

KANSAS FARMER

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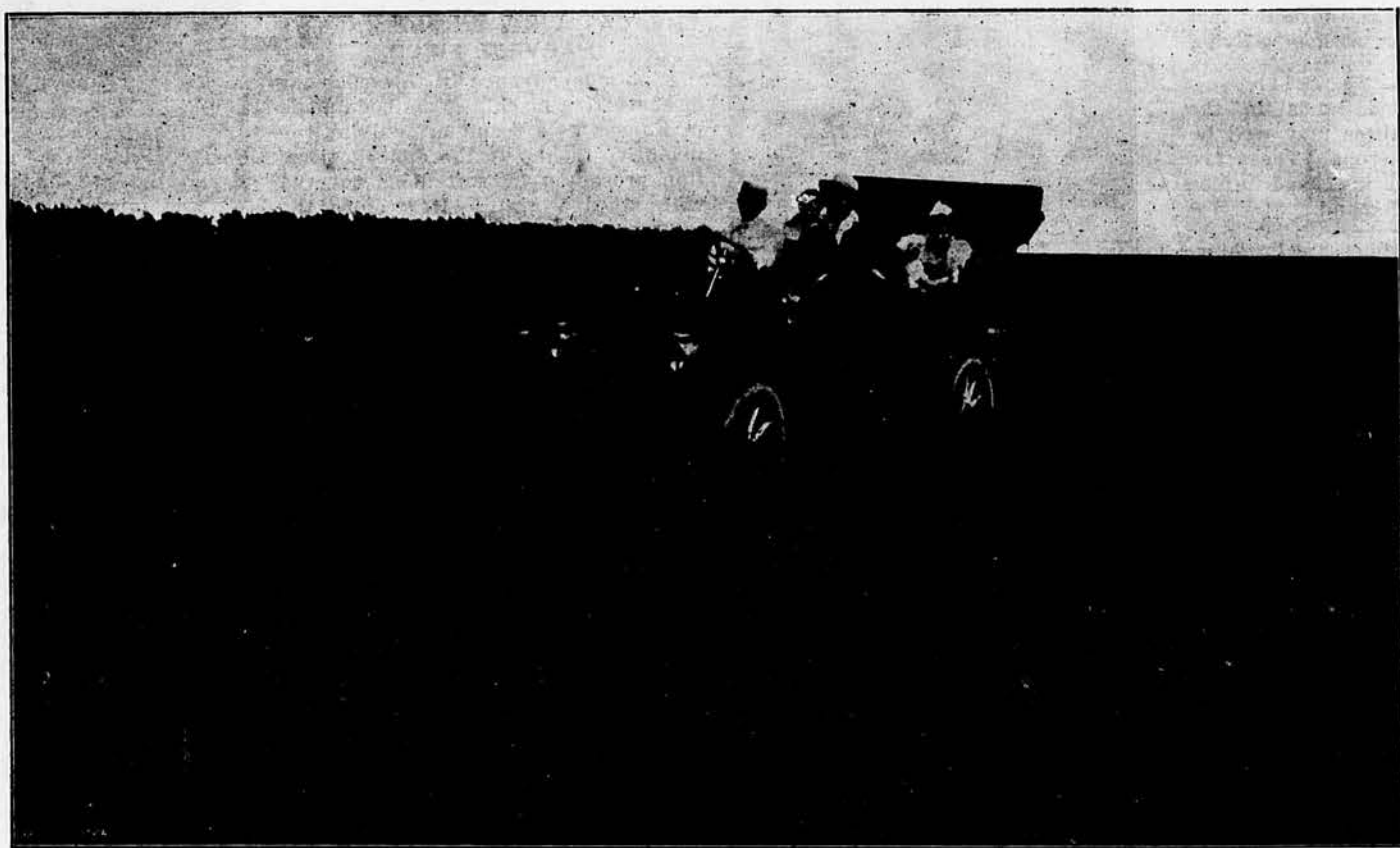
Established 1863. \$1 a Year

TenEyck for Director of the Experiment Stations

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the problem of selecting a director for the Agricultural Experiment Stations at Manhattan and Hays is soon to be dealt with and these are "agricultural" institutions, I trust there is no impertinence in a layman's suggesting that such director should have some acquaintance with agriculture. If he is a live man, abreast of the present standards of such work, acquainted with the institutions, with the State, its needs and possibilities, these too should count for something.

It seems to me we have just such a tested man, right at hand, in Prof. A. M. TenEyck. Why not make TenEyck director, and include as a part of his title, "Professor of Agriculture"—unless the word "agriculture" has really become obsolete and its further use is to be tabooed? In spite of its growing disuse and the dislike of it at Manhattan it is a pretty good word yet, and a professor of "agriculture" at an "agricultural" college should not be regarded, except by the fastidious few, as an impropriety or an indelicacy.

F. D. COBURN.



A KANSAS FARMER INSPECTING HIS ALFALFA FIELD FROM HIS AUTOMOBILE.

By courtesy of Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

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KANSAS FARMER.

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The death of Grover Cleveland last week left the country without a living ex-president.

The lately flooded lands in the vicinities of large cities may well be planted with truck crops. These are almost certain to bring good prices and to be in brisk demand.

The signs of the times are brighter. There is plenty of work to be done and the prospects are that it will pay to do it. When employers become satisfied that the product of labor will be worth cost and a moderate profit the hum of industry will become as pronounced as in the first ten months of 1907.

According to reports the Kansas Free Employment Bureau has been able to meet all demands for harvest hands with reasonable promptness. Both the hands and the farmers have been well served. The expense to the State has been trifling compared with the benefits in securing the wheat crop on time.

The shortage of beef cattle promises to continue prices at high figures. This shortage is by some estimated at 25 per cent. As the wheels of industry resume their normal activity the demand will increase with effects upon prices that can not be accurately foretold. It is safe, however, to take good care of every animal that can become a beef. It is also safe to breed for animals that will make the best beef at least cost.

Imports from Germany to the United States were for fiscal years ending June 30, 1907, valued at \$148,788,426; 1908 valued at \$130,538,780; showing a decrease of \$18,249,446. Exports from the United States to Germany were for 1907 valued at \$241,866,227; for 1908 valued at \$264,417,112; showing an increase of \$22,550,885. We have not much cause to complain of this course of trade with the people of the Fatherland.

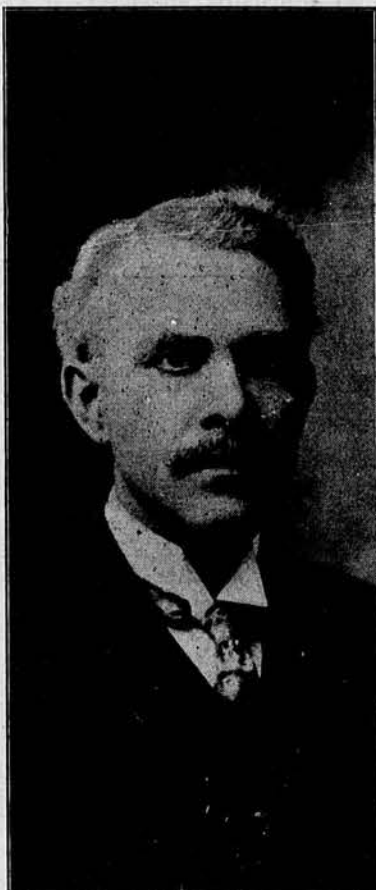
If the regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College were to search diligently every quarter of the globe they would probably not find a more competent man for director of the Experiment Station than Professor TenEyck. From the day he came to Kansas he has grown and

thrived by and through the hardest kind of work done with the greatest enjoyment and efficiency. He is so well known to the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER through his able answers to inquiries that he needs no introduction. He has the right idea about experiment station work—that it should be made useful to farmers, in contradistinction to the academic notion that in experimentation and in teaching care should be taken to avoid utilitarianism. The agricultural experiment stations are justified chiefly by the utilitarian character of their work. Professor TenEyck is in no danger of falling into the ruts of the academicians.

H. A. HEATH RETIRES.

To the Patrons of THE KANSAS FARMER:—After twenty-five years' strenuous career in building up the best newspaper property in Kansas, it is with great reluctance that I retire from active connection with THE KANSAS FARMER, the foremost agricultural paper of the entire country. I am proud to leave my successors so valuable a newspaper property that has been such a potent power in producing the prosperity of Kansas.

During my strenuous career with THE KANSAS FARMER, I have never taken a real vacation, and my inter-



H. A. HEATH.

ests in other business lines now demand, for some time at least, my close attention. I need rest from desk confinement and the care which an active connection with THE KANSAS FARMER requires of me. Therefore, I relinquish my duties, with more than passing regret, to the corporation which I organized and trust that the future of THE KANSAS FARMER may be amply conserved by them.

H. A. HEATH.

The announcement of Mr. Heath's retirement from active service in the working force of THE KANSAS FARMER comes, doubtless, as a surprise to thousands of people who have long associated his genial personality with the production of the paper which has visited their homes punctually every week for many years.

Mr. Heath's work on THE KANSAS FARMER began in the capacity of "general agent and special correspondent" on September 21, 1881, almost twenty-seven years ago.

On July 5, 1882, he became a member of the company.

In September, 1885, he became "general business manager."

On November 4, 1891, he became president of the Kansas Farmer Company.

On August 15, 1896, he resigned the office of president of the company.

On January 22, 1906, The Kansas Farmer Company was incorporated with officers as follows: E. B. Cowgill, president; I. D. Graham, vice president; H. A. Heath, secretary; and J. R. Mulvane, treasurer. This organization has continued to the present.

Mr. Heath's retirement severs relations that have been very close and very cordial. The writer has been associated with him for nearly seventeen years. During this period the various propositions of a somewhat complicated business have had to be considered and discussed. In these years we have not always fully agreed, but there has never passed an unpleasant word between us. We shall doubtless continue our friendship to the end of our lives.

As a result of his many years' service, Mr. Heath retires from the business of the paper with a fair accumulation of this world's goods. He retains a goodly financial interest in the company.

The retirement of Mr. Heath has been anticipated by the directors and his work has naturally and easily passed to I. D. Graham, who purchased an interest in THE KANSAS FARMER on April 18, 1893. Mr. Graham became actively engaged in the field work and in the business office in October, 1901. His large acquaintance, energy, good judgment, and sound business methods have been a large factor in promoting the rapid growth of the business and in establishing the commanding position of the paper.

Except for the retirement of Mr. Heath there has been no considerable change in the organization of the working force since January, 1906.

THE GASOLINE ENGINE IN THE HARVEST FIELD.

A notable advance in the efficiency of harvesting machines has been made in Kansas as a result of applying the inventive faculty to the difficult situation presented by soft fields covered with ripened grain. Heretofore the recourse in such cases has been found through a temporary lapsation to the ancient and obsolete cradle. But this was too slow for the Kansas man who had hundreds of acres of wheat under which the soil was too soft to permit the driving wheels to operate the cutting and binding machinery. The horses could draw the machine over the land but as soon as the machinery was "thrown into gear" the driving wheels plowed into the soft soil and failed to turn.

Just here the Kansas man got his mind busy. He placed a 2-horsepower gasoline engine on the machine, attached it so that it would drive the machinery, leaving the horses nothing to do but to draw the apparatus "out of gear" around and around the field while the gasoline engine did the work.

The International Harvester Company and other manufacturers of farm machinery will doubtless take note of this Kansas way around an apparently insurmountable difficulty, and assist in bringing in a new era for farm machinery.

Another step will probably make the gasoline engine not only drive the machinery but drive the carrying wheels as well. The time may be near when it will be considered absurd to make the carrying wheels furnish the power to operate the machinery even when the fields are in ideal condition. Perhaps the new plan may be made applicable to some substitute for the plow and other soil-pulverizing implements.

Kansas has a comfortable balance of last year's crops left over, and is now completing her wheat harvest for 1908. Reports indicate yields and quality far above those expected at the beginning of June. The interruption of the rainy season gave fine opportunities for harvest. Where the harvest did not absorb all thought and demand every effort, the condition of the corn fields was greatly improved by the diligence with which

the cultivators have been used. Kansas is producing plenty of things to eat and will be willing to share this good fortune with outsiders for a proper consideration to be added to our farmers' bank accounts. Kansas will also buy liberally of things of value which outsiders may offer.

FOR SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Political prophets have foretold the retirement of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson at the termination of the Roosevelt administration next March. The fixers for the future cast their eye over the United States and at first settled upon Secretary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the place. The talk



CHARLES F. SCOTT.

became so loud as to disturb the serenity of the Kansas Secretary to the extent of calling forth a statement that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for or accept the position. This habit of declining positions which other men run after has become chronic with Mr. Coburn.

The cabinet makers again cast their eagle eye over the entire country and found the best timber for this purpose only in Kansas.

Congressman Charles F. Scott, of Iola, Allen County, has been a member of the House committee on agriculture for many years. He is now chairman of that committee and is conceded to know more about the Department of Agriculture than any other man who can be named. Mr. Scott as Congressman has justified his bringing up on a Kansas farm. His ability, industry, and integrity and broad and intimate knowledge of agriculture as well as of National problems and needs generally have commanded for him prominence and respect from all sincere people. As Secretary of Agriculture he would score the same kind of success that has marked every step in his career.

In reply to THE KANSAS FARMER's letter, Mr. Scott, who is editor of the Iola Register, states that the Congressman from the third Kansas District has not given to the editor of the Iola Register his consent to the use of his name in connection with the appointment. But farmers of the country without regard to party will have occasion to congratulate themselves should Mr. Scott enter the cabinet of the next President in the capacity of Secretary of Agriculture.

Prices of farm products continue high. The latest reports indicate a plethora of cash at the money centers which is not going into corporate securities through fear of what may happen. The owners of this money may well invest it in the production

of food and fiber. The demand for these is urgent and the returns sure. For those who must speculate investments in bread and meat present attractions. THE KANSAS FARMER's advice to its friends, however, is to leave speculation to the speculators. These delight in "shearing the lambs."

TRESPASSING IN THE HIGHWAY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Has a neighbor a right to dig a ditch any depth along my place in the road, or rather on the line, in order to drain his place? Can he plow wheat in road limits that is ready to cut?

Clay County. JOHN EMBICH.

It seems difficult for some persons to divest themselves of the assumption that a public road belongs to the public in the same sense that a farm belongs to the person who holds the title in fee simple. As an inference from this erroneous assumption it is by some presumed that any one of the many persons who constitute the public may do about as he may choose in the public road. The fact is that the public, and every person claiming rights as a part of the public, have very limited rights and interests in the strip of land over which the road is laid. The possible exceptions to this rule arise in those rare cases where the public buys the land outright and takes a deed in fee simple instead of taking the usual easement for the roadway. In nearly all cases the rights of the public consist of the right of passing over the road and of conveying movable property along it. Some recent extensions of the rights of the public admit of the erection of telephone and telegraph lines and perhaps of some other than the usual means of conveyance. The public has also the right through its duly appointed officers to improve the roadway by erecting bridges, by grading, draining, and surfacing, and by removing obstructions to the necessary and proper use of the highway.

But no person of all those who compose the public has any right to trespass upon the land of another by using it for other than the purposes of a highway by reason of the fact that such person and all others have the right to use it as a highway.

It should never be forgotten that for all purposes except those of a highway the land in the road belongs to the abutting property owners and is a part of their farms. Whatever grows upon it, either spontaneously or through care, belongs to the owner of the fee in the land upon which it grows.

The owner of a neighboring farm



One woman speaks of her telephone as "the friend on the wall," an errand runner, a protector, a friend in need and a companion when alone. Needless to say, her telephone is

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has no more right to dig a drainage ditch along the road on the land of another to that other's hurt than he has to dig such ditch on any other part of his neighbor's farm. Not only is the wheat growing on the part of a farm over which the road is laid a part of the property of the abutting owner and protected by such ownership from destruction by plowing up but in Kansas there is a statute which makes it an offense to plow in the roadway "except it be under the direction of the overseer of public highways."

DEBT FOR SERVICE OF A JACK.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A is the owner of a jack. B breeds a mare to said jack during the season of 1907. Late in the fall B sells said mare to C, informing him that he did not think she was with foal. She proved later to have been. Who is lawfully bound to pay for the service of the jack, B or C? A SUBSCRIBER.

McPherson County.

The debt created by the service of a male breeding animal is a personal obligation of the owner of the animal served. In selling the animal the indebtedness is not transferred except by special contract. The owner of the male animal has a right under the statute—Laws of 1887, chapter 227, section 1—to establish a lien on the offspring and such lien would follow the property in case of change of ownership.

CONTESTING AN ABANDONED HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please inform me what proceedings to take in contesting an abandoned homestead entry. Can it be done through any of the county officers, or is it necessary to go to a United States land office? SUBSCRIBER.

Reno County.

In contest proceedings considerable care is necessary to have every step conform to the laws and the regulations of the United States Land Office. It is, therefore, better to employ an attorney who has given attention to this class of cases and to be guided by his advice. The contest is made before the officers of the local United States land office. A copy of the rules governing such cases may be had by addressing the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

REMEDY FOR CHIGOOES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I saw a cure for chigoes in THE KANSAS FARMER last summer but have lost the paper. Will you please give it again? I think it was a chemical used by photographers? Has it proved successful? SUBSCRIBER.

Butler County.

An effectual remedy for chigoes (commonly spelled "chiggers") may be prepared by taking nine parts spirits of camphor and one part carbolic acid. Rub a little of the remedy into the skin where the chigoe is beginning to make a disturbance. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

LAND USED BY PERMISSION—TREES IN A ROADWAY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—1. A and B join farms. A gives B a right to erect a building on his land. B sells his farm to C, and C builds another building without consent of A. What course can A pursue to compel C to move those buildings? Or would possession in time give C title of land on which the buildings stand?

2. My neighbor has one-half acre of a roadway across my farm as stated in deed. Do trees growing along roadway belong to me or my neighbor?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Montgomery County.

1. In case of the building erected on A's land by permission, very much depends upon the terms of the permission and the consideration therefor. If permission were given for mere temporary occupancy of the land and nothing more, such permission may not ripen into title. Still it is better that the occupancy and the right to

(Continued on page 738.)

WHEN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRES

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

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

Kansas Farmer Special Offers.

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

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

Special Offer No. 1.

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

Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00
Success Magazine.....	1.00
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Our Price \$3.75

Special Offer No. 2.

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

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

Our Price \$5.35

Special Offer No. 3.

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

Our Price \$2.50

Special Offer No. 4.

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

Our Price \$2 00

Special Offer No. 5.

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

Our Price \$3.00

Special Offer No. 6.

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

Our Price \$1.50

Special Offer No. 7.

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

Our Price \$3.75

Special Offer on Dailies.

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

Topeka Daily Capital.....	\$4.50	Kansas City Daily Star and Times.....	\$5.50
Topeka Daily State Journal.....	4.00		

Special Offer on Weeklies.

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

Breeders' Gazette.....	\$2.00	Inter-Ocean.....	1.25
Scientific American.....	4.00	Western Swine Breeder.....	1.75
The Commoner.....	1.60	American Swine Herd.....	1.00
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Special Long Time Offer.

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

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

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

Address THE KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kans.

Agriculture

Cow-Peas as Green Manure.

I have thirty acres of wheat ground which I wish to let lay over for corn next spring. I saw in your columns that if cow-peas were planted and plowed under late in the fall the yield of corn might be considerably increased. I would like to try this and would like to know where I can obtain seed, quantity to plant per acre, price of seed, and best method of preparing the ground. H. E. BULLOCK, Cloud County.

Almost any variety of cow-peas will answer for sowing as green manure. The common varieties sold by seedsmen are New Era, Black Eye, Clay, and Whippoorwill. I refer you to Barteldes & Co., Lawrence; Fielding & Sons, Manhattan, etc. The retail price of cow-pea seed is rather high this season, ranging from \$2.50 to \$3 per bushel. This is one of the objections to using the crop for green manure, since it requires about a bushel of seed per acre for planting broadcast or in close drills, which is the usual method of planting when the purpose is to plow the crop under.

I have often advised farmers to plant a small field to cow-peas for seed production, growing and saving seed for their own planting, thus reducing the cost. At this station the standard varieties, Black Eye, New Era, Whippoorwill, and Warren's Extra Early, have produced an average yield of about fourteen to fifteen bushels of seed per acre for the last five years.

The wheat stubble may be prepared for planting by plowing shallow and harrowing to prepare a good seed-bed. Or, if the land is not weedy, simple disking immediately after harvest and sowing the cow-peas with a disk drill, will give good results. We have had very good success at this station by following the binder directly with a disk drill, sowing the peas as fast as the wheat is harvested. On weedy land, however, this method will not give so good results, and in wet seasons, such as the present one has been, doubtless the weeds have already started, or will start more quickly than the cow-peas, and a better plan may be to plow, thus preparing a good, clean seed-bed.

As an average for four seasons nearly twelve bushels more corn per acre has been produced on land which has had a crop of cow-peas planted after the wheat as compared with other wheat land in which there was no intermediate crop of cow-peas between the wheat and corn. These results have been secured on rather poor upland soil.

Other crops which may be used for green manuring are rape, millet, sorghum, or Kafir-corn. Rape is especially good as a green manuring crop for planting after wheat harvest, in the stubble, and seeding rape is much less expensive than seeding cow-peas, since only five or six pounds of rape seed is required per acre. Our usual plan is to disk immediately after the binder and sow the rape with the grain drill, using the grass-seeder attachment.

I have mailed you copy of bulletin 147 in which some information is given regarding rotations, and the use of catch crops in growing corn. Have also mailed you circular 8 on "Cow-Peas."

A. M. TENEYCK.

Mammoth Clover for Hay.

I have always raised considerable red clover. A year ago last spring I sowed five acres of Mammoth clover. At present the stand is immense, and partly bloomed out. I have been told that I must cut the first crop in order to save seed, instead of the second, as we would with red clover. Is such the case?

H. ANDERSON.

Wilson County.

Mammoth red clover will mature but one crop in a season. Therefore, if seed is desired, save the first crop. Mammoth clover, cut for hay, may make a good aftermath growth, but

may not reach the heading stage. It would not seem to be advisable to cut the clover for seed this season, considering the weather conditions. I fear that the crop will not produce good seed this season. However, the weather is also very unfavorable for putting up the hay. It is usual to cut Mammoth clover for hay at a little earlier stage of maturity than common red clover. However, the clover will make good hay any time until it reaches the full-bloom stage.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Land Plaster Sowed on Clover.

