. Our specialties, Alfalfa, Clover and Timothy. Write for prices. Special Chick feed, Incubators, Poultry Supplies, all kinds Write for big catalog free.

**HORTICULTURAL SUPPLIES**—We are the largest Horticultural Supply House in the west. Target Brand Arsenate of Lead and Dispersone, a guaranteed exterminator of all leaf eating insects.

Target Brand Quick Bordeaux, Target Brand Scale Destroyer, Meyers Celebrated Spray Pumps, Empire King Spray Pumps, Chemicals, all kinds for spraying. Write for free catalog, telling how and when to spray.

110 S. 4th St., St. Joseph, Missouri



TABLE VI.

Year	Poor Seed	Ordinary Seed	County	State
1902.	24.6	17.8		20.8
1903.	30.0	31.8	20.0	16.6
1904.	15.6	14.3	12.0	13.8
1905.	23.2	20.5	23.8	20.4
1906.	62.5	63.0	28.0	23.6
Ave.	31.2	29.45	20.95	19.0

It will be noted that during the period of five years the yield from the light seed has been slightly more than the yield from ordinary seed. This may possibly be due to the fact that the seed was smaller and fed out of the drill faster, giving more plants per acre, but whatever the cause, it was apparent that the light seed has shown good yielding qualities under favorable conditions. It would seem from this that the constantly decreasing yields of wheat in the wheat-growing section of the State where it has been grown on the same land year after year without change is due rather to the decreasing fertility of the soil than to the fact that the seed is "running out." It is no more possible to build up a high yielding, well-developed strain of corn, wheat, or oats without giving a great deal of attention to the fertility of the land than it is to build up an improved strain of live stock without giving the greatest care to feed and environment. Too much can not be said in favor of seed-improvement by proper methods of selection, neither can farmers be too strongly urged to grow only the best varieties, but we must not hope to secure varieties of farm crops which will yield profitable crops under poor methods of tillage and cultivation.

#### Farmers' Meetings in Cherokee County.

A series of farmers' meetings have just been held in the four corners of the county under the auspices of the agricultural department of the county high school.

The mission of these meetings has been to undertake the study of the local problems that enter into the agricultural affairs of our county. The State Experiment Station is attempting the solution of some of these problems, but local conditions enter into many of the questions and they must be studied and solved on the spot where they present themselves.

These meetings have not been attended as largely as could have been desired, but a goodly number was present at all of the places but one, and much interest was manifested.

It is confidently believed that the interest will increase and the numbers will grow when the purposes and results are better understood.

At Weir City and Baxter, Mr. J. C. Ebenstene gave a splendid demonstration with the Babcock tester, and developed some very valuable ideals that must result in great good to those who heard him.

At the same two places Mr. E. B. Crumbe, assistant in the department of entomology at the State University, gave a valuable talk on "Our Field and Orchard Pests and How to Manage Them." This was a practical talk and will certainly result in good.

Dr. W. F. Burgett addressed the meetings at Weir, Mineral, and Melrose on "The Development and Care of the Horse." It was worth a long drive to hear a talk so full of good ideas. One man declared that he could have saved the life of a valuable horse if he had heard this lecture sooner.

Mr. M. R. Hildreth, of Altamont, gave a splendid talk on "Soil Fertility and How to Maintain It" at Mineral and at Melrose. Mr. Hildreth is a graduate of our State Agricultural College and is a capable and entertaining talker.

Mr. C. E. Hildreth, the originator and breeder of Hildreth's Yellow Dent corn, talked at Mineral and Melrose on "Corn-Breeding and Culture." He opened the eyes of the farmers to the possibilities of corn-raising.

Mr. Henry Shideler read an interesting and valuable paper on the subject, "Sheep on the Farm," at Mineral. He conclusively proved that the sheep is one of the best money-makers on the farm.

At Melrose Mr. James Forbes read a paper on "The Best Stock to Have

on the Farm to Keep up the Fertility."

Mr. Forbes is a good example of what farmers' meetings will do for a man. He is now enthusiastic and believes that he can increase the earning power of his farm vary materially by proper methods.

These meetings in the county have demonstrated one thing conclusively, and that is that we have a progressive lot of farmers and they are learning to talk and tell others how to improve their conditions.—The Student.

#### Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Animals can not thrive even with good feeding if uncomfortably cold.

Grow as far as is possible all of the grain fed on your own place.

If manure is moved as fast as made there will be but little waste.

The value of the manure depends more upon the feed than upon the animal.

System in farming moves without friction.

Plant the rotation of crops ahead.

Stirring the soil favors disintegration, hence plowed or hoed crops would follow grasses.

A diversity of crops distributes labor, receipts, and expenses more evenly through the year.

The more soluble the manure is when applied the quicker results will be secured.

Light feeding is against proper development and consequently an expensive method of stock-raising.

Next to a good commercial fertilizer, wood ashes is one of the best to use on growing potatoes.

Upon the farm the small economies must be observed and the by-products utilized to the best advantage.

The oftener the soil is exposed to the air the more plant-food will be supplied to the crops.

The farmer needs to be a planner as well as a laborer. Head work is wanted as much as hand work.

Clover and grasses shade the soil, retain the moisture, render it porous, and favor nitrification while filling it with vegetable matter.

Cultivation opens up the soil and lets the air in, and without the actions of the air there could be no growth.

The farther the farmer is from market the greater the need of condensing products by feeding grain and stover to animals.

One advantage in thoroughly rotting the manure before hauling out and applying, is that whatever weed-seeds it may contain is destroyed.

The most profitable stock is that which by its size, instinct, formation, and training is best adapted to the purpose it is intended to serve.

Economy in feeding is not measured by the bulk or value of feed eaten but by the gains or returns made by the animal consuming it.

One of the best systems of economy on the farm is that which not only maintains fertility but keeps it constantly increasing in the soil.

No profitable returns can be gotten from the soil unless it is properly prepared, and when it is well prepared several succeeding crops get the benefit of it.

Land should be plowed to a proper depth and evenly. By so doing it will save time and labor when it is time to harrow the ground and prepare for planting.

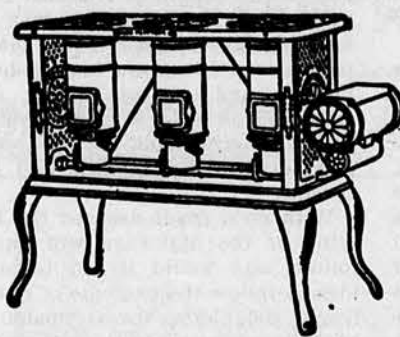
Lay out the season's work so that no available price will go to waste and so there shall be no expense for maintenance without its direct result in labor.

To farm to the best advantage nothing is more important than having those implements which will do the work in the best manner and the most of it in a given time.

#### Do You Want to Become a Railway Engineer?

A good many farmer boys have a desire to enter railroad work, and the opportunity for obtaining positions in this line was never better than to-day. We desire to call the attention of those who are interested along these lines to the advertisement of the National Railway Training School, of Kansas City, Mo., who are now advertising in this paper. If you want to take a correspondence course in any branch of railroad work write them and they will fully explain their method.

## What "Blue Flame" Means



It means the hottest and cleanest flame produced by any stove. This is the flame the New Perfection Oil Stove gives the instant a lighted match is applied—no delay, no trouble, no soot, no dirt. For cooking, the

## NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is unequalled. It gives quick results because its heat is highly concentrated. Cuts fuel-expense in two. Made in three sizes. Every stove warranted. If not at your dealer's write to our nearest agency.

The **Rayo Lamp** is the best all-round household use.

Made of brass throughout and beautifully nicked. 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)



## Sugar Beets in the Arkansas Valley

1000 Laborers for Thinning and Cultivation Needed Very Shortly.

25000 acres of beets grown for the American Beet Sugar Company by farmers near Fowler, Manzanola, Rocky Ford, Las Animas, Prowers, Damar and Amity. Several thousand men and boys needed for work in the beet fields. Farmers will pay 15c per hour for day-labor, but contracts by the acre or for the thinning, cultivation and harvesting preferred and more profitable to the laborers. Work will probably start early in May. Laborers provide their own board. Individual parties or families coming to the Arkansas Valley about the middle of May will find plenty of remunerative work.

For further information write to

American Beet Sugar Co.,  
ROCKY FORD, COLO.

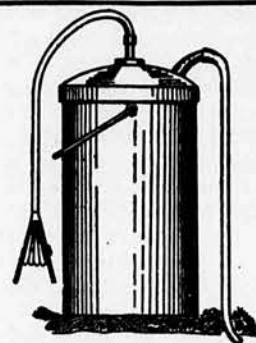
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## J.G. PEPPARD BUYS AND SELLS

MILLET, CANE, KAFFIR, POPCORN, SEED CORN, ALFALFA, TIMOTHY, CLOVER AND ALL KINDS OF

## FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

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## Destroy the Gophers

In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using

## Saunders' Gopher Exterminator

This apparatus forces a deadly gas through their runways and is warranted to kill gophers within 100 feet of operation. With it a man can clear from five to six acres of gopher-infested land in a day at a cost of twenty cents per acre. The poison we use can be gotten at any drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Complete outfit for \$5.

Flint Saunders, Lincoln, Kans.

Mention the Kansas Farmer.

## SAM JONES' LIFE AND SAYINGS

BY HIS WIFE

AGENTS WANTED Agents are coinng money. Send 50c for Canvassing Outfit and Contract for territory. Big Book, 7x10, Price \$2.50. Circulars Free.

A. N. Jenkins & Scott, ATLANTA GA.





## Horticulture

### Horticultural Medley.

MISS BELLE WARD, BEFORE THE SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To those who have had the pleasure and privilege of attending the meetings of this society for the past quarter of a century or longer, and listened to the many excellent papers, lectures, and discussions of subjects pertaining to horticulture and all the cultures connected with the home and its environments, it seems as if all that could be has been said. Yet when we look around us we see many evidences of things "left undone that ought to be done."

The enterprise and energy that was required to subdue and improve a frontier State is now past, and we should take more time to cultivate a taste for the exterior and the rural embellishments of our homes. We should not allow our greed of gain to dwarf our natural taste for beautiful surroundings.

I will therefore commence my medley with a plea for a fence. We need an awakening in Shawnee County. This, the capital county, does not compare as favorably as it should with some of the sister counties in both the northern and southern sections of the State in regard to the exterior appearance of the homes. When riding around the country I am often reminded of a conversation I heard many years ago when a little girl in my Ohio home. One of our neighbors, a lady who possessed a beautiful country home, had just returned from a visit to Illinois, then considered the far West. When asked how she liked the country she replied that she did not like it at all. She said the houses and barns were all right, but they just drove poles down into the ground and stretched a wire around them, and the calves, colts, pigs, chickens, and children all run together. We see too many such homes at the present day. Every home, be it ever so humble, ought to be surrounded by a good, substantial fence. We need a fence in the country for protection from animals and chickens, and in the city for smaller animals and sometimes our neighbors' children.

The growing demand for shrubbery and perennial plants, as well as the change in climatic conditions of the past decade make it possible for every one to raise flowers. There is no art in raising flowers. Perennial plants, when once established, will almost take care of themselves after spring cultivation, and are therefore very valuable for suburban or rural homes. I know of one clump of perennial peas that has stood unmolested for thirty-four years, and each year seems to add to its great beauty and its blossoms. In our own yard, by way of example, I have two clumps of peonies that have occupied the same place for twenty years. Last year one had 85 blossoms and the other 125. All shrubbery and many kinds of perennial flowers will do better if left undisturbed after being well enriched. We need no special legislation or civic societies to point out the way. We ought to love our homes and take pride in making them the very best our opportunities afford us. Flowers, trees, and shrubs are within the reach of every one.

In our society we have had considerable discussion over the good roads movement that is being agitated in so many communities and it has come to stay. Everybody admits that nothing adds so much to the wealth and happiness of a community as good roads. There are some that cost, but when once completed are the pride of the section through which they run. And since automobilism is fast taking the place of other modes of travel a good road is a necessity. The use of the King drag in sections not yet visited by macadam roads is a vast improvement to the dirt road, but roads need to be wider.

And when the time arrives, as it soon will, the owners and promoters of macadam roads should see that they

are laid on solid foundations. Good roads, like Rome, are not built in a day. The National turnpike or Cumberland road, extending from Cumberland, Md., to Vandalia, Ill., a distance of 700 miles, should be a great object lesson to the people of America in road-building. The road-bed was thirty feet wide, surfaced with macadam from seven to eleven inches deep, all bridges and culverts being of cut stone. This road was intended to be the connecting link of the proposed line between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

With good roads assured the beautifying of the highways will naturally follow, and would it not be a good idea to follow the example of our more frugal neighbors, the Germans. One of the ways for beautifying the country in the Grand Duchy of Baden without any ultimate expense to the taxpayer is the planting of fruit-trees along the Government highways. These are cherry, apple, pear, and in some places walnut-trees, which are planted thirty-two feet apart along either side of the road. When the fruit is ready for market it is sold at public auction on the trees, the purchaser being obliged to harvest at his own expense and also to take care of the trees. The money derived from the sale of the fruit is applied to the care-takers. This brings the fruit within the reach of the poorer classes who have no fruit of their own. It is also said that there was an ancient custom in Spain of planting fruit-seed along the public highways.

During the past year when the fruit-trees were laden to their fullest capacity there was considerable discussion concerning the most profitable way of disposing of the surplus fruit. Would not a good market-house centrally located be a great benefit to both consumer and producer? A city of forty thousand inhabitants without a market place looks as though we were not a very progressive people. It is to be hoped that this society will so agitate this question and will influence public opinion to such an extent that speedy results will soon follow.

No subject of recent years has been given so much publicity as the pure food question, and no question is of such vital importance. Much special and National legislation is needed as well as books written by persons conversant with the conditions are a necessity to arouse the public conscience. But she who would look well to the ways of her household is large responsible for the appalling amount of impure food on the market. Women are so discriminate in the choosing between the good and the bad and yet not willing to pay a good price for a good article.

The women of America made a mistake when they suffered the manufacture of canned articles to pass out of their hands into those of men. This is one thing that women are particularly interested in. All canned goods should be labelled as to purity and the year when canned.

America is called the land of dyspeptics. This is very true, and a great deal of it is due to the strenuous lives lived by the majority of the inhabitants. But we all have to eat to exist, and more ailments result from adulterations and the poor manner in which the food is prepared than from any other one cause. Why do we so often hear the remark that this or that does not taste like mother used to cook? They had no domestic science schools in those days and we really do not need them now. I have heard three young ladies, all graduates, two of Western and one of Eastern schools, express themselves: "Oh, I can't cook anything at home; we have not the appliances." Chemistry is taught in all high schools, and good cook books are plenty, and all that is needed is application. We all, or most of us, can cook as well as our predecessors, and we ought to do much better for we have so many more good things to cook. But our mothers did not stay away until the whistles blew and then go hurrying home with the dinner or supper in a paper sack.

Women have advanced with the evolution of the ages, as it is right that

they should, but they have not advanced sufficiently to do two things well at the same time. I know that I am treading on dangerous grounds when I make the assertion that too much club-making and being away from home sometimes results in home ties breaking. The prosperity of England has been largely attributed to the Englishman's as well as his wife's love of home. We are all loyal Americans and should all strive to make our homes as pleasant and attractive abodes as possible.

For us some anonymous writer has said (substituting the plural for the singular):

"We shall pass through this world but once. Any good therefore that we can do, any kindness that we can show, let us do it now. Let us not defer or neglect it, for we shall not pass this way again."

### How to Fight Scale Insects.

In a circular recently published, Prof. P. J. Parrott, of the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station, gives his experiments with business methods in spraying for the San Jose scale. Following is his

#### SUMMARY OF RESULTS:

Sulfur washes are cheap, safe, and reliable sprays for the treatment of peaches, plums, pears, and apple-trees of moderate size. Specially recommended for the treatment of peaches for joint control of scale and leaf curl. Applications must be thorough. Good nozzles and a pump with high pressure to produce a fine spray are essential. Cost of spraying per tree is variable, depending on management, weather conditions, labor, kind and cost of fuel and spraying supplies, and degree of thoroughness of spraying. In spraying trees from five to eight years of age the cost of treatment will vary from 5 to 13 cents per tree in commercial orchards. Apples from thirty to fifty years of age will cost from 20 to 50 cents per tree to obtain reliable results on scale.

Treatment of old apple orchards not usually successful, largely due to lack of thoroughness in spraying. Best results on scale obtained by orchardists by careful pruning of trees and by spraying with sulfur washes and crude petroleum on alternate years. By this system of treatment orchardists that were fearful of losing their orchards have this year marketed comparatively clean crops. Average cost of sulfur wash per tree 36 cents, crude petroleum 59 cents. Crude petroleum is a most efficient spray on scale but may injure the trees. It is believed that for results of work that applications of sulfur wash at an approximate cost of 59 cents per tree or crude oil emulsion, 25 per cent oil, would prove equally effective on scale without risks of appreciable injuries to trees. Commercial insecticides, in all but two of experimental orchards were much less effective than the sulfur wash.

#### CRUDE PETROLEUM.

For spraying purposes a grade testing about forty-three degrees Beaume should be used. Most efficient spray on scale but dangerous if used in excess on trees. Apply clear petroleum on old apples only on a sunny day as buds swell and stop spraying when oil commences to run on bark. Only nozzles with fine apertures should be used. Resort to oil treatment for apples only advised after failure to control scale by sulfur wash.

#### HOME-MADE OIL EMULSIONS.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Dissolve one-half pound of soap in one gallon of boiling water. Remove vessel from near the fire and add two gallons of kerosene. Emulsify the whole by pumping it continuously through a small force pump until a creamy mass is formed, from which the oil does not separate. This is the stock material. For a mixture containing 10 per cent oil dilute whole of stock material with seventeen gallons of water, and for a mixture containing 25 per cent oil, dilute stock material with five gallons of water.

The 10 per cent oil mixture may be used as a summer spray to check breeding of the scale. If this strength can be used safely on the foliage, in-

**JUST BECAUSE**  
it storms -  
don't confine  
yourself  
indoors

**PROVIDE**  
FOR YOUR  
BODILY  
COMFORT  
by wearing

**TOWER'S**  
FISH BRAND  
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Every Garment  
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**Wire Fence 29c**  
48-in. stock fence per rod only  
Best high carbon coiled steel spring wire  
Catalog of fences, tools and supplies FREE  
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MASON FENCE CO. Box 61, Leavenworth, Mo.

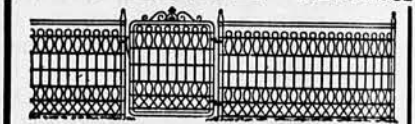
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Many styles and heights  
Diamond or Square Mesh;  
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KITSELMAN BROS.  
Box 61, Muncie, Ind.

## 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.

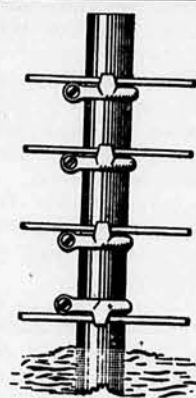
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## CYCLONE THE FENCE BEAUTIFUL



We build ornamental fence that looks well, and is as good as it looks. Strong steel wires, crimped and interwoven with cables so none can get out of position. Choice of several styles for Lawns, Public Buildings, Churches, Parks, Cemeteries. Our catalog will interest you.

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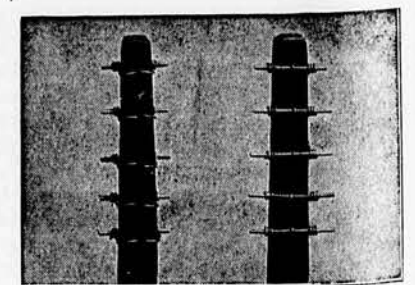
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Adapted to and covering every possible requirement of farm, ranch, railroad, or wherever posts are needed. The best, cheapest, most convenient, most practical wire fastener, and the most durable post ever made. For particulars write

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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.

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## WELL DRILLING MACHINES

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WILLIAMS BROS., Ithaca, N. Y.



crease the percentage of oil gradually in remaining preparations until a 25 per cent oil mixture is reached, if no injuries to foliage in the meantime follow. A 25 per cent oil emulsion will kill both young and old scales and may be safely used for the treatment of trees in early spring as buds are swelling.

Crude petroleum emulsion.—Dissolve one-half pound of soap in one gallon of boiling water, and stir in one-quarter pint of liquid crude carbolic acid (100 per cent straw color). Remove vessel from near the fire and add two gallons of crude petroleum. This should be emulsified after the manner of making kerosene emulsion.

For a mixture containing 25 per cent crude petroleum, add five gallons of water to the stock material. This is advised for the treatment of trees in the spring as buds are swelling.

#### PROPRIETARY OIL EMULSIONS.

A number of these proprietary emulsions, known as Scalecide and Kil-o-Scale, etc., are now on the market. Handy preparations for treatment of few trees and when conveniences for preparing home-made remedies are wanting. To obtain satisfactory results, two applications should be made, using from 7 per cent to 10 per cent of the stock emulsion.

#### SULFUR WASHES.

The boiled lime-sulfur wash.—Lump lime, 20 lbs.; sulfur, 15 lbs.; water, 50 gallons.

Slake the lime with hot water and make a thin whitewash. Stir in the sulfur and boil mixture one hour. Dilute mixture with water to make required amount of wash. Flowers of sulfur, and light and heavy sulfur flour may be used. This is the best spray for the average orchardist, and is especially recommended for the treatment of peaches. Should be applied to dormant trees in spring.

The self-boiled lime-sulfur wash.—Lump lime, 30 lbs.; sulfur, 15 lbs.; water, 50 gallons.

Place lime in receptacle and start it to slake with water, hot preferable, using enough to make a rather thin paste. As soon as boiling action commences, add the sulfur, which has just previously been made into a paste with water. After the slaking of the lime, add the full amount of caustic soda and stir till the soda is dissolved. Dilute the mixture with water to make the required amount of wash. The soda used in this wash is a powdered 74 per cent caustic soda. This is advised when conveniences are wanting for the preparation of the boiled sulfur wash.

The self-boiled salsoda wash.—Lump lime, 20 lbs.; sulfur, 15 lbs.; salsoda, 10 lbs.; water, 50 gallons.

"Put five or six pailfuls of hot water in a wooden barrel, preferably a thick pork or oil barrel, add the lime, quickly following that with the sulfur and the salsoda, and stir till the slaking is practically completed. It may be necessary to add cold water at intervals to keep the mixture from boiling over. When boiling ceases, cover barrel with burlap and allow it to stand fifteen to thirty minutes or more. This is advised when the conveniences are wanting for the preparation of the boiled sulfur wash." (Dr. E. P. Felt.)

#### COST OF SPRAYING MIXTURES.

With copper sulfate at \$7 per hundredweight, Paris green at 25 cents per pound, arsenate of lead at 14 cents per pound, lime at \$1.10 per barrel, sulfur at \$2.50 per hundredweight, caustic soda at 5 cents per pound, salsoda at 2 cents per pound, kerosene at 12 cents per gallon, limoid at \$2.50 per barrel, Scalecide at 50 cents per gallon, crude petroleum at 11 cents per gallon, whale-oil soap at 4 cents per pound, and crude carbolic acid at 39 cents per gallon, the cost of raw materials for making one barrel, fifty gallons, of the several mixtures is as follows:

Bordeaux mixture.....	\$0.38
Bordeaux mixture with ¼ lb. Paris green.....	.44
Bordeaux mixture with 3 lbs. arsenate of lead.....	.80
Lime-sulfur wash.....	.50
Lime-sulfur-salsoda wash.....	.50
Lime-sulfur-caustic-soda wash.....	.81
Kerosene-Limoid wash (10 per cent oil).....	.82
Kerosene-Limoid wash (15 per cent oil).....	1.28



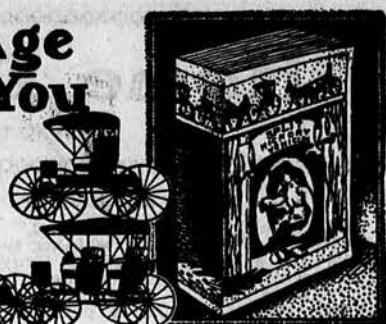
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#### Beans.

The Department of Agriculture will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin 289, Beans, prepared by L. C. Corbett, Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry.

In this bulletin types of beans are discussed under Broad beans, Kidney beans, Lima beans, Dolichos beans, Soy-beans, Scarlet Runner beans, and Velvet beans. These are divided into two classes, namely, Field and Garden beans. Field beans are discussed under the following subjects: Preparation of the soil; planting, which includes the quantity of seed per acre, as well as depth of planting; culture; harvesting, which includes a description of the commercial methods of harvesting the crop by machinery; thrashing, with a brief description of the types of machines used for this purpose, together with a brief description of the subject of cleaning and grading the product for market. Garden beans are discussed under type of soils to which they are adapted, fertilizers used in connection with the production of this crop, cultivation, harvesting, yield, enemies, and diseases. The whole matter is a brief summary of the commercial industries as they now exist in the United States of growing dry beans and garden or string beans. Maps accompany the text, showing the distribution of the two crops, and there are illustrations showing typical fields of beans grown for dried beans as well as those grown for string beans, together with character of implements used in handling these crops.

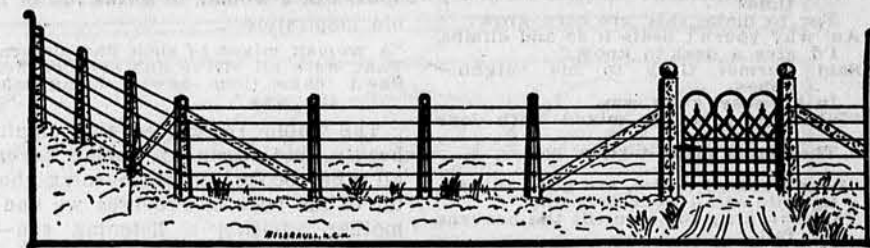
Copies of the bulletin may be obtained upon application to Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, or to the Secretary of Agriculture.

#### Setting Strawberries.

A number of nurserymen say that April is the very best month in the year to set strawberries. They claim that this rule may be followed in any section of the country. However, the plants should be set a little earlier than that in the South, but in the sections north of the latitude of St. Louis the rule will hold good. Prepare the ground as for cabbage or tomatoes. Set the rows far enough apart so that the cultivation can be done with the least possible amount of labor. Setting may be done any time between this date and the first day of May.

Of the staminate varieties the Crescent, Glen Mary, and Warfield are good. There are other varieties just as good, but these have been tried in many sections of this territory and have been found to be profitable. Of the pistillate varieties, the Brandywine and the Marshall are among the best for this section of the country. It will be remembered by the reader that the pistillate varieties are those which possess only a female flower and need some of the bisexual varieties near to cross fertilize them. The Marshall is an early berry, while the Brandywine is late.—Journal of Agriculture.

It is announced that the world's greatest poultry show will be held at Jamestown Exposition, October 15 to 25, 1907. Jno. A. Murkin, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., has been appointed superintendent.



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### DO YOU KNOW

that the President of the Kansas City Board of Trade admitted in his testimony at the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission that they had boycotted The Independent Farmers' Terminal Co.?

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Kansas City, Mo.

References—The Editor of this paper.

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CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### Keep Hoeing and Praying.

"Faith without works is dead,"  
Said Farmer Jones, in a whining tone,  
To his good old neighbor Gray,  
"I've worn my knees through to the  
bone  
But it ain't no use to pray.

"I've prayed to the Lord a thousand  
times

For to make this 'ere corn grow;  
An' why yourn't beats it so and climbs,  
I'd give a deal to know."

Said Farmer Gray to his neighbor  
Jones,  
In his easy, quiet way  
"When prayers get mixed with lazy  
bones  
They don't make farmin' pay.

"Your weeds, I notice, are good an' tall,  
In spite of all your prayers;  
You may pray for corn till the heavens  
fall  
If you don't dig up the tares.

"I mix my prayers with a little toil  
Along in every row;  
An' I work this mixture into the soil  
Quite vigorous with a hoe.

"So, while I'm praying, I use my hoe,  
An' do my level best,  
To keep down the weeds along each  
row,  
An' the Lord, He does the rest.

"It's well for to pray, both night an'  
morn,  
As every farmer knows;  
But the place to pray for thrifty corn  
Is right between the rows.

"You must use your hands while pray-  
ing, though,  
If an answer you would get,  
For prayer-worn knees, an' a rusty hoe,  
Never raised a big crop yet.

"An' so I believe, my good old friend,  
If you mean to win the day,  
From plowing clean to the harvest's  
end,  
You must hoe as well as pray."

—The Lutheran World.

### The Ideal Woman.

CORA BULLARD.

There are some cynical people who  
have no license and therefore ought to  
be arrested as metaphysical felons.  
They say that the ideal woman is non-  
existent and that she, as well as pur-  
ity in politics, is an "iridescent  
dream."

There are also people who never see  
the sky in its midday beauty; who never  
see summer in June; who really  
have never a day's true elevation of  
the soul. We must not blame such  
people altogether. We are fearfully  
and wonderfully made. We can not  
all see with equal facility and distinct-  
ness. There are causes, and sub-  
causes, intermediate and secondary in-  
fluence arising from physical and oth-  
er circumstances over which we have  
no control, which disturb our vision  
even of God Himself. However, not-  
withstanding the pessimist, the over-  
crowded divorce docket, and the items  
we find in the society columns of the  
daily newspaper—the growth and de-  
velopment of humanity has been mar-  
velous, and the race grandly and  
broadly swings forward. National and  
social relations are widening and deep-  
ening, and international relations are  
growing in fraternal brotherhood.  
Churches are broadening and joining  
hands for common good, and every-  
where life grows larger and richer and  
more hopeful.

The oft-repeated axiom, "The hand  
that rocks the cradle is the hand that  
rules the world," may be a trite tru-  
ism, but the psychologist, the sociolo-  
gist, and all other "ologists" are  
agreed in granting its inviolability.  
This being true, what a wise, strange,  
and tender hand must needs be at the  
cradle-side to-day.

Would you see a true woman—she  
is here drawn at full length. What  
feature is wanting? What here is  
lacking? By this standard may wo-  
men measure themselves. This is the  
ideal woman, therefore the real wo-  
man—not as seen in any one individ-  
ual, but as totalized in the woman-  
hood of the world:

"Within the home she rules with quiet  
might,  
By virtue of her perfect womanhood.  
A child in years, but with all the grace  
and good  
Enshrined in her truth-flashing orbs of  
light.  
A woman strong and firm to do the  
right,  
Who with the old-time martyrs might  
have stood,  
Yet full of sympathy with ev'ry mood.  
In times of trouble cheery still and  
bright

O, queen of maidens! it must surely be.  
If ought that to perfection cometh near  
Can e'er be found in this imperfect life  
You, perfect daughter, will but disap-  
pear  
To shine as perfect mother, perfect  
wife."

In her "Spanish Gipsy," George Eliot  
speaks of a woman in terms full of Bi-  
ble inspiration:

"A woman mixed of such fine elements  
That were all virtue and religion dead  
She'd make them newly, being what  
she was."

The Bible recognizes the dignity,  
beauty, and worth of woman beyond  
all other books. In the opening chap-  
ter of the book of Proverbs we find a  
mother advising a listening son—a  
woman with a heart and mind so  
fraught with high-born grandeur that  
the noblest energies of thought and  
action were dilated through her off-  
spring. In the closing chapter of Pro-  
verbs we find a portraiture of woman  
given with the skill of heaven and the  
feeling of love. Find your Bible and  
look at the picture carefully. Such a  
woman is the mother of the world.  
Evermore will the world need such a  
mother to nurse it in sickness, and  
comfort it in hours of sorrow and de-  
spair. The portrait is drawn for us,  
not to be admired but to be reproduced  
in living character. Let us not make  
the mistake of supposing that nothing  
less than the heroic is to be attempted.  
"He that is faithful in little is faith-  
ful also in much." We deceive our-  
selves in believing that if some great  
occasion should arise we would be  
equal to the sublime opportunities, but  
disdain to do the little things close  
at our hands.

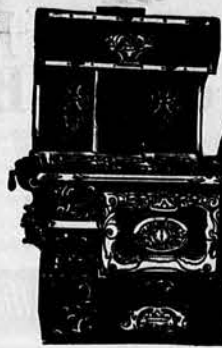
For every man and woman there is  
a sphere of usefulness—and no life  
need be empty or fruitless. The op-  
portunity to enrich our lives and live  
in highest realities is ever close at our  
door, let us be on the form or where  
we may. The power to contribute to  
the general weal is always within our  
reach if we are disposed to use it. A  
tender word, a gracious look, an assur-  
ance of sympathy work miracles often-  
times, and how far-reaching these acts  
are we can not know. They abide in  
the memory; they cause the soul to  
sing in the nighttime; and they are  
full of divine encouragement.

We may look toward the ideal in  
many things and not content ourselves  
with a cold estimate of the actual.  
Nor should we mock the actual by its  
shortcomings in view of the ideal. Of  
the one poor woman Jesus said: "She  
hath done what she could." It is  
enough that we strive towards the  
right mark and do the best we can.

### Recipes.

Boston Baked Beans.—This is prob-  
ably the most satisfactory method of  
cooking beans that is known. Pick  
over and wash one quart of navy  
beans. Soak over night with water  
enough to cover well and one-third tea-  
spoonful of soda. In the morning sim-  
mer in this water until the skin curls  
up, when the beans are lifted out of  
the water. Drain and rinse in clear  
water. Place in the bean pot with a  
small piece of partly lean salt pork  
or fresh pork. Mix  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup molasses,  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  level teaspoonfuls of salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  level  
teaspoonful of mustard. Mix free from  
lumps, fill the cup with hot water, and  
pour over the beans. Then add suffi-  
cient hot water to cover them. Bake,  
covered, in a moderate oven, at least  
eight hours, as the long cooking im-  
proves the flavor of the beans as well  
as softens the vegetable fiber and ren-  
ders them more wholesome. Keep  
covered with water until nearly done.

Bean Soup.—Soak over night as di-  
rected for baked beans; simmer and  
drain, then cook slowly for several  
hours until the lentils are very soft.  
Rub through a sieve or colander, and  
add either water or milk to give the  
desired quantity of soup, thicken  
slightly, season well, and serve hot  
with small squares of toasted bread.  
This soup prepared from lentils or



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Please you when you open the  
box and get the first nibble—crisp—  
flaky—wholesome—delicious.

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are fresh to the last—free from dust  
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from any dark bean makes a wholesome, nutritious and relishable supper for the school children on a frosty winter evening.

## The Young Folks

### The Bachelor Girl.

Here's to the Bachelor Girl  
Who fain her charms would cloister.  
She is a precious pearl  
That will not leave the oyster.  
She is a proud sweet pea  
That scorns to be a vine,  
And lean upon a tree  
Or round a stick entwined.  
"What! Lean upon a stick!  
Oh, no! I'm not that sort—  
I will grow branches thick  
And be my own support!"  
Beware, O pearl of price,  
Lest you be cast to swine;  
O proud sweet pea, think twice  
Ere you refuse to twine!  
O Bachelor Girl, we drink  
Confusion to your plan;  
Beware, lest Fate shall link  
You to a Spinster Man!  
O change, ere 'tis too late  
The choker tall and silly,  
The tweeds—the hat we hate,  
For something soft and frilly;  
Take off the stockings blue,  
(We will avert our gaze),  
Then will we drink to you  
Long life—and happy days!  
—Oliver Herford, in Good Housekeep-  
ing.

### The Bachelor's Complaint.

Returning home at close of day,  
Who gently chides my long delay,  
And by my side delights to stay?  
Nobody.

Who sets for me the easy chair,  
Spreads out the paper with such care,  
And lays my slippers ready there?  
Nobody.

When plunged in deep and dire distress,  
When anxious cares my heart oppress,  
Who whispers hope of happiness?  
Nobody.

When sickness comes in sorrow's train,  
And grief distracts the fevered brain,  
Who sympathizes with my pain?  
Nobody.

### A Girl's Responsibility.

BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Girls, do you know that it is your duty to make your men friends regard you as the best, purest, and sweetest girls in the world?

Man sets a high standard for woman, and she must live up to it if she wishes to wield a good influence over him.

You must make the man who is attentive to you realize that you respect yourself and that you demand that he respect you also.

Make him understand that he can not treat you with familiarity; that he can not be a friend of yours if he is vulgar in word or deed, nor if he is intemperate.

If he loves you and sees that you expect all this he will try to be worthy of you.

But you must never lower his ideal of you or you will immediately lose your influence over him.

If you drink a cocktail you can not expect him to refrain. If you laugh at vulgar stories you can not expect that he will refrain from repeating them in your presence.

Let him see the high value that you place upon honor, and never swerve one inch from your standard.

Do not, of course, expect him to be a demigod, for no man is that; but do demand that he be an honorable, temperate, manly man.

Don't nag. The nagging girl never has any lasting influence over a man, but keep steadfastly to your ideal of what a good man should be.

Forgive him if he occasionally has lapses, but on no account promise to marry him until you are quite sure that he is the kind of a man that you would be proud of as your husband and the father of your children.

The girl who marries a man to reform him deliberately enters upon a life of misery and failure.

The man who enjoys the friendship of a nice girl should be deeply appreciative of the privilege.

If he takes her to places of amusement, those places should be absolutely above suspicion. He should see that she reaches home in proper time, and he should never introduce her to any man or woman of whose good reputation he is not quite sure.

Now, you see, girls, for a man to treat you in that way it is necessary that he should look on you as something very pure and precious.

Never encourage a man to speak to you unless he has been properly introduced.

You can not expect a man to have as much respect for the girl who makes eyes at him and allows him to speak to her without an introduction as he would for the girl whom he had to ask to be introduced to.

Of course, I know that once in a while a friendship formed in that way will turn out all right, but it is a great risk and not at all the right way of doing things.

Be dignified and modest and you will find that the average man will treat you with respect, and that he will be anxious to stand well in your eyes.

He will know that if he wants to win your regard he must live up to your standard of what a man should be.

It is your duty to make that standard a high one.

### A Pirate Among Plants.

Among all the forms of vegetable life in the Mexican tropics the wild fig-trees are the most remarkable. Some of them show such apparent intelligence in their readiness to meet emergencies that it is difficult not to credit them with powers of volition.

In the tropics, where the wild figs flourish, there is a constant struggle for life among numberless species of plants. Certain of the wild figs appear to have learned this and provide a fruit which is a favorite food for many birds; then an occasional seed is dropped by a bird where it finds lodgment in the axil of a palm frond high in the air.

There the seed takes root and is nourished by the little accumulation of dust and vegetable matter. It sends forth an aerial root, which creeps down the palm, sometimes coiling about the trunk on its way. When this slender, cord-like rootlet reaches the ground it secures a foothold and becomes the future trunk of the fig-tree.—Exchange.

### A Boy Who Refused to Serve Liquor at a Hotel.

Paul had been wanting to help his mother by earning money, and at last she consented to have him take a position in a large and fashionable hotel. One day the clerk called Paul and told him to carry a cocktail up to Mr. —'s room.

"What's that?" asked Paul.  
"O, that's —," giving a wink.  
"Do you mean any kind of liquor?" Paul inquired.

"Yes," said the man. "Now, hurry up, for he wants it in a jiffy."  
Bravely Paul told the clerk he could not do it.

"I'd like to know why?" said the man.