I formerly lived in Wisconsin. There we used a dressing on clover. We called it land plaster, sowed it broadcast early in spring from 100 to 200 pounds per acre. The plaster was some kind of ground rock. I think it was shipped from Michigan in bulk. They used to grind it at Sheboygan on Lake Michigan. I don't know what the real, or scientific name was. I wish to find out if it has been tried here in Eastern Kansas, and if so what results were obtained. In Wisconsin it would nearly double the yield of clover and have a perceptible effect on several other crops.

Can it be obtained here, and if so where? Possibly it may be made here and known under some other name.

C. C. CHAPEL.

Anderson County.

Land plaster is the common name for the mineral gypsum, which is chemically known as Calcium sulfate. This material was formerly commonly used as a soil fertilizer and is still used to some extent, but not so extensively as formerly, since it has been found that the continued application of land plaster will exhaust the fertility of the soil, the plaster acting in the soil mainly as a liberator of plant food which is already stored in the soil. However, where clover is grown in rotation with other crops, land plaster or lime may be beneficially used as a fertilizer for the clover crop or in preparing the land for sowing clover. Old soil which has become acid in character is much improved for seeding clover, alfalfa, or grasses, by applications of lime or land plaster during the preparation of the seed-bed. Land plaster may also be applied directly to the crop as you have stated in your letter. The alkali present in the lime or land plaster tends to sweeten the soil or neutralize the acid; it also improves the soil texture and liberates some plant food for the use of the young clover, grass, or alfalfa plants.

There are large gypsum deposits in this State. Among the noted mines are those at Blue Rapids, Marshall County. The southern part of Saline County is rich in gypsum mines, especially in the vicinity of Gypsum. There are extensive gypsum beds in Southern Kansas, especially in the vicinity of Medicine Lodge, in Barber County. I can not refer you to firms handling land plaster. However, there are several companies at each of the places named from whom this product may be secured.

At this station little use has been made of gypsum as a fertilizer. Some experiments conducted several years ago gave little benefit from the use of gypsum in the growing of the standard crops—wheat and corn. The upland soil of the station farm, however, is rich in lime; hence is not benefited by the application of land plaster.

Much of the land in Southeastern Kansas is more or less deficient in lime and older fields which have been farmed a long time have become acid or sour. Such land may often be benefited by the application of land plaster or lime and there are no crops which will respond better to the use of this fertilizer than clover, grasses, or alfalfa. In fact, it is often necessary, in order to secure a successful catch of clover, grass, or alfalfa on some of the older farming lands of Eastern Kansas, to apply fertilizer in some form previous to sowing, in order to put the soil into good seed-bed condition. Barnyard manure is useful for this purpose or the application

of lime or land plaster may often give beneficial results. From 1,000 to 2,000 pounds of lime may be applied per acre and as much as three or four hundred pounds of land plaster. However, if the land plaster is applied to the crop annually, a less application, say 100 or 200 pounds per acre, each year, is desirable.

For more information regarding liming soils, and the use of commercial fertilizers, I have mailed you circulars 2 and 3, treating on this subject. Have also mailed you circular 10 on "Seeding Alfalfa."

A. M. TENEYCK.

Salting Alfalfa When Put in the Mow.

I would like to know, through the columns of THE KANSAS FARMER, whether it would be of any benefit to sprinkle salt on alfalfa, as is sometimes done with clover, when putting in a barn or shed? We put alfalfa in a shed 20 by 40 by 20 feet with a cattle shed on one side and horse stable on the other. Has any one experimented with salting alfalfa?

A large acreage of alfalfa was sown here this spring, and we have a good stand, but unfortunately we had a few dust storms a week and ten days ago (June 1) that cut a great deal of it off so that there will not be an average stand. A number of farmers will try seeding in August if weather is favorable.

We have a ten-acre field of alfalfa on bottom-land which is five years old. A few days since, in mowing it, we noticed a hole about eight inches across the opening. On investigating we found it went down about fourteen inches, then widens out like a cistern four and one-half to five feet in width and seven feet deep. There seems to be an opening at the bottom running to the southwest, which gradually gets smaller as it goes back. We do not know how far this extends. Then on the east edge of the same field is a crack about forty feet long and four to six inches wide and four to five feet deep. Would like to know the reason for this. It may have been discussed in your paper before, as we have heard of "sink holes" in other counties, but have not been a reader of your paper so very long.

Smith County. J. B. STEIN.

Salting alfalfa hay when it is put into the mow or stack will have the same effect as salting clover, namely, it may improve the flavor of the hay, making it better relished by the stock. It is claimed by some that the salting helps to cure the hay and causes it to keep better. However, there seems to have been no authoritative experiments on this point.

Salting alfalfa when it is stored is perhaps not a common practise in the West. If readers of THE KANSAS FARMER have information on this subject, they will benefit others by reporting through these columns.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Crops Suitable for Fall, Winter, and Spring Pasture.

I have an 80-acre farm. I wish to breed Duroc-Jersey hogs extensively, also keep milch cows and the horses necessary to do the work. The farm is all under tillage.

I raise corn and Kafir-corn and have sown some alfalfa and bromegrass. I feel sure my land will produce both well. Until I am successful in getting a start, I wish a good fall, winter, and spring pasture, that will also produce a grain crop. Would you advise winter rye, and what variety? Or would winter barley or oats be preferable? Kindly mention varieties recommended for Central Kansas.

W. A. WARD.

Ottawa County.

There is perhaps no annual crop equal to winter rye, the common variety, for fall, winter, and spring pasture. Rye may be sown earlier in the fall than wheat, makes a ranker growth in the fall, stands the winter better and starts earlier in the spring than wheat. Rye pasturage is also nutritious and relished by all kinds of stock.

Winter barley (Tennessee Winter strain) also makes excellent fall pas-

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A set of Dain Hay Retainers on the teeth to hold the hay and keep it from scattering when the rake is withdrawn. These spring retainers can be attached in 15 minutes to any make of overshot stacker.

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ture and furnishes some pasture in the winter and early spring. It is particularly useful as fall pasture, starting if anything quicker than rye, stooling more abundantly, and making a ranker growth in the early fall than either rye or wheat. However, the winter barley is not so hardy as rye, furnishes less pasture during the winter, and may possibly kill out in a severe winter.

We have tested no variety of oats at this station which compares with the Tennessee winter barley as a fall pasture crop. Also winter oats have proven less hardy than winter barley.

Winter wheat is commonly used both as a pasture and a grain crop. By using rye early in the fall the wheat will furnish much pasture during the late fall and winter and may be pastured some in the spring, although care should be taken not to pasture too closely either in the fall or spring if a grain crop is desired.

We are growing several varieties of winter wheat, the Tennessee winter barley, and the Ivanoff winter rye at this station in considerable area and expect to have seed of these crops for sale. Price of wheat (well bred varieties graded and sacked and delivered at depot, f. o. b.) \$2 per bushel of 60 pounds. Graded seed of winter barley and rye, \$1.50 per bushel.

I have mailed you circular letter regarding "Bromus Inermis" and circular 10 on "Seeding Alfalfa."

A. M. TENNEYCK.

An Alfalfa Palace Is Planned.

While "corn is king," alfalfa is undoubtedly "queen" in the Western States, and to his queen, King Corn is to build a palace in Omaha which will be one of the special features of the National Corn Exposition to be held there December 9 to 19.

The "alfalfa palace" is being planned by the directors of the corn show because of the increasing interest in the crop and its growing importance as a food for cattle. The palace is to be built of bales of alfalfa and lined with exhibits of alfalfa and other grasses. Valuable premiums are to be offered for the best types of the alfalfa plant, and many growers will secure hay presses and modern machines for baling the alfalfa.

Much attention is to be given alfalfa at the National Corn Exposition as it is now recognized that it is a necessary food for stock. The best authorities have demonstrated that cattle can not use to advantage all the carbohydrates and oil in corn without a proteid ration. It is a waste to feed straight corn to stock in preparing them for market and the big packing houses are now paying better prices for the stock fattened on a mixture of corn and alfalfa.

Then the mixture is cheaper. Few feeders are still of the opinion that they can afford to feed straight corn worth 60 to 65 cents per bushel to cattle for which they receive from \$6.50 to \$8 at the outside. For this reason those interested in agriculture are to secure exhibits and give demonstrations of interest to every grower or feeder of alfalfa, when the big palace is opened at Omaha in December.

Horticulture

Kansas Fruit Prospects.

Reports received by the Kansas State Horticultural Society show the condition of the fruit crop to be as follows:

For the State: Apples 39 per cent, pears 26 per cent, peaches 51 per cent, plums 38 per cent, cherries 44 per cent, grapes 62 per cent, strawberries 48 per cent, raspberries 63 per cent, and blackberries 70 per cent.

As reported by Congressional districts:

First Congressional District, consisting of Atchison, Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Jefferson, Leavenworth, Nemaha, and Shawnee Counties, apples 44 per cent, pears 36 per cent,

peaches 56 per cent, plums 49 per cent, cherries 59 per cent, grapes 70 per cent, strawberries 43 per cent, raspberries 83 per cent, and blackberries 85 per cent.

Second District, including Allen, Anderson, Bourbon, Douglas, Franklin, Johnson, Linn, Miami, and Wyandotte Counties, apples 36 per cent, pears 18 per cent, peaches 62 per cent, plums 35 per cent, cherries 50 per cent, grapes 67 per cent, strawberries 58 per cent, raspberries 79 per cent, and blackberries 89 per cent.

Third District, composed of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Elk, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, and Wilson Counties, apples 35 per cent, pears 37 per cent, peaches 81 per cent, plums 46 per cent, cherries 36 per cent, grapes 74 per cent, strawberries 61 per cent, raspberries 75 per cent, and blackberries 90 per cent.

Fourth District, having the following counties: Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Osage, Pottawatomie, Wabaunsee, and Woodson Counties, apples 42 per cent, pears 27 per cent, peaches 71 per cent, plums 40 per cent, cherries 60 per cent, grapes 72 per cent, strawberries 58 per cent, raspberries 77 per cent, and blackberries 88 per cent.

Fifth District, comprising Clay, Cloud, Dickinson, Geary, Marshall, Ottawa, Republic, Riley, Saline, and Washington Counties, apples 52 per cent, pears 37 per cent, peaches 44 per cent, plums 46 per cent, cherries 63 per cent, grapes 67 per cent, strawberries 53 per cent, raspberries 63 per cent, and blackberries 64 per cent.

Sixth District—all counties north and west of Ellsworth County—apples 8 per cent, pears 9 per cent, peaches 6 per cent, plums 14 per cent, cherries 9 per cent, grapes 25 per cent, strawberries 20 per cent, raspberries 18 per cent, and blackberries 11 per cent.

Seventh District—all counties south and west of Rice County—apples 18 per cent, pears 11 per cent, peaches 25 per cent, plums 30 per cent, cherries 26 per cent, grapes 37 per cent, strawberries 28 per cent, raspberries 37 per cent, and blackberries 42 per cent.

Eighth District, with the following counties: Butler, Harvey, McPherson, Sedgwick, and Sumner Counties, apples 53 per cent, pears 27 per cent, peaches 64 per cent, plums, 53 per cent, cherries 50 per cent, grapes 80 per cent, strawberries 65 per cent, raspberries 71 per cent, and blackberries 88 per cent.

The following are reported as causes which have lessened the fruit crop for this year:

First. Some trees were so affected by the late and continued freezes of last season that they did not bloom this year, notably the Ben Davis in some localities.

Second. Late frosts killed blossoms on low lands in nearly all parts of the State and on all elevations in the northwestern and extreme western counties.

Third. Continued cold rains during blooming time in some localities. Hail did some local damage.

Fruit now growing is reported as in good condition. As anticipated, the codling-moth is conspicuous by its absence and curculio is reported as scarce. WALTER WELLHOUSE, Sec. Topeka, Kans., June 24, 1908.

There are hogs among hens. Any among yours? Get them out where they can not rub those that are slower eaters.

Cures Hay Fever.

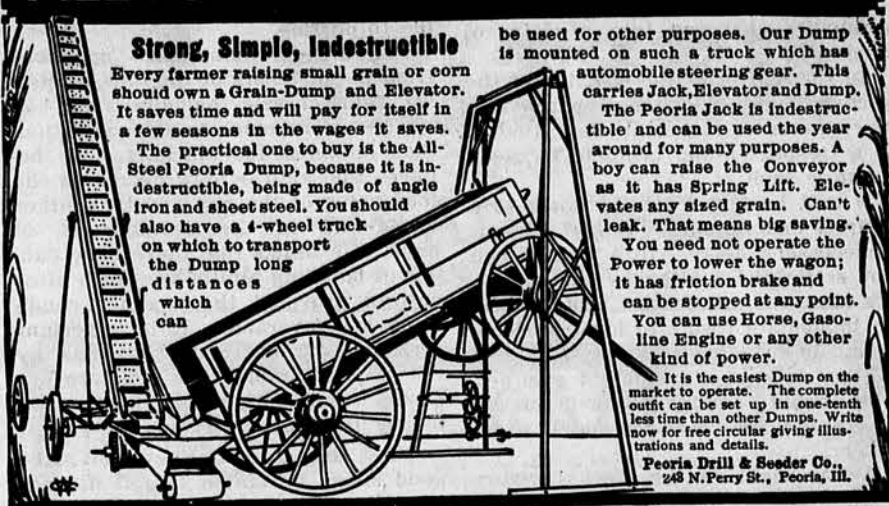
New York.—A large number of hay fever cases were cured last season by the Toxicol treatment and already at the commencement of the season, thousands of sufferers are seeking various methods of relief. The older methods have nearly all been abandoned and now the new Vienna Toxicol treatment seems to be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

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

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Strong, Simple, Indestructible

Every farmer raising small grain or corn should own a Grain-Dump and Elevator. It saves time and will pay for itself in a few seasons in the wages it saves. The practical one to buy is the All-Steel Peoria Dump, because it is indestructible, being made of angle iron and sheet steel. You should also have a 4-wheel truck on which to transport the Dump long distances which can be used for other purposes. Our Dump is mounted on such a truck which has automobile steering gear. This carries Jack, Elevator and Dump. The Peoria Jack is indestructible and can be used the year around for many purposes. A boy can raise the Conveyor as it has Spring Lift. Elevates any sized grain. Can't leak. That means big saving. You need not operate the Power to lower the wagon; it has friction brake and can be stopped at any point. You can use Horse, Gasoline Engine or any other kind of power. It is the easiest Dump on the market to operate. The complete outfit can be set up in one-tenth less time than other Dumps. Write now for free circular giving illustrations and details. Peoria Drill & Seeder Co., 248 N. Perry St., Peoria, Ill.



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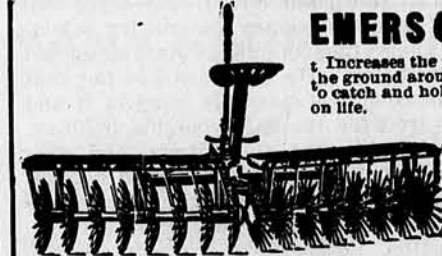


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Increases the yield of alfalfa, kills weeds and crab grass, cultivates the ground around the plant without injuring it, puts soil in condition to catch and hold moisture. Gives an old alfalfa meadow a new lease on life.

Will pay for itself twice over on ten acres in one season. No man with alfalfa on his farm can afford to be without one. Use it after each cutting if desired. Write us for further information and testimonials from users.

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The "Jayhawk" STACKER SAVES HIRED HELP

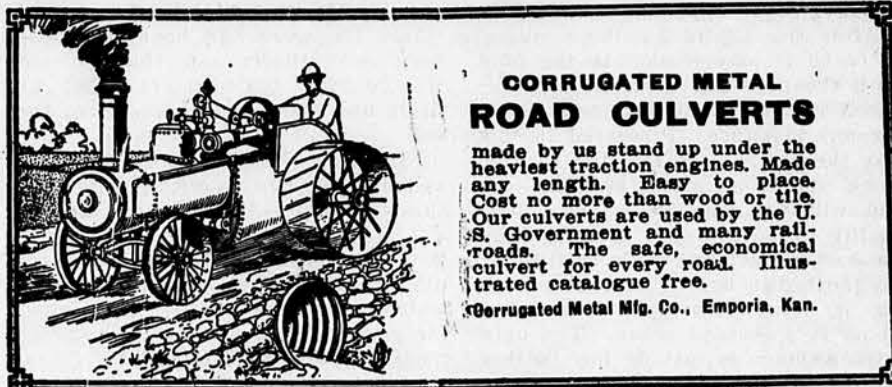
The "Jayhawk" Stacker will do a given amount of work with less help than any other stacker—and it will do it with cheaper help. It handles alfalfa, clover, timothy, Kaffir corn, sugar cane, fodder or prairie hay equally well. You don't have to use a different stacker for different crops. With the "Jayhawk" you can make racks as long as you please, and you can place the hay on the rack right where you want it. There are 10 good reasons why you should buy the "Jayhawk" and you'll want to know every one of them before you buy. Our Big Booklet, "STACK HAY THE EASY WAY," gives all the reasons why. It's free. Write for it today.

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CHICAGO

LAND USED BY PERMISSION— TREES IN A ROADWAY.

(Continued from page 735.)

it be not allowed to become notorious, gradually changing into a claim of ownership.

In the matter of the erection of the second building without permission the statement makes it clear that C. is a trespasser and is liable to ejectment as such.

It will be better that A come to a definite understanding with C without unnecessary delay. If A and C can not settle the matter by agreement, A's interests will be best protected by an immediate resort to legal proceedings. In bringing these A will need the services of a competent attorney who should examine all facts in the case and advise as to the course to be taken.

2. The right to the trees growing in the roadway mentioned depends on the terms of the deed giving the roadway to the neighbor. If the deed gives the roadway in fee simple to the neighbor, the trees go to the neighbor. If the deed gives only an easement for a roadway, the right to the trees and all else that grows along the roadway remains as before the easement was given.

THE SHAWNEE ALFALFA CLUB.

Although a topic for general discussion had been selected for the June meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, the members took advantage of the presence of Prof. A. M. TenEyck, of the Kansas Agricultural College and Experiment Station, to ask questions of one of unquestioned authority. Professor TenEyck occupied the whole of the session to the satisfaction of the members. As he had no regular speech and as his remarks were largely called by questions from the audience it is somewhat difficult to give all of the good points he made.

Put alfalfa into the stack or barn as early as possible after cutting when the danger of heating is past. This will accomplish two purposes. It will save a large percentage of leaves, which are the most valuable parts of the plant, and it will preserve the hay in a greener condition. The present season has been a peculiarly difficult one in which to save the first crop. The professor said that there were three methods of saving alfalfa in general use in Kansas. One of these is to cut in the morning as soon as the dew is off, rake and haul to the barn or stack as soon as it is partly cured. Another and more common method is to cut in the morning, rake and cock in the afternoon, and haul in the second afternoon. The third method is to cut and put up green in a shed to cure. He prefers the second of these methods as he finds that the hay will cure more thoroughly and preserve its leaves better when in the cock than it will in the windrow. Hay lying in the windrow will dry on the upper side while the lower side remains damp. This causes it to lose its leaves. When raked with a side delivery rake or when placed in cocks the leaves have an opportunity to pump the moisture out of the stems and the whole mass cures evenly.

After the alfalfa has been placed in cocks it may remain in the field until the next afternoon or until the stems can be twisted without exuding any moisture. Preserved in this way the hay will go into the barn or stack almost as green as when cut and will not lose its leaves. This quality of hay is that demanded by the best market and while cattle may eat the brown hay with apparent relish, it never sells as well as that which is preserved green. The only extra expense in making hay in this manner is the labor of cocking it while its market value was practically doubled. Hay should never be allowed to remain in the cock longer than four days and the cock should be turned over if necessary.

Professor TenEyck thinks that the method of placing green hay in the shed direct from the field has never proven very satisfactory, as it nearly always heats and sometimes get dan-

gerously hot. If such hay, however, be placed in the shed without being tramped or packed it might keep fairly well, although it is almost impossible to do this.

Answering numerous questions from the members of the club, Professor TenEyck said that alfalfa for baling should be much better cured than that intended for stacking. He believes that rain or dew decreases the food value of the hay and that either would aid in the development of mold. He thinks that there is no danger of handling alfalfa too much after cutting provided the weather conditions are favorable. It is important that the curing should be done by the leaves pumping the moisture out of the stems rather than by the sun drying the leaves.

When asked if alfalfa would make good silage he stated that it did not make the best when used alone. It is difficult to get the alfalfa into the silo green enough, and it is also rather difficult to handle afterwards, as it seems necessary to sprinkle it with water in order to give it sufficient moisture to properly cure. He said that where dairying is practised it might be profitable to save the first crop by placing it in the silo and thus avoid the adverse weather conditions which are nearly always met with at this time of year. When used alone, however, it is not always a first class silage crop, though it makes an excellent silage when mixed with an equal quantity of corn.

At this point Mr. O. E. Walker told of his experience in putting about twenty tons of alfalfa hay in an old ice house. He said it got so hot that he could not bear his hand in it and feared for the safety of his building. He said that the alfalfa had now cooled down but that he had not yet opened it and did not know the condition in which it would come out.

Hon. Edwin Snyder remarked that he had been told that the heating of alfalfa in the stack or mow was beneficial in that it destroyed the germs which caused the mold.

Col. J. F. True said that his experience taught him to pay no attention to rain or dew when cutting alfalfa as they seemed to make little or no difference in the curing of the hay. He did not believe it worth while to bunch or cock the hay as he thought it cured satisfactorily without and he felt it necessary to rush the process of curing and storing as rapidly as possible.

Mr. O. C. Skinner could not agree with Colonel True as he had never been able to make good hay from alfalfa cut with rain or dew on it.

A question concerning dwarfed alfalfa, which had been discussed at the previous meeting, was brought up again. Mrs. Theodore Saxon, who had brought in a sample of dwarfed and yellowed alfalfa from her farm and showed it at the last meeting reported again the conditions under which it had been grown. Mr. Samuel Parr, of Tecumseh, reported on his field which had turned yellow and finally failed. Frank P. Rude told of sowing alfalfa in a field, a part of which had been occupied by an old orchard. He stated that the ground where the trees had been, produced very poor alfalfa and thought that this might be due to the fact that the trees had taken the humus from the soil.