"I have signed a temperance pledge, and will not break it," replied Paul.

Then the man grew angry and




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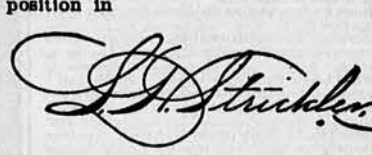
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**HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.**  
SURGEON  
730 Kansas Avenue,  
Topeka, Kansas

threatened, but had to call another boy.

At the end of the week as the proprietor handed Paul his pay envelope, he asked, "Are you the boy who refused to carry the cocktail to room 10?"

"Yes, sir," Paul respectfully answered, "and I expect to get my discharge."

"No," said the proprietor, "we want to keep such boys as you."

Then he asked some more questions, and Paul told him about the Temperance Legion, what a lady Miss Hattie Lee, their leader, was, and how many other boys had signed the pledge. His employer not only told him he need never carry any liquor, but that his wages would be raised.

A gentleman, in the church Paul and his mother attended, heard of the boy's stand and offered to send him to school, and at the completion of the course was to enter his office to study law. The delighted boy could hardly believe his ears, for to study law had always been the great desire of his life.—Selected.

### A Smart Item.

A skunk, duck, frog, and a lamb once went to a show. Each had a certain amount of money, but one failed to gain admittance. Which one was it, and why? Answer: The skunk failed to gain admittance because he only had one cent, and that a bad one. The duck had a bill. The frog had a green-back, and the lamb had four quarters.

## The Little Ones

### The Coming of Spring.

The woodland thickets blushed with blooms,  
The spiders spun with silver looms  
So softly on the grass;  
And not a sound the stillness broke.  
All silent stood the forest-folk  
To see the princess pass.

But as they watched a murmur ran,  
For all the little birds began  
Such pleasant songs to sing;  
The dew threw jewels at her feet,  
And flowers raised their eyes to greet  
The pretty Princess Spring.

—Alice Van Lee Carrick.

### The Catbird.

ANNA DEMING GRAY.

"Oh, the summer's almost here,  
Chee, chee, cheer, cheer!"

Sang the robins, as they hopped about with alert little heads, tipped this way and that, as if listening to the soft hushed sound of all the tiny growing things that pushed their way up to meet the light and sunshine.

The cherry-trees knew it already, and sent showers of white petals with every breath of wind to whisper it to the grass beneath.

A bluebird sat on the highest branch of the lilac-bush, and sang it out clear and sweet, so that all the world might know. But the world was too busy to listen, and paid very little attention. Robin Marsh sat on the lowest step and waited for me. I knew by his face that he could hear the message the birds were singing, and understood it, too. His head was turned to catch every note of the bluebird's song, and his dreamy eyes were on the flying cherry blossoms. I watched him from the window, as I made bread and butter sandwiches, for we agreed that "a lunch might be a handy thing to have along," as Robin had expressed it, when I asked his opinion.

Presently I was ready, and Robin carrying the basket and trowel, we started, for I wanted to get some ferns and violets for my fern-bed.

"There's your catbird, Robin," I said, just as we reached the edge of the woods. "No, over there on the alder-bushes. He is a shy little fellow, and prefers low shrubs and bushes. He has a beautiful and graceful shape, and wears a coat of softest slate color. His head and tail are black. He is a most careless acting bird, and sits with wings drooping and head down, like a lazy boy might act.

"He is a good mimic, and often tries a few notes of the robin's song; then he tries a cat's cry. He even sometimes gives a note or two of the

thrush's song. He seems to love sweet notes, and though his own voice is so harsh and his notes jerky, he is a first cousin to the mocking-bird.

"His nest is so carelessly stuck together, that it looks as if it would hardly bear his weight. It is patched up out of loose leaves, scraps of newspaper, and twigs.

"The eggs are dark, and a beautiful bluish green color. The colored people used to say that he never mimics a cat except when a snake is near, but I am not sure that this is true.

"Here we are, and the ferns are so thick we shall have no trouble to get a basket full."

"Did you ever think," said Robin, "that birds are a lot like people? Some with manners, and some without any; some jolly, and some cross; some that cheat, and some that play fair."

"I have noticed that," I said. "There are some even that are mean, and will tease and bully weaker ones—like the bluejay; yes—birds have traits very much like people. Somebody who writes about birds, said once that the catbird is such a careless fellow, that if he were a man he would be sure to go in his shirt sleeves and wear no collar.

"But this was the day for our secret. You haven't forgotten, have you? We have all the ferns we can carry now. I'll tell you about it while we eat our lunch."

Robin agreed at once, for small boys are always ready for something to eat. "If I act like I don't care, when Nan knows somethin' she'll tell me quicker," said he, eyeing me.

"Have you ever seen the Goss collection of birds at the State House?" I asked.

"Well, I guess," he said. "Seen it more'n a hundred times. Gee—but there's a dandy lot of birds! That feller that looks after things up there don't let us in no more. Says boys hang 'round there too much. I told him that's what they were put there for—to look at."

"How would you like to help keep those rooms clean and straight?" I asked. "The janitor up there needs a boy to help all day Saturdays, and one evening after school each week. If he can find just the right boy he will pay him for the work. I believe 'just the right boy' is Robin Marsh, and I told the janitor so. He said for me to tell Robin Marsh to come to see him next Saturday."

Robin looked at me quite soberly for a second, and then he flung his cap into the air, crooked his little finger into the corner of his mouth, and gave vent to a whistle so long, sharp, and prolonged that I am sure the people in North Topeka heard it. After relieving himself in this way, he settled down to the sandwiches, and we talked the matter over. And that is the way it all came about. He has been the janitor's helper for almost a year now, and he has made friends, as I knew he would.

I met the janitor on the street the other day, and stopped to ask about Robin.

"It's astonishin' what a lot that little chap knows about birds," he said. "It's my opinion he'll be heard from, some day. He is studyin' some bird every minute he isn't at work; or I'll find him in a window with that bird book you gave him. But he does his work all right, and it's a big comfort to have a boy there that I know I can trust."

And as I turned away, I thought that is, after all, the very best thing that could be said of Robin Marsh, or any other boy.

### The April American Boy.

For everything that the healthy, wide-awake boy delights in, the April number of The American Boy stands second to none in its class. The fine serials, "Off the Reservation," "In Defense of His Flag," "The Camp Fire of Mad Anthony," "The Young Book Agent," and "Tad," are continued. Among the short stories are: "A Buried Treasure," telling of the search made by two boys and what they found; "Treud with a Bear," an exciting experience with bruin in a tree, and "The Lill Boy," a story of the min-

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If weak, worn-out, nervous, cannot sleep; have indigestion, headache, neuralgia or periodic pains, it is because your nerves are weak. It is the lack of nerve force that makes the stomach, heart, lungs, etc., work imperfectly—become sick. Dr. Miles' Nervine cures the sick when it restores nerve strength, and puts the power behind the organs to do their work.

"Almost three years I suffered from nervousness, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart. I could not eat or sleep with comfort, or walk or talk without suffering. Altogether I was in a bad condition. My doctor did not seem to do me any good. I had tried so many remedies that I did not have much hope of any of them doing me any good. Dr. Miles' Nervine was suggested by a friend. I got relief from the first, and after a few days I felt like a new person. It not only relieved my heart and nerves, but has invigorated my whole system. I am very grateful because since I have stopped using it, I have had absolutely no return of my old trouble."

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60 Summit Ave., Worcester, Mass.  
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.

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ing camps of the West. For the athletic boy there are: "How to Become Strong" and "The Boy on His Muscle." The boy who wants to know about successful men will be interested in "Keeping Tab on the World" and "Chats with Big Americans," the latter being an interview with the renowned bandmaster and composer of music, John Philip Sousa. "The Frog," "Wild Cats on the British Isles," and "Boys' Fishes and How to Catch Them," will prove good reading to the students of natural history and the angler. There is also a fine article on "How the Birthplace of Old Glory Will Look When Restored as a National Relic." Boys who want to do things will find plenty to choose from in: The Boys' Poultry Yard, Practical Furniture Making for Boys, and Card Writing for Boys. The regular departments of The Boy Photographer; Stamps, Coins, and Curios; Tangles; The Boy Mechanic and Electrician; and The O. A. B. are filled with good things. Special announcement is made concerning American Boy Day at the Jamestown Exposition, on July 5, to be held under the direction of the editor, the publishers offering three prizes of Twenty-five Dollars each for the best essay on "The Settlement of Jamestown," the best poem on "The Boys of America," and the best song on "Our Heritage." The number contains over 70 fine illustrations. \$1 a year. The Sprague Publishing Company, Detroit, Mich.

## Club Department

### OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President.....Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina  
Vice-President.....Mrs. L. H. Wishard, Iola  
Cor. Secretary.....Mrs. N. I. McDowell, Salina  
Rec. Secretary.....Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons  
Treasurer.....Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lawrence  
Auditor.....Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Cawker City

#### Our Club Roll.

Excelsior Club, Potwin, Kansas, (1903).  
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County, (1902).  
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1903).  
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1898).  
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, (Ottawa County (1888)).  
Challito Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1902).  
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1903).  
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).  
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1902).  
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8 (1903).  
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).  
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).  
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1900).  
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, (Marshall County (1902)).  
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County.  
Richardson Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).  
Prentiss Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).  
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kansas.  
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1903).  
Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).  
Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.  
The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kansas (1906).  
West Side Study Club, Delphos (1906).  
Domestic Science Club, Berrinton, Shawnee County (1906).  
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).  
Clio Club, Columbus, Kansas (1897).  
Centralia Reading Circle, Nemaha County.  
The Ladies Mutual Improvement Club, Crawford County (1905).  
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

#### The Traveling Library.

Mrs. May Belleville Brown, president of Kansas Federation of Clubs, writes about the traveling library as follows:

The traveling libraries commission reports that a better class of books is constantly being read. While the new novel is still popular, there is a growing demand for something better. And the noticeable feature of the work last year was the growing interest among library patrons in the study of the Bible. There are three libraries of fifty books each kept constantly busy among Bible students, while ten collections for missionary study are kept constantly in circulation, with orders waiting for them continually.

"And while we are able to see our growth here in Kansas, it is a matter of pride that Kansas is making herself felt abroad as well as at home in this work. Inquiries have been received lately from the Belgian minister of the interior, and from the public library at Jamaguchi, Japan, as to

the latest reports of our Kansas traveling libraries and asking for methods, sources of maintenance, etc.

"In connection with this I have the pleasure of adding some library news, which is also club news, and which I am sure will be of interest.

"The library on missionary work and study that has been in Lawrence for the past six months was sent immediately, upon its return, to the auxiliary to C. W. B. M. at Stockton, Kans.

"The Wednesday club at Chetopa, which has a reference library to aid in its study of English history, literature and art, has extended the term for use of the books five months.

"The Ladies' Reading Club at Junction City is using one of the traveling libraries in its study of art, and has extended its term for three months. This club has been a constant subscriber of the little libraries since their organization, and has asked for some of the highest class collections sent out by the commission.

"The missionary collection sent to Yates Center six months ago has proven so useful to its readers that they have asked two months' extension of time. Another who liked their books and asked for two months more to use them is the Home Study Club at Belle Plaine.

"A good library on English history and literature was sent this week to the Twentieth Century Reading Circle at Brookville. Other libraries have recently been shipped to Harveyville, Leon, Atwood, Irving, Glasco, Galena, Columbus, and Sterling.

"Very lately a splendid selection of books for Bible study was sent to the First Congregational church at Kinsley. Mr. Goudy, who is pastor of the church, expresses his appreciation of the books as follows: 'We are delighted to find that the whole list ordered is included besides some other very valuable and attractive volumes. Allow me to express my high appreciation of the work done by the commission and the special favor you have done Kinsley in this connection. I shall personally endeavor to have the library made as useful as possible to the largest number of people.'

"The Neighborhood Reading Circle at Auburn always shows among the highest circulation of any of the little libraries sent out. Its last report, just filed, records thirty-five borrowers with a circulation of 443, showing that each member read practically thirteen books.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Anson reports: 'These books are highly appreciated by many of the people, and especially are the biographies being kept busy much of the time.'

"Increased library spirit was the result of a traveling library circulated the last six months in Pleasant Grove school, New Albany, Kans. Its librarian reports: 'The library has inspired a desire for a permanent library here, and we have, since receiving this one, secured nineteen books of our own.'

"Any information desired in the matter of securing the traveling libraries will be furnished upon addressing the Kansas Traveling Libraries Commission, State House, Topeka."

A London letter says it has been discovered that a large trade has been built up in the shipping of old and worn-out horses to Belgium, to be used as food. In a single day, recently, 416 horses were thus shipped by six steamers from various English ports.

#### 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.

# THE CHANGE OF LIFE

Sensible Advice to Women from Mrs. Henry Lee, Mrs. Fred Certia and Mrs. Pinkham.



MRS HENRY LEE

MRS. FRED CERTIA

Owing to modern methods of living not one woman in a thousand approaches this perfectly natural change without experiencing a train of very annoying and sometimes painful symptoms.

This is the most critical period of her whole existence and every woman who neglects the care of her health at this time invites disease and pain.

When her system is in a deranged condition or she is predisposed to apoplexy or congestion of any organ, the tendency is at this period likely to become active and with a host of nervous irritations make life a burden. At this time also cancers and tumors are more liable to form and begin their destructive work.

Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, melancholia, dread of impending evil, palpitation of the heart, irregularities, constipation and dizziness are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period of life when this great change may be expected.

Mrs. Fred Certia, 1014 So. Lafayette Street, So. Bend, Ind., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—  
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ideal medicine for women who

are passing through Change of Life. For several months I suffered from hot flashes, extreme nervousness, headache and sleeplessness. I had no appetite and could not sleep. I had made up my mind there was no help for me until I began to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my bad symptoms ceased, and it brought me safely through the danger period, built up my system and I am in excellent health. I consider Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound unsurpassed for women during this trying period of life."

Mrs. Henry Lee, 60 Winter Street, New Haven, Conn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—  
"After suffering untold misery for three years during Change of Life I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I wrote you of my condition, and began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and followed your advice, and to-day I am well and happy. I can now walk anywhere and work as well as anyone, and for years previous I had tried but could not get around without help. I consider your medicine a sovereign balm for suffering women."

Women passing through this critical period should rely upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If there is anything about your case you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. It is free and has guided thousands to health.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health, actually thousands of women, you cannot well say without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." It is your duty to yourself and family to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

## Barn Plans and Outbuildings

New, revised and greatly enlarged edition,  
Modernized and brought up-to-date . . . .

EDITED BY EDWIN C. POWELL

A reliable guide to those intending to build new barns or to remodel old farm buildings for any and all purposes.

The proper and economical erection of barns and outbuildings requires far more forethought and planning than was ordinarily given to their construction. But with modern ideas, proper appreciation of sanitary conditions, and the use of labor-saving implements, a barn that twenty-five years ago was considered perfect would not meet present requirements.

#### Outline of Contents:

After an introductory chapter on the general rules to be observed in barn building, special chapters give detailed information and illustrations on

GENERAL FARM BARN  
CATTLE BARN AND STABLES  
DAIRY BARN  
CATTLE SHEDS  
SHEEP BARN AND SHEDS  
PIGGERIES  
POULTRY HOUSES  
CARRIAGE HOUSES AND HORSE BARN  
CORN HOUSES AND CRIBS  
ICE HOUSES

ICE HOUSES AND COOL CHAMBERS  
DAIRY HOUSES  
CRANERIES AND CHEESE FACTORIES  
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All descriptions and directions contained in this volume are given in so plain and clear a manner as to be readily understood by anyone. Every professional builder, and every person, be he farmer or otherwise, who intends to erect a farm building of any kind, can, in this book, secure a wealth of designs and plans for a very small sum.

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## Dairy Interests

### The Champion Dairy-Cow.

PROF. T. L. HAECKER, MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT STATION.

The most phenomenal record in the production of butter-fat made under official supervision of an experiment station, was of the Guernsey cow, Yeksa Sunbeam, owned by the late Fred Rietbroch, of Athens, Marathon County, Wisconsin. Yeksa Sunbeam was a Minnesota product, having been bred by the late W. A. Richardson, of Garden City, and when some 30 months of age was sold to a gentleman in Minneapolis, who kept her in a milk dairy for five years, during which time she was bred to nondescript sires, was fed and handled as cows in milk dairies ordinarily are, and probably her male calves were sold for veal.

Mr. Rietbroch had a number of cows in his herd of the Yeksa family, and discovering that they possessed remarkable capacity for butter-production, quickly purchased every member that he could find. Learning of the sale of this cow to the milkman he sent an agent there to examine the cow, with instructions to purchase her if she was found to be sound and productive. The cow was recognized at a glance, as the agent was familiar with both the Yeksa and Sunbeam families, the owner also stating that he had purchased her of Mr. Richardson, and after satisfying himself that the cow was sound he asked the owner if he wished to dispose of her and, if so, what he valued her at. He at first wanted \$100, but finally let her go for \$90. This was a case where both parties to the bargain were greatly pleased, and Yeksa Sunbeam was shipped to Athens, Wis. During the early December she was bred, and calved September 11, and beginning with October she made the record given below during the year.

Calculating the amount of butter that this would make, by adding one-sixth to the butter-fat to cover the weight of the salt and water found in butter, we have a trifle over 1,000 pounds of butter for the year's work of this cow. She was 10 years and 6 months old at the close of the test, and gave as much milk and butter-fat the last day of the test as she did the first day.

Date	Lbs. milk	Pct fat	Butter fat
Oct., 1904, .....	1428.2	5.69	81.26
Nov., 1904, .....	1322.5	5.62	74.32
Dec., 1904, .....	1294.4	6.08	78.70
Jan., 1905, .....	1217.0	6.04	73.51
Feb., 1905, .....	1060.8	5.75	61.00
March, 1905, .....	1185.1	6.05	71.70
April, 1905, .....	1089.6	5.79	63.09
May, 1905, .....	1127.5	5.75	64.83
June, 1905, .....	1158.4	5.25	60.82
July, 1905, .....	1266.0	5.88	74.44
Aug., 1905, .....	1463.8	5.42	79.34
Sept., 1905, .....	1307.5	5.67	74.14
Total, .....	14920.8	5.74av.	857.15

Her grain feed consisted of a mixture of four parts wheat bran, two parts ground oats, two parts gluten-feed, and one part oil-meal. During October, November, and December she was fed sixteen pounds of the grain mixture. During the months of January, February, and March there was added to the mixture one part of corn-meal, she also receiving fourteen pounds of grain a day. During May she was given twelve pounds, and during June from twelve to six pounds, for July, August, and September from nine to ten pounds. During the grazing season she had access to an excellent blue-grass and clover pasture. In the late fall and spring of the year, this was supplemented with some clover hay, and during July and August, oats and peas in the green state. During part of August and September, she was given some green corn, and through the winter from twenty-five to thirty pounds of corn silage made of corn that was planted so thickly that no ears were developed; also clover hay and some alfalfa hay. Occasionally some rutabagas were fed.

The writer took special interest in this test because the dam of this cow, The Sunbeam, was in his herd and was sold to Mr. Richardson when the herd was disposed of in the fall of

1892, and during the year when this test took place he made three visits to Athens to personally see the cow milked and note how she was handled. The cow was not overfed as she only maintained her weight during the test. This was a case where a cow with superior dairy breeding, of great feeding powers and vitality was fed and handled with such rare skill that there was scarcely any shrinkage in butter-fat during the year. Those who are familiar with the peculiar conditions under which this test was made are of the opinion that the cow could and would have made a better record if there had been no change in milker and feeder while the test was in progress. Unfortunately, the man who had charge of the cow was drowned in June, and it will be noticed that during that month she gave the lowest yield, which was doubtless due to the change in milker and feeder, for in that month conditions are the most favorable for a large yield.

The total amount of water-free milk solids that she yielded was 1,000 pounds of butter-fat, 649 pounds of protein in the form of albumen and casein, and 701 pounds of milk sugar, making a total of 2,350 pounds of milk solids. The writer well remembers when 500 pounds of butter was considered the maximum that a cow could produce in a year; now she doubled the performance, and with the understanding we have acquired of breeding for specific purposes, we expect still greater records in the future.

### Care of the Dairy-Cow.

E. K. SLATER, IN NORTHWESTERN AGRICULTURIST.

It is not sufficient that the cow shall be of a distinct dairy conformation and be supplied with plenty of food containing the right percentage of the different essential nutrients. The care which she receives contributes just as much to success or failure as either, perhaps both, of the above. The cow should be handled so that her absolute comfort is provided for. If she is comfortable she will be contented and will do the very best she is capable of doing.

There are many things to take into consideration in providing for her comfort. Many people possess the mistaken idea that comfort for the cow means a large expenditure of money, at least that is the excuse offered by many cow-owners, who do not give their cows the proper care. This is a great mistake. The cows can be made just as comfortable and contented in a cheap barn as in an expensive one, and the outdoor arrangements can be so planned that inexpensive ones will suit her just as well as the other kind.

It might be well to consider the influences which contribute to the comfort of the cow and to the success of the dairyman. They can be briefly itemized as follows:

1. Proper arrangement of barn.
2. Proper conditions about yards and pastures.
3. Pure foods and water.
4. Kindly treatment.

1. Referring to the arrangement of the cow-barn, it is difficult, yes, impossible, to advise an arrangement which will suit all locations and conditions. Further than this every farmer has his favorite plan, but comfort is the great essential to keep in mind. In planning the dairy-barn, everything else should be sacrificed, if necessary, to insure absolute comfort. It is very necessary that the barn be so constructed as to insure protection from the most severe weather in the section where located. The question of perfect ventilation should be solved, insuring pure air, even during the most severe weather. Drafts of cold air are dangerous, and are not possible in the properly constructed barn.

The stalls and fastenings should be so arranged as to permit freedom of movement of the cow and to provide for her cleanliness. Proper drainage is absolutely necessary and dangerous, slippery gangways, etc., should be avoided. Arrangement for feeding and milking should be so planned as to be accomplished with as little disturbance as possible.

2. The yards should be so arranged



Mrs. J. Renken, Trenton, Ia., says "We cleared \$100.00 in six months off seven cows."

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that they are protected from chilly winds and so that the cows are isolated from the rest of the live stock on the farm. Proper drainage must be secured so that the yards will always be dry.

The pasture should be provided with shade and be connected with the barnyard, thus relieving the cow of any temptation to visit the growing corn or cabbage patch.

3. The cow should not only be provided with plenty of food in order to insure her comfort, but it should be of the right kind and quality. Her food should be just as fresh and wholesome as that provided for the home, and in order that its purity may be guaranteed it must be properly taken care of. An abundant supply of pure water must be always at hand. The hole in the ice in the winter time and the mud puddle in the summer time have contributed to the failure of many dairies. Water in stagnant ponds is not fit for the stock and the pasture should be drained so that such conditions are not possible. If it is not convenient to do this the pond should be fenced. Pure well water or running water should be supplied in the pasture. Plenty of salt should also be provided.

4. Perhaps the most important of all is the treatment which the cow should receive at the hands of her owner or the person who cares for her. There are many instances where the best of dairy cows were used, and where good methods of feeding were practised and still results fell far short of what might reasonably have been expected, simply because the cows did not receive that kindly treatment which is so essential.

The herd as a whole should be moved slowly; they should never be hurried. The cross dog should either be dead or chained. The dairyman who has learned to handle his cows so that they are fond of him, and are pleased to have him come around, has learned one of the most valuable lessons that it is possible for him to learn.

The most successful dairymen are intimately acquainted with every cow in their herd. The same affection prompts the mother cow to do all she can for her calf will prompt her to do all she can for her owner. Scientific investigations have proven the truth of this statement.

Each cow should have a name which should always be spoken when she is approached. The kindly word spoken to a cow, supplemented by kindly treatment in general, will accomplish wonderful results.

Coupled with the kindly treatment of the cow is regularity in feeding and

milking. She will learn to look for her feed and water and to be milked at just such a time each day and will be contented if she is not disappointed. Careful experiments have demonstrated that a very common cow will produce quite satisfactory results when properly cared for. A good rule for the dairyman to follow is to make every cow in the herd do the best that she is capable of doing, whether she be a common cow or a special dairy-cow, and this can be accomplished by following the rules outlined.

#### Progress of Cheese-Curing.

A correspondent in an exchange, writing of conditions in dairy districts, says among other things:

"During recent years there has been no point upon which evolution from former practices and ideas has taken place more rapidly than in curing cheese, and the age at which cheese are shipped.

"Some leading exporters state emphatically that the best cheese they handle are those going practically from the hoop direct into their ware-

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You, or any one else, don't want the cream separator that *claims* the most. You want dollars from your handling of milk.

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Send for our new catalogue and proofs. Ask for our free dairy books too. They cost you *nothing*, but will show you where you can make *dollars*.

**Empire Cream Separator Co.,**  
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houses and cured at a temperature of 40° to 45°. Of course, in such cases, the shrinkage, unless the cheese are paraffined, is considerable, but it is an undoubted fact that the increased number of cold-storage warehouses has resulted in benefit, through improvement in quality by holding the cheese in good condition. With properly constructed warehouses, where cheese can be held at an even temperature, factorymen have been encouraged to sell their cheese regularly, weekly or fortnightly, and thus avoid the damage from heat and varying temperature frequently experienced when cheese are held in poor curing rooms."

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**MY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** are the Bright's Watham's strain. Second prize cockerel Wichita, Kans., 1907. Three grand yards. Cockerel and pullet mating; scores up to 88. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Pringle, Elmdale, Kans.

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**BUFF ROCKS**—High scoring, vigorous, farm raised, bred for size and laying qualities. Eggs \$1 to \$2.50 per 15, \$5 per 100; circular free. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Box 406, Effingham, Kans.

**BARRED ROCKS** my specialty; a fine lot of cockerels from prize winners for sale reasonable. Peter Heber, Neosho Rapids, Kans.

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**LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS** will surely please you. High scoring prize-winners. Pens mated now. Send your orders early. No eggs after May 15. From pens \$2 per 15, from stock \$2 per 100. Send for circular. Long distance phone Walton. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kans.

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**EGGS! EGGS!** I feel confident from the Steel Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks will be produced some prize-winning chicks for you, whether you wish them for show birds or on the farm. Let me have your order and the chicks will speak for themselves. It costs no more to raise fine birds than inferior ones, and the extra small expense of starting should not be considered for the results and satisfaction you would get out of this Famous Strain would overcome all. Try them. Write for catalogue, it's free. JOE B. MOORE, originator and breeder of the renowned Steel Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mexico, Mo.

**BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS.**

I have bred Buff Rocks exclusively for six years; have purchased eggs and birds from the best blood I could find in the west and now have as fine a lot of birds as I ever saw. I took both first and second on pen at the Republic County fair last fall. Eggs from 1st prize birds \$2.50 for 15, \$6 for 45, \$10 for 100. Eggs from 2d prize birds \$1.50 for 15, \$3.75 for 45, \$6 for 100. H. M. STEPHENS, Mundeen, 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 250 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96½, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 for 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

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**BRAHMAS.**

**LIGHT BRAHMAS.** Prize winners—two firsts, two seconds at State Poultry Show 1907. Cockerels \$2, eggs \$1.50. John Licht, Route 1, Oatville, Kans.

**Light Brahma Chickens** Chickens pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kas., Route 4

## The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

## A Chapter on Eggs.

That the Kansas hen is doing her duty these days in the way of shelling out eggs, is made evident by perusing the daily papers and noting the egg items. In one daily paper last week we noticed the following items:

"Saturday was the day when the mercantile store at Norton, Kans., gave away three prizes to the persons who brought in the most eggs. Tom Conarty won the first prize by bringing in 636 dozen and 7. Joe Shelton came next with 517 dozen and 5. J. H. Johnson came in for third prize with 64 dozen and 10. The day was very rainy and altogether the Mercantile received 1,569 dozen, or 18,720 eggs. From the fact that the prizes offered for bringing in the largest number of eggs would prove an incentive for extra effort, it would hardly seem that the above was a fair test of the regular trade in eggs, but the following item seems to describe an ordinary day's work in the egg business:

"Last Saturday, April 6, was the greatest egg day of all for the town of Erie, Kans. During the day 2,760 dozen, or 33,120 eggs, were marketed at the P. W. Cummings poultry house. They were sold at 12½ cents per dozen, or a total of \$345."

The third item is as follows: "A woman living near Solomon, Kans., a Mrs. Orr, brought to market \$77 worth of eggs. She got 16 cents per dozen for her eggs, consequently she had nearly 500 dozen. These eggs were laid by the hens on a single farm, and in seven days' time. The eggs were sold to the storage house at Solomon."

If this woman could keep this pace for one month she would take in over \$300, and in three months she would have nearly a thousand dollars from eggs alone.

## Bryan's Tribute to the Egg.

Mr. Bryan, in his trip around the world, found that in some countries many dishes were of doubtful palatability, but the boiled egg of the omnipresent hen always appealed to him as a safe proposition. He writes as follows:

"We have crossed the Bosphorus and bade farewell to Asia, within whose borders we have spent about seven months. They have been wonderfully instructive months, and we have enjoyed the experiences through which we have passed, but we can not say that we have fallen in love with Asiatic food. We have been afraid of the raw vegetables; we have distrusted the water, unless it was boiled, and we have sometimes been skeptical about the meat. The butter has not always looked inviting, and our fondness for cream has not been increased by the sight of the goats driven from door to door and milked in the presence of the purchaser. The bread was not a rival for the Vienna bread, and the cooking has not been up to Western standards. But the hen—long life to her! She has been our constant friend. When all else failed we could fall back upon the boiled egg with a sense of security and a feeling of satisfaction. If I am not henceforth a poultry fancier in the technical sense of the term, I shall return with an increased respect for the common, everyday barnyard fowl. There are many differences between the East and the West—differences in race characteristics, differences in costumes, differences in ideals of life, of government, and of religion, but we all meet at the breakfast table—the egg, like 'a touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'"

**The Largest Egg Ever Laid by Hen.** A Light Brahma pullet owned by George L. Fish, of Hingham, has brought distinction to her breed and fame to that town by presenting her owner with an Easter offering of most



## How to Raise Young Chicks

The difficulties encountered in raising young chicks are numerous. Disease and lice are said to destroy nearly 50% of the annual poultry crop. Errors in diet and unsanitary conditions also help to decrease the poultry profit. But you do not need to suffer these losses if you will give poultry half the care you give other stock. Besides

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is guaranteed to prevent and cure gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc., allaying fermentation and destroying the germs of disease. By its special tonic properties it increases the powers of digestion and assimilation and compels the system to appropriate the maximum amount of food to egg production, also making the young grow fast, healthy and strong. Besides increasing growth and egg production Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has special curative properties peculiar to itself. Take no so-called poultry food as a substitute. Remember that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and bears the endorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada, and is sold on a written guarantee. It costs but a penny a day for about 300 chicks. Feed Poultry Pan-a-ce-a as directed, sprinkle Instant Louse Killer on the roosts, nests and into the dust bath, and we guarantee you will have no loss from disease.

1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c.  
5 lbs. 60c. 12 lbs. \$1.25  
25 lb. \$2.50.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

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**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES**—Eggs from prize-winners carefully mated, fifteen for \$1.50. Also Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs ten for \$3. Mrs. E. B. Grant, Route 2, Emporia, Kans.

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

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—Pen No. 1, score 94 to 96½ by Atherton. Eggs \$2 per 15, 100 others bred to lay high scoring eggs \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. J. L. Moore, Eureka, Kans.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—White P. Rocks and Rose C. B. Minorcas. Wyandottes and W. P. Rock eggs, 15 for \$1; Minorcas eggs, 15 for \$1.50. Eggs for hatching from high-class poultry. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

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

**WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs \$1.50 for 15 from choice pens, \$5 per 100 from selected free range stock. Indian Runner duck eggs \$1.50 for 11; Mammoth White Holland turkey eggs \$1.50 for 9; White African guinea eggs \$1.50 for 17; a few pairs of guineas yet for sale. Order now. Mrs. L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kans.

**Hammer's White Wyandottes** Eggs from first pen \$2 per 15; from second pen \$1.50; from flock at large \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. My strain is noted for eggs.

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

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS**—\$1.50 per 15. From World's Fair winning strain. Mrs. E. Forward, Bayneville, 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 Langshan Eggs**—FROM HIGH SCORING FLOCK.—\$2 for 15. \$3.50 for 30. Mrs. C. S. Cross, Fair Acres Farm, Emporia, Kans.

**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.

**BLACK LANGSHANS** My birds are prize-winners. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale; eggs \$1.50 and \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. M. Tipton, Route 5, Wellington, Kans.

**BLACK LANGSHANS** My birds are prize-winners. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale; eggs \$1.50 and \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. M. Tipton, Route 5, Wellington, Kans.

**BLACK MINORCAS.** IMPORTED, S. O. BLACK MINORCAS—The world's greatest laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Hens \$2. Circular 5 cents. Address George Kern, 817 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.

## LEGHORNS.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**—\$5 per 100, \$1 per 15; birds as good as any and carefully mated. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, R. 2, Peabody, Kans.

**CHOICE R. C. B. Leghorn and Pekin duck eggs** \$1 per 15. Reductions on incubator lots. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kans.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE.** Bred for years from the best egg laying strain. Write for prices. Bertha Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

**S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS**, 30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. Mrs. P. E. Town, Route 3, Haven, Kans.

**S. C. W. LEGHORN AND W. WYANDOTTE EGGS** from high scoring stock. \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. W. H. Turkey eggs, \$1.50 per 9. A. F. Hutley, R. 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.** ALSO BARRED ROCKS—Best selected and fresh eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Leghorn cockerels \$1. Bertha Evans, Lyons, Kans.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**—From stock scored to 98 by Rhodes. \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Exhibition pen cockerel breed \$2.50 per fifteen eggs. Frank Dunable, Clay Center, Kans.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY**—Farm raised. Eggs \$1 per sitting of 15, per fifty \$2, per hundred \$3.50. Prompt shipments made. P. H. Mahon, Route 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS** \$5 per hundred from birds as good as show birds but on free range. Mrs. W. J. Grist, Ozawie, Kans.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS**—Best laying strain in the world. Eggs \$1 per sitting, 3 sittings \$2.50, \$5 per 100. Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kas.

**PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** eggs, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Jos. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kans., successor to F. F. 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 Holzhey, 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, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

**Buff Leghorns** Pure-bred eggs \$1.25 per 30, \$3.25 per 100. J. A. Reed, R. 3, Wakefield, Kas.

**Oberndorf's S. C. W. Leghorns** Won 18 prizes and silver cup at Kansas City, Mo., Poultry Show 1907. Birds and eggs for sale. Also B. P. Rock eggs, best strains. Send your orders now. Eleanor Fruit and Poultry Farm, Centralia, Kans., A. Oberndorf, Proprietor.

**STOCK AND EGGS.** Silver Sp. Hamburgs: 1 cockerel, 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet, 1 pen. At great Wichita show. S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns; Black Minorcas; 15 eggs Blue Ribbon pens \$5, 2d best \$2; utility pens headed by high scoring males \$1.00; M. Bronze turkey eggs \$2 per 9, selected 50c each. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kans.

**STAY WHITE** S. C. W. Leghorn and Buff P. Rock eggs \$1 per 15. At Nickerson show 1907 (Helmick Judge) I won incubator on highest scoring cock, cockerel, hen, pullet in Mediterranean class. On Rocks took 1 cockl., 1, 2, 3 hen. Mrs. J. W. Cook, R. 3, Hutchinson, Kas.

**Galva Poultry Yards** R. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes; 30 prizes in 3 shows. Eggs \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 per sitting. J. Ditch, Galva, Kans.



## LEGHORNS.

## It is the Time to Get Your Eggs for Hatching

From

S. Young, McPherson, Kans.,

reliable breeder of Rose Comb and Single White Leghorns and White Wyandottes, in all purity. The greatest egg-laying strain in the

## C. W. Leghorns

have over 200 selected hens, snow white, deep red and bred for large egg production, mated to show bird cocks. My flock has farm range. 15 for 75 cents, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. I replace broken eggs.

Neva Love, Formosa, Kans.

## SCOTCH COLLIES.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Am taking orders, for two sets of fine puppies, from \$5 to \$10. Sired by a champion of Ormskirk Galopin. A. P. Chacey, Topeka, Kans.

## Scotch Collies.

Twenty-seven Collie puppies just old enough to ship. Your orders early, so you can get one of the best ones.

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS. Rose Comb R. I. Reds—Score from 90 to 94½ points. Ten years experience with this breed. Eggs for hatching. Prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, American, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels, F. C. R. I. 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 birds at the College show. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Won at State Fair, 1907, 1st, 2d, 4th. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, flock \$5.00. Mrs. D. A. Sheaks, Walton, Kans.

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

C. R. I. Reds—Pure-bred cockerels for sale \$1.00. A. L. Scott, Route 1, Larned, Kans.

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red chicks. High grade Red Polled bull calves. J. W. Walton, Medora, Kans.

## GOLDEN RULE FARM.

C. Rhode Island Reds. Won fourteen prizes on Reds at the two great Kansas State Poultry Shows January 1906-7. No stock for sale. Eggs hatching. Egg circular free. A. D. Willems, Neola, Kans., (formerly of Inman, Kans.)

## Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

## PRIZE WINNERS

Eggs from select matings, average score 92 points. Second and third pullet and third hen at State Fair 1906, and first cock and first, second and third hen at Topeka 1907, are in these matings. Eggs, per 15. Pen No. 2, males score 91½ and 91 points. Set unsexed females; eggs \$1.50 per 15. Utility, all good, pure stock; eggs \$1 per 15. Special prices on large quantities. A few good cockerels yet for sale. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kans.

## BUFF ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON AND JACK MINORCA EGGS for setting, \$1 for 15. J. Stratton, Reading, Kans.

C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs from the Cup-winners at the biggest show in the country at a low price. Write for prices. Frank Hill, Sabetha, Kans.

BUFF ORPINGTONS AND BUFF LEGHORNS. Won first pen State Show; catalog free. W. H. Maxwell, 1924 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs from prize-winners \$2 a sitting. Mrs. A. Wessers, Douglas, Kans.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—From pens headed by high-scoring cockerels; \$1.50 per fifteen; \$3.75 per thirty. Range eggs 50 cents per fifteen. Nellie E. Lyons, Berry, Kans.

## S. C. Buff Orpingtons

## —EXCLUSIVELY.—

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

## TURKEYS.

GIANT WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. Eggs for sale from a long strain of prize-winning birds mated to a 40 pound yearling tom. First prize winner at Missouri State Fair. 10 eggs for \$5. Address Mrs. Forest Nave, Lexington, Mo.

## Pride of Nebraska

## The Greatest Incubator on the Market...

Waste heat runs brooder. The only brooder that will raise chicks after they are hatched. One lamp runs both. Write at once for free catalogue to

Mrs. Tim Hartnett, Sutton, Nebraska

unusual size. It is an egg laid on March 12, which Mr. Fish and his neighbors believe to be the largest ever laid by a hen.

The egg measures nine and three-eighths inches in circumference lengthwise and seven and one-fourth inches the other way, and weighs six and one-fourth ounces. Mrs. Brahma's product is one and three-eighths inches longer than an ordinary egg.