Professor TenEyck said that poor soil had more to do with the production of a stunted and yellow crop of alfalfa than anything else, though in the case reported by Mr. Parr it might have been due to the leaf spot which is a fungus disease. He warned the growers against being in too great haste to plow up their alfalfa fields. He cited cases when the crop had apparently disappeared but had recovered and made a good yield by being allowed to stand longer.

Answering a question the professor stated that Turkestan alfalfa which had been so highly recommended had not proved superior to the common alfalfa in this latitude. He said that it might be more valuable farther north, as it seemed capable of resisting cold

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weather. He considers it merely a variety which has been grown for a long period in higher latitudes and has thus acquired cold-resisting qualities. He stated that alfalfa shows a greater variation than any other legume. The same field will show low growing, broad leaved, dense foliaged plants in proximity with tall, slender, narrow leaved varieties. Upon this quality of the plant is based the experiments which are now being conducted in alfalfa breeding. He also stated that for a number of years alfalfa which is grown on the uplands would show no marked difference from that grown on the bottoms. If grown in a particular locality for a very long period, however, it will acquire distinct characteristics. He also said that when land is found to be acid in reaction it should be sweetened by an application of lime.

The meeting was largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed. Professor TenEyck was given a hearty vote of thanks for his address and the members felt that the afternoon had been very profitable spent, indeed.

Secretary Graham then distributed a number of bulletins on alfalfa which he had secured from various experiment stations and read a letter of commendation from Director Roberts of the New York Station. He also reported the additions to the membership of two parties living in Bridgeport, Conn., and of receiving letters of inquiry from over Kansas and other States.

The election of vice-presidents of the club was deferred until the July meeting, when the subject for discussion will be "Seeding and Disking Alfalfa."

The members are enthusiastic in their statements of benefits received from the club and the membership is growing at a satisfactory rate.

After calling attention to the Boys' Corn Contest, which will be held in the Auditorium this fall, President Bradford Miller announced that displays would be made on that occasion of alfalfa and other farm crops, and the club then adjourned to meet on July 25.

Miscellany

Kansas Wheat and Corn Officially.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture issued, on June 24, a report on the State's principal growing crops. It is the consensus of what the growers themselves gave as to conditions on June 16. It says:

More or less continuous and excessive rains for the six or seven consecutive weeks preceding this investigation have on the whole undoubtedly been to the disadvantage of the farmers. The too abundant rainfall not only diminished the prospects for the State generally, but in the valleys damage and loss from the overflowing waters amounted to not a little. While individual losses in the inundated districts have been heavy, and are fully realized, it should be borne in mind that the flooded areas comprise but a fraction of the State's aggregates in crops, and in truth conditions there have but a comparatively small influence when balanced against the whole. As a matter of fact the information assembled by the board as to conditions in many of the counties was furnished by the growers at a time when

they were most distressed by floods and incessant rains, and in such territory the general averages of all crops given here might, no doubt, now be safely advanced, say, five points.

Winter Wheat.—Returns of assessors from 40 counties, nearly half of which are among the State's chief wheat-raisers, and the last-fall estimates of correspondents as to winter wheat sown, quite closely agree. Substituting the official figures for the estimates changes but slightly the total area of winter wheat reported sown, which approximates 7,000,000 acres. In April the growers estimated but 2.4 per cent as worthless, now the same reporters say it amounts to 15.27 per cent, or about 1,070,000 acres. This leaves an area standing of 5,939,000 acres, and its present condition averages 72.93, 100 representing a satisfactory situation. This is a decline, and on a diminished area, of over 18 points from the condition reported April 16.

Rooks County is credited with the highest condition, or 93, followed by Rush with 92. As these suggest, the better prospects generally are in the central third of the State, with the poorer conditions in the counties of the southeastern corner and those farthest west, and it is principally in these that the larger percentages are reported as worthless; in fact, in six or eight of the western counties the winter wheat seems to be practically valueless, due mostly to dry weather in the spring. These, however, are not large winter wheat producers, and several have greater areas of spring wheat than of the winter varieties. Only three counties, Pratt, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte, report no wheat plowed up or worthless.

Aside from too much water, rust in some and Hessian fly in more have contributed to the depreciation of wheat conditions in localities more or less separated.

It is encouraging to note the agreement of reporters that in the leading wheat-yielders the heads have filled well, although the opposite is the case in the counties on the Colorado border, and in those of the eastern three tiers.

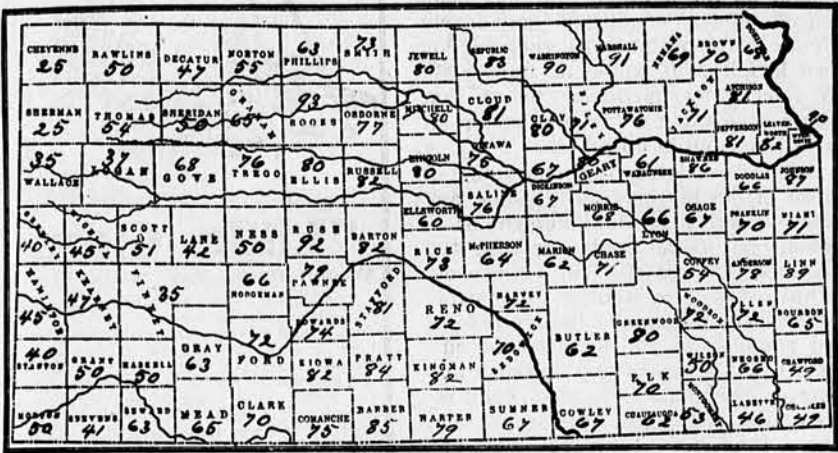
Present weather is quite favorable for the harvest, which has well begun in the southern half of the State and is rapidly progressing northward.

Corn.—The total corn acreage for the State is not yet known, but judging from this year's assessors' official returns of acreage already received from 40 counties, including a dozen or more if those foremost in corn production, it would appear that the total planting will be appreciably increased over that of last year, which was 6,809,012 acres. Calling a satisfactory stand and growth 100, the general average condition of the State's growing corn is 74.86 per cent, or below a normal for the time of year. The general conditions have not been propitious for corn, owing to superabundant moisture in the main corn-growing territory which delayed or prevented planting and cultivation. In fact, excepting in three or four western counties, reporters say that soil and weather have been unfavorable for working the corn; that weeds have made an unusual growth, and much replanting has been necessary. In some portions of the State corn is now being planted for the first time this season. There is little uniformity in growth of the different plantings, and much of the

lowland corn is of poor color because of water-logged soil. Of course all flooded areas planted to corn will be late.

In several of the counties from which assessors' returns have been received it appears that where any material area of wheat was worthless or plowed up considerable portions of this have been planted to corn. For

Cloud.	82,349	81	88
Coffey.	22,898	54	57
Comanche.	21,990	75	76
Cowley.	62,253	67	69
Crawford.	26,395	49	65
Decatur.	74,101	47	90
Dickinson.	90,276	67	78
Doniphan.	31,137	68	75
Douglas.	29,474	66	64
Edwards.	108,461	74	83
Elk.	3,618	70	60
Ellis.	181,558	80	83
Ellsworth.	130,289	60	91
Finney.	15,836	35	84
Ford.	115,012	72	90



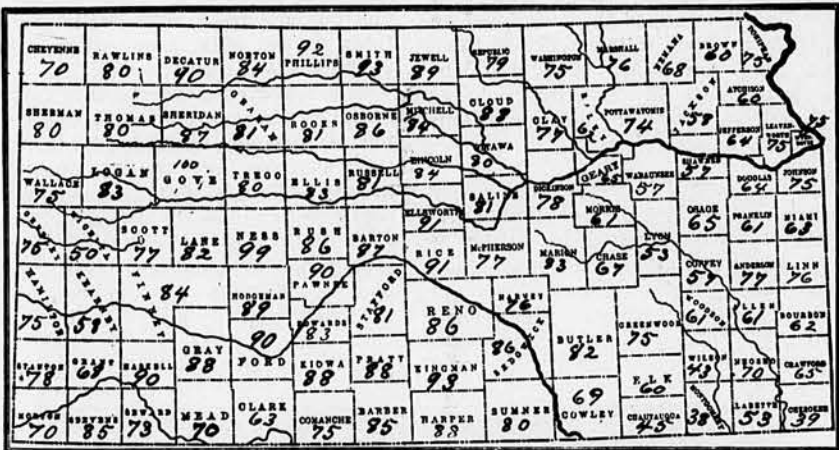
WHEAT IN KANSAS.

Condition in the several counties as stated in the report of the State Board of Agriculture, issued June 24, 1908. The figures written in the several counties represent percentages of a satisfactory condition.

instance, 45,395 acres of wheat in Sumner County reported worthless, while the corn area is more by 30,493 acres; and 26,036 acres of wheat in Decatur was abandoned, with the corn increased 10,853 acres over the preceding year.

Only one county (Gove, in the west,) reports a condition of 100, the highest; its neighbor Ness is next with 99. The better conditions are uniformly found in the counties of the central third of the State, including such premier corn-growers as Jewell, Smith, and Phillips, to which may be added Norton and Decatur further west; the least satisfactory are in the

Franklin.	14,238	70	61
Geary.	18,858	80	65
Gove.	61,381	68	100
Graham.	81,112	65	81
Grant.	738	50	68
Gray.	27,410	63	88
Greeley.	595	40	75
Greenwood.	5,805	80	75
Hamilton.	156	45	75
Harper.	121,545	79	88
Harvey.	81,062	72	76
Haskell.	4,749	50	90
Hodgeman.	30,190	66	89
Jackson.	15,192	71	58
Jefferson.	23,903	81	64
Jewell.	53,018	80	89
Johnson.	37,630	87	75
Kearny.	2,289	47	58
Kern.	116,158	82	93
Kingman.	84,775	82	88
Kiowa.	29,037	46	53
Labette.	44,457	42	32
Lane.	44,473	32	75
Leavenworth.	101,182	80	84
Lincoln.	14,045	89	76



CORN IN KANSAS.

Condition in the several counties as stated in the report of the State Board of Agriculture, issued June 24, 1908. The figures written in the several counties represent percentages of a satisfactory condition.

east, and particularly discouraging is the outlook in the southeastern counties of Chautauqua, Cherokee, Labette, Montgomery, and Wilson, the corn of Montgomery averaging the lowest of any, or 38.

At this time of the year, however, with a soil dripping wet, and the inevitable Kansas sunshine, it seems that even a pessimist could view the prospect for corn without becoming hopelessly depressed.

Oats and Grasses.—Official figures on the area of oats will likely show a considerable decrease from a year ago; the general average condition of the crop is 78.48 for the State.

Probably never before have grasses been with such unanimity reported excellent.

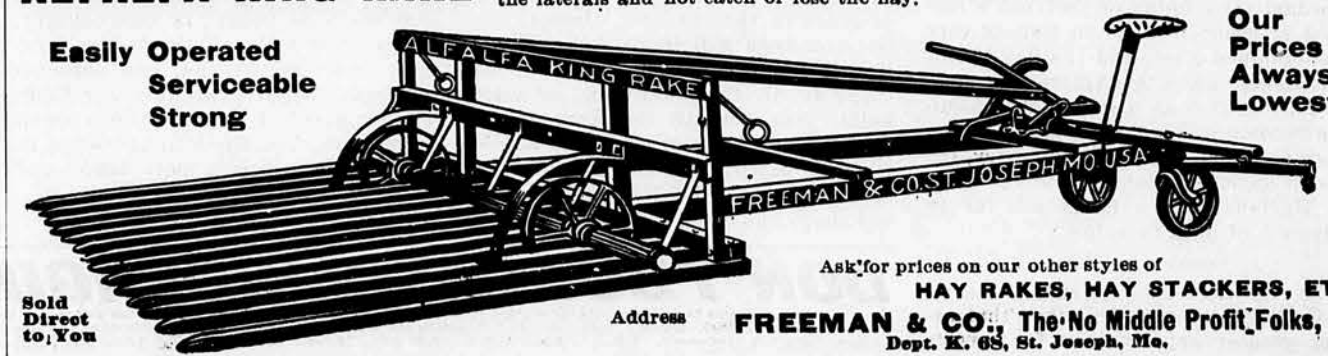
The following shows, by counties, the acreage of winter wheat reported by the growers as likely to be harvested, its present condition, and the present condition of the growing corn:

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Wheat— Condi- tion.	Corn. Condi- tion.
Allen.	24,747	72	61
Anderson.	17,955	78	77
Atchison.	30,198	81	60
Barber.	43,128	85	85
Barton.	257,731	82	87
Bourbon.	12,677	65	62
Brown.	35,706	70	60
Butler.	14,602	62	82
Chase.	6,020	71	67
Chautauqua.	3,618	62	45
Cherokee.	25,535	49	39
Cheyenne.	1,530	25	70
Clark.	18,034	70	63
Clay.	77,870	80	77

Logan.	14,630	37	83
Lyon.	16,219	66	53
Marion.	72,139	62	83
Marshall.	56,988	91	76
McPherson.	146,320	64	77
Meade.	27,724	65	70
Miami.	27,485	71	63
Mitchell.	107,853	80	84
Montgomery.	27,977	53	38
Morris.	12,169	68	61
Morton.	246	50	70
Nemaha.	13,439	69	68
Neosho.	31,055	66	70
Ness.	90,500	50	99
Norton.	58,498	55	84
Osage.	19,000	67	65
Osborne.	97,471	77	86
Ottawa.	99,620	75	80
Pawnee.	199,540	79	90
Phillips.	82,233	63	92
Pottawatomie.	12,353	76	74
Pratt.	170,342	84	88
Rawlins.	57,947	50	80
Reno.	210,154	72	86
Republic.	42,344	83	79
Rice.	141,774	73	91
Riley.	15,158	71	62
Rooks.	131,855	93	81
Rush.	169,393	92	86

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tory and I never hesitate to recom-
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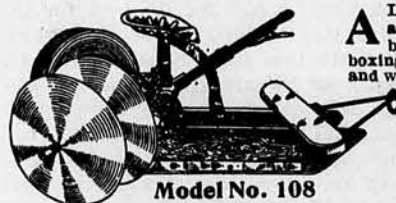
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MACHINE CO.
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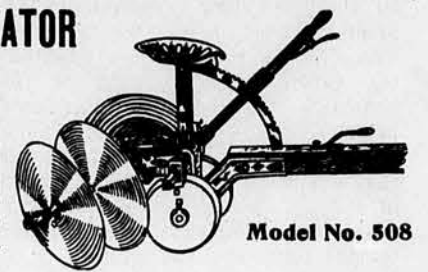
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is something new in the line of farm tools, yet it has attained a wonderful popularity in the short time it has been on the market. Like the sled, this is a combined corn cultivator and ridge worker, and its simplicity of construction, many adjustments and lightness of draft make it a marvel among farming implements. It has the same working equipment as the sled and performs the same functions, but is much lighter draft and can be used on larger corn. It is strong and durable made and will stand many years' wear. Both the sled and the wheeler are made also in double row. Two single row machines are combined by means of an attachment, and are readily interchangeable. All machines guaranteed. Send for prices and give name of your dealer. Address



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Russell.	149,612	82	81
Saline.	99,457	76	81
Scott.	20,810	51	77
Sedgwick.	119,987	70	86
Seward.	2,819	63	73
Shawnee.	13,182	86	57
Sheridan.	62,543	50	87
Sherman.	2,000	25	80
Smith.	66,875	73	93
Stafford.	172,485	81	81
Stanton.	230	40	78
Stevens.	2,607	41	85
Sumner.	151,576	67	80
Thomas.	122,587	54	80
Trego.	35,319	76	80
Wabunsee.	18,975	61	57
Wallace.	960	35	75
Washington.	59,155	90	75
Wichita.	3,327	45	50
Wilson.	4,566	50	43
Woodson.	7,324	72	61
Wyandotte.	11,683	90	75

refreshing, effervescent salt, which braces the nervous system, invigorates the mind, cures headaches, relieves mental exhaustion, insomnia, nervousness and nervous dyspepsia. The Emerson Drug Company, Baltimore, Md., manufacturers of Bromo-Seltzer, claim to have sold during the past ten years 125,000,000 bottles of the various sizes, aggregating 580,000,000 doses. This record should be a sufficient guarantee of the merits of the preparation.

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Stock Interests

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

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

FANCIED DIFFICULTIES.

Why a State so well adapted as Kansas is to the sheep industry should not have more sheep within her borders is a difficult question to answer, and one that so far has not been satisfactorily answered. Some twenty years ago Kansas ranked well as a sheep-producing State, but when her present records show that she has some four or five thousand more dogs than sheep it looks very much as though this part of her live-stock industry was being sadly and woefully neglected. Dogs, wolves, coyotes, and lack of proper fencing are responsible to some degree for there not being more sheep in the State to-day. Many farmers have been extremely successful in the growing of wheat in past years and have not given any thought or attention to sheep or any other particular class of live-stock. Many claim that the lack of fences is partly responsible for this condition; but more often we hear as a reason that they are not familiar with the sheep business, and there are by far too few who are making any attempt to acquaint themselves with one of the most profitable lines of the live-stock industry. We find many who believe that sheep are hard to handle and require a great deal of care and attention. It is quite true that sheep have some peculiarities and do require more or less attention, but a man can not be highly successful with any class of live-stock or in any business or profession without giving it some personal attention, thought and study. Many of the experiences and lessons learned in the handling of other classes are not applicable to the sheep industry. But there are no deep secrets nor anything extremely difficult in the care and management of a small flock of sheep. There is not a State in the Union better adapted to the rearing and growing of these beautiful little creatures than are the prairies of Kansas, and there is not a farm within the borders of the State that could not be benefited by a flock of sheep. The greater portion of the State has a soil that is well adapted to this industry; the climate is temperate; there is shade enough to protect thousands of sheep through the summer, and water enough to quench the thirst of millions of these creatures that have been among man's best friends since the world began.

MORE MUTTON EATEN.

There was a time when the American people were not considered mutton-eaters. In fact, they had to be educated to eat this, the most healthful and delicious of all our meats. This has been done partly by great numbers of our people having visited the Old World in recent years where mutton is the favorite meat. The American people are fast becoming a mutton-eating people, and the increased consumption of mutton is far outgrowing the production of sheep. Kansas has scarcely enough sheep today to keep the city of New York in mutton for two weeks. This increased consumption is not alone noticeable in our large Eastern cities, for during the last six months of 1907 not a carcass of a sheep killed in Kansas City was shipped East, and the day is not far distant when the American people will be known as a great mutton-eating people. Our lands are not too high priced to admit this industry, for sheep have been largely the salvation of England, where lands are far in advance of ours in value.

PROFIT IN SHEEP.

To the man of restricted means there is no class of live stock that offers greater opportunities for invest-

ment. It is estimated that ten head of sheep can be pastured upon the same amount of land and will require about the amount of feed the year round that one cow will consume, and ten sheep can be bought for about the same amount of money that a cow can. Pure-bred sheep are worth, compared with grades, say about in the same proportion that a pure-bred cow is worth when compared with grades. So it matters not whether the comparison is applied to pure-breds or to grade stock. In the one case the owner has all his money tied up in one animal; in the other, he has it in ten, and there is no more danger of losing a sheep than there is of losing a cow if proper care is given them. And again, to the man of restricted means a flock of sheep will give much quicker returns and returns much oftener than the same amount of money invested in cattle. Suppose one should invest in a flock of breeding-sheep in the fall of the year; his first returns would be in March or April, when the wool was ready for market. If the flock had been bred for early lambs, a little later the earliest and best of the lambs would be ready for the market, and at a time when the market would be ready for them, and at very fancy prices. There was a time in the spring of 1908 when early lambs were bringing twelve cents per pound. If it is desirable to dispose of part of the flock soon after the lambs are weaned, if the ewes have been well cared for they themselves will be ready for the market. While with a cow it would take at least two years to get much of a return on the face of the investment. It is a poor sheep that will not shear wool enough each year to pay for its feed for the entire year. Many farms throughout the State that have been cropped for twenty or twenty-five years are rapidly decreasing in their productiveness, and there is no class of live stock as well adapted to the building up of an old, run-down, worn-out farm as are sheep. Their droppings are rich, and are scattered over the fields in a better manner than could be done with the most improved manure-spreader.

SHEEP AS GLEANERS.

Again, as weed exterminators sheep have no equal. A few over 600 varieties of weeds are classed as growing in the region of the Mississippi Valley. Sheep will eat 576 of them, horses but 82, cattle only 56, and the farms in this State that do not need to be cleaned of weeds are very few. Sheep not only destroy these weeds, but at the same time convert them into sweet, delicious meat. There are few farms that have not some odd corners, old feed-lots, or waste land that is growing to weeds and brush that might by the use of sheep be returning a handsome profit. An old feed-lot sown to rape early in the season will prove a profitable investment; thin patches in the corn-field or around its edges sown to rape will furnish feed for many lambs during the fall, and after the binders and headers there are always more or less shattered heads that might be turned into mutton if sheep were given an opportunity to get this grain.

FENCING FOR SHEEP.

It does not require expensive fencing to keep sheep where they are wanted. A good woven-wire fence, of course, is best, but five good barbed wires properly placed will keep them at home. Often the objection to sheep is made that they can not be pastured with other live stock. This is not true so long as there is plenty of grass in the pasture. Horses, cattle, and hogs will thrive just as well if there is a flock of sheep among them as if they were in separate fields. For the past four seasons the college flock have grazed contentedly with the cattle, and much of the time there have been hogs in the pasture, and there has always been a bunch of

young horses, and no evil results have been noticeable.

SELECTING A BREED.

Sheep are easily influenced by their surroundings and environments, and before one decides upon the breed he expects to raise he should make a careful study of the origin, early history, and development of all, or of several breeds, and his final decision should be for a breed that has been reared under conditions as nearly identical as possible with those of his own locality. It would be impossible to select any particular breed that would give the best results under all conditions and in all places.