A peculiar feature of the big egg is that there is every reason to believe that instead of being a "double-yolk" there is another hard shell egg inside of this one. It is impossible to determine this by usual test of holding it up to a strong light, as the shell is unusually thick. By turning it carefully, however, there is a perceptible "jar" that can be felt and heard.

A few weeks ago a story was sent out from some place in Connecticut telling of a hen that had laid a "monster egg that measured seven and three-eighths inches around the long way and weighed four and four-eighths ounces." The story ended with a challenge to the world to produce its equal. Mr. Fish is not looking for championship honors, but he declares that his exhibit makes the Connecticut hen fruit look like a nutmeg.—Boston Globe.

## Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Instead of giving all of the skim-milk and buttermilk to the pigs, allow the hens to have a share all by themselves, in nice clean vessels, and see if they do not pay you well for it.

If you notice a fowl drooping or standing off by itself, all drawn up in a bunch, watch it closely. If you can see no indications of cholera, if it eats its food when thrown to it, but quickly resumes its uncouth position, examine it carefully to see if it is not infested with vermin.

Sulfur for the nests; whitewash for the houses; kerosene for the perches; hoe and "elbow grease" for the floors; exercise, pure air, and a variety of food for the fowls are the secrets for successful management.

It is claimed that if the roosters are isolated from the hens for a week or more and are well fed the flock can then be mated up again and the eggs will hatch as well as in the early spring and the chicks will be full of vigor.

Never refuse prices for a bird that you do not want for breeding purposes, at the same time never sell a good bird that you need yourself. If you would be successful keep the best and do not be tempted to sell even at a fancy price.

When confined fowls have no opportunity of gratifying their desire in the choice of food, there are three points to be observed in feeding, which are, that nitrogenous food is necessary; that too much green food must not be given; and that fowls must not be made too fat.

In summer fowls need more room than they do in winter. In all cases where it is permissible, they should have plenty of room for their accommodations, that they may never be crowded night nor day. Give them an opportunity to pick, scratch, and dust themselves every day and secure the needed exercise that is so essential to their health and productiveness.

It is a very difficult matter to mate up a pen of fowls so as to produce the most desirable results in their progeny, so far as markings go. Every breeder is forced to take chances in this respect every year. It is impossible to make a sure thing of it. Some of the finest marked fowls are often mated and the results are disappointing. This is often a cause of dissatisfaction between buyer and seller. Especially is the purchaser of fine eggs often disappointed in this way.

When a contagious disease appears in a flock the soil of the yard becomes contaminated and long after the fowls are well, certain favorable conditions may cause dormant germs to again become active and the disease again appear in the flock. The yard should therefore be disinfected as well as the fowls. To do this cheaply, dissolve one pound of copperas in two gallons



## 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

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

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

## Markers White Plymouth Rocks

Our stock won more premiums and specials at Hutchinson State Fair, Great Bend, Salina, Wichita State Poultry Show and Nickerson than any breeder in the west which is positive proof that they are

"Better Than Any."

Buy eggs from these birds, improve your flock and win the prizes at the coming shows. Safe arrival and fertility guaranteed. Prices, \$1, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$5, \$10 and \$15 per 100.

We More Than Please Marker Bros., Great Bend, Kans. Satisfaction Guaranteed

## INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.



## THE SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR

Leads for 1907 because it has not been cheapened in quality. The copper hot water heating system is perfect. Simple end regulator with double brass thermostat. Double cases packed with a fibrous material filled with innumerable dead air spaces. Double clear table top packed the same as the walls. The cloth nursery tray, so nice for newly hatched chicks to rest on. Two doors, one of glass, the other solid lumber. Easy to clean safety lamp. And guaranteed perfect ventilating system. No better machine can be built at any price. Others claim the best hatches, but we get the largest averages and healthiest chicks. We pay the freight. Our 1907 catalogue tells it all. It's free. Address

THE CLAY CENTER INCUBATOR CO., CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

## SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

## Silver Spangled Hamburgs.

Good stock cheap. Am overstocked. Hens, pullets, and cockerels, \$1 to \$1.50. Egg circular free. My birds win at all state shows and fairs.

MRS. FAY FINKLE, Galva, Kansas

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TOULOUSE GEESSE, PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Eggs \$1 per sitting of seven and thirteen. Mrs. G. A. Rhoads, Route 6, Columbus, Kans.

AGENTS—To sell and advertise our Poultry Compound; \$35 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

## WEBER'S on POULTRY

Describes 25 varieties of pure bred chickens, ducks, geese, low prices on eggs for hatching. Mailed for 2 cents. W. A. WEBER, Box 79, Mankato, Minn.

## GILT EDGE POULTRY CO.

Eggs for sale from 24 different varieties of poultry, including Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks and M. B. turkeys. Each breed on separate farm. Write for catalogue.

Walter Hogue, Fairfield, Neb.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! Toulouse Geese eggs, \$1 per sitting. Rouen and Pekin duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Muscovy duck eggs, 9 for \$1. Bronze turkey eggs, 9 for \$2. Peacocks, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Buff Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Cornish Indian Games, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Brown, Buff and White Leghorns, Buff, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Pearl and White Guineas, Golden Seabright Bantams, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs 15 for \$1. Also sell by the 100. All kinds of fancy pigeons for sale. Also hunting dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

## 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



## Our Fully Illustrated Catalogue

of high-bred and prize-winning poultry is now ready. Send for it today; it's free. We have 75 fine and big young Mammoth Bronze turkey toms for your breeders; get one quick; \$4 to \$8 each.

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

## 25 YEARS ON THE MARKET

Think of it! Our "Silver Jubilee" Why take chances? Buy a Reliable and be sure. Beautiful Silver Jubilee Catalog free. Write today. Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Box 5-66 Quincy, Ill.

## \$7.50 Incubator

Everybody's Incubator holds 125 eggs. Self regulator, needs no moisture, powerful double heater, egg tray and new removable sanitary nursery tray. Has everything high-priced hatchers have. Four walls, packed, not affected by heat or cold. Cat. Free. Gouverneur Incubator Co., 911 Main St., Gouverneur, N. Y.

## \$7.00 Buys the Best 120-EGG Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; hot water; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot water Brooder \$4.50. Incubator and Brooder ordered together \$11.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our book, "Hatching Facts" tells all about them. Mailed free. Write today. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.

## Try Till You're Satisfied

I give up to 90 days trial. I want you to know what I know before you buy. Nothing to hide about

## OLD TRUSTY Incubators

and Brooders. The Old Trusty plan is all right. I build them square. I want to deal fair and square. Old Trusty has made thousands of personal friends. Write for my 1907 free catalog. You'll be interested.

M. M. JOHNSON, Clay Center, Neb.

## 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.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

**WHITE P. ROCK EGGS**—\$1 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Lizzie Griffith, R. 3, Emporia, Kans.

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

**BARRED P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—Superior winter-laying strain, voted for size and quality. Eighteen years careful breeding. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$1.75 per 30. E. J. Evans, R. 4, Fort Scott, Kans.

**BLUE BARRED ROCKS**—Large, vigorous, farm raised stock. \$1.50 per 15; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100. Minnie K. Clark, Route 9, Lawrence, Kans.

**BARRED ROCK EGGS**—\$1 per 15, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. R. L. Parker, Lincoln, Kans.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—Eggs \$1 per 15, \$1.50 per 30, \$4 per 100. T. B. Wilson, Route 7, Osage City, Kans.

**MY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** are the Bright's Watham's strain. Second prize cockerel Wichita, Kans., 1907. Three grand yards. Cockerel and pullet mating; scores up to 98. Eggs \$1 per 15, \$7 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Fringle, Elmdale, Kans.

**BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—Farm range. Eggs, \$4 per 100; \$2.50 for 50, and 75 cents for 15. Mrs. W. Lovelace, Muscotah, Kans.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS** as good as the best. Eggs 50 cents for 15. Write D. N. Hill, Route 5, Lyons, Kans.

**FOR SALE**—Pure-bred B. P. Rock eggs. 75 cents for 15 or \$3.50 per hundred. Hillcrest Fruit and Poultry Farm. Address A. C. Merritt, North Topeka, Route 4; Ind. Phone 4851.

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

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

**BUFF ROCKS**—High scoring, vigorous, farm raised, bred for size and laying qualities. Eggs \$1 to \$2.50 per 15, \$5 per 100; circular free. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Box 406, Effingham, Kans.

**BARRED ROCKS** my specialty; a fine lot of cockerels from prize winners for sale reasonable. Peter Reher, Neosho Rapids, Kans.

**College Hill Barred Rock and Scotch Collie Farm.** Many first prize winners in Kansas and Oklahoma. 12 females scoring 91 to 94½ by McCleave, Emery & Helmlock. Hens and eggs to order. Packed good Collies from imported prize winners. Fine young stock for sale. Mrs. J. T. Woodford & Son, 1600 E. Central, Wichita, Kans.

**LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS** will surely please you. High scoring prize-winners. Pens mated now. Send your orders early. No eggs after May 15. (From pens \$2 per 15, from stock \$3 per 100. Send for circular. Long distance phone Walton. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kans.

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY (Bradley Strain.)

Pullet-mating pen headed by a 93½ point cockerel. Cockerel-mating headed by a 93 point cock. The females score from 90 to 93½. Barring extra strong. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7.50 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

## EGGS! EGGS!

I feel confident from the Steel Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks will be produced some prize-winning chicks for you, whether you wish them for show birds or on the farm. Let me have your order and the chicks will speak for themselves. It costs no more to raise fine birds than inferior ones, and the extra small expense of starting should not be considered for the results and satisfaction you would get out of this Famous Strain would overcome all. Try them. Write for catalogue, it's free. JOE B. MOORE, originator and breeder of the renowned Steel Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks, Mexico, Mo.

## BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS.

I have bred Buff Rocks exclusively for six years; have purchased eggs and birds from the best blood I could find in the west and now have as fine a lot of birds as I ever saw. I took both first and second on pen at the Republic County fair last fall. Eggs from 1st prize birds \$2.50 for 15, \$6 for 45, \$10 for 100. Eggs from 2d prize birds \$1.50 for 15, \$3.75 for 45, \$6 for 100. H. M. STEPHENS, Munden, 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 250 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96½, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

## BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

EGGS { \$3 per 15 | Get the Best  
          \$5 per 30 | Start Right  
S. T. Divinia, R. 2, St. Joseph, Mo.

## BRAHMAS.

## LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Prize winners—two firsts, two seconds at State Poultry Show 1907. Cockerels \$2, eggs \$1.50. John I. Ichte, Route 1, Oatville, Kans.

**Light Brahma Chickens**—Pure bred cockerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kas., Route 4

## The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

## A Chapter on Eggs.

That the Kansas hen is doing her duty these days in the way of shelling out eggs, is made evident by perusing the daily papers and noting the egg items. In one daily paper last week we noticed the following items:

"Saturday was the day when the mercantile store at Norton, Kans., gave away three prizes to the persons who brought in the most eggs. Tom Conarty won the first prize by bringing in 636 dozen and 7. Joe Shelton came next with 517 dozen and 5. J. H. Johnson came in for third prize with 64 dozen and 10. The day was very rainy and altogether the Mercantile received 1,569 dozen, or 18,720 eggs. From the fact that the prizes offered for bringing in the largest number of eggs would prove an incentive for extra effort, it would hardly seem that the above was a fair test of the regular trade in eggs, but the following item seems to describe an ordinary day's work in the egg business:

"Last Saturday, April 6, was the greatest egg day of all for the town of Erie, Kans. During the day 2,760 dozen, or 33,120 eggs, were marketed at the P. W. Cummings poultry house. They were sold at 12½ cents per dozen, or a total of \$345."

The third item is as follows:

"A woman living near Solomon, Kans., a Mrs. Orr, brought to market \$77 worth of eggs. She got 16 cents per dozen for her eggs, consequently she had nearly 500 dozen. These eggs were laid by the hens on a single farm, and in seven days' time. The eggs were sold to the storage house at Solomon."

If this woman could keep this pace for one month she would take in over \$300, and in three months she would have nearly a thousand dollars from eggs alone.

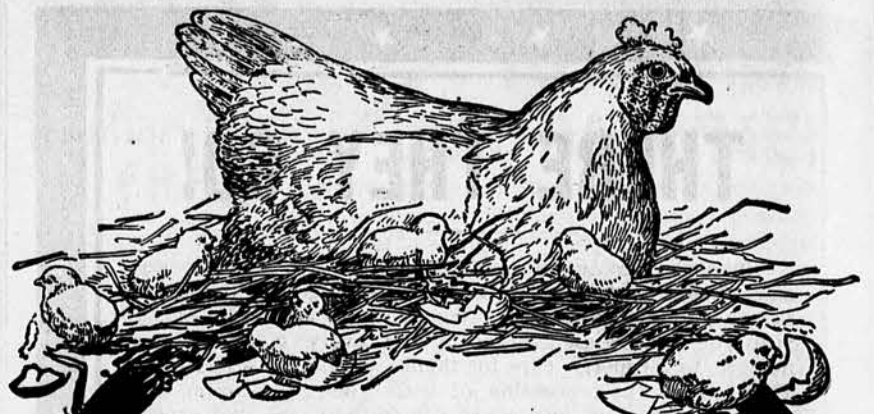
## Bryan's Tribute to the Egg.

Mr. Bryan, in his trip around the world, found that in some countries many dishes were of doubtful palatability, but the boiled egg of the omnipresent hen always appealed to him as a safe proposition. He writes as follows:

"We have crossed the Bosphorus and bade farewell to Asia, within whose borders we have spent about seven months. They have been wonderfully instructive months, and we have enjoyed the experiences through which we have passed, but we can not say that we have fallen in love with Asiatic food. We have been afraid of the raw vegetables; we have distrusted the water, unless it was boiled, and we have sometimes been skeptical about the meat. The butter has not always looked inviting, and our fondness for cream has not been increased by the sight of the goats driven from door to door and milked in the presence of the purchaser. The bread was not a rival for the Vienna bread, and the cooking has not been up to Western standards. But the hen—long life to her! She has been our constant friend. When all else failed we could fall back upon the boiled egg with a sense of security and a feeling of satisfaction. If I am not henceforth a poultry fancier in the technical sense of the term, I shall return with an increased respect for the common, everyday barnyard fowl. There are many differences between the East and the West—differences in race characteristics, differences in costumes, differences in ideals of life, of government, and of religion, but we all meet at the breakfast table—the egg, like 'a touch of nature makes the whole world kin.'"

## The Largest Egg Ever Laid by Hen.

A Light Brahma pullet owned by George L. Fish, of Hingham, has brought distinction to her breed and fame to that town by presenting her owner with an Easter offering of most



## How to Raise Young Chicks

The difficulties encountered in raising young chicks are numerous. Disease and lice are said to destroy nearly 50% of the annual poultry crop. Errors in diet and unsanitary conditions also help to decrease the poultry profit. But you do not need to suffer these losses if you will give poultry half the care you give other stock. Besides

## DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

is guaranteed to prevent and cure gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc., allaying fermentation and destroying the germs of disease. By its special tonic properties it increases the powers of digestion and assimilation and compels the system to appropriate the maximum amount of food to egg production, also making the young grow fast, healthy and strong. Besides increasing growth and egg production Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has special curative properties peculiar to itself. Take no so-called poultry food as a substitute. Remember that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and bears the endorsement of leading poultry associations in the United States and Canada, and is sold on a written guarantee. It costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls. Feed Poultry Pan-a-ce-a as directed, sprinkle Instant Louse Killer on the roosts, nests and into the dust bath, and we guarantee you will have no loss from disease.

1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c.  
5 lbs. 60c, 12 lbs. \$1.25  
25 lb. pack \$2.50.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book free.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.

## WYANDOTTES.

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES**—Eggs from prize-winners carefully mated, fifteen for \$1.50. Also Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs ten for \$3. Mrs. E. B. Grant, Route 9, Emporia, Kans.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY**—15 eggs \$1. H. F. Brueggemann, R. 2, Herington, 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 WYANDOTTES**—Pen No. 1, score 94 to 96½ by Atherton. Eggs \$2 per 15, 100 others bred to lay high scoring eggs \$1 per 15; \$4 per 100. J. L. Moore, Eureka, Kans.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES**—White P. Rocks and Rose C. B. Minorcas. Wyandottes and W. P. Rock eggs, 15 for \$1; Minorcas eggs, 15 for \$1.50. Eggs for hatching from high-class poultry. R. F. Meek, Hutchinson, Kans.

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

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

**WHITE WYANDOTTE** eggs \$1.50 for 15 from choice pens, \$6 per 100 from selected free range stock. Indian Runner duck eggs \$1.50 for 11; Mammoth White Holland turkey eggs \$1.50 for 9; White African guinea eggs \$1.50 for 17; a few pairs of guineas yet for sale. Order now. Mrs. L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kans.

## Hammer's White Wyandottes

Eggs from first pen \$2 per 15; from second pen \$1.50; from stock at large \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. My strain is noted for eggs.

Lewis A. Hammer, Clearwater, Kans.

## BLACK LANGSHANS.

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

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS**—\$1.50 per 15. From World's Fair winning strain. Mrs. E. Forward, Bayneville, Kans.

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

## Black Langshan Eggs

—FROM HIGH SCORING FLOCK.—  
\$2 for 15. \$3.50 for 30.  
MRS. C. S. CROSS,  
Fair Acres Farm, Emporia, Kans.

## 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.

## BLACK LANGSHANS

My birds are prize-winners. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale; eggs \$1.50 and \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. M. Tipton, Route 5, Wellington, Kans.

## BLACK MINORCAS.

**IMPORTED, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS**—The world's greatest laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Hens \$2. Circular 5 cents. Address George Kern, 817 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.

## LEGHORNS.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**—\$5 per 100, \$1 per 15; birds as good as any and carefully mated. Mrs. C. B. Palmer, R. 2, Peabody, Kans.

**CHOICE R. C. B. Leghorn and Pekin duck** eggs \$1 per 15. Reductions on incubator lots. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kans.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE.** Bred for years from the best egg laying strain. Write for prices. Bertha Gresham, Bucklin, Kans.

**S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS**, 30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. Mrs. P. E. Town, Route 3, Haven, Kans.

**S. C. W. LEGHORN AND W. WYANDOTTE** EGGS from high scoring stock. \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. W. H. Turkey eggs, \$1.50 per 9. A. F. Hutley, R. 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. ALSO BARRED ROCKS**—Best selected and fresh eggs \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Leghorn cockerels \$1. Bertha Evans, Lyons, Kans.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**—From stock scored to 98 by Rhodes. \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. Exhibition pen cockerel bred \$2.50 per fifteen eggs. Frank Dunable, Clay Center, Kans.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY**—Farm raised. Eggs \$1 per sitting of 15, per fifty \$2, per hundred \$3.50. Prompt shipments made. F. H. Mahon, Route 3, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kans.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS** \$5 per hundred from birds as good as show birds but on free range. Mrs. W. J. Grist, Oswawke, Kans.

**SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS**—Best laying strain in the world. Eggs \$1 per sitting, 5 sittings \$2.50, \$5 per 100. Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kas.

**PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** eggs, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. 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 Holzhay, 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, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

Pure-bred eggs \$1.25 per 30, \$3.25 per 100. J. A. Reed, R. 3, Wakefield, Kas.

## Buff Leghorns

## Oberndorf's S. C. W. Leghorns

Won 18 prizes and silver cup at Kansas City, Mo., Poultry Show 1907. Birds and eggs for sale. Also B. P. Rock eggs, best strains. Send your orders now. Eleanor Fruit and Poultry Farm, Centralia, Kans., A. Oberndorf, Proprietor.

## STOCK AND EGGS.

Silver Sp. Hamburgs: 1 cockerel, 1, 2, 3, 4 pullet, 1 pen. at great Wichita show. S. C. W. and Brown Leghorns; Black Minorcas; 15 eggs Blue Ribbon pens \$5, 2d best \$2; utility pens headed by high scoring males \$1.00; M. Bronze turkey eggs \$2 per 9, selected 50c each. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kans.

## STAY WHITE

S. C. W. Leghorn and Buff P. Rock eggs \$1 per 15. At Nickerson show 1907 (Helmick judge) I won incubator on highest scoring cock, cockerel, hen, pullet in Mediterranean class. On Rocks took 1 cock, 1, 2, 3 hen. Mrs. J. W. Cook, R. 3, Hutchinson, Kans.

## Galva Poultry Yards

R. C. White Leghorns and White Wyandottes; 30 prizes in 3 shows. Eggs \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 per sitting.

J. Ditch, Galva, Kans.



18, 1907.

## LEGHORNS.

## Now is the Time to Get Your Eggs for Hatching

From  
W. S. Young, McPherson, Kans.,old reliable breeder of Rose Comb and Single  
White Leghorns and White Wyandottes, in all  
purity. The greatest egg-laying strain in the  
west.

## C. W. Leghorns

have over 200 selected hens, snow white, deep  
red and bred for large egg production, mated  
to show bird cocks. My flock has farm range.  
15 for 75 cents, 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. I replace  
broken eggs.

s. Neva Love, Formosa, Kans.

## SCOTCH COLLIES.

SCOTCH COLLIES—Am taking orders, for two  
sets of fine puppies, from \$5 to \$10. Sired by a  
son of Ormskirik Galopin. A. P. Chacey,  
Topeka, Kans.

## Scotch Collies.

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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS.  
Rose Comb R. I. Reds—Score from 90 to 94 points.  
Ten years experience with this breed. Eggs for  
hatching. Prices reasonable. J. W. Swartz, Ameri-  
can, Kans.RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels, F. C. R. I.  
Is from prize winners. Red to the skin. Eggs in  
season. Good Hope Fruit & Poultry Farm, Troy, KaONE DOLLAR buys 15 eggs of either Rose Comb  
I. Reds or Barred Rocks from prize-winning  
flock at the College show. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson,  
Mahattan, Kans.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Won at State  
show, 1907, 1st, 2d, 4th. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, flock \$5  
per 100. Mrs. D. A. Sheaks, Walton, Kans.Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs for sale. Cir-  
cular free. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kans.C. R. I. Reds—Pure-bred cockerels for sale \$1  
each. A. L. Scott, Route 1, Larned, Kans.FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red chick-  
ens. High grade Red Polled bull calves. J. W.  
Alton, Medora, Kans.

## GOLDEN RULE FARM.

C. Rhode Island Reds. Won fourteen prizes on  
Rhodes at the two great Kansas State Poultry  
shows January 1906-7. No stock for sale. Eggs  
hatching. Egg circular free. A. D. Willems,  
Inman, Kans., (formerly of Inman, Kans.)Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds  
PRIZE WINNERSEggs from select matings, average score 92 points.  
Second and third pullet and third hen at State  
show 1906, and first cock and first, second and third  
pullet at Topeka 1907, are in these matings. Eggs,  
per 15. Pen No. 2, males score 94 and 91 points.  
Set unscored females; eggs \$1.50 per 15. Utility  
all good, pure stock; eggs, \$1 per 15. Special  
prices on large quantities. A few good cockerels yet  
for sale. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kans.

## BUFF ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON AND  
BLACK MINORCA EGGS for setting, \$1 for 15.  
J. Stratton, Reading, Kans.S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs from the Cup-  
winners at the biggest show in the country at a low  
price. Write for prices. Frank Hill, Sabetha, Kans.BUFF ORPINGTONS AND BUFF LEGHORNS  
Won first pen State Show; catalog free. W. H.  
Maxwell, 1924 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.CHOICE Buff Orpington and B. P. Rock cocker-  
els, Collie pups and bred bitches. Send for circular.  
B. Williams, Stella, Neb.BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs  
from prize-winners \$2 a sitting. Mrs. A. Wessner,  
Harris, Douglass, Kans.S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—From pens  
headed by high-scoring cockerels; \$1.50 per fifteen;  
also per thirty, \$3.75 per fifty. Range eggs 50 cents  
per fifteen, \$3 per hundred. Nellie E. Lyons, Berry  
ton, Kansas.

## S. C. Buff Orpingtons

## —EXCLUSIVELY—

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

## TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS  
Eggs for sale from a long strain of prize-winning  
flocks mated to a 4 pound yearling tom. First prize  
winner at Missouri State Fair. 10 eggs for \$5.  
Address Mrs. Forest Nave, Lexington, Mo.  
Central Route 2.

## Pride of Nebraska

The Greatest  
Incubator on  
the Market...Waste heat runs brooder. The only brooder  
that will raise chicks after they are hatched.  
One lamp runs both. Write at once for free  
catalogue to

Mrs. Tim Hartnett, Sutton, Nebraska

unusual size. It is an egg laid on  
March 12, which Mr. Fish and his  
neighbors believe to be the largest  
ever laid by a hen.The egg measures nine and three-  
eighths inches in circumference length-  
wise and seven and one-fourth inches  
the other way, and weighs six and one-  
fourth ounces. Mrs. Brahma's product  
is one and three-eighths inches longer  
than an ordinary egg.A peculiar feature of the big egg is  
that there is every reason to believe  
that instead of being a "double-yolk"  
there is another hard shell egg inside  
of this one. It is impossible to deter-  
mine this by usual test of holding it  
up to a strong light, as the shell is un-  
usually thick. By turning it careful-  
ly, however, there is a perceptible  
"jar" that can be felt and heard.A few weeks ago a story was sent  
out from some place in Connecticut  
telling of a hen that had laid a "mon-  
ster egg that measured seven and  
three-eighths inches around the long  
way and weighed four and four-eighths  
ounces." The story ended with a chal-  
lenge to the world to produce its  
equal. Mr. Fish is not looking for  
championship honors, but he declares  
that his exhibit makes the Connecticut  
hen fruit look like a nutmeg.—Boston  
Globe.

## Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Instead of giving all of the skim-  
milk and buttermilk to the pigs, al-  
low the hens to have a share all by  
themselves, in nice clean vessels, and  
see if they do not pay you well for it.If you notice a fowl drooping or  
standing off by itself, all drawn up in  
a bunch, watch it closely. If you can  
see no indications of cholera, if it eats  
its food when thrown to it, but quick-  
ly resumes its uncouth position, exam-  
ine it carefully to see if it is not in-  
fested with vermin.Sulfur for the nests; whitewash for  
the houses; kerosene for the perches;  
hoe and "elbow grease" for the floors;  
exercise, pure air, and a variety of  
food for the fowls are the secrets for  
successful management.It is claimed that if the roosters  
are isolated from the hens for a week  
or more and are well fed the flock can  
then be mated up again and the eggs  
will hatch as well as in the early  
spring and the chicks will be full of  
vigor.Never refuse prices for a bird that  
you do not want for breeding pur-  
poses, at the same time never sell a  
good bird that you need yourself. If  
you would be successful keep the best  
and do not be tempted to sell even at  
a fancy price.When confined fowls have no oppor-  
tunity of gratifying their desire in the  
choice of food, there are three points  
to be observed in feeding, which are,  
that nitrogenous food is necessary;  
that too much green food must not  
be given; and that fowls must not be  
made too fat.In summer fowls need more room  
than they do in winter. In all cases  
where it is permissible, they should  
have plenty of room for their accom-  
modations, that they may never be  
crowded night nor day. Give them an  
opportunity to pick, scratch, and dust  
themselves every day and secure the  
needed exercise that is so essential to  
their health and productivity.It is a very difficult matter to mate  
up a pen of fowls so as to produce the  
most desirable results in their pro-  
geny, so far as markings go. Every  
breeder is forced to take chances in  
this respect every year. It is impos-  
sible to make a sure thing of it. Some  
of the finest marked fowls are often  
mismatched and the results are disap-  
pointing. This is often a cause of dis-  
satisfaction between buyer and seller.  
Especially is the purchaser of fine  
eggs often disappointed in this way.When a contagious disease appears  
in a flock the soil of the yard becomes  
contaminated and long after the fowls  
are well, certain favorable conditions  
may cause dormant germs to again  
become active and the disease again  
appear in the flock. The yard should  
therefore be disinfected as well as the  
fowls. To do this cheaply, dissolve  
one pound of copperas in two gallons

## 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 cock-  
erels 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

## The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeder of the best in the world. Strain of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and  
White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galesburg, Moline, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron and  
St. Paul Poultry Shows of Nebraska, and they will win for you. \$50 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; also  
1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.

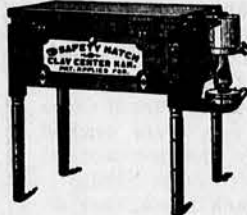
W. R. TALBOTT, Prop. Hebron, Nebr.

Markers White Plymouth  
RocksOur stock won more premiums and specials at Hutchinson State Fair, Great Bend, Salina, Wichita State  
Poultry Show and Nickerson than any breeder in the west which is positive proof that they are

## "Better Than Any."

Buy eggs from these birds, improve your flock and win the prizes at the coming shows. Safe arrival  
and fertility guaranteed. Prices, \$1, \$2 and \$3 per 15; \$5, \$10 and \$15 per 100.We More Marker Bros., Great Bend, Kans. Satisfaction  
Than Please Guaranteed

## INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

THE SAFETY HATCH  
INCUBATORLeads for 1907 because it has not been cheapened in  
quality. The copper hot water heating system is per-  
fect. Simple end regulator with double brass thermostat.  
Double cases packed with a fibrous material filled with  
innumerable dead air spaces. Double clear table top  
packed the same as the walls. The cloth nursery tray, so  
nice for newly hatched chicks to rest on. Two doors,  
one of glass, the other solid lumber. Easy to clean safety lamp. And guaranteed  
perfect ventilating system. No better machine can be built at any price. Others  
claim the best hatches, but we get the largest averages and healthiest chicks.  
We pay the freight. Our 1907 catalogue tells it all. It's free. Address

## THE CLAY CENTER INCUBATOR CO.,

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

## SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.

Silver Spangled  
Hamburgs.Good stock cheap. Am overstocked. Hens, pul-  
lets, and cockerels, \$1 to \$1.50. Egg circular free.  
My birds win at all state shows and fairs.

MRS. FAY FINKLE,

Box 22, Galva, Kansas

## MISCELLANEOUS.

TOULOUSE GEESE, PARTRIDGE COCHINS—  
Eggs \$1 per sitting of seven and thirteen. Mrs. G.  
A. Rhoads, Route 6, Columbus, Kans.AGENTS—To sell and advertise our Poultry Com-  
pound; \$5 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manu-  
facturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

## WEBER'S POULTRY

Describes 25 varie-  
ties pure bred chick-  
ens, ducks, geese,  
low prices on eggs  
for hatching. Mailed for 2 cents.  
W. A. WEBER, Box 79, Mankato, Minn.

## GILT EDGE POULTRY CO.

Eggs for sale from 24 different varieties of poultry,  
including Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks and M. B.  
turkeys. Each breed on separate farm. Write for  
catalogue.

Walter Hogue, Fairfield, Neb.

## EGGS! EGGS! EGGS!

Toulouse Geese eggs, \$1 per sitting. Rouen and  
Pekin duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Muscovy duck eggs, 9  
for \$1. Bronze turkey eggs, 9 for \$2. Peacocks,  
Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Buff  
Cochins, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Cornish Indian  
Game, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Brown,  
Buff and White Leghorns, Buff, White and Silver  
Laced Wyandottes, Pearl and White Guineas, Golden  
Seabright Bantams, Buff Cochins Bantams. Eggs 15  
for \$1. Also sell by the 100. All kinds of fancy pi-  
geons for sale. Also hunting dogs. Satisfaction  
guaranteed. Write for circular. D. L. Bruen,  
Platte Center, Neb.

## TOPEKA POULTRY BREEDERS

The fifty members of the Topeka Poultry Breed-  
ers Association raise all varieties of pure-bred poul-  
try. Transactions of members guaranteed. Send  
for list of breeders and varieties.

W. H. MAXWELL, Secretary,

1990 McVicar Ave.

Topeka, Kansas

Our Fully Illustrated  
Catalogueof high-bred and prize-win-  
ning poultry is now ready.  
Send for it today; it's free.  
We have 75 fine and big  
young Mammoth Bronze  
turkey toms for your  
breeders; get one quick; \$4 to \$5 each.

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

25 YEARS ON  
THE MARKETThink of it! Our "Silver Ju-  
bilee!" Why take chances?  
Buy a Reliable and be sure.  
Beautiful Silver Jubilee Cas-  
log free. Write today. Reliable  
Incubator & Brooder Co., Box 8-Quincy, Ill.

## \$7.50 Incubator

Everybody's Incubator  
holds 125 eggs. Self  
regulator, needs no  
moisture, powerful  
double heater, egg  
tray and new re-  
movable sanitary  
nursery tray. Has  
everything high-priced hatchers  
have. Four walls, packed, not  
affected by heat or cold. Cat. Free  
Gouverneur Incubator Co., 911 Main St., Gouverneur, N. Y.

## \$7.00 Buys the Best

120-EGG  
IncubatorDouble cases all over; best  
copper tank; hot water;  
self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot water  
Brooder \$4.50. Incubator and Brooder ordered  
together \$11.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our  
book, "Hatching Facts" tells all about them.  
Mailed free. Write today  
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.Try Till You're  
SatisfiedI give up to 90  
days trial. I want  
you to know what I  
know before you buy.  
Nothing to hide aboutOLD TRUSTY  
Incubatorsand Brooders. The Old Trusty plan is all right.  
I build them square. I want to deal fair and  
square. Old Trusty has made thousands of  
personal friends. Write for my 1907  
free catalog. You'll be interested.

M. M. JOHNSON,

Clay Center, Neb.

## BEE SUPPLIES

We can furnish you bee and all  
kinds of bee-keepers' supplies  
cheaper than you can get else-  
where, and save you freight.  
Send for our catalogue with dis-  
count sheet for early orders.TOPEKA SUPPLY HOUSE,  
7th and Quincy, Topeka, Kans.



of boiling water, and when cold add one pound of cheap sulfuric acid and then thoroughly sprinkle every portion of the surface.

### 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. O. 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."

**Spavins.**—Wherein does bog spavin differ from blood spavin? Is there any such thing as the latter? If so, please give description, cause, and cure if there are any? Is bog spavin regarded as a defect or blemish or both? R. W. S.

Junction City, Kans.

**Answer.**—A bog spavin consists in an excessive distension of the capsule of the true hock joint. What goes by the name of blood spavin by many is the enlargement of the large vein running inside of the hock joint. A spavined bone, no matter what nature, is regarded as a blemish, and the best treatment is generally an application of tincture of iodine over the affected parts daily until sore, then withhold the medicine for a few days and begin again.

**Thoroughpin.**—Mange.—I have a roan colt, 9 months old, with enlarged hock joint. It seems to be soft as if it had wind in it. As yet I have done nothing for it. I also have a roan mare, 12 years old, that wants to rub all the time when in the stable. I don't think she has any disease and I can't find any lice on her. O. S. Edmond, Kans.

**Answer.**—In regard to your colt I fear it has a thoroughpin. Use tincture of iodine on it daily until it is sore, then withhold the iodine for a few days and begin again.

We are sending you a press bulletin which describes the use of lime and sulfur dip, which I think you ought to use on your animal that is rubbing considerably.

**Lame Sow.**—I have a brood-sow that has been out of condition for a month or so. She first became lame in her front right foot and later in her left hind foot. She can not put her foot to the ground for a day or so, and then she gets better. I have weaned the pigs about ten days ago, but she doesn't seem to improve much. Can you tell me what is the matter and what to give her? J. F. D. Mapleton, Kans.

**Answer.**—I judge that your brood-sow has something in her foot that is causing the lameness. I would therefore recommend that you examine the foot and see if you can not locate the material that is causing the trouble.

**Mare Out of Condition.**—I have a mare, 12 years old, that is troubled with some kind of a breaking out. It began last spring when suckling a colt. She was neglected until her udder became caked, also the inside of her thighs. Kindly give me advice in regard to treatment. J. M. Mc. Salem, Ind.

**Answer.**—I would suggest that you secure from your druggist 4 ounces of Alkano. Use a teaspoonful of the Alkano in 4 ounces of water daily.

**Enlargement on Colt's Leg.**—My 3-year-old horse has soft swelling around the wart on inside of the left hind leg, extending to the back. He does not flinch when it is rubbed nor does he walk lame. Please advise me what to do for it. V. E. Cleveland, Okla.

**Answer.**—I would advise you to use a stimulating liniment on the enlargement on your colt's leg. You can get the liniment from your druggist that will do the work.

**Indigestion.**—I have a mare that was taken sick a short time ago. She shows the following symptoms: She

will lie down with head on ground, raising it occasionally, looking back at the flanks. She will stretch and kick, evidently in the greatest pain. She will occasionally evacuate but will not urinate. She is 7 years old, has never been in foal, color black, and in good flesh. I drenched her with niter and laudanum, two and one-half tablespoonful at each dose, giving two doses and blanketing her. She will be sick nine or ten hours.

I also have a yearling heifer drooping, that will lie down and is apparently quite bilious. M. R. I. Francis, Kans.

**Answer.**—I believe that your mare is affected with indigestion. I am sending you an Agricultural Review which contains an article on indigestion which I think will give you the necessary information in properly treating your animal. For the yearling trouble give one ounce of Sanmetto in 4 ounces of water three times daily. I think you will have no trouble in getting the Sanmetto from your druggist.

For your heifer I would recommend that you give her one pound of Epsom salts dissolved in three quarts of water. Add three ounces of Eucalyptol to the three quarts of water at the time you give the salts.

**Sweeneyed Gelding.**—Stifled Horse.—I have a gray gelding, 4 years old, that I think has a sweeney on left shoulder. A depression starts near top of shoulder and extends down to lower point of shoulder. The depression is about as wide as a man's hand and half the thickness of hand in depth. It does not seem sore to touch but appears to hurt him when he begins to work. Is this sweeney? If so, please give cause and cure if there is any. The horse was never worked until this spring. He was first worked on a wagon and pulled quite hard.

I have another black horse, that after standing over night in the stable is unable to bend the knee of his right hind leg until he makes several attempts. When it bends it does so with a jerk, making a snapping sound. His leg is not swollen and does not seem sore to touch. Both these last cases have developed in the last ten days. B. F. W. Heyburn, Mich.

**Answer.**—I believe the animal you mention has a sweeney all right. I would advise your having a seton placed beneath the skin by a man who has the proper instruments for placing a seton underneath the skin of a sweeneyed animal. Leave the seton in for twenty-four hours, then put in a fresh one and leave for another twenty-four hours and then take out and allow the place to heal. Your other horse evidently became stifled from lack of exercise. I believe if you will give this animal a little more exercise and strengthen up the tendons and ligaments of the stifle, that it will make a good recovery. In the meantime it might be well to use a mild fly blister over the parts affected.

**Enlargement on Horse's Leg.**—I have a valuable horse that has a swelling in left hind leg. The swelling reaches from the hoof to above the hock. When I use the horse regularly the swelling almost disappears but returns in a few hours. It does not lame him any. I was told that it started from a case of scratches and has been this way for a little over a year. It was in both legs but one got well without any treatment. There is some inflammation in his leg. I would be thankful for any information that would help my horse. Lutie, I. T. W. M. R.

**Answer.**—If you will bandage your horse's leg every night after using him, using cotton soaked in cold water and apply a bandage over the cotton, I believe that you will be able to remove the enlargement.

**Mare Paralyzed.**—I have a mare that is practically paralyzed so that she can hardly get up. Medicines don't seem to help her much. Ansley, Neb. H. G.