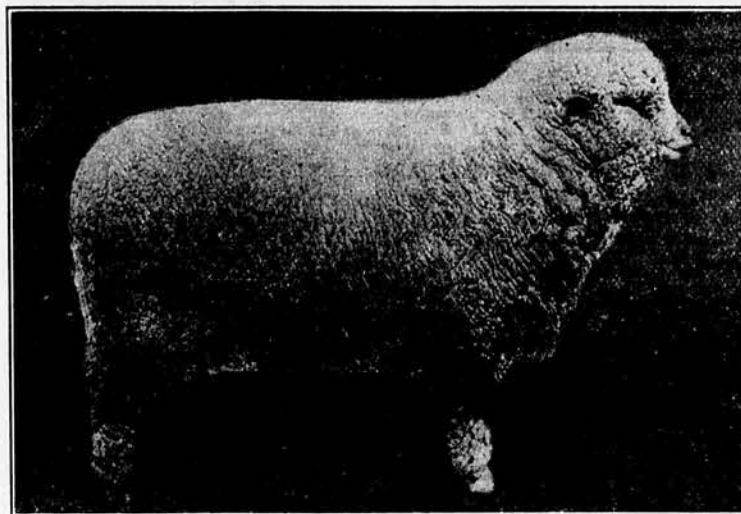
Besides studying the character of these sheep in their early home and before making a final choice of a breed, one should study carefully the markets or demands that he expects to have either for wool or for mutton. Generally speaking, the lighter breeds, and particularly the fine-wool breeds, seem to do better in the southern and warmer portions of the country, where the pasture is often scant and where they have to travel long distances for both feed and water. Through the corn-belt region almost any of the medium-wool breeds respond very readily to good care and kind treatment, and in the more northern portions of the country the larger, long-wool breeds seem to thrive well.

It is necessary to decide whether one wishes a breed that has been reared and improved with the object of producing a heavy fleece of wool, or whether it would be more desirable to select a breed that will yield a larger percentage of high-priced mutton. In recent years both wool and mutton have brought a good price, and the breeds that will give a good shearing of wool and at the same time produce a good carcass of mutton have proved very profitable.

Only a few of the more common breeds in America will be considered here, but it is hoped that the brief descriptions which follow will aid those who may anticipate going into the sheep business in selecting a breed that will be suited to their conditions and environments.

RAMBOUILLET.*

Rambouillet sheep were first introduced into America in 1840, but it has only been during recent years that they have attained much favor or have become widely distributed throughout this country. The Rambouillet breed originated on the royal



RAMBOUILLET YEARLING EWES.
Owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

French estate at the village of Rambouillet, near Paris, and it is from this estate that they take their present name. About 1785 Louis XVI of France had imported from Spain 400 head of the best Spanish Merino sheep that could be bought in that country. These were taken direct to the royal farm near Rambouillet, and descending from this flock we have our Rambouillet breed of to-day. These sheep differ from their Spanish ancestors in that they are larger, more hardy and

*Pronounced Ram-bo-la'

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vigorous, present a better carcass of mutton, are freer from wrinkles and folds in the skin, and respond more readily to good feed.

The breed of to-day in this country is the heaviest of the fine-wool breeds, but is, perhaps, a little lighter than the average of the medium-wool breeds. Mature males should weigh from 175 pounds to 200 pounds, and there are a few cases on record where they have weighed as much as 300 pounds. The ewes should weigh from 150 pounds to 175 pounds. In appearance they present rather coarse features about the head, the rams espec-

ially being rather inclined to Roman noses. The head should be covered well to the point of the nose with wool and a portion of the nose is not covered with wool, should have a covering of soft, silky white hair. The rams are heavily horned, while the ewes should be hornless. The neck should be comparatively short and free from wrinkles and folds. Such folds are objectionable, especially at shearing time, as they make the work of shearing difficult and produce an uneven clip of wool. All parts of the body

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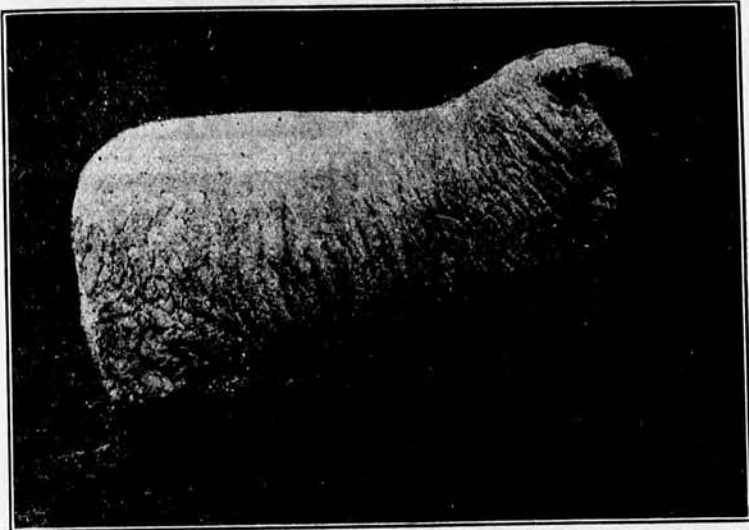
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should be covered with a fine, even, dense fleece, and the covering of wool should extend to the top of the hoof. Their fine, dense fleece enables them to withstand severe storms much better than sheep of the medium- or long-wool types. They are especially desirable for the Western ranges, as they are good rustlers and will stand herding in large flocks. Lambs of this breed, when put into feed-lots in the corn-belt regions, respond fairly well to their feed and usually make satisfactory gains.

SOUTHDOWNS.

This is one of the oldest of our pure-

and should fill out as it approaches the shoulders. The breast should be wide and deep and project well forward between the fore legs, indicating a strong, vigorous constitution. The back should be broad, straight, and level, and well covered; the ribs well sprung from the back and of good length, giving a round, deep body. The leg of mutton should be heavy, both on the outside and inside, and as a breed the Southdown is especially well filled in the twist. The legs should be short, straight, and set squarely under the body. Their fleece is comparatively short and not especially heavy. They will usually shear



SOUTHDOWN EWE.

Owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

bred breeds of sheep. It takes its name from a long line of chalk hills in the southern part of England known as the "Southdowns." They are descendants from the native Sussex sheep. These were a dark-faced sheep, with long, thin necks, light in the forequarters, drooping backs, but carrying a good leg of mutton and covered with a short, thin fleece.

During the latter part of the seventeenth century John Ellman and Joseph Webb brought about great improvement in these sheep. Their object was to produce a better mutton

from five to eight pounds. Owing to the lack of size they have never met with great favor in this country.

SHROPSHIRE.

The home of this now far-famed breed was in the counties of Shropshire and Stafford, England. The immediate ancestor of the Shropshire was the black-and-brown-faced horned sheep commonly known as the Morfe Common sheep. It now has a mingling of the blood of the Leicester, Cotswold, and Southdown breeds; the first two give a little more size, while



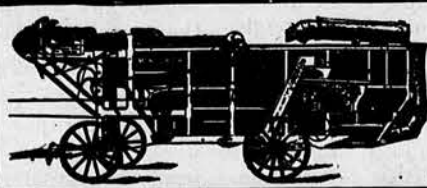
SHROPSHIRE EWE.

Owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

sheep, one that would mature at an early age, give a large percentage of high-priced cuts, and at the same time only carry a small per cent of offal.

The first record we have of Southdowns in America is in 1803, when a small flock was brought to New York. As we find them to-day, they have been developed into the leading sheep of this country for the production of a high-grade mutton, and there is not a breed of sheep in existence to-day that will produce a higher per cent of the best cuts of mutton than the Southdown. The greatest objection that can be found with this breed is their lack of scale, mature rams weighing from 150 to 175 pounds and ewes from 125 pounds to 150 pounds. A typical Southdown should have a small, hornless head, a face that is bare of wool to the eyes, and in color should be gray or a mottled tan-colored brown. The ears should be small and well covered with wool, and there should be considerable width between the eyes and between the ears. The neck should be short

the good mutton qualities of the Shropshire are undoubtedly due in a large measure to the Southdown blood. The breed has been satisfactorily improved by selection, good care, and intelligent mating, and in this country to-day they stand as one



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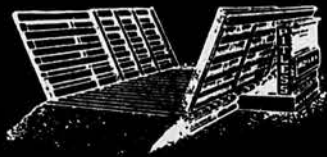
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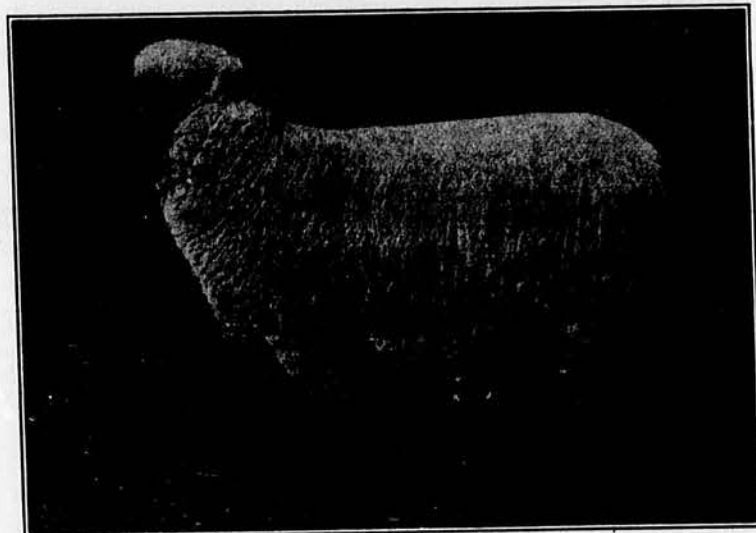
NEW CASTLE, IND. — KANSAS CITY, MO., Station A.



of the leading breeds of medium-wool sheep, and are perhaps more widely distributed throughout the States than any other breed. Mature rams should weigh from 200 pounds to 225 pounds, and ewes from 170 to 200 pounds. They are compactly built, well-proportioned sheep, showing good, strong constitutions and well-filled quarters, and carrying an excellent fleece. They should be woolled well down over the nose, and the portion of the nose not covered with the wool should be black in color.

HAMPSHIRE.

This breed comes from the county of Hampshire, in the southern part of England, and is a result of the mingling of the blood of the old Wiltshire breed with that of the Southdown, the Sussex, and possibly the Cotswold. In 1840 they were shown at the Royal Agricultural Society Show, at Oxford, as West County Down sheep, and from this stock are descended our present type of Hampshires. They were introduced into



IMPORTED HAMPSHIRE EWE.

Owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

or, as should be the lower part of the legs.

As a mutton sheep they can be strongly recommended, being good feeders and giving excellent returns for the feed consumed. They cross remarkably well with the common types of sheep, and a majority of the lambs found in our markets carry more or less of the blood of this breed. They are fairly prolific, should average at least a lamb and a half per ewe, and will easily shear enough wool to pay for their feed for a year. A well-kept flock should average at least twelve pounds of wool.

America in 1855, at which time a small importation was brought into New York. Few other importations followed until twenty-five or thirty years later, and the breed is comparatively a new one in this country to-day. The characteristic features of a Hampshire are a heavy, rather coarse head, and frequently inclined to be Roman about the nose. The color of the nose and legs is very dark or almost black. The ears are large and dark in color, being considerably larger and more pointed than in the Southdown or Shropshire, and they are not held so erect as in either of these breeds. The neck is inclined

FORTUNES IN FIG ORCHARDS

TEXAS FIGS ARE WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE WINNERS

10 Acres Magnolia Figs Worth 100 Acres Kansas Corn Land

Fig Preserves made at Aldine, near Houston, best known. Figs never fail to bear here. One acre set in Figs and one town lot at Aldine, both \$230. Payable \$10 down, \$10 a month, without interest, no payments when sick. Clear warranty deed in case of death. Single crop of figs more than pays cost of land and lot. Local cash market for fruit. There is nothing that offers a surer and steadier income to the investor under proper management than the cultivation of Magnolia figs. Five or ten acres set out in figs will pay all cost in four years, and yield an annual income thereafter of \$1,000 to \$3,000, quite enough to support an ordinary family. If you can't buy five, better buy less, and even one acre pays as well in proportion to the amount invested. If you want to enjoy life in South Texas under your own vine and fig tree or make a small, safe, profitable investment, better than bonds, savings banks or life insurance, write for particulars. AGENTS WANTED.

E. C. ROBERTSON,

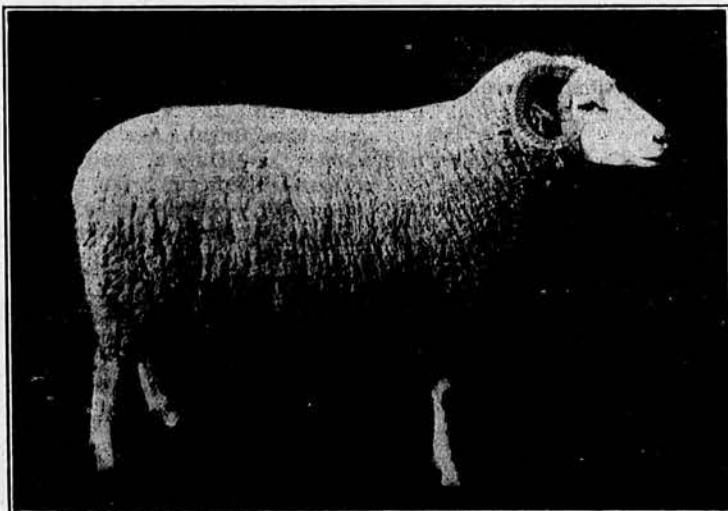
Gen. Mgr., 501 Klam Bldg.,

HOUSTON, TEXAS

to be a little long and lacks in fullness. They are rather a large, rough, coarse-appearing sheep, with heavy bone and standing rather high on their legs. Their fleece is hardly as compact as that of the Shropshire, but will be found fully as long. A mature ram should weigh at least 250 pounds, and ewes around 200 pounds. If one is looking for a breed that is prolific; one that responds readily to good care and kind treatment; a good grazing sheep and a quick, early-maturing lamb that will make rapid gains and be ready for the market at an early age, he will not be disappointed if he risks his money on this breed. One of a pair of twin lambs in the college flock, in the spring of 1908, weighed 33 pounds when thirty days old.

DORSET.

The Dorset sheep, or the Dorset Horned, as they are sometimes called, originated in the counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire, and it is possible that they originated from the common sheep found in that section of the country without the mixture of any outside blood, unless it was the Southdown and Leicester, and this to only a limited extent. Both males and females are horned, the rams especially having heavy horns when of ma-



DORSET EWE.

Owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College.

ture age. The face and legs are of a clear white. They are a little long in the neck for an ideal mutton sheep and hardly heavy enough in the body, their weight being, for rams, from 200 pounds to 225 pounds, and ewes from 150 pounds to 160 pounds. The sheep in Dorsetshire were kept largely for their milk, which fact, no doubt, accounts for the extraordinary milking qualities of the Dorset ewes to-day. They are the best mothers and will bring their lambs forward more rapidly than any of our domestic breeds. They are also a very prolific breed, twins and triplets being frequent, and ewes of this breed can be especially recommended to one who wishes to get his lambs on the market at an early age. If such ewes will cross with one of the larger breeds in order to give them a little more size, the Dorset as a mother will nourish their lambs and bring them to a greater weight than it is possible to do with other breeds.

It is not common for sheep to breed more than once a year. The Dorset ewes are peculiar in that they can be bred at almost any season, and owing to this fact they can be made to produce two crops of lambs per year, and to those who wish to produce what is known as the Christmas lamb for the Christmas market, the

Dorset ewe will make the best mother that can be found.

OXFORDS.

In the county of Oxford, in England, we find another breed of medium-wool, dark-faced sheep originating from the crossing of Cotswold rams with Hampshire ewes, and possibly the introduction of a little Southdown blood. The first account we have of any in America was when a small flock were taken into Delaware in 1846. This breed in many respects resembles the Shropshire. They have dark-brown or black faces, but differ from the Shropshire in that their faces are bare of wool to the eyes. On the average they are a little larger than the Shropshires. Rams have been known to weigh upwards of 300 pounds and a weight of 275 pounds is not uncommon, with ewes weighing 200 pounds or over. Their fleece is inclined to be a little open, and they are not so short-legged and compactly built as a typical Southdown.

The Oxford ranks high as a feeder, making good gains in the feed-lot, and produces lambs that fatten readily. The Oxford has been in great favor as a sheep for cross-breeding on the ranges, and the lambs that result from such breeding have proven profitable

the breed he could find and practised careful selection and did a great deal of inbreeding. The large, coarse, narrow-backed, long-legged type of the old Leicester he changed to a broad-backed, thick-fleeced, easy-feeding, early-maturing breed.

The first pure-breds of this breed were brought into Canada about 1800, and into New Jersey five or six years later. They are a large, coarse-wooled sheep, rams weighing as high as 250 pounds and ewes a little over 200 pounds. They have pure-white faces and legs and are bare of wool below the neck and forward of the ears. Their wool should be six or seven inches long at shearing time, and they should shear from ten to twelve pounds. They have been quite popular throughout parts of the East, but have not met with a great deal of favor in the West, as they do not herd well in large flocks and are not able to stand the rough treatment of the range.

(To be continued.)

Sorghum for a Hog Pasture.

I have a hog lot which I have sown to sorghum into which I had intended to turn a bunch of hogs soon. I have recently been told that it is dangerous to turn hogs on green sorghum. Will there be any danger from turning hogs on this green pasture?

Russell County, H. C. LAUBMANN.

For the past three years we have each spring sown our feed lots to sorghum and as soon as it was up in good shape have turned either young or old hogs in to pasture it down. As yet we have never had the loss of a single hog from this source, and have never heard of a hog dying from being pastured on sorghum. R. J. KINZER.

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Ridge View Berkshires are in fine shape and Manwaring Bros. report that they now have about a hundred pigs for their customers that are as fine as any they have ever raised. Not only are these pigs very fine but they are the last of the get of Forest King 72668 that can be offered as that great boar is now dead. This fact ought to greatly increase the value of these pigs. Manwaring Bros. report that they have a good yearling boar by Forest King that they can sell and three by Masterpiece Rival. They also have one good gilt bred for August farrow that they will sell. They are ready to make the prices right for immediate delivery. If you want some good Black Robin Hood blood go to Manwaring Bros. Route 1, Lawrence, Kans. They will also price spring boars so you can get what you want and get it right.

H. O. Sheldon's Wayside Herd of Poland-Chinas.

The fieldman of THE KANSAS FARMER recently had the pleasure of visiting the Wayside herd of big-boned Poland-Chinas owned by H. O. Sheldon, of Wichita, Kans.

Wayside Farm, where the herd is kept, and from which it takes its name, is only three and a half miles from the city of Wichita, and is an ideal place for the breeding of Poland-Chinas of any type.

H. O. Sheldon has certainly made a success of breeding the big ones, and has mated along the lines of size and quality until it can be truly said of his Poland-Chinas that he has the kind that fill the pork barrel and that weigh and win.

Mr. Sheldon is a careful and discriminating breeder, and shows great judgment in mating and developing his hogs. He has over sixty acres of alfalfa on the farm to which his herd has access, and this and other muscle- and bone-producing feed is freely used to grow, but not fatten, the splendid young stuff we saw there. Mr. Sheldon has one of the largest herds of Poland-Chinas in the State, numbering at the present time over 200 head, among which are 125 extra good, stretchy, growthy springs of early farrow, 60 fine fall and winter pigs, and 30 sows of breeding age with size, bone, and quality and by some of the most noted sires of the large, prolific strains.

A large part of the young stuff is by Columbia Chief, a prize winner, the sire of prize winners and one of the noted sires of the breed.

Columbia Chief is by Chief Tecumseh 3d, and out of Miss Columbia, a pair from the mating of which have come a long line of champion and prize-winning blood. Columbia Chief combines size with quality in the highest degree—a mellow, natural feeder and fletcher, which qualities he imparts to his get. In the spring farrow are pigs from a number of noted sires that

feeders. They are a hardy, vigorous breed, and one that should not be overlooked.

CHEVIOTS.

The home of this breed is in the Cheviot hills, along the border between England and Scotland. The country is hilly and mountainous and subject to sudden climatic changes and rough weather. The Cheviots have been cross-bred with the Highland sheep, the Leicesters and Merinos, but by careful selection and great care the influence of these breeds is not noticeable to-day to any great extent. They are a rugged, hardy breed of medium size. Mature rams should weigh about 200 pounds and the ewes thirty-five to forty pounds less. They were first introduced to the United States in 1838, first being brought to New York. They stand high as a mutton-producing breed, and it is said that they make a more desirable quality of mutton than any of the other breeds. They graze very well and produce only an average clip of wool; nine pounds would probably be an average clip for a Cheviot flock. They are more prolific than many of our other breeds, and the ewes are exceptionally good mothers. They can not be strongly recommended as a range sheep, due to the fact that they do not herd well in large flocks, but on the average farm they should give good results whether kept pure or cross-bred.

LEICESTERS.

The Leicester breed, as the name indicates, comes from the central county of Leicester, in England. This is a very fertile section of the country, with rich, rolling land where grasses and grains grow abundantly. The climate is mild the year round.

The improvement of the breed was begun by Robert Bakewell, about 1760. He purchased the best specimens of

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunions from horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for circular. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.



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

Every Medicine Shelf

Should have the famous **Kendall's Spavin Cure**

The great emergency remedy. Cures Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Joint, Sprains, Lameness. All druggists sell it at \$1 a Bottle; 6 for \$5. Book, "Treatise on the Horse," free. DR. S. J. KENDALL CO., Knosburg Falls, Va.

KRESO DIP

"KRESO" KILLS ALL KINDS OF LICE. KRESO-DIP CURES MANGE & SCAB. CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, RINGWORM etc. KILLS ALL GERMS. EASY & SAFE TO USE. TRY IT

FOR ALL LIVE STOCK

HARMLESS. EFFECTIVE. INEXPENSIVE.

STANDARDIZED

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET ON CATTLE HORSES HOGS SHEEP POULTRY DOGS

For sale at all drug stores.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
Home Offices and Laboratories, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

are good ones, but they can not compare with those by Columbia Chief, who certainly has exerted a great influence on Mr. Sheldon's herd.

Among the many good ones that we were shown was a fine fall litter of six by Columbia Chief and out of the best sows; five of these are gilts and there is one fancy male. These are chuck full of quality, and if Mr. Sheldon could be induced to show them they would be hard to defeat. Mr. Sheldon has for two years acted as superintendent of the swine department of the Wichita State Fair, and if he can be induced to act again, which we believe he can, swine breeders visiting the fair will find him presiding over this department.

Mr. Sheldon showed us some fancy fall males with quality, bone, and stretch that he is pricing worth the money; any of these are fit for service in good herds, and are the kind and are in the best possible condition to go out and do good service. Mr. Sheldon has never indulged in hot air or sold hogs at inflated prices, but he gets there with the goods, and everything he has is priced worth the money. Watch for advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER, and don't forget to order from H. O. Sheldon, Route 8, Wichita, Kans., for he puts his guarantee behind every animal sold by him.

Mr. Sheldon has claimed Thursday, February 4, 1909, as the date of his bred-sow sale.

Charles Dorr's Durocs.

Charles Dorr, Osage City, Kans., has had excellent success with his spring farrow and has nearly 100 extra fine pigs (most of which came early), with which to supply his fall trade. These are out of a splendid class of sows, with size, bone, and finish, and strong breeding qualities.

Kant Be Beat Jr., a strong breeding son of the champion and prize-winning Kant Be Beat, is the sire of most of the spring pigs, which are among the best the writer has seen, with fancy

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

DIETZ LANTERNS

THERE ARE NONE "JUST AS GOOD" WHEN YOU BUY A LANTERN INSIST ON A "DIETZ"

MADE BY R. E. DIETZ COMPANY NEW YORK
Largest Makers of Lanterns in the World
ESTABLISHED 1840
PIONEERS AND LEADERS

heads and ears, good strong backs, and with plenty of bone and stretch.

These are being grown out right on alfalfa and bone- and muscle-producing foods. Mr. Dorr is an experienced breeder, and knows how to mate and select to obtain the very best results.

Kant Be Beat Jr., who heads Mr. Dorr's herd, is a prepotent, vigorous fellow, a veritable "chip off the old block" and represents prize-winning blood through both sire and dam. His mother was a granddaughter of Improver 2d and Tip Top Notcher.

Dorr's Model, a grandson of the World's Fair winner Hunt's Model, is also owned by Mr. Dorr. This boar is strictly fancy and a show prospect. He is being fitted for the fall shows and will be exhibited in the aged class, as he is past 2 years old. This boar is exceedingly fancy in head, ear, and general conformation, with the best of legs and feet. If properly fitted we predict that he will be a strong competitor in the show ring.

Mr. Dorr also has a nice bunch of fall and winter stuff coming on which with his fine crop of springs will enable him to provide for his growing trade this coming fall and winter. Watch for advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER, and for something choice in Durocs write Charles Dorr, Route 6, Osage City, Kans.

The Topeka Jersey Sale.

Mr. H. C. Kurtz, who will sell his herd of registered Jersey cattle at 2517 Lincoln street, Topeka, Kans., on Tuesday, July 7, states that he began breeding Jersey cattle at Belton, Mo., twenty years ago and when he sold out at that place about six years ago he brought a number of his best cattle to Topeka. Having sold his farm, Mr. Kurtz will disperse his Jersey herd, which is the result of his careful breeding and buying during a fifth of a century. The offering will consist of nine mature cows, two springers, four bred yearlings, two bulls, and two bull calves, all registered. There will also be offered some high grade cows; a number of horses, hogs, wagon, buggies, farm implements, etc. Col. Chas. M. Crews, who will conduct this sale, says: "I wish to say that these Jerseys are the finest and healthiest lot of cattle I ever saw."

Remember the time and take the Quinton Heights car for the place.

Cramer's O. I. C's.

The best opportunity for breeders of O. I. C's to secure some of the best individuals the breed has yet produced is in the closing out sale of the Beatrice herd, owned by John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb. Mr. Cramer has sold his farm and is going out of the breeding business and is now offering his entire herd of Chester White hogs consisting of his show and breeding stock and forty spring pigs, fall boars and gilts.

Mr. Cramer, in selecting stock to go into his herd, has always purchased the best that money could buy, and they had to be individuals of true Chester White type with size and quality. Rarely in a lifetime do breeders of Chester Whites get the opportunity to secure such hogs and pigs as are found in this herd.

Mr. Cramer is one of the best known breeders of Chester White hogs west



of the Mississippi River on account of his show record and the high class of stock he has been breeding for so many years.

At the head of this herd stands the two champion boars Choice Goods 14769-A and K Garnett 17167. These are two of the best boars of the breed. They have size with quality and finish and are the best type of Chester Whites. K Garnett was first prize winner at Missouri State Fair, first and grand champion at the Kansas City Royal 1906, and was at that time considered the best 2-year-old Chester White boar in the world.

In our judgment his herd companion, Choice Goods, is the best boar of the two, besides being a first prize winning pig he is the son of great winners. His sire was Perfection 12709, he by that great prize winning boar, Maskan Boy 12563. The dam of Choice Goods was Judge's Choice 18272, one of the best known show and breeding sows in the West. After raising a good litter of pigs she won five firsts, one second, and four champions in one year at the leading State fairs in the West. If any herd boar has a better record than Choice Goods we don't know where it is.

Mr. Cramer's sows are equally good with his boars. Maud 18152 won first prize under 6 months at Nebraska State

Fair 1904, her dam and litter mates won first, second, and third and first prize herd at Nebraska State Fair in 1903. Another sow Mr. Cramer expects to show this fall is Edina 11243, a litter mate to Kerr Sherman 1223, the champion at St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Cramer has some fall boars and gilts that he was getting ready to show this fall that promise to equal the records of the older animals in this herd. Breeders of Chester Whites should not let the opportunity go by to secure some of the best individuals of the breed at prices far below their breeding value in any good herd. See Mr. Cramer's advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

F. G. Nies & Son's Poland-Chinas.

F. G. Nies & Sons, of Goddard, Kans., have claimed Wednesday, November 25, and Wednesday, February 3, as their dates for future sales. These sales will both be held at Goddard, Kans., fourteen miles west of Wichita on the Wichita & Western.

Nies & Son have one of the best herds of Poland-Chinas in that part of the State, and they held a very successful bred-sow sale last winter. They are planning for two high-class offerings, and judging from what the writer saw while on a visit to the herd, they will be fully up to their expectations.

Nies & Son are progressive breeders, and purchased last winter a number of choice females of the best breeding to increase their already large herd. These have nearly all farrowed good litters sired by some of the best males in the country. This places in their herd not only a large number of good individuals, but a great variety of the best blood lines. Then they sent East and purchased at a long price from Alters & Belshaw, of Coldchester, Ill., Modern Monarch 138873, to head their herd. Modern Monarch is an outstanding good son of the champion and prize winning Indiana 113311. This fellow comes to Kansas in his junior yearling form, and is one of the best boars of his age that we have seen. He is very smooth and mellow, with plenty of length, fancy head and ears, heavy bone, good feet, magnificent back, and is covered with a fine, silky coat of hair. He is a strong show prospect, and will be fitted and shown by Nies & Son this fall at some of the leading fairs. He has plenty of size and bids fair to weigh close to 600 pounds in show condition. On the dams side he is richly bred, being out of Princess Vivian, a granddaughter of the great Keep On.

Some of the best sows have been bred to Monarch, and are due to farrow soon. Among these are: Cuteness, by Cute Special, he by Chief Perfection 2d; Meddler's Mattie by Meddler 2d; Theckla, by Perfection E. L.; Woodburn maid by Iowa Perfection, and one fine sow by R's Grand Chief.

Nies & Son have eighty good spring pigs and sixty fine ones of fall and winter farrow, which with some mature stuff that will be included will furnish material for two splendid offerings for their sales as per dates claimed in THE KANSAS FARMER.

Watch for future advertising.

J. S. Humphrey's Durocs.

J. S. Humphrey, Route 1, Pratt, Kans., is a breeder who is building up a good herd of Durocs in that part of the State. The writer recently visited him and was favorably impressed with the quality of his stock and the way that Mr. Humphrey was handling it.

Mr. Humphrey has shown excellent judgment in the selection of foundation material and has not spared expense in his effort to secure the best, both as to individuality and breeding.

John's Chief, by Reno Chief, who is a grandson of Ohio Chief, heads the herd. He is a heavy boned, strong backed fellow, very fancy in head and ear, and his work in the herd is very satisfactory; the nice lot of pigs we saw by him showed up strong in the essential qualities of bone, length, color, and finish.

The matrons of the herd—which are the large, smooth kind and the mothers of good, strong litters—are by such sires as Russell's Choice, a Kansas State Fair winner, May Boy, who has made a reputation at the head of J. F. Stodder's, well known herd of Durocs at Burden, Kans., and by one of the best breeding sons of Dandy Boy, who was several times a Nebraska State Fair winner.

Mr. Humphrey has forty-five extra fancy spring pigs from these sows by such sires as Improver Lad, by Improver 2d; May Boy, Bowery Boy, and John's Chief, with which to supply his fall trade. Watch for Mr. Humphrey's advertisement, which will soon appear in THE KANSAS FARMER together with a more extended mention of his herd.

Mr. Humphrey also breeds registered Scotch collies of the highest quality. He has some very fine pups on hand which he is pricing worth the money.

The Scotch collie is the farmers' friend, and no well regulated farm should be without one of these valuable dogs. Write Mr. Humphrey about these, for they will soon be taken.

Mr. Humphrey also breeds Buff Plymouth Rock chickens of the choicest strains and can supply your needs at reasonable prices. In writing please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Conundrums.

Why is the Fourth of July like an oyster stew? Because it is generally hot, and we want crackers with it.

Why is "y" a patriotic letter? Because it is the fourth of July.

Boiled potatoes mixed with milk are splendid for growing chicks. Good for laying hens, too.

Easy to Lay



THE first ready roofings, made some thirty years ago, lasted a very short time.

Then manufacturers improved the goods and smooth surfaced roofings of various kinds were developed that would endure fairly well if the top surface was given a coat of heavy waterproof paint every two years.

Now comes Amate—with a mineral surface which requires no painting and which will last longer without painting than the other kind did with constant painting.

The top surface being mineral, is unaffected by weather or climate. It really protects.

The waterproofing material in Amate is pitch—the best resistant to water known. Water will in time dissolve or disintegrate almost anything, but it is powerless against pitch.

Roofings of twice the price often do not protect as well because they are not waterproofed with pitch.

Amate is easy to lay—any one can do the work. We furnish you free nails and liquid cement for laps.

Investigate the cost of Amate in your locality. You will be astonished at its low price.

Samples and illustrated Booklet FREE on request to nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston Cleveland Cincinnati
Minneapolis New Orleans St. Louis Pittsburgh Kansas City



Hotel Kupper

Kansas City, Mo.

Centrally located in the business district.

Modern in every detail. Cafe of particular excellence.

European plan, \$1.00 per day and up.

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.

One Thousand Families Wanted

FOR

Government Irrigated Homesteads

Representative of the Government to Show the Land

On Tuesdays, July 21, August 4th and 18th, September 1st and 15th, 1908, I will personally conduct landseekers' excursions to the Big Horn Basin and Yellowstone Valley, where there is room for one thousand families on homestead lands irrigated by the Government. My services are free.

The soil is rich, the climate ideal, the water pure and timber and coal are in abundance. The land is free and settlers repay the Government actual cost for water—\$45.00 an acre—in ten yearly payments without interest.

Also ground floor prices for deeded and Carey act lands.

No cyclones, floods or drouths.

Write for our new folder telling all about these lands. It's free.

Burlington
Route

**D. CLEM DEEVER, General Agent,
LAND SEEKERS INFORMATION BUREAU,
5 Q Building, Omaha, Neb.**

Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

TELL 'EM NO.

When they ask if you are wearied out
with living,
Tell 'em No.
When they ask you if there's folly in
forgiving,
Tell 'em No.
Tell 'em No with all your might;
Optimism's never trite;
Put the pessimists to flight—
Tell 'em No.

When they ask you if the world is
bound for ruin,
Tell 'em No.
When they ask you if there's always
trouble brewin',
Tell 'em No.
Tell 'em No, and say it loud;
Say it open-like and proud;
Howl it out before the crowd—
Tell 'em No.

When they hint the world's a hotbed of
injustice,
Tell 'em No.

When they hold that folks are foolish
when they trust us,
Tell 'em No.
Say it so they all can hear;
Yelp it out without a fear;
Spread your gospel far and near—
Tell 'em No.

When they claim the world's unselfish-
ness had perished,
Tell 'em No.
When they say the things are dead our
fathers cherished,
Tell 'em No.

Laugh whenever you hear 'em croak;
Give their sore old ribs a poke;
Treat their growling as a joke—
Tell 'em No.

—Chicago Live Stock Weekly.

Teach Patriotism.

The sound of firecrackers and similar noises is heard. The small boy is saving pennies and is unusually industrious in his efforts to procure powder and punk to add to the noise and din. Labor is welcome to him now as he sweats over a job that would seem hard and irksome if compelled to do it. This all betokens a coming day, welcome to the boys but dreaded by their parental protectors and when it arrives the boys for once will rise early, will not need even to be called. It is their chance now to awaken father and mother, whose first thought is not thanks for freedom from the tyranny of kings and for the grandest government on the earth, but for the safety of the children who are so valiantly celebrating and demonstrating their patriotism, their love for their country.

Two Irishmen were traveling along together one night just about dark and came to a pond where they stopped to rest. Two big bullfrogs were sitting upon a log in the pond where they had been singing a duet but startled by the sound of the men, they pumped into the water—one following the other making a plunging noise—quite frightening the Irishmen out of their wits for a minute.

"Pat what's that," said one. In a whisper Pat replied, "A ghost." They listened for a while for more signs of the ghost but as nothing occurred the first speaker said, "Pat, I'll till ye wat ia is—jist a noise." The commemoration of this day—Independence day—is not much more than just a noise. No, if that were all, it would not be so objectionable but the results that follow, the accidents and deaths from the careless and accidental use of powder, make it a day to be dreaded rather than enjoyed. I would not discourage the celebration of this day, but wish that we might find a more safe and sane way of showing our patriotism.

There is something grand, something ennobling connected with the thought of patriotism and the patriot, and he who is untrue to the flag, who is false to his country is considered a traitor and worthy of death. Patriotism makes a man more of a man. It makes him greater, expands heart and intellect. The home is where it should be taught and nurtured. Children should grow up in the atmosphere of it and absorb it not knowing when nor how. They should be taught to distinguish between the true and the false and shown that patriotism is loyalty to one's country even though it calls for self sacrifice,

not necessarily the sacrifice of life or limb, for we hope that we have outgrown war, but sacrifice of office, perhaps, or money or fame. They should be taught that they are the ones who will help to make the laws that govern the people, and it should be made plain to them what it means to vote from principle, honestly and squarely. They should be taught that it is cowardly and disgraceful to be false to one's country; that if they are going to be politicians they must be real statesmen, who will be patriots and will not sacrifice their country's good for greed, or gain, or place, or prominence.

Obedience in the home to the laws that govern the home; discipline of the children in all their acts and manners, respect for their elders and for the rights of others is the beginning of patriotism. Honesty, courage, truth, strength are some of the virtues that combine to make true patriotism.

Hot Weather Recipes.

Fannie Merritt Farmer, in the Woman's Home Companion, gives the two following ways of preparing food with gelatin which sounds good:

Jellied Vegetables.—Remove the jelly to a serving dish, and surround with the slices of the meat overlapping one another; then garnish with celery tips. Cold meat needs to be very thinly sliced to be at its best, therefore see to it that the closet can boast of sharp knives, for without them the work can not be perfectly done. Soak one tablespoonful of granulated gelatin in one-fourth of a cupful of cold water, and dissolve in one cupful of boiling water; then add one-fourth of a cupful each of sugar and vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and one teaspoonful of salt. Strain, cool, and when beginning to stiffen add one cupful of celery cut in small pieces, one-half cupful of finely shredded cabbage and one and one-half canned pimientos cut in small pieces. Turn into a mold, and chill thoroughly.

Jellied Fish.—Take the contents of one can of salmon or equal weight of cold boiled fish, remove skin and bones, and separate in flakes. If the canned product is used, first rinse very thoroughly with hot water. Mix one tablespoonful of flour, one-half tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of mustard, and a few grains of cayenne. Add one egg slightly beaten, one and one-half tablespoonfuls of melted butter, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and three-fourths of a cupful of milk. Cook over hot water until the mixture thickens like a soft custard, stirring constantly at first, and afterward occasionally. Remove from the range, and add three-fourths of a tablespoonful of granulated gelatin soaked in two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Strain the mixture, add to the fish, and turn into individual molds or a brick mold. Chill thoroughly and remove from the mold or molds to a serving dish. If I mold the mixture for individual service I usually surround the portions with cucumber sauce and garnish each with a slice of cucumber. If I have a large mold I arrange it on a bed of lettuce and serve with frozen horseradish sauce.

A singing hen is always a busy hen. And have you ever noticed that it is the busy hens that bring you in the eggs?

Drop off the meat rations in grass-hopper time. Save that for cold weather, when the hens are shut in.

The Home Canner Company, of Lawrence, Kans., is now offering kitchen utensils with which you may with economy preserve your own corn, meats, etc., in cans, by the same scientific methods employed in the larger canneries. They will mail you a pamphlet of information and recipes upon request.

The Young Folks

BARBARA FRIETCHIE.

Up from the meadows rich with corn,
Clear in the cool September morn,

The clustered spires of Frederick stand
Green-walled by the hills of Maryland.

Round about them orchards sweep,
Apple and peach tree fruited deep,

Fair as a garden of the Lord,
To the eyes of the famished rebel horde,

On that pleasant morn of the early
Fall,
When Lee marched over the mountain wall,

Over the mountains winding down,
Horse and foot, into Frederick town.

Forty flags with their silver stars,
Forty flags with their crimson bars,

Flapped in the morning wind: the sun
Of noon looked down, and saw not one.

Up rose old Barbara Fritchie then,
Bowed with her four score years and ten;

Bravest of all in Frederick town,
She took up the flag the men hauled down.

In her attic window the staff she set,
To show that one heart was loyal yet.

Up the street came the rebel tread,
Stonewall Jackson riding ahead.

Under his slouched hat left and right
He glanced; the old flag met his sight.

"Halt!"—the dust brown ranks stood
fast;

"Fire!"—out blazed the rifle blast.

It shivered the window, pane and sash,
It rent the banner with seam and gash.

Quick, as it fell from the broken staff,
Dame Barbara snatched the silken scarf;

She leaned far out on the window sill,
And shook it forth with a royal will.

"Shoot, if you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag," she said.

A shade of sadness, a blush of shame,
Over the face of the leader came;

The nobler nature within him stirred
To life at that woman's deed and word.

"Who touches a hair on yon gray head
Dies like a dog!" March on!" he said.

All day long through Frederick street
Sounded the tread of marching feet;

All day long that free flag tossed
Over the heads of the rebel host.

Ever its torn folds rose and fell
On the loyal winds that loved it well;

And through the hill-grass sunset light
Shone over it with a warm good night.

Barbara Fritchie's work is o'er,
And the rebel rides on his raids no more.

Honor to her! and let a tear
Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bier.

Over Barbara Fritchie's grave,
Flag of freedom and Union, wave;

Peace and order and beauty draw
Round the symbol of light and law;

And ever the stars above look down
On thy stars below in Fredericktown.

—John G. Whittier.

Our Flag.

The young folks will be especially interested in the flag just now, as it is so near the day we celebrate that marks the birth of our Nation. We really can not think of one without the other. The flag is an emblem. There are many, many flags and each one means something to the country it represents, but of all, there is none that can compare to our own, we think. We love it, admire it, and respect it. But let us not disrespect the flag of another people unless perhaps in defense of our own. A writer in the Woman's Home Companion tells an incident which I quote:

"I once went to a college debate with an Italian college boy. At the time feeling against England ran pretty high in America. At one point in the debate an English flag was brought forward. Immediately the American college boys broke into a long hiss. As it died down a little my Italian friend rose to his feet.

"See here, you college boys!" he said. "You are young and you are stupid. You do not know well enough yet what respect is. England has one of the greatest flags in the world, which some of the noblest men have died to make great. Did not England's sons settle this country? Is not England the grandmother of this country? You are hissing your grandmother."

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Surgeon.

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You are bad mannered. You have not learned what respect is.' Then he stepped forward boldly, and set up the English flag as one might pay respect to a lady. There was a moment's pause at the boldness of his rebuke, then the best lot of ringing applause I ever heard."

Our flag says to us, respect the rights of your country, the rights of each other. This little incident shows us that we should also respect the rights of other countries; and your own flag, though other flags have been hauled down to give place to it. It has always stood for right and defended the rights of weaker ones when necessary.

Then while you celebrate do not forget to take off your hat to the new star. Salute it, and hurrah for it. If you do not already know find out how many stars are on our flag.

When our flag was first made by Betsy Ross in the little upholstery room in Philadelphia it had fifteen stripes, but in December, 1817, Mr. Wendover, of New York, had the following resolution passed:

"Be it enacted, that from and after the Fourth of July next the flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be twenty stars—white in a blue field—and that, on the admission of a new State into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission."

This Fourth of July we add another star for the new State of Oklahoma.

The Little Ones

IN OUR FOREFATHERS' DAY.

When grandfather dear was a wee little lad,
This is the task he often had.
Here on a chair he proudly stands,
While mother winds yarn from his little pink hands.

And when it's all wound by the fire she'll sit,
With her long shining needles, and merrily knit,
On a pair of blue mittens with lovely red bands,
To keep off the cold from those little pink hands.

—Selected.

Ruth's Fourth-of-July Garden.

A great box addressed to "Miss Ruth Martin" was left by the expressman on the day before the Fourth.

Pat opened the box, and Ruth was delighted with the bright red, white, and blue colors of the different kinds of fireworks.

Her mother left her handling them. Bridget was away and consequently Mrs. Martin had a good deal to do.

"They'll make the foine n'ise t'mor-ry," ventured Pat.

"Noise?" How she hated noise! She dropped the crackers and backed away from the box. Pat left the cover down and went off to the barn. But trouble had entered Ruth's timid soul. How could she get rid of the crackers?

She walked down the yard to the street; then she stood still a minute to watch a stray hen. The hen scratched a hole in the dirt and then squatted down and threw dust all over herself. Pretty soon she jumped up, shook herself and began the same process of scratching over again. Ruth was greatly amused until she happened to think of the fireworks.