**Answer.**—I would advise you to bathe your horse's leg frequently with as hot water as she can stand, and then apply a stimulating liniment sim-

**Used**  
**And Endorsed at**  
**42 Agricultural Colleges**

There is no other live stock remedy, none at all, mind you, that has proven so successful at all times for many years, as Zenoleum. It is used and recommended by the most prominent stockmen in the world. It does what we claim or money back. No other maker dares make such an offer.

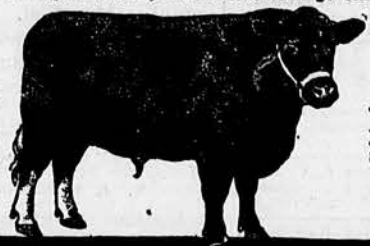
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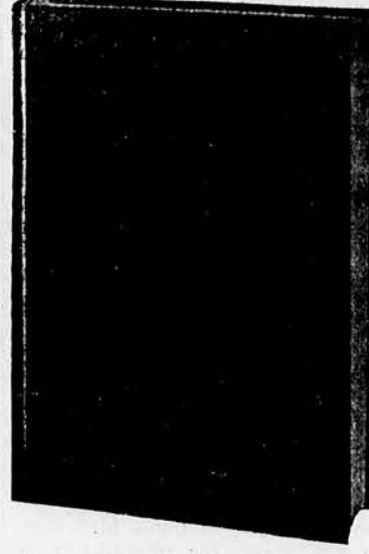
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ilar to some that I have mentioned in THE KANSAS FARMER, such a 50 per cent alcohol a pint, 8 ounces of spirits of camphor, 4 ounces of poke root, 4 ounces of tincture of balladonna, 4 ounces of spirits of turpentine. Mix well.

**Lump on Shoulder.**—I have a mare with a lump on the side of her right shoulder and just at the top of the blade. It began to grow about seven months ago. The lump is larger around than the palm of one's hand. It doesn't seem to get any larger and doesn't hinder her from working. Do you think it advisable to have the lump cut off or do you think it can be removed by the use of medicine. She is a good 12-year-old mare.

Grand Tower, Ill. S. D. M.

**Answer.**—I would advise you to secure from your druggist 4 ounces of fly blister and apply to the lump on your animal's withers every three weeks until you have reduced the enlargement. Rub the blister thoroughly into the lump. Grease the shoulder below where you have blistered. Let the blister act for thirty-six hours, then wash off and grease. During the time your animal has the blister on its shoulder tie it so that it can not get its mouth on its shoulder and blister its mouth.

**Knee with Open Joint.**—I have a gray gelding, 15 years old, which was kicked about six weeks ago. The skin was slightly broken. After several days it swelled some and broke and discharged a yellowish water. It was lanced and then it swelled on inside of joint and broke. It discharges continually on the inside a thick, yellowish substance, jelly-like, also a watery substance. It has healed on the outside. He seems in great pain as he holds it up all the time or keeps moving it around.

Mound City, Kans.

**Answer.**—In regard to your horse that was kicked, I will say that the history you gave me is typical of a knee that has an open joint, which I think is the trouble with your horse. The synovia is the joint water or jelly-like substance that you have seen escaping from the joint. If you will apply tannic acid to the parts where the fluid is coming from the joint and allow a scab to form I think you will be able to dry up the discharge, then use a poultice of antiphlogistine over the joint, covering it with a bandage.

C. L. BARNES.

#### Alfalfa and Clover Hay Compared with Other Roughage for Cattle-Feeding.

(Copyright, 1906, by W. H. Mumford.)

It is generally known that alfalfa and clover hay are superior roughages for cattle. The writer is inclined to believe that the extent of this superiority is not as generally appreciated as it should be, else more alfalfa and clover and less timothy and other grasses would be grown for feeding purposes. The writer has been unable to find any published data concerning the relative value of alfalfa and clover hay when used with corn for fattening cattle. Cattle-feeders who have had experience in feeding both are, however, practically unanimous in their belief that alfalfa is the better of the two. One factor which materially contributes to this fact is that alfalfa contains 11 pounds protein in each 100 pounds hay, while red clover contains only 6.8 pounds. Another fact to be reckoned with is that alfalfa is not as much damaged by storms during the curing process as is clover. Wheat bran contains but 12.2 pounds protein per hundredweight, and as far as its content of protein goes is but little more valuable for feeding purposes than is alfalfa. Timothy hay contains 2.8, corn stover 1.7, and oats straw but 1.2 pounds protein per hundredweight. Thus it will be seen that as far as we are able to judge from the chemical composition of these feeds they are not well suited to supplement corn, which contains 7.8 pounds protein per hundredweight. Experience and experiment both corroborate the chemist's claims.

In an experiment at the Illinois Experiment Station some important facts being directly upon this subject were

brought out. Clover hay was compared with timothy hay and corn stover when used with corn for fattening 2-year-old cattle. It took 7.68 pounds corn and 4.82 pounds clover hay to produce one pound of beef in the clover-hay-fed lot, as compared with 9.87 pounds corn and 5.88 pounds timothy hay and corn stover combined. Or, taking into consideration the meat (both beef and pork) produced, the figures stand as follows: 6.75 pounds corn per pound gain on steers and pigs combined in the clover-hay lot, as against 8.47 pounds in the timothy-hay-corn-stover lot. There were 12 steers in each lot, and they were fed eighteen weeks. In the clover-hay lot \$272.08 worth of feed (figured at normal prices, 35 cents for corn and \$8 for clover hay) produced a gain of 3,605 pounds (Chicago weight) on the steers and 542 pounds on the hogs, while in the timothy-hay-corn-stover lot \$251.24 worth of feed produced only 2,498 pounds gain on steers and 482 pounds on the hogs. The records of this experiment clearly show the relatively greater efficiency of the corn and clover-hay ration as compared with the corn, timothy hay, and corn-stover ration for beef-production. That the advantage of the former was due entirely to the nature of the roughage fed is probable since corn was the concentrate used in both instances. Notwithstanding the fact that the corn and clover-hay ration was more effective for beef-production, it appeared also to be very favorable to pork-production, as much more pork was produced by the pigs following this lot of steers, and more pork per pound of grain fed to the steers than where timothy hay and corn stover made up the roughage part of the ration. As would be expected from a comparison of the gains made in the two lots, the steers in the lot making the largest gains were more nearly finished than the others. That is to say, the lot fed on corn and clover hay sold for 30 cents per hundredweight more than the lot fed on corn, timothy hay, and corn stover. The shrinkage in shipping from Champaign to Chicago per steer in the former was but 35 pounds, to the latter's 41. With corn at 35 cents per bushel, clover hay at \$8 per ton, timothy hay at \$10 and corn stover at \$4 per ton the profit per steer in feeding the rations discussed above was for the corn and clover-hay lot, \$11.89; for the corn, timothy hay, and corn-stover lot \$4.50. This should be sufficient argument to encourage the growing of clover or alfalfa for cattle-feeding purposes. The 2-year-old cattle used in this test contained considerable Shorthorn blood, but we would not grade above medium to good, and ordinarily could be purchased in the fall of the year for \$3.80 per hundredweight delivered in the feed-lot, and would sell in the condition these were marketed at from \$5.35 to \$5.65 per hundredweight on the Chicago market.

At the Missouri Experiment Station, 157.5 bushels of corn and 2,540 pounds of timothy hay made a gain of 789 pounds in 105 days on four steers, or an average daily gain of 1.97 pounds. Each bushel of corn in this case made a gain of 5 pounds.

One hundred and seventy-six bushels of corn, 2,475 pounds of clover, and 868 pounds of corn fodder made a gain of 1,140 pounds in the same time, or an average daily gain of 2.85 pounds. Here a bushel of corn averaged to produce 6.74 pounds of gain in weight.

One hundred and sixty-nine bushels of corn, 2,967 pounds of clover, and 1,139 pounds of wheat straw produced a total gain of 1,073 pounds or 2.38 pounds per day. A bushel of corn made with this combination 6.08 pounds of gain. These results apply with even greater force to calves than to yearlings and 2-year-old cattle.

George Chanum, of Hope, Kans., has shipped 34 Shorthorn bulls to Mexico, and will send another carload soon. In four weeks past, 400 bulls have been shipped out of his section.

Write your inquiries to THE KANSAS FARMER.

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## A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.

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**The Kansas Farmer Co.,**  
**TOPEKA, KANS.**



## Weather Bulletin.

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending April 16, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

## DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.			Precipitation.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Departure from normal.
WESTERN DIVISION.					
Colby.	86	18	..	0.01	.....
Coolidge.	90	27	55	0	.....
Dodge City.	77	28	50	-2	T
Dresden.	79	20	48	..	0
Englewood.	81	32	56	..	0
Farnsworth.	86	30	53	..	0.06
Garden City.	88	27	54	..	0
Jetmore.	80	30	53	..	0.07
Lakin.	87	26	52	..	0
Liberal.	88	30	56	..	0
Scott.	86	26	54	..	T
Wichita.	83	29	56	..	0
Wakeney.	74	24	48	..	0
Wallace.	90	22	51	..	0
Division.	83	18	53	..	0.01

<b>MIDDLE DIVISION.</b>					
Alton.	74	26	51	0	.....
Clay Center.	66	22	47	0.10	.....
Coldwater.	77	35	54	T	.....
Concordia.	66	23	46	-5	0
El Dorado.	76	24	52	0	.....
Ellinwood.	79	21	48	0	.....
Ellsworth.	76	19	47	0	.....
Greensburg.	75	26	51	0	.....
Hanover.	64	24	46	0.31	.....
Harrison.	67	27	47	0.31	.....
Hays.	74	15	46	0	.....
Hutchinson.	74	28	50	T	.....
Larned.	74	22	48	0.16	.....
Lebanon.	68	20	44	0	.....
Macksville.	68	21	44	T	.....
Minneapolis.	70	22	47	0	.....
Newton.	75	28	51	0	.....
Norwich.	76	25	52	0.03	.....
Phillipsburg.	73	22	48	0	.....
Pratt.	78	23	50	T	.....
Republic.	64	21	45	T	.....
Rome.	77	24	49	0.10	.....
Russell.	74	19	48	0.02	.....
Salina.	73	18	47	0	.....
Wichita.	74	28	50	-5	T
Winfield.	75	26	51	0	.....
Division.	79	15	49	0.04	.....

<b>EASTERN DIVISION.</b>					
Agri. College.	65	19	44	0.05	.....
Atchison.	68	24	45	0.22	.....
Columbus.	69	25	45	T	.....
Cottonwood Falls.	73	22	47	0	.....
Emporia.	71	24	49	0	.....
Elkridge.	64	30	46	0.23	.....
Eureka.	64	22	44	0	.....
Fall River.	75	25	51	0	.....
Fort Scott.	71	25	49	0.10	.....
Frankfort.	66	21	45	0.41	.....
Garnett.	68	23	48	0.01	.....
Grenola.	75	25	50	0	.....
Horton.	64	23	45	0.12	.....
Iola.	70	26	47	-5	0.01
Kansas City.	62	28	45	-7	0.39
Lawrence.	64	27	45	-6	0.14
Lebo.	70	23	47	0	.....
Madison.	74	24	49	0	.....
Manhattan.	70	20	46	0.30	.....
Moran.	71	22	46	T	.....
Olathe.	64	24	44	0.13	.....
Ossage City.	68	24	47	0.26	.....
Ottawa.	68	24	47	0	.....
Paola.	67	29	48	0.07	.....
Pleasanton.	67	26	47	0.05	.....
Sedan.	76	26	51	T	.....
Topeka.	64	25	45	-6	0.08
Valley Falls.	64	29	48	0.15	.....
Division.	76	19	47	0.10	.....
State.	93	15	49	0.06	.....

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The week was cold, the average temperature, 49°; being 5° below that of the preceding week. In the extreme southwestern counties the temperature was normal; in the western counties it was 2° below normal; in the central counties 5° below, and in the extreme eastern counties 7° below normal. The maximum temperatures occurred on the 7th in the northeastern counties, on the 9th in the central counties, on the 10th in the western, and on the 11th in the extreme southwestern counties.

The minimum temperatures occurred on the 7th in the extreme southwestern counties, and on the 13th over the west of the State. Saturday the minimum temperature was 20° or lower in Thomas, and Decatur counties and eastward to Smith, Mitchell, Saline and Riley counties; the lowest, 15°, occurring at Hays in Ellis county. The mean temperature was 56° in the southwestern counties and 45° in the northeastern. The frost on the 13th was severe and caused much damage. Very light widely scattered showers occurred on the 7th and in the eastern counties, on the 11th.

## COUNTY SUMMARIES.

## EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The mean temperature was 5° below the normal. The rainfall on the 7th amounted to 0.01 of an inch. Heavy frosts occurred on the 9th, 10th and 12th and a killing frost on the 13th with a minimum temperature of 25°. High northwest winds prevailed on the 8th and 12th.

Anderson.—The frosts which occurred on the 9th and 10th were not damaging, but on the 13th the temperature fell to 23° and much fruit was injured. The weather was clear to partly cloudy with but 0.01 of an inch of rain.

Atchison.—The nights were unseasonably cool, the temperature falling to freezing on three nights and reaching a minimum of 24° on the 13th. High winds prevailed most of the week. There was a light rain of 0.22 of an inch on the 7th.

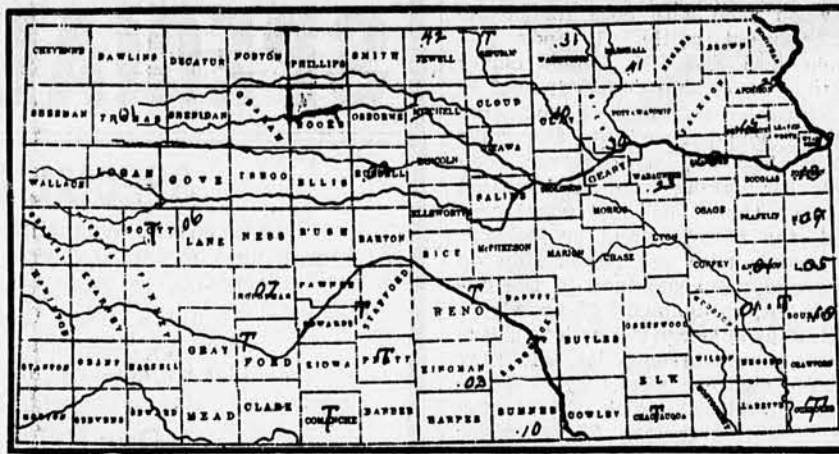
Bourbon.—The first two days were seasonable, but the temperature fell gradually towards the close with a hard freeze and a minimum of 25° on the 13th. Two light showers on the 7th and 11th amounted to 0.10 of an inch of water.

Brown.—The weather was cool with the temperature below freezing on four days. On the 13th there was a hard freeze with a temperature of 23°.

Chautauqua.—The weather was mostly clear and dry with a heavy frost on the 13th when the minimum temperature was 26°.

Cherokee.—The weather was much cooler than that of the preceding week, and a damaging frost occurred on the 13th with a

## [RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1907.]



SCALE IN INCHES:

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

temperature of 25°. Five days of the week were clear and but a trace of precipitation fell.

Coffey.—The minimum temperature was below 40° on every morning but that of the 11th, and on the 13th there was a killing frost with a temperature of 23° at Lebo. There was an unusual amount of sunshine and no precipitation.

Douglas.—The average temperature for the week, 45.5°, was 6.4° below normal. The rainfall, 0.14 of an inch, was 0.72 of an inch below the average.

Ellis.—This was a cool, dry week with a hard freeze on the morning of the 13th, when the temperature reached a minimum of 25°. Clear weather prevailed throughout.

Franklin.—The weather was fine but cool, there being five clear days and no rain. The temperature fell to freezing, or below, on four mornings.

Greenwood.—This was a dry, windy week and also very cool with a minimum of 25° on the morning of the 13th which was accompanied by a damaging frost.

Jefferson.—Temperatures were about normal the first two days, but unseasonably cool the last two, with freezing weather on three mornings. Light rains amounting to 0.15 of an inch occurred on the 7th and 8th.

Johnson.—The weather was cool with much frost, and freezing temperatures, on five nights. On the morning of the 13th, the minimum was 24° and ice a half an inch thick was observed. Most of the days were clear.

Linn.—There was but one cloudy day, the 10th, and a light rain of 0.05 of an inch on one day, the 7th. Temperatures were low, especially the latter part.

Lyon.—The first part was warm and pleasant but the latter part quite cool with a hard freeze on the 13th. There was no rain.

Marshall.—Beneficial rains fell the first two days and were followed by clear and cooler weather, a temperature of 21° occurring on the 13th.

Miami.—The days were clear and several frosts were observed. A light shower fell on the 8th.

Osage.—The days were seasonable, but freezing weather was experienced on three mornings. On the 7th a quarter of an inch of rain fell which was beneficial.

Riley.—The week was generally clear with killing frosts on three days and a minimum of 19° on the 13th. The latter part of the week averaged much warmer than the fore part.

Shawnee.—Temperatures were below normal on five days, the mean temperature being 6° below. Saturday, the 13th, was the coldest day that had been experienced since the 13th of March, the minimum being 25° and the freeze being very injurious to vegetation.

There was considerable cloudiness the fore part but the latter part was clear. The prevailing wind was from the northwest and high winds occurred on the 7th, 8th, and 12th.

Wabawsee.—The week was cooler than any that had been experienced for some time, but was favorable for outside work. A light shower fell on the 7th and a hard freeze occurred on the 12th.

Wyandotte.—The mean temperature was 7° below normal. The coldest days were the 10th and 13th, and the warmest day was the 7th, when the temperature was seasonable. The frost that formed on the 13th was very damaging.

## MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—Five days were clear and two partly cloudy. The weather was much cooler than had been experienced for some time and on the 13th a temperature of 21° was observed, and the frost that formed was very damaging. There was no rain.

Butler.—Temperature became lower towards the close, and on the 13th there was a damaging frost with a temperature of 24°. Every day but one was clear, and no rain fell.

Clay.—The days were clear, dry, and moderately warm, but the night temperatures were low, the lowest, 22°, occurring on the 13th. A tenth of an inch of rain was received on the 7th.

Cloud.—Temperatures fell from one degree above the normal on Sunday, the 7th, to 17° below normal on Saturday, the 13th; the average being 5° below normal. Three days were clear, four partly cloudy, and all were rainless.

Comanche.—Clear, dry weather, favorable for outdoor work, prevailed. The latter part was rather cool, but the lowest temperature was 7° above freezing.

Cowley.—Heavy frosts, with ice, occurred on the 12th and 13th and were very damaging. Rain is needed badly.

Ellis.—The week was clear and rainless, favorable for the pursuit of farmwork. The first three days were warm, but on the 12th and 13th very injurious frosts formed and a minimum of 15° was observed on the 13th.

Ellsworth.—The day temperatures were seasonable till the last two days, which were unusually cool. The minimum of 19° occurred on the 13th. There was no rain, but rain is needed.

Harvey.—The week averaged quite cool with northerly winds and a destructive frost on the 13th.

Jewell.—A good rain of 0.42 of an inch fell on the 7th. The weather was generally clear. The week ended very cool.

Kingman.—After the 7th, every day was clear and dry. Temperatures fell steadily towards the close, reaching a minimum of 25° on the 13th.

Kiowa.—Temperatures were normal the first two days but much below the last two. The days were clear and rainless. Strong winds blew on the 8th, 9th, 11th, and 12th.

Osborne.—This was an unseasonably cool week with no rain. Freezing temperatures were noted on five mornings.

Ottawa.—The days were clear and dry. A very damaging frost with a minimum temperature of 22° was experienced on the 13th.

Pawnee.—The week began with seasonable temperature and a rain of 0.16 of an inch. The day temperatures were favorable till the close of the week, but the night temperatures were unseasonably cool.