All at once a new idea occurred to her. She could dig a hole like the hen and bury them all. But where could she do it? If she dug in the street some one would be sure to see her. She looked at the well-kept lawns. There was no place there. Then she thought of the seat under the apple-tree; just in front of this seat there was no grass—the very place!

Then began many quiet trips between the house and the seat. At last she had all the explosives, and taking a small shovel she began to dig. Soon it occurred to her that she could make many small holes, and plant a garden of fireworks just as Pat planted a garden of vegetables—

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

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

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

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

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Chemist	Structural Engineer
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Write for

General, Medical, Law or Fine Arts catalogue and illustrated booklet.

Ruth she was so busy that she never once thought of them.

After dinner, Uncle Will asked for the morning paper and went out to the seat under the apple-tree. Ruth was frightened lest he should see the strings of the fire-crackers sticking up, but her fears were groundless. The news was too interesting. He sat still for an hour or so, then he tucked the paper under his arm and took out a cigar. He smoked until there was nothing left of it but the stub; this, still lighted, he threw to the ground. The sparks, scattering, touched the strings of some fire-crackers.

Whiz-z-z—bang! Whiz-z-z—bang! Uncle Will jumped to his feet, and the paper dropped. Whiz-z-z—bang! went another cracker right in the paper. In an instant there was a fine blaze. Then a beautiful red light lit up the garden. S-s-s-s—boom!!! went a skyrocket. Flash—crack!!! burst four Roman candles at once.

Uncle Will had lost no time in moving to a respectful distance. Pat and Mrs. Martin came running to see what had happened. Ruth flew sobbing to her mother, and hid her head in her skirts. S-s-s-s!!! went a chaser, and two pin-wheels made a desperate

she had watched him many times. Yes, that would be great fun! The strings on the fire-crackers would make nice roots. But then, if she planted them that way she must cover them all up, or some one would see their bright colors. She finally decided to hide the colored part and let the strings stick up, so she could tell just where each one was, and could play with them any time she pleased.

When all were planted her little back ached so she could hardly stand, and instead of running, as usual, she dragged herself slowly back to the house.

Just before dinner the next day, her Uncle Will's whistle was heard coming up the road and Ruth ran to meet him. His first words made Ruth very uncomfortable.

"Hello, little woman! How do you like the fireworks I sent up?"

"They—they're a-all gonied off somewhere."

"Why, Ruth, you don't say you've set them off yourself! Couldn't wait for the Fourth or your old uncle to help you? Well, well! Wonders never cease! You're quite a brave little woman after all."

"I—I had lots of fun with them."

"Course you did. Here, jump on my back and have a ride."

Ruth was not slow to accept the invitation. In the first place she was glad to have Uncle Will's eyes off her face. Hoppity-skip they went into the house. Mama and Uncle Will had so much to say that Ruth soon slipped out unnoticed.

It was queer how uncomfortable she felt. When she was called to dinner she could hardly eat anything. What if her mother should say anything about the fireworks? Fortunately for

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fight against circumstances. There were by this time six red lights, four blue ones and two green struggling for supremacy. Cannon-crackers were going off like mad. Innumerable flower-pots were blossoming. The noise was beyond description.

In a few minutes it was all over, and Ruth's mother tried to comfort her and at the same time elicit some sort of an explanation. It came out slowly between sobs.

"A garden, eh!" said Uncle Will. "Well, you ought to take a thousand-dollar prize on gardens! I never saw anything beat it! I'll send you a box twice as big next year and you may plant them all."

"O, please don't!" begged Ruth. "They make such an awful noise growing." Then suddenly she jumped at Uncle Will, climbed up, put one arm about his neck and whispered, "I'm awful sorry I told you a whopper. I'll never do it again!"—Kate Skeele Bryant, in The Congregationalist and Christian World.

Miscellany

Climate of Kansas.*

BY T. B. JENNINGS, SECTION DIRECTOR,
DATED TOPEKA, KANS., DECEMBER 7,
1907. IN MONTHLY WEATHER
REVIEW.

Kansas, the central State of the Union is situated between 37° and 40° north latitude, and 94° 38' and 102° 2' west longitude.

The State ranges in elevation from 700 feet above sea level in the southeastern part of Montgomery County to 4,120 feet in the northwestern part of Greeley and southwestern part of Wallace Counties. For climatic purposes the State is technically divided into western, middle, and eastern divisions. The first named comprises the four western tiers of counties in the northern half and the five western tiers of counties in the southern half of the State. Marshall, Riley, Geary, Morris, Chase, Greenwood, Elk, and Chautauqua Counties constitute the western counties of the eastern division.

For comparing temperature conditions it is essential that we have a standard of value, and this standard is assumed to be the average temperature, be it daily, monthly, or annual, and this average when determined from a long period of years is denominated normal. But in studying the climate of a place the average temperature will be misleading if sole reliance is placed upon it. The extremes of temperatures are also controlling factors; for instance, on the average for the whole State, the temperature for January, 29.2°, but during the past twenty years our temperature for January has ranged between 34° below zero in the eastern division and 80° above zero in the western, a range of 114° for the whole State during twenty years.

The mean annual temperature varies between 51° in the extreme northwestern counties and 57° in the extreme southeastern.

The mean winter temperature ranges from 28° in the northern counties to 33° and 34° in the southern. The mean spring temperature varies between 50° in the southwestern counties and 57° in the southeastern. The mean summer temperature ranges from 74° in the northwestern counties to 79° in the southeastern. The mean autumn temperature varies between 52° in the northwestern counties and 58° in the southeastern.

MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE.

Over a large part of the State the highest temperatures recorded exceeded 110°, though it has not reached that point at Wichita, Hutchinson, or Dodge City. Nor has it reached that height in the eastern counties north of Cherokee, nor in the northern counties.

The recorded maximum tempera-

ture reached 115° in 1860, 1894, and 1896.

MINIMUM TEMPERATURE.

In five of the past twenty years the minimum temperature for December has not gone below zero. Since records have been kept the minimum temperature has fallen below zero every January, and has reached 30° below zero, or lower, in January, 1887, 1888, 1892, and 1905.

During the past twenty years the minimum temperature in February has been zero, or lower, except in February, 1906, when the lowest temperature recorded in the State was 1° above zero. The minimum temperature in February reached 30° below zero, or lower, in 1899 and 1905.

There had been some low temperatures previously. In 1870 the Kaw River remained frozen from one full moon to the next. During the winter of 1796-97 "all streams remained frozen for 30 suns." These traditions are borne out by conditions that prevailed in our neighborhood. In the cold of 1780 Bayou St. John (New Orleans) was frozen over. In 1796-97 the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers were frozen over below Cairo, Ill.; the minimum temperature at Cincinnati being 14° below zero in December and 18° below in January. January and February, 1831, were "bitter cold," and in December, 1831, "all streams were frozen," and at the same time the Mississippi was frozen over for a distance of 130 miles below the mouth of the Ohio River. February, 1838, was always referred to by the Indians as a "cold moon." The mean temperature at Fort Gibson, Ind. T., was 15° below the normal for that month. The winter of 1855-56 was one of the severest ever known in this latitude. The mean temperature for January, 1856, at Fort Leavenworth, was 10.1° and at Fort Riley it was 11.0°. January, 1857, was also cold, the mean temperature at Fort Leavenworth being 12.1° and at Fort Riley 9.4°. January, 1862, 1868, 1873, 1875, and 1886 were exceptionally cold, as shown by records at Forts Leavenworth and Riley.

FROST.

The average date of the last killing frost in spring ranges from April 6 in the extreme southeast corner of the State to May 5 in the northwestern counties. The average date of the first killing frost in autumn ranges from September 30 in the northwestern counties to October 25 in the extreme southeastern. The average number of growing days (interval between last and first killing frosts) ranges from 150 in the northwestern counties to 200 in the southeastern. Killing frosts in May have occurred at all stations except Wichita and Columbus, the latest recorded occurring May 26, 1906. The dates of earliest killing frosts recorded in the fall range from September 7 in the northwestern counties to October 9 in the extreme southeastern.

WINDS.

The prevailing direction of wind is from the north during December and from the northwest during the rest of the winter. It is from the southwest to north during March and from the south during the rest of the year.

PRECIPITATION.

The average annual precipitation ranges from 15.37 inches in the extreme western to 44.54 inches in the extreme southeastern part of the State. The average number of rainy days per year increases from 49 in the extreme western counties to 99 in the eastern. The average precipitation for winter ranges from 1 inch in the western counties to 4 inches in the eastern. The average for spring ranges from 4 inches in the western counties to 12 inches in the eastern; for summer it ranges from 8 inches in the west to 14 inches in the east, and for autumn from 2 inches in the west to 8 inches in the east. The total annual precipitation during the driest year ranged from 9.30 inches at Viroqua, Morton County, to 29.62 inches at Columbus, in Cherokee County, and for the wettest year it ranged from 21.16 inches at Wallace, Wallace Coun-

When Pain Follows Physic, the Physic is Wrong

Pain is always a symptom of injury. Griping means that the physic is harsh—that it irritates.

You injure the bowels when you seek to help them in that way.

The bowel lining—like the skin—becomes calloused if you constantly irritate it.

The hardened lining retards the natural functions. Then you have a chronic condition calling for constant physic. And the calloused bowels demand a heavier dose.

Such physic is wrong. It is wicked. It destroys the very functions that you seek to aid.

You cause what you seek to cure. One should never take any laxative save Cascarets. They are gentle and natural.

They never irritate the bowels, never gripe. Every effect is curative.

They are as harmless as they are palatable.

One tablet is enough unless the bowels are calloused. The dose never needs increasing. Take them just as you need them to insure one free movement daily.

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

Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

The vest-pocket box is 10 cents.
The month-treatment box 50 cents.
12,000,000 boxes sold annually.

612

ty, to 57.97 at Lebo, Coffey County, and 58.30 at Columbus, Cherokee County.

SNOWFALL.

The average annual snowfall ranges from 8.6 inches in Montgomery County to 25.6 inches in Atchison County, while in the western part of the State this order is reversed and we find it ranging from 18.1 inches in Thomas County to 21.2 inches in Morton. In the central part of the State McPherson County bears the palm with an annual average of 24 inches. The average annual number of days with measurable snowfall is least in the southern tier of counties, where it ranges from six to nine days and greatest in the northeastern counties, where it is 15 and upward. The greatest snowfall in twenty-four hours is quite uniform over the State, ranging from 8 to 10 inches, but in the lower Solomon and Republican River valleys it increases to 11 and 12 inches. Around the headwaters of the Little Arkansas River, in McPherson County, it is 14 inches; in the valley of the Kaw it is 18 inches; in Morton, the extreme southwestern county, it is 20 inches.

THUNDERSTORM DAYS.

The average annual number of days with thunderstorms ranges from less than 20 in the extreme southwestern counties to over 40 in eastern. Wichita, in Sedgwick County, has the greatest number, its record showing 49 days. Otherwise the number of days with thunderstorms is quite uniform, except in the extreme western and extreme eastern counties, ranging between 34 and 37.

HAILSTORM DAYS.

The average number of days with hailstorms is 2 in the extreme southwestern counties and 3 over the rest of the State, except in Trego, Ford, and Sedgwick Counties, where the number is increased to 4.

Alfalfa-Fed Cattle Wanted.

When a train load of cattle sold in Omaha last week for \$20,000, being exactly \$8 per hundred pounds for every steer on board, the buyers for the South Omaha packing houses said, "They were among the finest ever brought to this market and were fattened on a mixture of corn and alfalfa."

The great packers have recognized that the alfalfa-fed cattle are of superior quality and are doing all that they can to encourage feeders to mix the great proteid food with corn in such proportion as will enable the stock to utilize all the carbohydrates and oil in the corn. These they can not use without waste unless a proteid ration is given.

To encourage feeders to take up the balanced ration as the best for cattle, the packers are to have exhibits at the National Corn Exposition to be held in Omaha next December, and will show in the cuts of meat the superiority of that from alfalfa-corn fed steers. It will be one of the most in-

The Democratic National Convention

will begin July 6 and will be held in

Denver

It will mark the real opening of Colorado's summer season. Should you be planning to visit Colorado nothing will help you so much as a copy of

"A Colorado Summer"

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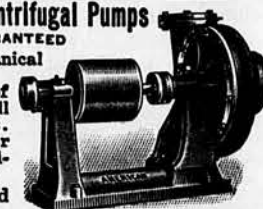
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*See Monthly Weather Review, December, 1906, p. 579.

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending June 30, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Percent of sunshine.
WESTERN DIVISION.						
Ashland.	98	52	78	0.01	0.01	95
Blakeman.	98	52	78	0.09	0.09	93
Colby.	102	51	77	0.10	0.10	93
Coolidge.	108	50	80	0	0	93
Dodge City.	97	54	76	+1	1.32	92
Farnsworth.	99	48	74	0	0	96
Hoxie.	98	60	76	1.30	1.30	93
Hugoton.	101	52	76	0	0	93
Lakin.	106	50	80	0	0	97
Liberal.	102	56	79	0	0	97
Lucerne.	98	52	76	2.06	2.06	84
Norton.	100	48	76	0.28	0.28	84
Scott.	103	52	78	0	0	99
Ulysses.	101	52	77	0	0	74
Wakeeney.	96	52	76	0.32	0.32	71
Wallace.	103	46	77	0	0	71
Division.	110	46	77	0.34	0.34	90

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Alton.	96	51	76	1.01	1.01	84
Chapman.	91	53	76	0.62	0.62	94
Clay Center.	93	52	75	1.23	1.23	93
Concordia.	92	54	76	0.24	-1.02	87
Eldorado.	88	56	76	0	0	98
Ellinwood.	95	53	77	0	0	78
Ellsworth.	88	49	72	0	0	93
Hanover.	93	54	78	0.66	0.66	93
Harrison.	92	50	74	1.12	1.12	95
Hays.	99	50	75	0.20	0.20	85
Hutchinson.	91	56	76	0	0	96
Kingman.	94	52	78	1.33	1.33	94
Lebanon.	98	55	78	0	0	79
Macksville.	93	53	76	0	0	93
McPherson.	91	52	76	0	0	93
Marion.	91	57	77	0.07	0.07	96
Minneapolis.	90	53	75	0.06	0.06	96
Norwich.	94	60	78	0	0	91
Phillipsburg.	95	54	76	0.62	0.62	91
Rome.	90	57	76	0	0	91
Salina.	93	50	76	0.01	0.01	93
Division.	99	49	76	0.32	0.32	88

EASTERN DIVISION.

Baker.	91	57	76	0.10	0.10	50
Burlington.	91	56	76	0.24	0.24	71
Cottonwood Falls.	90	55	75	0.05	0.05	63
Emporia.	91	52	74	0.07	0.07	71
Eskridge.	88	59	75	0	0	71
Eureka.	90	56	76	0.10	0.10	86
Fall River.	89	54	75	0.50	0.50	94
Frankfort.	93	52	76	0.35	0.35	92
Fredonia.	90	60	76	0.03	0.03	60
Garnett.	89	57	76	0	0	79
Grenola.	90	57	76	0	0	70
Horton.	90	55	76	0.10	0.10	60
Independence.	89	60	76	0.69	0.69	60
Iola.	88	59	76	+1	-0.75	64
Kansas City.	87	64	76	+1	-0.72	88
Lebo.	88	58	75	0.08	0.08	79
Madison.	91	51	76	0	0	86
Manhattan.	92	52	76	0.65	0.65	71
Oketo.	88	55	75	0.11	0.11	71
Olathe.	91	58	76	0.05	0.05	71
Osage City.	90	53	74	0.07	0.07	71
Ottawa.	90	55	76	0.35	0.35	64
Paola.	86	60	75	0.32	0.32	92
Pleasanton.	93	57	76	0.10	0.10	82
Sedan.	89	59	77	+1	-1.25	84
Topeka.	93	51	76	0.21	0.21	74
Division.	110	46	76	0.28	0.28	83

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

April 13.	89	19	55	0.91	0.91	54
April 20.	92	30	60	0.79	0.79	53
April 27.	92	37	65	0.46	0.46	60
May 2.	78	15	49	0.08	0.08	62
May 9.	88	29	52	1.32	1.32	47
May 16.	95	37	67	1.12	1.12	67
May 23.	102	38	68	1.74	1.74	66
May 30.	97	40	69	1.33	1.33	64
June 6.	100	41	71	2.83	2.83	49
June 13.	93	43	70	2.97	2.97	53
June 20.	100	44	70	1.04	1.04	59
June 27.	110	46	76	0.28	0.28	83

*Too late to use in means.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The week was somewhat warm, and quite dry. In the extreme western counties the maximum temperature was above 100° on the 21st, and again on the 27th. Cool weather prevailed over the State on the 24th and 25th. The per cent of sunshine was much above normal.

The precipitation was very much below normal, it being the driest week but one this season.

Good showers occurred in several of the northern counties early in the week, with light showers in the eastern counties. Good rains were beginning as the week closed. The week, as a whole, has been quite favorable.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The temperature was only slightly above normal, but the rainfall was very deficient, amounting to only 0.17 of an inch, which occurred on the 22nd and 23rd. There was somewhat less than the usual amount of sunshine.

Anderson.—The weather was very favorable for outdoor work, as no measurable precipitation occurred. The first three days were partly cloudy, the last four were clear. Maximum temperature ranged in the eighties thruout.

Bourbon.—Every day was clear and rain occurred on but one day, the 24th. Temperatures were very uniform, averaging about normal.

Brown.—Only a tenth of an inch of rain fell and the dry weather was very beneficial after the excessive rainfall of the previous weeks.

Chase.—The weather was very favorable. The temperature was above 80° on every day. The rainfall amounted to only 0.05 of an inch, and occurred on the 23rd. The last day was the hottest, with a maximum temperature of 90°.

Chautauqua.—Uniformly warm, dry, and clear weather prevailed and was very beneficial. The rainfall amounted to a tenth of an inch.

Coffey.—Three days were clear and four were partly cloudy and rain fell on but one day, the 23rd. The highest temperature was 91° at Burlington on the 25th, and the lowest was 56° at the same place on the 24th.

Elk.—The ground is becoming dry and very hard, as no rain fell this week. The fore part was partly cloudy, the latter part clear. Seasonable temperatures prevailed.

Franklin.—The latter part was warm and quite dry, as only 0.07 of an inch of rain fell. The forepart was damp on account of the excessive moisture of the previous week.

Greenwood.—A tenth of an inch of rain fell at Fall River, but only traces fell at Madison and Greenwood. Clear weather and seasonable temperatures prevailed.

Johnson.—The week was very fine for outdoor work of all kinds. Only 0.11 of an inch of rain fell, which is the least that has fallen any week for over a month. Every day but two was clear.

the 27th, which was accompanied by a high wind and 0.20 of an inch of rain.

Ellsworth.—Temperature extremes were 49° on the 24th and 88° on the 27th. No rainfall occurred.

Jewell.—The week was clear thruout. It began with maximum temperatures above 90°, but showers on the 22nd and 23rd, amounting to 1.12 inches, were followed by minimum temperatures ranging in the fifties for the next three days.

Kingman.—Clear and very dry weather characterized the week. The maximum temperature was above 90° on the first two days and on the last day.

McPherson.—Dry weather prevailed and was very beneficial.

Marion.—The week was dry, with the exception of 0.07 of an inch of rainfall on the 23rd. Temperature extremes were 57° on the 24th and 91° on the 27th.

Osborne.—More sunshine and less rainfall occurred this week than has occurred for several weeks. Temperatures of 90 to 96° occurred on all but three days.

Ottawa.—There was much sunshine, which was very favorable. Only one rain, 0.06 of an inch on the 23rd, was received.

Phillips.—Weather conditions were very favorable. Every day but one was clear and two light showers occurred. Temperatures were seasonable.

Reno.—There was no rain, but rain is not badly needed. Maximum temperatures above 91 occurred the fore part, but the minimum temperatures ranged on the fifties most of the latter part.

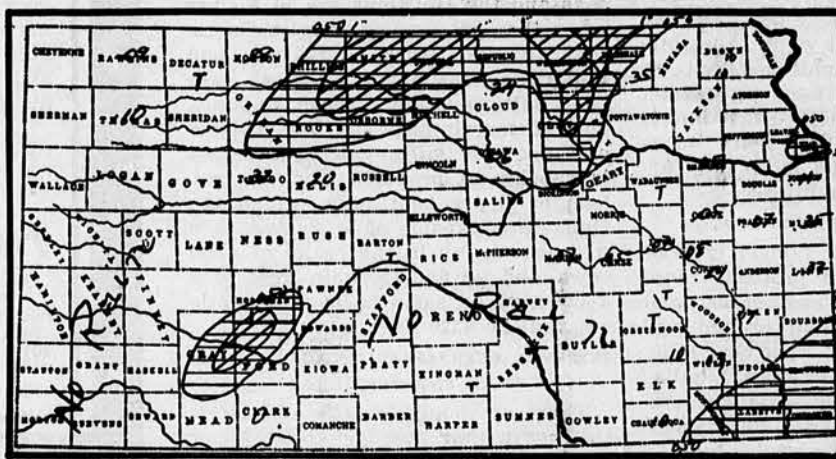
Saline.—The weather was dry and warm, excepting that a few of the nights were rather cool.

Smith.—A rain of 1.33 inches on the 23rd was all that occurred and this was more than was needed. Every day but the 22nd was clear. Temperature extremes were 55° on the 24th and 98° on the 27th.

Stafford.—The week was characterized by an entire absence of rain, and by seasonable temperatures.

Sumner.—No rain has fallen since the 1th of this

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27, 1908



SCALE IN INCHES.

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

Linn.—Every day, with the exception of the 23rd, was clear and rainless, and the sunshine was very beneficial. Temperatures were remarkably uniform, the maximum temperatures generally ranging in the eighties and the minimum temperatures in the sixties.

Lyon.—The week was dry and clear, only 0.07 of an inch of rain falling. The days were uniformly warm, but several of the nights were quite cool.

Marshall.—The week began warm, clear, and dry, but a thunderstorm occurred during the evening of the 22nd and was accompanied by 1.04 inches of rain at Oketo and 0.35 of an inch at Frankfort. Quite cool weather followed on the morning of the 24th.

The maximum temperature exceeded 90° at Frankfort on the 21st, 22nd, 25th, and 27th.