Phillips.—The days were, without exception, clear and rainless. Freezing temperatures occurred on three mornings, the lowest, 22°, on the 13th, being very injurious to fruit.

Pratt.—The weather was cold and windy, unfavorable to growing crops, but favorable for outdoor work. On the 12th and 13th the minima were 26° and 23° respectively, and much damage was reported.

Reno.—The wind was high most of the week. Sprinkles of rain fell on the 7th, the other days were clear. Unseasonably cool weather obtained, and on the 13th a minimum of 20° was recorded.

Republic.—Freezing temperatures occurred on three days, the 9th, 12th, and 13th, the lowest temperature occurring on the 13th with a damaging frost.

Russell.—The fore part was rather warm and pleasant but a change to much cooler occurred on the last two days, and a minimum of 19° on the 13th. But 0.02 of an inch of rain fell.

Saline.—The week was clear and dry with the mean temperature below normal.

Sedgwick.—The weather was dry and the days clear. There was a light frost on the 9th, and a killing frost on the 13th. The mean temperature was 5° below normal.

Smith.—This was a cool week with prevailing northerly winds and no rain. There was a killing frost with a temperature of 20° on the 13th.

Stafford.—This was the coldest week that had been experienced for some time. Only a trace of rain fell.

Sumner.—There was a heavy frost on the 9th and a killing frost on the 13th. A tenth of an inch of rain fell on the 7th.

Washington.—Rains on the 7th, 8th, and 10th amounted to 0.31 of an inch. On the 13th there was a hard freeze with three-fourths of an inch of ice. Much damage was done.

## WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—The weather was unseasonably cool, and dry. The 6th and 10th were warm, but the week closed with much cooler weather.

Decatur.—Temperatures were below freezing on four days, the 8th, 9th, 12th and 13th; the minimum on the 13th being 20°. The weather was generally clear.

Finney.—This was a dry week; cool the fore part, warm with some cloudiness the middle part, and closing with a frost and temperature of 27°.

Ford.—The fore part was warm, the latter part cold, and the mean temperature was 2° below normal. There was much sunshine and but a trace of rain. The frost on the 13th was very damaging.

Grant.—Clear and dry weather prevailed throughout the week. A maximum of 93° was reached on the 11th, but damaging frosts occurred on the 7th and 13th.

Hamilton.—The days were quite warm, a maximum of 90° being reached on the 12th, but the nights were cold with the temperature generally close to freezing.

Hodgman.—Showers on the 7th amounted to 0.07 of an inch. The other days were clear. Temperature extremes were 80° and 22°.

Kearny.—Dry temperatures were about seasonable, the maximum being 87° on the 10th. Minima generally ranged in the thirties except on the 13th, when a temperature of 26° was reported.

Lane.—On the 10th the temperature rose to 86°, but the nights were cool with temperatures near freezing. But 0.06 of an inch of rain was received, and there were high winds.

Scott.—Clear weather obtained. Only a trace of rain fell. The latter part was the coolest that had been experienced for several weeks, and a hard freeze on the 13th was very damaging.

Seward.—On the 9th, 10th, and 11th the maximum temperatures exceeded 80°, but on the 7th and 13th the minima were low freezing.

Thomas.—There was a heavy frost on the morning of the 13th with a minimum of 18°.

Trego.—Temperature extremes were 74° on the 10th, and 24° on the 13th.

Wallace.—There was an unusual range of temperature this week. The maximum, 90°, occurred on the 10th, and the minimum, 22°, on the 13th. No rainfall was observed.

## Appendicitis Conquered.

Kansas City has a doctor who has found what the medical profession has been seeking to learn for many years, "The Uses of the Appendix Vermiform." This doctor, H. C. Carson, looks upon surgical operations that remove the appendix as a crime against nature. He has cured permanently every case of appendicitis that has been brought to him for treatment at his home, Twelfth and Washington Streets.

## 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 POSITIVELY GUARANTEED Without knife, ligature or caustic. No money accepted until patient is well. Special Book FREE.

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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.

Kansas City, Mo. He publishes a magazine which gives full details of this method of treatment and will send it to all who write him.

## Nitrate Deposits.

There is a generally prevalent idea that it is an admitted fact that the Chilian Nitrate deposits will, at the present rate of working, be exhausted in the near future, probably within about 20 years. This estimate is based upon surveys and calculations made some ten or fifteen years ago, before a complete examination of the pampas outside the province of Tarapaca had been undertaken. In recent years vast deposits have been discovered and surveyed in the districts of Antofagasta, Taltal, and Tocopilla, and according to the latest official estimates the store of "caliche" now known to exist and to be workable will suffice to meet all requirements of consumption during the present century.—British Agricultural Press.

## Hail Insurance.

At this time of year the prudent farmer who has growing grain is thinking about that destructive element, hail. The loss to growing crops in Kansas for the last few years, by hail, has amounted to over sixty times that of the loss by fire. There is no way in which the farmer can keep the hail from destroying his crops; but he can have them insured against hail in some good company and in this way get the value of his crops in cash, if they are destroyed or damaged by hail.

We have in this city one of the best, if not the best hail insurance company Growers' Hail Insurance Company, whose home office has been in the Columbian Building for seven years, has been furnishing to the farmers of Kansas during that time the very best hail insurance that can be secured. This company has watched the results of other companies, and together with their own experience they have compiled statistics showing the actual cost of hail insurance in each county in the State. They then take a number of counties and form them in a district, so that the rate will be as fair to every one as possible.

This company has a number of excellent features not found in the policies of any other company doing a hail insurance business in the State. Their applications take effect the moment the applicant signs the application and settles with their agent; if he signs an application with them in the forenoon and has a loss in the afternoon, even if they have never seen the application at the home office, the loss will be paid. The other companies take all the way from twenty-four hours to ten days to put their policies in force.

If the farmer has a loss before these other companies' applications have been received and accepted in some other State, the farmer will not get one single cent for his loss. Another feature that makes the policies of this company far ahead of all others is the fact that they pay all losses no matter how small. All of the other companies ask the farmer to stand his own loss. If it does not amount to 5 per cent of the amount of insurance. For example: If a farmer insures one hundred acres of wheat at \$10 per acre, his insurance would be \$1,000. The Grain-Growers' average rate over the whole State is 5 per cent, which would make a premium of \$50 upon this insurance. If the farmer had a \$45 loss upon this \$1,000 policy, the Grain-Growers would pay him \$45; the other companies would not pay him a single cent. This \$45 would be equal to a 90 per cent rebate on his premium. In the Grain-Growers', even a loss of 1 per cent is equal to a 20 per cent rebate on the premium.

In the busy season they have over 300 agents and adjusters working for them in Kansas alone. The home office has been in charge of W. F. Bagley, president, and Elmer F. Bagley, secretary.



**MARE**—Taken up, March 25, 1907, by W. H. Atlanta, Kans., one gray mare, 15 or 17½ hands, ear split, valued at \$50.



## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

# Money to Loan

## On Eastern Kansas Real Estate

Semi-annual, or annual interest, five, seven, or ten years time, with privilege of payments at any interest period.

... No Delay in Furnishing Money ...

**Merriam Mortgage Company**  
Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

120 ACRES, 2 miles from Forsythe, Mo. Will sell or exchange for town property. A. J. Breeden, Hickman's Mills, Mo.

FARMS near Topeka, Kansas are selling cheaper than in any good part of the world taking everything into consideration. Come to eastern Kansas where crops never fail when the soil is properly farmed. Short winters, healthy climate and good people. Good market, good churches and schools. 80, improved, 6 miles out, \$3300. 80, improved, black rich soil, Kaw bottom, 6 miles out, \$8000. 320, exceedingly rich, smooth, 10 miles out, \$16,000. 400, improvements cost \$8000, 10 miles out, \$18,000. 560, well improved 40 acres in good orchard, \$25,200. 160, improved, 13 miles out, near the electric survey, rich and smooth, \$7200. T. J. Nichols & Co., 531 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acres, 7 miles from Topeka, Kan. Fully stocked and equipped. Or will sell stock and equipment and rent the land. Possession at once. Address, B. A., this office.

GIVE PRICE AND PARTICULARS of what you would buy or sell. Your match can be found. W. L. Alexander, Omega, Okla.

FOR SALE—960-acre stock farm 1/2 mile of town, well improved, spring water. Price \$16,000, one-half cash, balance time. C. C. Wallace, Brookville, Kas

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

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

**A SPLENDID BARGAIN**  
80 acre farm, 7 1/2 miles from county seat of Wilson County. 40 acres in cultivation, 25 acres English blue grass. Balance pasture, no waste land. Good, fair three room house, barn almost new. Large enough for 4 head of horses. Corn crib and hay mow. Land well watered with wells and branch. This is a splendid piece of valley land. Nicely located and if bought at once can be sold for \$2,500. Can not give possession until March 1, 1908 but can assign the lease as it is rented for cash. It is certainly a bargain and will not stay long. C. R. Cantrell, Fredonia, Kans.

FOR EXCHANGE—Choice alfalfa and wheat farms for merchandise. Clydesdale stallion, Short-horn, Galloway and Jersey cattle, Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China and O. J. C. hogs and Dorset sheep for Clydesdale and Percheron mares and Hereford cattle. We breed 40 varieties of poultry and pet stock. We will exchange with you. Are now booking orders for eggs. Catalogue 10c. Stock for sale. A. Madson & Sons, B. 1, Atwood, Kans.

LYON COUNTY FARM—75 acres, 60 cultivated, alfalfa pasture. Black limestone soil, good apple orchard and other fruit. Good 8-room house, barn and cattle sheds. 9 miles to Emporia, 1/2 mile to school. Price \$3,150. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

### Must Sell Quickly.

160 acres choice Sumner County land, adapted to corn and wheat; 100 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and meadow; 60 acres in good growing wheat; spring in pasture. Fair residence, barn, corn crib, granary and other outbuilding; fenced and cross fenced. Located about 1/2 mile to school, 1/2 mile to church, and 5 miles of two good railroad towns. Owner is a railroad man and having been transferred elsewhere cannot give it attention. Don't delay but come quick, if you want a bargain. Immediate possession. Price \$4500. **THE NELSON REAL ESTATE CO., 137 N. Main, WICHITA, KANS.**

FOR CHEAP LAND AND HOMESTEADS write to Chas. P. Knight of Burlington, Colo. He has land priced right and has a claim on several good homesteads close to town. Will not stand long. Land from \$5 per acre up. Write today or come at once. Chas. P. Knight, Burlington, Colo.

FOR SALE—360 acre stock farm in Lyon County. Handy to station. J. C. Hume, owner, route 3, Council Grove, Kans.

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

MITCHELL COUNTY, KANSAS FARMS—Also thousands of acres of the choicest lands in the western counties. Soil perfect and smooth, at \$5 and up, 20 years resident on the ground. Special opportunity at this time in Rooks County, on line of new railroad now being built. A choice creek bottom farm, near town, at \$24. Write me your wants; I can produce the goods and at best prices. W. P. Curtis, Beloit, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Dairy Farm in Loudoun County, Virginia. Between three and four hundred acres. Less than one and one half hours' ride from Washington. Good railroad facilities. Outbuildings complete in every respect and in first-class condition. Good fencing. Large silo. Two dwellings on place for large storage tank. Excellent herd of cattle and well-equipped dairy. Good land and whole farm can be cultivated. Excellent opportunity to purchase first-class, well-equipped dairy farm. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C.

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

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Merchandise and City Property, Kansas and Texas Land. If you want anything in this line write us. Quisenberry & Carlson, Marion, Kans

WRITE W. J. O'CONNOR, Eureka Springs, Ark., for fruit and mineral lands in Northwest Arkansas.

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

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

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

Choice Farms in Dickinson County, Kansas

Thirty-five years' residence in county. References: Any bank or business man in Abilene.

W. D. Nichols, Agt., Abilene, Kans.

### SOLOMON VALLEY FARMS

We have some great values here that will pay you to investigate. Sections of unimproved land from \$6500 to \$10,000. Improved upland \$20 to \$40 per acre. **A. E. ROBINSON LAND CO., Minneapolis, Kans.**

**\$3,750**

Buy 160 acres of choice Kingman County land, located 2 miles from good railroad town and 3 miles from Wichita. 100 acres in fine growing wheat, balance pasture and meadow. Act quick.

The Nelson Real Estate Co., Wichita, Kas

## For Exchange

FARMS, RANCHES, TRACTS, CITY PROPERTY, MILLS, HOTELS AND MERCHANDISE EVERYWHERE.

**Shelden & Chapman**  
715 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

## Section Bottom Land

Trego County, \$10 per acre, 12 miles from Ransom. Section bottom land, 10 miles from Brownell, \$12.50 per acre. This is a dandy; well set to bluestem grass. Some good wheat lands, \$8 to \$12.50 per acre. Write us for our Rooks and Trego County bargains; large lists. Write

**Stevens & Ruby, Stockton, Kans.**

## ALFALFA RANCH

480-acre ranch in Scott County, Kansas, six miles from Healy; about 100 acres creek bottom land, 2 miles running water, stone house, barn and cattle sheds, good timber. An excellent alfalfa and stock ranch. Price \$4000. Apply to

**ALBERT E. KING, McPherson, Kan.**

## Norton County Alfalfa and Corn Farms

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

**LOWE & BOWERS,**  
Almena, - - - - Kansas

## Fine Ranch For Sale or Trade

3,200-acre ranch, well improved, extra well watered, by a fine never failing little stream and many springs, good orchard, alfalfa, wheat, live-stock and fruit. Best combined ranch in the wheat belt of Western Kansas. Will trade for first-class real estate in Topeka or Kansas City. For price and particulars write

**Cowan, Filson & Miller, Ottawa, Kansas**

## 80 ACRES \$400

Think of it! Rich, smooth land in big oak timber, 2 miles Alfalfa, a railroad town in Lawrence County, Arkansas. All cotton, corn or alfalfa land. Perfect title. Timber will more than pay for the land. Only \$100 down, balance \$50 per year. Big list other farms, bargains free. Map Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas or Oklahoma, 10c stamps or silver. Let's do business.

**LOTT, The Land Man,**  
122 W. 8th St. Kansas City, Mo.

## McPherson County Farm

160 acres good level wheat, corn and alfalfa land, 125 acres in cultivation. Pasture, meadow, orchard, alfalfa and wheat, 7 room house, barn, good well and wind-mill. Price reasonable, easy terms; sold to settle an estate. Call on or address

**J. K. Bremyer, McPherson, Kans.**

## EASTERN MONEY TO LOAN

On farm lands in Eastern Kansas. Low rate of interest. Choice of annual or semi-annual interest with privilege of paying all or a part of loan at any time. Money ready. No delay. All loans closed and paid for at our office. Your business respectfully solicited.

**DAVIS WELCOME & CO., Stormont Bldg., 107 W. Sixth, TOPEKA, KANS.**

## BARGAINS IN LANDS

Shawnee County farms, Western Kansas lands, 15 sections fine land in Lincoln County, Colo., \$5 per acre. 100,000 acres Texas lands \$8 per acre and upwards, Canada lands in Alberta \$12 per acre and upwards. Write, stating what you want; or better yet, call.

**H. C. Bowman, 42 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kans.**

## KANSAS HOMES CHEAP

80 acres—40 cultivated; 1 1/2 story house, stable, poultry house, smoke house; well, trees; price \$1500. 100 acres—110 cultivated; 4-room house; stable; fruit and shade trees; \$4000. 160 acres, some bottom, timber, good improvements, close to school; \$4800. 320 acres—100 cultivated; fair little improvements; \$6000. 640 acres—160 cultivated; new house 1 1/2 mile of running water; price \$15 per acre. We have all kinds and sizes and would be pleased to send lists. Write to Minneapolis, Florence or Salina, Kansas, for lists.

**GARRISON & STUDEBAKER.**

### FOR SALE!

Good half section of Ford County land, 6 miles from good town. Also 1/2 section, Wallace Co., 8 miles from county seat. If you want a snap write today to **J. W. PAINE, Havensville, Kans.**

## Shawnee Co. Farms

Fine grain and stock farms near Topeka at unreasonably low prices. Let us hear from you and we will interest you.

**Steele & Ward, Topeka, Kansas**  
602 North Kansas Avenue.

## Homes in Eastern Kansas

Prices \$25 to \$50 per acre. Corn, wheat, alfalfa, timothy, clover and blue grass. Will pay ten per cent on investment. 100 acres five miles from county seat. 5-room house, fair repair, stable; lies fine, no rough land; price \$40 per acre. Owner will take rental property to amount of \$2,000 on exchange; must be worth the money. Write. I have all kinds of bargains. Eighty miles from Kansas City.

**W. K. Shaw & F. B. Graham, Garnett, Kan.**

## HOME IN MANHATTAN

Have full list of town, suburban and farm properties. Buy here and live with your children while in college. We can sell your farm or get you a trade if desired. Our references, First National Bank. Write today.

**Manhattan Realty Co., Manhattan, Kans.**

## Grain and Dairy Farms

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

**BEO. M. NOBLE & CO.**  
Real Estate and Loans.  
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE. TOPEKA, KANS.

## Renters, Read This, Then Act Quick.

160 acres, in 7 miles of this city and 6 miles from Coyville, both railroad towns, in gas and oil field, is well fenced. 75 acres in cultivation, balance fine grass, 40 acres of which is used as meadow, balance pasture. Lots of living water, two room house, stables, outhouses, etc. This land lays nice, is all black, rich soil which is good corn, wheat, and alfalfa land, one mile to good school. Price \$20 per acre. Will take third or half money and give all time asked for on balance at 6 per cent interest. Would take some good live stock, such as teams or cattle as part pay.

280 acres, 6 miles of this city, in one mile of the 160. About 35 acres in cultivation, balance all in grass. This lays nice, is a nice little ranch, and the making of a good home. Has some timber. \$3,250 will buy this farm. Will take half the money down, balance on time and terms to suit purchaser at 6 per cent interest. Will sell both these tracts of land together if desired. In fact both ought to be owned by same man. **W. A. NELSON, Real Estate and Merchandise Broker, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kansas.**

## A FINE PAWNEE VALLEY RANCH

A square section of the best Pawnee Valley land, 1/2 mile from railroad station and good town of 300 inhabitants; all fenced and cross fenced, 250 acres in wheat, 100 acres in spring crop, one-half of all crops go to purchaser delivered at elevator. Good house, barns with room for 200 head of stock, granaries, good wells, windmills, tanks, etc., rural telephone and free mail delivery. This is all the best of alfalfa land. Price \$35 per acre; one-half cash, the remainder to run at 6 per cent interest. Call on or write

**Frizell & Ely,**  
LARNED. - - KANSAS

# NEW and RECENT POULTRY BOOKS

### The New Egg Farm

By H. H. Stoddard. A practical, reliable manual upon producing eggs and poultry for market as a profitable business enterprise, either by itself or connected with other branches of agriculture. It tells all about how to feed and manage, how to breed and select, incubators and brooders, its labor-saving devices, etc., etc. 140 original illustrations, 331 pages, 5x7 inches. Cloth, \$1.00

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Compiled by G. B. Fiske. Illustrated descriptions of a great variety and styles of the best homemade nests, roosts, windows, ventilators, incubators and brooders, feeding and watering appliances, etc., etc. Over 100 illustrations. Over 125 pages, 5x7 inches. Cloth, \$0.50

### Poultry Feeding and Fattening

A handbook on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry, covering all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys, water fowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. Illustrated. 160 pages. 5x7 1/2 inches. Cloth, \$0.50

### American Standard of Perfection

A complete description of all recognized varieties of fowls, as revised by the American poultry association at its twenty-eighth annual meeting. It contains all changes in and additions to the constitution and by-laws, and the text of the standard, as authorized to the present time. Illustrated 300 pages, 5 1/2x8 inches. Cloth, net, \$1.50

**THE KANSAS FARMER CO.**

Topeka,

Kansas