Miami.—The week began cloudy and damp and 0.35 of an inch of rain fell on the 23rd. The latter part was warm, clear, and entirely without rain.

Montgomery.—Weather conditions were good this week. The temperature ranged from 60° on the 25th to 89° on the 23rd. Light rains fell, amounting to 0.59 of an inch.

Osage.—The week was warm, dry, and generally clear.

Shawnee.—The week was much drier than any that had been experienced for the past two months, and the ground is beginning to dry out. The day temperatures were remarkably uniform, but minimum temperatures ranged from 74° on the 21st to 59° on the 24th.

Wabunsee.—The week was clear and dry, only a trace of rain falling.

Wilson.—This is the second week in succession that has been very deficient in rainfall and the ground is becoming hard and dry.

Wyandotte.—The week was one of bright, pleasant, and sunshiny weather, except the forenoon of the 23rd, when a refreshing thundershower occurred.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—The first two days and the last one were very hot and only a trace of rain fell. Several high winds occurred.

Butler.—Clear and dry weather prevailed thruout. The temperature ranged from 56° on the 25th to 88° on the 27th.

Clay.—A heavy rain of 1.23 inches occurred on the 23rd, but none occurred on the other days.

Cloud.—Temperatures were above normal on the 21st, 22nd, and 27th, but below normal the middle portion of the week. There was more sunshine than has occurred for several weeks and the rainfall was deficient.

Dickinson.—Seasonable temperatures and rainfall occurred, and every day was clear.

Ellis.—The week was warm and clear, but the latter part was windy. A thunderstorm occurred on

month and the excessive moisture of the previous weeks has about all dried up.

Washington.—A rain of 0.66 of an inch was all that was received. Every day, excepting the first, was clear and the maximum temperature was above 90° on the 22nd, 25th, 26th, and 27th. On the 24th a minimum temperature of 54° occurred.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—Only one rain, 0.01 of an inch on the 26th, occurred and the week was clear thruout. High winds blew on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd. A maximum temperature of 93° was recorded on the 21st.

Ford.—The sunshine was much above the average. No rain was received until the 27th, when 1.32 inches fell. Temperature extremes were 97° and 54°.

Grant.—The week was rainless and the fore part was hot, with a maximum temperature of 101° on the 21st and 32nd. Temperatures were much more pleasant the latter part.

Hamilton.—The opening of the week was characterized by very hot weather, temperatures of 106°, 110°, and 108° occurring on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, respectively. There was no rain and the sky was generally clear.

Kearny.—Hot, dry weather prevailed. Maximum temperatures were above 100° on the 21st, 22nd, and 27th and no rainfall occurred.

Lane.—The week was clear, warm, and rainless, with considerable wind. Rain is needed again.

Norton.—Very favorable weather was received. Two light showers fell and temperatures were seasonable. Temperature extremes were 100° on the 21st and 48° on the 24th.

Rawlins.—The fore part was unusually hot, but the latter part was more pleasant, with a light shower of 0.09 of an inch on the 26th.

Scott.—The maximum temperature reached 103° on the 21st and 22nd, but the latter part of the week was considerably cooler. Every day was clear and no rainfall occurred.

Seward.—The weather was very warm, dry, and dusty.

Sheridan.—A fine rain of 1.30 inches at Hoxie and 2.06 inches at Lucerne occurred on the 22nd, after which the weather was clear and dry.

Stevens.—The week began with a maximum temperature of 101° on the 21st, but temperatures became lower the last days, a minimum of 52° occurring on the 27th. There was no rain.

Thomas.—Light showers, amounting to a tenth of an inch, fell on the 25th and 27th. A maximum temperature of 102° occurred on the 21st.

Trego.—Temperatures were moderate and a beneficial rain of 0.32 of an inch occurred on the 26th.

Wallace.—This was a dry, hot week, with three days clear and four partly cloudy and no rain. The highest temperature was 103° on the 21st.

The Veterinarian

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

Horse Has the Heaves.—Could you tell me what is good for a horse that has the heaves?
J. F.
Upton, Kans.

Ans.—Turn the horse on the grass and if you work him feed him grain

three times a day with water between meals. In the winter time feed fodder or good prairie hay and dampen it, just before feeding, with salt and water. Do not let him eat too much of this hay. Give two tablespoonfuls of the following in feed twice a day: Six ounces of nux vomica, fluid extract, and one pint of Fowler's Solution, mixed.

Calves Have Pink Eye.—I have one calf that is blind and another one that is being affected in the same manner. They eat good and seem perfectly healthy, all but their eyes. Their eyes are very watery. What is the trouble with these calves, and what shall I do for them?
A. H. T.
Liberal, Kans.

Ans.—The trouble is pink eye. Take two ounces each of boric acid

and calomel, mix and divide it into twenty powders and blow one into each eye. Repeat the treatment in two days.

Colt Has Blood Poison.—I have a young mule that was taken lame a short time ago. The muscles in his back are badly swollen and he is getting stiff all over his body. Another colt was taken the same way to-day. Last year I had the same thing happen and lost a number of young colts. The disease usually attacks a colt from two to six weeks old. This mule is festered and running a little pus at the naval. What is the cause of this trouble and a remedy?
I. J. W.
Jaqua, Kans.

Ans.—This is a disease caused by germs getting into the naval soon after foaling and before it is healed,

causing blood poison as you describe. The trouble is easy to prevent by applying pure carbolic acid on the cord soon after foaling. It is usually caused by foaling in a dirty barn-yard or stable where there is lots of manure. If put out on clean grass or in a good dry box stall for a few days it will seldom happen.

Colt Has Cold on Lungs.—I have a colt, two months old, that had a fever and a cold on his lungs. The cold and fever are both better now but his joints are swollen twice their natural size. He also has the scours. Can you tell me what to do for him?
Milford, Kans. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Give him two teaspoonfuls of elixir calisaya bark, iron, and strychnine in a tablespoonful of milk three times a day.

Dairy Interests

The Present Appreciation of a Good Cow.

G. G. BURTON, BEFORE THE KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK-BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

I am not sure we people in Kansas, as a rule, at least, appreciate the value of a good cow. I do believe, however—this of course refers to a dairy cow, not to a beef cow—that our friends in New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and other Eastern States and even in Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and in some places in Illinois, Iowa, and even in Missouri, have been educated, especially the dairy people, to appreciate a good cow. I think one of the things most needed in this great State of Kansas, among dairymen especially, is to learn more about the value of a good cow. We certainly have the natural features and conditions in Kansas to do anything with a good dairy cow that can be done in New York or in those other States I have mentioned, but we haven't realized the fact, we haven't awakened to it. I believe the time is coming when we will learn more about a good cow and more fully appreciate her good qualities.

A TYPICAL TYPE OF A COW.

I will start with a typical type of a cow which we are probably more familiar with than any other, and that is a cow that year around will average one gallon of 3 per cent milk. I believe we are all more familiar with that kind of a cow than any other kind. It seems like a small quantity, but I am counting twelve months in a year, and the farmer's cow that produces one gallon of milk a day for 365 days, ordinary 3 per cent milk. You will find that the cost to keep that cow will be more than the value of her milk, granting that the calf and skim-milk is worth the labor and we allow thirty days per year for calving, that kind of a cow will put you in debt each year \$6.50. We will increase that quantity of milk one quart, making her give five quarts; she puts you in debt 60 cents. We take a cow that gives one gallon of 3½ per cent milk and she throws us in debt \$2.75 a year, or if she gives five quarts of 3½ per cent milk in a year, then we gain \$4.30, always granting 25 cents for butter-fat and allowing the calf and the skim-milk to pay you for your labor. We select a better cow, we feed her more expensive feed, and we drop thirty-six dollars a year for feed of the cow, al-

lowing the calf and the skim-milk to pay for labor. A cow of that kind, of course, will give you a better margin than one of the lower grades, however cheap the lower grade may be, and when we get to a cow that will give three gallons of 4 per cent milk, or four gallons of 3 per cent milk, it doesn't matter which, of course, I speak of selling butter-fat, not selling milk at wholesale or retail. A cow that will give three gallons of 4 per cent, which might reasonably be a Jersey, or one that gives four gallons of 3 per cent, which reasonably might be a Holstein, would make a gain of \$58.17.

When we reach a cow that will average a year around four gallons of 4 per cent milk, we have a gain of \$89.56, and that is possible with both Jerseys and Holsteins. It is possible for a Jersey cow, it is possible for a Holstein cow, if properly selected and well fed and cared for, to produce four gallons of 4 per cent milk on an average for a year. Here the Jerseys and the Holsteins are in a class when they are associated with Guernseys, Brown Swiss, Ayrshires, and Red Polls, Shorthorns, all these have been able to produce these amounts, but when you come to four gallons of 5 per cent milk, which the Jersey is capable of producing, or five gallons of 4 per cent milk, which the Holstein is capable of producing, then we are way up in the realm of good cows, and we find the gain from such a cow on the same basis as the others, will be \$120.90.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS, AND HOLSTEINS COMPARED.

There are many Jerseys and a few Guernseys that average above 5 per cent. There are a few Jerseys above 6 per cent, and a few Holsteins as high as 6 per cent; the breeders of both claim above 7 per cent in private tests, but I believe the official tests do not quite corroborate the statements of those that report private tests. I do not think there is any question but what some cows have produced 7 per cent milk, not full Jerseys but Red Polls and crosses. There are many Holsteins, Jerseys, and others that have produced more than five gallons of milk a day, and it is not all unusual for a Holstein to produce six or seven gallons per day, and occasionally we find them producing eight, nine, ten, and even eleven gallons of milk per day, but only for short periods. Cremelle, the champion milk cow of the world, produced more than thirteen gallons of milk in one day. Not necessary for me to tell you that Cremelle is a Holstein cow. Collanthus 4th, a cow now living, at Rosedale, Wis., produced over twelve gallons of milk in one day. All these figures I am giving are official, and this great cow, Collanthus 4th, produced over twelve gallons of milk in one day, also produced 5.7 pounds of butter-fat in one day, the world's record—any cow of any breed. Now this data I have given you simply shows the possibility of special development along certain lines through selection and skill.

BLACK AND WHITE COWS PROMINENT IN WISCONSIN.

I have recently returned from a trip East and North, where I spent more than three weeks with the owners of these "queens of the milky way," and I learned more in those three weeks, I believe, about the appreciation of a good cow than I had ever learned in all my life before. I learned by seeing and by hearing the men describe, and by the way I want to say to you that the owners of these great illustrious cows in Ohio, Wisconsin, and Michigan, are the most reliable class of men I have ever found. They are most honorable. Why you can buy from most any of those reputable dealers by mail and get what you order, especially if you order an A. R. O. cow, calf, or bull. The first thing that impressed me when I struck Wisconsin was the great number of black and white cows. Why, I believe black and white cows were as plentiful in some

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That's why nine out of ten buy Tubular Separators—because they get so many exclusive, superior advantages not to be had in any other.

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WHY Tubulars are so much better

The first is the light, simple suspended bowl.

After years of experience and experiment the Sharples Separator Company invented and perfected the only bottom-feed, suspended separator bowl in the country. All other Separators use the supported bowl—inherited and adopted from the earlier types of Separators. The suspended bowl has greater separating force; is absolutely safe; is plain; smooth and without angles; is less weight; has fewer parts; leaves less butter fat in milk than any Separator or process ever invented.

Write for catalogue 168 and let us tell you more about how and why exclusive Tubular advantages are money makers in your dairy.

The SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
West Chester, Penna.
Toronto, Can., San Francisco, Calif., Chicago, Ill.

counties in Wisconsin, especially in the southern part, as chickens in Shawnee County, and I will go a step further. I was impressed while driving from place to place at the great number of creameries and cheese factories that we passed, and I can only give you this comparison as it struck me, and I said to the driver (that was in Southern Wisconsin): "I believe you have as many cheese factories in Green County as we have school-houses in Shawnee County." These are just private cheese factories, sometimes run by one man, sometimes by two, three, or four men. One of the greatest condensers is located in this county, one of the Borden condensers. You will see a string of teams perhaps half a block long unloading their milk.

You may wonder why there are so many black and white cows in Southern Wisconsin. Swiss people went into Jefferson County a great many years ago, and they took a good many cows with them, and they found the grasses and the elements in that region were very much the same as in Switzerland, and they began to make cheese on a small scale. I want to say to you people that eat imported Swiss cheese, that it is shipped to France, and there treated, and then shipped back as Swiss cheese. Somehow they are not able to treat Swiss cheese in the United States as successfully to make it valuable as in Switzerland. Therefore it crosses the ocean twice.

The Dairy Cow a Home-BUILDER.

There is a distinct personality about the dairy cow that is possessed by no other animal. She is in a class by herself. She is both a luxury and a necessity because of her product. She produces an article of diet that is indispensable and for which there is no substitute. Of all the animal kingdom, there is none so distinguished. She is preeminent and her example is worthy of imitation. She is free from ostentation. She is modest and retiring in her demeanor, but philanthropic in her nature. She is not spasmodic, but quietly works all the time, and the result of her labor is realized at once. She occupies the proud position of mother of her own family and foster-mother of a large proportion of the human family. Through

all the years that have come and gone she has demonstrated her importance as a factor in home-building by the beautiful homes that are universally found in those countries where she abounds and where her product is handled intelligently. She is not only a home-builder, but a household provider and an educator. She is not only a civilizer, but the advance guard of prosperity always. There is no farm on which she has been allowed to take an active and conspicuous part but what has been made more fertile, more productive, more remunerative, and more valuable. There is no country in which she is a prominent factor in the agricultural interests but what is made more prosperous. There is no family to which her product is the chief source of revenue but what is generously provided for and are made happier and more contented in consequence. There is no person but what is made better by their associating with dairy cows and studying their natures and giving them such treatment as will be conducive to their greatest production. The dairy cow is a home-builder in a broader sense than simply furnishing the means for building a house. She not only builds a home to live in, but she furnishes it and continues to supply it with necessities and luxuries that make it attractive and a household of contentment. She builds, besides a house for her caretaker and one for herself, a school home, a church home, a mercantile home, and a banking home, all for the advancement and convenience of a community, and she endows every institution that she builds. The home of the dairy cow is a land of peace and plenty, where intelligence and refinement abound. As you are interested in making your home a happy one and above everything else, cultivating a contented disposition in your family, as you favor progress and education and refinement, and would accumulate a competency for those you love, let the dairy cow have a prominent place in your program on the farm.—Blue Valley Bulletin.

Just Beginning to Dawn.

The following suggestions from Governor Hoard, in Hoard's Dairyman, are worthy of careful attention: It is just beginning to dawn upon

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Duff's Barred Rock Winners

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

REMEMBER—That I have a choice lot of young stock coming on. All Smith's laying strain Rocks Choice breeders. Prices right. Chas. E. Smith, Mayetta, Kans.

ONE DOLLAR

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

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

For 16 years I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively, and have them as good as can be found anywhere. I sell eggs from first-class, high-scoring stock at live and let-live prices. \$2 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

Thomas Owen, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens

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

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

WYANDOTTES.

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

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

LEGHORNS.

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

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

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

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

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

SCOTCH COLLIES.

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

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

Scotch Collies.

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



30 DAYS' SALE TALKING PARROTS

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

Incubators and Brooders

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B. Topeka, Kans.

For Over 60 Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of Mothers for their CHILDREN while TEETHING, with perfect success. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all pain, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup and take no other kind. 25 Cents a Bottle.

An Old and Well-tried Remedy

the conviction of dairy farmers that a constant supply of pure air in a cow stable has a milk-producing value. Give cows pure, fresh air and their appetites and digestion will be greatly improved. Once more the Dairyman reiterates the oft-repeated statement:

The milk is a secretion from the blood.

The blood is vitalized and purified through the lungs.

Fill the lungs with foul, poisonous air and you make the blood foul and unfit to do its important work.

If this is done, you lessen the appetite and injure the digestion and it follows, as night follows day, that you have thereby greatly lessened the milk flow.

When Hoard's Dairyman urges upon the farmers the importance of thorough and right ventilation in their stables, it is not talking a fad. Not a bit of it. It is speaking in the light of the best physiological understanding, the highest economy of production, and the largest profit on capital invested. That means business, the dairy farmer's business. A few of the more intelligent see it. It will pay a big profit to see it just as quickly as possible. The other day a farmer asked us where he could lend \$2,000. We told him to use \$200 of it next summer in putting in the King system of ventilation. It would pay him 20 per cent, or as much as \$800 would, if loaned on mortgage. Take \$200 more and buy the best registered dairy bull he could find for the money. That will pay 20 per cent more. Then use \$200 more for putting in plenty of windows in the stables, one 3 feet by 2 feet, for every two cows, and a better system of tying his cows. That will pay 20 per cent more. Then he would have \$140 to loan at 5 per cent whenever he could. He said he guessed he had rather loan the whole of it on a good mortgage for 5 per cent.

It would be the neat thing for some good farmer to borrow the \$600 of him, make all of these improvements, and make 15 per cent on the investment. This man had no faith in the work of good brains. He had saved up, by painful self denial, \$2,000 on a farm of 120 acres in fifteen years. His stables, his cows, his methods, all needed a fresh baptism of dairy sense and improvement, but he carried a shade over his eyes and he couldn't see it. All this money he had literally starved out of himself. His children were uneducated, his cows were a poor lot, his stables were about as unfit as could be, but he had \$2,000 to loan. That was a big thing. He was not a big enough man to invest it where it would pay four times the interest with the honest old farm as an endorser on the note.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

The hens that have quit laying are now shedding their feathers and will soon be in full molt. The molting season is a very precarious time in the life of a fowl and it should have the best of care and attention. They are listless and will mope around for weeks. They lose their appetite and are out of condition. A few extras in the shape of feed should be given to them at this time. Fresh ground bone would be a good change for them. A little linseed-meal in their mash would help them shed their feathers much quicker. Skim-milk in plenty would do them much good. They should always be supplied with plenty of pure, fresh water and a shade from the hot sun is essential. By looking after the fowls' comfort during this debilitating period you will succeed in carrying over into the fall and winter a great many more fowls than you otherwise would.

When sorting your potatoes it would be a good idea to save the

small ones for the chickens, rather than feed them to hogs. Potatoes are mostly starch, and are not suitable as an exclusive food for poultry, but if they are fed in connection with certain kinds of feed to balance them they are excellent. They should be boiled, but require no mashing, as the smallest chick could pick them to pieces. If mashed, however, and a suitable mess made of them, they will be better relished. After cooking them, take ten pounds of potatoes, four pounds of bran, one pound of linseed-meal, one-half pound bone-meal, and one ounce of salt and mix the whole, having the mess as dry as possible, using no water, unless compelled. Such a meal should answer at night for one hundred hens and the morning meal should consist of five pounds of lean meat chopped. Hens so fed should lay and pay well, as the food is composed of the required elements for producing eggs.

Now comes another crank, Dr. J. L. Short, in American Poultry Journal, and says that hens do not need gravel or grit to digest their food. He says: "My position is that gravel, glass, peach stones, and other indigestibles are taken by the chicken through accident or mistake, and these hard substances do not aid digestion in the least but tend to destroy it." Not long ago we exposed the fallacy of one crank who claimed that eggs in incubators should not be turned, and this crank will have to give us something more than his say-so to make us believe that the hen doesn't know what she is doing when swallowing grit. Let the Doctor deprive his hens of grit for several weeks, they being penned up where they can get no grinding material whatever, then let him put in their pens a pan of grit and a pan of corn and we will bet him dollars to doughnuts that the hens will go for the grit in preference to the corn.

Forcing or Retarding.

James E. Rice, poultryman of the Cornell University Experiment Station, issued a bulletin relative to the possibilities of feeding early-hatched pullets during the summer by retarded or forced feeding, says Poultry Husbandry.

By retarding is meant the idea that feeding is necessary during the late summer to check the early tendency of laying, with the hope of getting a larger egg yield in the early winter.

By forced feeding is meant the giving of a rich, stimulating mash to induce egg production.

Concerning the results of his work. Mr. Rice has certain findings drawn from data which are submitted below:

1. Forced pullets made a better profit than retarded pullets.
2. Forced pullets ate less food per hen at less cost per hen than retarded pullets.
3. Forced pullets produced more eggs of a larger size, at less cost per dozen than retarded pullets.
5. Forced pullets have better hatching results of eggs than retarded pullets.
6. Forced pullets made a better percentage of gain in weight than retarded pullets.
7. Forced pullets showed less broodiness than retarded pullets.
8. Forced pullets had less mortality than retarded pullets.
9. Forced pullets showed better vigor than retarded pullets.
10. Forced pullets showed the first mature molt earlier than retarded pullets.
11. Retarded pullets gave better fertility of eggs than forced pullets.
12. Hopper-fed dry mash gave better results in gain of weight, production of eggs, gain in weight of eggs, hatching power of eggs, days lost in molting, mortality, health, and profit per hen, than wet mash.
13. Wet-mash and grain-fed pullets consumed slightly less food at less cost, and produced eggs at slightly less cost per dozen than dry-mash and grain-fed pullets.
14. Wet-mash and grain-fed pullets produced slightly larger eggs of

The Modesty of Women

Naturally makes them shrink from the indelicate questions, the obnoxious examinations, and unpleasant local treatments, which some physicians consider essential in the treatment of diseases of women. Yet, if help can be had, it is better to submit to this ordeal than let the disease grow and spread. The trouble is that so often the woman undergoes all the annoyance and shame for nothing. Thousands of women who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription write in appreciation of the cure which dispenses with the examinations and local treatments. There is no other medicine so sure and safe for delicate women as "Favorite Prescription." It cures debilitating drains, irregularity and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures. It is strictly non-alcoholic, non-secret, all its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper; contains no deleterious or habit-forming drugs, and every native medicinal root entering into its composition has the full endorsement of those most eminent in the several schools of medical practice. Some of these numerous and strongest of professional endorsements of its ingredients, will be found in a pamphlet wrapped around the bottle, also in a booklet mailed free on request, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. These professional endorsements should have far more weight than any amount of the ordinary lay, or non-professional testimonials.

The most intelligent women now-a-days insist on knowing what they take as medicine instead of opening their mouths like a lot of young birds and gulping down whatever is offered them. "Favorite Prescription" is of known composition. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. If sick consult the Doctor, free of charge by letter. All such communications are held sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

Difficult Breathing

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

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

MRS. MARY C. HAYLER, Sullivan, Mo.

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

The Blossom House

Kansas City, Mo.

Opposite Union Depot. Everything first-class. Cafe in connection. Care 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.

VARICOCELE

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

slightly better fertility, and showed less broodiness than dry-mash and grain-fed pullets.

15. Dry-mash and grain-fed pullets laid eggs of good size at an earlier period than wet-mash and grain-fed pullets.

16. Hopper-fed pullets ate more than hand-fed pullets.

17. Pullets having whole grain ate more grit and shell than those having a proportion of ground grain.

18. Pullets fed on grain were more inclined to develop bad habits than those having a mash.

19. Earliest producers did not give as many eggs in early winter.

20. Early layers gained as rapidly in weight as those beginning later to lay.

21. Prolificacy made but slight difference in weight of hen and weight of egg.

22. The most prolific pullets did not always lay earliest.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., June 29, 1903. Cattle receipts last week totaled 20,000 head and the market underwent considerable change, account of influences always at work at this season. Best fed grades are becoming more scarce all the time, and naturally sell strong, tops last week at \$8.25 on different days. Grass steers suffered a loss of 10¢ to 25¢, because of lower prices at other markets incident to the appearance of a good supply of cheap Texas steers at the various points. Cows and heifers, outside of the best, declined 25¢ to 50¢ during the week, and calves closed a quarter lower. The quarantine division here was formally opened Friday of last week, and receipts there had no influence on the general market last week. Stockers and feeders were in small supply, but prices on them ruled strong. The run to-day is 12,000 head, including 2,000 calves, of which about 200 carloads are in the quarantine division. The market to-day exhibits a further widening of the price range, best steers selling steady, top \$8, while she stuff and medium to common steers are selling weak to 15¢ lower. Greenwood County grass steer 1,150 to 1,300 pounds are selling to-day at \$5.50 to \$6. All the Kansas City packers are in the market to-day. Cows range from \$2.75 to \$5, heifers \$3.25 to \$6, calves \$3.25 to \$5.50, bulls \$3 to \$4.75, with occasional sales of good fed stuff above these figures. The stocker and feeder trade opened up in its old time volume and activity to-day, prices strong, stockers at \$2 to \$4.75, feeders \$4 to \$5, with choice stockers and fleshy feeders above these prices.

Top hogs stood at \$6.05 the last four days of last week, with the bulk of sales fluctuating mildly and with a tendency toward lower prices for medium to common grades. Run is 8,000 here to-day, market 10¢ to 15¢ higher, top \$6.17½, bulk \$6 to \$6.15. Light weights got most of the advance to-day. With the full resumption of business in all the packing plants here this week, the Kansas City market should show more advance next few days than other points.

The sheep market has been most unsatisfactory since first of last week, and the run of 5,000 head here to-day is selling at a still further decline. Best spring lambs are worth \$6 to \$7.25, yearlings \$4.65 to \$5, muttons \$3.75 to \$4.35. Texas and Arizona are still sending in some stuff, although Texas supply is nearly all marketed. Receipts from the Northwestern ranges will not begin before August.

J. A. RICKART.

Kansas City Grain and Produce.

Kansas City, Mo., June 29, 1903. While there was a little stronger tone to the speculative market to-day there was no real life trade. Heavy rains throughout the Missouri Valley checking harvest and thrashing and may be damaging the crop, causing buyers to bid up a little more willingly. At the same time trading was largely among professionals. The visible supply showed a decrease last week in the United States and Canada of 1,596,000 bushels, against 470,000 bushels the same week last year. This, too, helped the bulls. But as Liverpool came in ¼¢ lower at the close and Paris was off ¼¢ to ½¢, and bidding in consequence while stronger than on Saturday was of the cautious kind. July stratified the day ¼¢ higher, then sold up ¼¢ more and finally closed ¼¢ higher than on Saturday. September, at the same time advanced ¼¢. Corn, too, was stronger but trading in it was light. July advanced ¼¢, and September finished ¼¢ better.

Kansas City futures to-day and Saturday: WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closed to day.	Closed Sat.
July	81½	82	81¼	81¾	81¾
Sept.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Dec.	82½	82½	82¼	82½	82½

CORN.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closed to day.	Closed Sat.
July	67½	68	67¾	68	67½
Sept.	63¾	64¾	63¾	64¾	64¾
Dec.	53	53¾	52¾	53¾	53¾

In store: Wheat, 639,100 bushels; corn, 33,200 bushels; oats, 13,500 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels.

Wheat.—Receipts past 24 hours, 47 cars; shipments, 29 cars. Receipts same time last year, 44 cars; shipments, 33 cars. Inspections Saturday, 39 cars. There was not much in to-day and the heavy rain over Sunday night promising to delay harvest and thrashing and cut down the immediate receipts, made buyers a little more anxious for good wheat which was scarce. The best milling samples were not only in strong request but were called firm to a little higher. Ordinary receipts, however, were unchanged and the low grades were both dull and weak. The visible supply showed a decrease last week of 1,596,000 bushels. Liverpool came in ¼¢ lower at the close and Paris was off ¼¢ to ½¢. The primary receipts were 394,000 bushels, against 890,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 135,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports 423,000 bushels. In Chicago, July closed ¼¢ higher than on Saturday, while here the same option advanced ¼¢. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard, choice turkey, 1 car new \$1; 2 cars 99¢; fair to good turkey, 1 car \$1, 1 car 99¢, 1 car 98¢; dark, 1 car 98¢, 1 car 97¢, 2 cars 96½¢; yellow and ordinary, 2 cars 96¢, 2 cars 95¢. No. 3 hard, choice turkey, 1 car 99¢, 1 car 98½¢; fair to good turkey, 1 car 97½¢, 1 car 96¢; dark, 2 cars 96¢, 1 car

When Shipping Stock You Want EFFICIENT ABSOLUTE PERFECT Service Safety Satisfaction Insure getting it by always consigning your Cattle, Hogs and Sheep to Clay, Robinson & Co.

What we are doing for others we can, and will, do for you—if you will give us the opportunity. Read these recently received letters from well pleased customers:

Chase Bros., West Liberty, Iowa: "We were very well satisfied with your sale of our load of hogs."

Will J. Thomas, North English, Iowa: "Notwithstanding my cattle got in late and market was bad, I was well pleased with the way you handled them. I have shipped to small firms and to large ones, and you have served me best of any I ever tried."

C. M. Beeman, Kasson, Minn.: "Am well pleased with sale of my cattle. You got more for the heifers than I expected. I do not see but what you do as well for me with one load a year as you did when I shipped you a hundred loads a year."

We give special attention at all of our eight houses to filling orders for feeding cattle and sheep of all classes. When you want stock to feed or graze, write us.

N. B. Do you receive CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY'S LIVE STOCK REPORT? This illustrated weekly paper of 12 to 16 pages (published by us since 1891) is packed with "live" news about the market and prospects. Every feeder and shipper ought to read it regularly. It keeps you posted. Send 50 cents (to cover postage) for one year. Sample copies free. Address Dept. 20, CLAY, ROBINSON & CO., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Clay, Robinson & Co. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CHICAGO
DENVER

KANSAS CITY
SIOUX CITY

SOUTH OMAHA
SO. ST. JOSEPH

EAST BUFFALO
SOUTH ST. PAUL

95¢; yellow and ordinary, 1 car 97¢, 1 car like sample, 95¢, 2 cars 94¢, 3 cars 90¢; 1 car bulkhead, 90¢, 4 cars like sample, 88¢. No. 4 hard, turkey and dairy, 1 car 96½¢, 1 car 96¢, 2 cars 93¢; fair to good, 2 cars 93¢, 1 car like sample, 92¢; ordinary, 2 cars 90¢, 1 car 88¢, 10 cars like sample, 88¢. Rejected hard, 1 car 87¢, 1 car bulkhead, 75¢. Live weevil hard, 1 car 87¢, 1 car 83¢. No. 2 red, choice, nominally 95½¢ to 96¢; fair to good, 1 car new, 90¢. No. 3 red, choice, 1 car 94¢. Mixed wheat, No. 2, 1 car new, 92¢; No. 3 mixed, 1 car durum bulkhead, 75¢. Durum wheat, No. 2, nominally 80¢ to 82¢. White spring wheat, No. 2, nominally 30¢ to 33¢.

Corn.—Receipts past 48 hours, 27 cars; shipments, 1 car. Receipts same time last year, 37 cars; shipments, 17 cars. Inspections Saturday, 11 cars. There was a very good demand for this grain to-day, but the market was an uneven one. Mixed was called ¼¢ to 1¢ lower, while white was up 1¢ to 1½¢ under scarcity and what few cars on sale were soon disposed of. Home dealers and order men both wanted a little. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 450,000 bushels. Liverpool came in ¼¢ to ½¢ higher at the close. The primary receipts were 726,000 bushels, against 822,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 622,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 500 bushels. In Chicago July closed ¼¢ higher, while here the same option advanced ¼¢. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 15 cars 72½¢. No. 3 mixed, 2 cars 72½¢, 4 cars 72¢, 1 car 71½¢. No. 2 yellow, 2 cars 74¢, 3 cars 73½¢. No. 3 yellow, 1 car 73¢. No. 2 white, 2 cars 78¢, 1 car 77½¢. No. 4 white, 1 car 76¢.

Oats.—Receipts past 48 hours, 15 cars; shipments, 2 cars. Receipts same time last year, 15 cars; shipments, 12 cars. Inspections Saturday, 24 cars. The market for this grain to-day was very dull. The railroads are offering but little encouragement to order men and the new crop is being harvested South. Hence very little out-of-town business was done and

but few sales were made and the close was both dull and weak. Mixed corn, too, was lower, which had a sympathetic influence. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 702,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, none. In Chicago July closed ¼¢ higher than on Saturday but here there was nothing done in a speculative way. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 white, nominally 49¢ to 50½¢; color, nominally 48¢ to 49¢. No. 3 white, fair to good, 2 cars 48¢.

Rye.—Receipts past 48 hours, — cars; shipments, — cars. Receipts same time last year, — cars; shipments, — cars. Inspections Saturday, — cars. There was no market to-day for the want of offerings. Prices nominal. No. 2, 76¢ to 77¢; No. 3, 74¢ to 75¢.

Barley.—No. 2 nominally 68¢ to 73¢; No. 3, nominally 58¢ to 62¢.

Flour.—Steady but slow sale. Quotations: Hard winter wheat patents, \$4.30 to \$4.85; straight, \$4.60 to \$4.80; clears, \$4.50.

Corn Chop.—Dull and lower. Country, \$1.37 per cwt., sacked.

Cornmeal.—Steady but dull. Quoted at \$1.50 per cwt., sacked.

Bran.—Slow sale and lower. Mixed, 95¢ to 96¢ per cwt., sacked; straight bran, 90¢ to 91¢; shorts, \$1 to \$1.02.

Flaxseed.—Higher at \$1.10 upon the basis of pure.

Cottonseed-Meal.—All points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$27.90 per ton in car lots.

Ground oil Cake.—Car lots, \$30 per ton; 2,000-pound lots, \$31; 1,000-pound lots, \$16; 100-pound lots, \$17.

Seeds.—Timothy, \$3.80 to \$4.25 per cwt.; red clover, \$4 to \$7 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, \$1.35 to \$1.40 per cwt.; millet, \$1.35 to \$1.55.

Alfalfa.—Per cwt., \$11 to \$14.

Broomcorn.—Quotations: Choice green self-working, \$70 to \$75; good self-working, \$60 to \$70; slightly tipped self-working, \$50 to \$60; red tipped self-working, \$40 to \$50; common self-working, \$30 to \$40.

A Combined Cultivator and Ridge Worker.

Elsewhere in this paper appears an advertisement of the Wilshusen Mfg. Co., of St. Paul, Minn., in regard to their line of disk sleds and wheel cultivators. This company has a record that is phenomenal. Located in the heart of the great Kansas wheat belt the best opportunity was afforded to study the needs of the wheat growers, and the first machine put out by the company was a disk sled designed to cut down lister ridges in preparing ground for wheat. It attained immediate popularity. The growers found that by listing their ground and cutting the ridges down with a disk sled they could not only do much faster work but better work as well, and during the past few years this method as practically superseded the plow.

The disk sled has also become very popular as a corn cultivator, and to better meet the requirements along this line the Wilshusen people have remodeled their machine so that the disks may be reversed to throw the dirt outward in going over corn the first time. The disks can be so adjusted as to get in close to the corn row, and to shave the side of the ridge, cutting out all of the weeds which come up where the ground breaks over from the lister share. The loose dirt falls back about the corn and the ground is left in excellent condition. In going over the ground the second time the disks are turned to throw the dirt in, and the ridge is completely cut down.

In this manner very effective work is done and the disk machine grows in popularity every year. The farmer has in the Wilshusen machine both a corn cultivator and a ridge worker of superior merit, and the transformation is accomplished without impairing the efficiency in any way.

This company is also putting out a wheel machine embodying all the working parts of the sled, but it is mounted on furrow wheels instead of runners and as a consequence is of

much lighter draft. Full particulars in regard to these machines will be furnished by the Willshusen Mfg. Co., Stafford, Kans., upon request.

The Telephone as an Economy.

A few years ago it was a policy of the telephone companies to go to considerable expense in order to demonstrate to the business man the value of the telephone. To-day this is no longer necessary, as there is not a business house of any consequence in the country that doesn't have telephone service. Most of the department stores in the cities now have a telephone on every counter, and every clerk in the office has a telephone at his elbow.

To tell a business man he needs a telephone in order to get the best results from his business would be about as useless as telling a farmer he needs a harness in order to get the most work out of his horse. The thousands of successful and prosperous farmers who are enjoying the advantages of telephone service realize that it is more of a necessity on the farm to-day than it is in the business office. The reason is quite plain upon considering the remoteness of the farm and the greater distance involved. The business man before he enjoyed the advantages of telephone service had substitutes, unsatisfactory and expensive they were. He sent his office boy or made personal calls on business matters in his own city, and used the telegraph to communicate with other cities. For the telephone on the farm there is no substitute. It would in most cases be a physical impossibility to attend in any other way to the affairs that are daily taken care of by the farm telephone.

A telephone is not an expense. It is a means of reducing expenses. There was a time before the telephone industry was so thoroughly developed when the cost of manufacturing the instruments was high and when telephone service was an item of considerable expense. Now that the costs have been so greatly reduced, the very best telephone on the market, the same as those used by the long distance companies, may be purchased for ten or twelve dollars. These instruments will give service for years with no attention other than possibly a battery renewal at a cost of thirty or forty cents every six or eight months. Two telephones with sufficient wire to connect the one with the other is all that is needed to start a telephone system. There is no comparison between the low cost of a telephone service and the remarkable saving of time and money which it accomplishes.

Every farm without a telephone is every day unconsciously piling up expenses for services which the telephone would take care of in a few minutes, to say nothing of the hundred and one additional services it would perform which are now entirely unprovided for. It is an economy which no household should be without.

International Stock Food Farm and Stables a Marvelous Revelation to the Russians.

"We were called upon the other day to act as interpreter between Mr. M. W. Savage, owner of the famous horse 'Cresceus,' and Mr. Paul Wargounin, of St. Petersburg, Russia.

"Mr. Wargounin came to arrange details for buying 'Cresceus,' who was sold to Colonel Chermesin for the sum of \$25,000. A little difficulty was experienced at the beginning of negotiations, as Mr. Savage was unable to speak Russian and Mr. Wargounin knew not a word of English.

"Meanwhile, our Russian, like all other Europeans who boast of a good education, managed to make Mr. Savage understand that he could speak French. It was then that Mr. Demeules was requested to act as interpreter. Mr. Wargounin expressed his surprise at the limited use of French in this country. He tells us that in the many countries he has visited he has never had any difficulty being understood in Victor Hugo's language.

"Mr. Wargounin could find no words to express his astonishment and admiration while visiting Mr. Savage's stables at Savage, Minn. He assured us that in Europe there existed nothing to compare with them in point of view of construction, nor have they as valuable horses.

"The famous stables of the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany are nothing when we compare them to those owned by the proprietor of 'Dan Patch.'"—From the Minneapolis Echo De L'Ouest.

Service, Safety, and Satisfaction.

If you want efficient service, absolute safety and perfect satisfaction in the handling of your live stock consignments you will make no mistake by sending them to Clay, Robinson, & Co., whose advertisement appears in this issue. This big, strong, and well-known firm, with its branches at the eight leading live stock markets, is in position to render, and does render, an exceptionally high class of selling service. Moreover, their financial strength guarantees absolute safety and prompt remittance of returns, while the knowledge that your shipment has been handled by the leaders in their line certainly contributes to a feeling of satisfaction. Although doing a very large business Clay, Robinson, & Co. are not too big a firm to give proper attention to small owners. In the advertisement one of their shippers, Will J. Thomas, North English, Iowa, states that he has shipped to small firms and to large ones and that Clay, Robinson, & Co. have served him the best of any that he has ever tried, while C. M. Beeman, Kasson, Minn., says that he gets just as good results from the firm now when he ships only one load a year as he did when he used to ship 100 loads a year.

Note the offer to send the Live Stock Report, their weekly illustrated market paper of twelve to sixteen pages, to any address upon receipt of 50 cents to

LAND BARGAINS IN TEXAS AND ELSEWHERE

25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$8.00 to \$20.00 per acre. 22,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also choice fertile lands in the Artesian Belt of Texas. We also have a splendid list of Kansas ranches and farms for sale, and 10,000 acres in Colorado. For detailed information,

Address, H. P. RICHARDS, 205-4-7, Bank of Topeka Bldg., Topeka

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and small want or special advertisement for short time will be inserted in this column without display for 10 cents per line of seven words or less per week. Initials or a number counted as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAFT'S LIFE AND SPEECHES. Official edition, with chapter by President Roosevelt. Only \$1.00. Big terms to agents. Freight paid. Outfit ready. Send ten cents postage. ZIEGLER CO., 258 Fourth St., Philadelphia.

AGENTS wanted for our book—"The U. S. Government's Shame; The Story of the Great Lewis Case," by former Assistant Postmaster General Madden; Price 50c. Second edition now running. Everybody interested in learning the inside of the great government intrigue; easy seller. Write at once for terms and information as to cash prizes for largest numbers sold. Agent's sample copy 50c., refunded on first order. Address, NATIONAL BOOK CO., Detroit, Mich.

JOB PRINTING—Write us for prices on anything in the job printing line. Address B. A. Wagner, Mgr., 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

FOR SALE—Seasonable Seeds and Plants: Millet, cane, buckwheat, cowpeas, turnip and all other seeds; sweet potato, cabbage, tomato, celery, eggplant and pepper plants. Ask us for prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

SEED CORN—Early maturing Western Yellow Dent, Farmers Interest and Boone County Special. Each ear tested, sold on approval orated or shelled. DeWall Bros, Box "F," Proctor, Ill.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—One richly bred Shorthorn bull and a number of good females. Owing to limited pasturage will sell these so the buyer can grow them out and save some good money. C. W. Merriam, Topeka, Kans.

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

HORSES AND MULES.

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

Stray List

Week Ending June 18.

Jackson County—J. W. Martin, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by E. G. Brown in Liberty tp., May 28, 1908, one 12- or 15-year-old gray horse; valued at \$25.

Week Ending July 2.

Kearny County—F. L. Pierce, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up May 15, 1908, by G. Lehman, in Kendall tp., one black horse; no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Crawford County—O. M. Johnson, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by B. C. Hershey in Grant tp., May 27, 1908, one 12-year-old brown mare pony, 14 hands high, white hind feet, black mane and tail; valued at \$17.50.

cover postage for one year. This paper has been published by the firm since 1891, and is a recognized market authority which should be in the hands of every feeder and shipper of live stock.

Get a Rural Switchboard.

The farmers are it. At least they are coming into their own in the estimation of many business men in many lines. The latest thing offered to their attention is the rural switchboard for use on farm telephone lines. These very handsome and useful switchboards are made to accommodate ten rural lines and one toll line. They are manufactured by the Western Electric Co. of Chicago, Kansas City, and sixteen other prominent cities and their long experience enables them to make and sell a very superior switchboard at a very reasonable price. They furnish complete instruction about how to set up and operate these switchboards and all other apparatus of their manufacture. If you will mention THE KANSAS FARMER and write them at their nearest office they will send you a booklet on the advantages of having a telephone system and how to organize a telephone service, or they will send you their booklet on how to build telephone lines, wire buildings, and maintain a telephone service. These books are free if you mention this paper.

We call particular attention of all our readers who are interested in having tools, to the advertisement of Freeman & Co., on another page in this paper. These people make a special feature of selling the best machinery that can be made direct to the farmer instead of dividing up the profits with a half dozen middlemen. They make a rock-bottom price on the machinery which creates a great saving to the farmer. Every reader of this paper who is in the market for hay tools such as rakes, stackers, etc., will do well to drop a card immediately telling them just what you want and get their free literature and rock-bottom offer to you. This firm is a very reliable one and their word and guarantee is a good as a gold bond.

When writing our advertisers please mention this paper.

IRRIGATED LAND in Pecos Valley 50 cents an acre per month. Write at once for information. M. C. Magill, Topeka, Kans.

IMPROVED WHEAT, alfalfa and stock farm, 800 acres, 320 cultivated, 230 wheat, 50 alfalfa land, 8 miles of fence, springs in pasture, orchard, county seat, R. R. 8 miles, school 1 mile. \$12.50 per acre. Terms. Thos. J. Stinson, Spearville, Kans.

"Do You Want to Own Your Own Home?" If so write for catalogue to Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

QUARTER SECTION of fine land in Sherman County, close to Goodland, to trade for part horses, cattle or mules. T. J. Kennedy, Osawkee, Kans.

WRITE J. D. S. HANSON, HART, MICH., for best list of fruit, grain and stock farms.

FOR QUICK SALE.

160 acres, well improved, near Geneseo, fine quality wheat and alfalfa land, 100 acres in wheat. Will bear closest investigation. Bargain at \$9100. \$3100 cash will handle. I. R. Krehbiel, Cashier Lorraine State Bank, Lorraine, Kans.

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE

quickly for cash; the only system of its kind in the world. You get results, not promises; no retaining fees; booklets free. Address, Real Estate Salesman Co., 498 Brace Block, Lincoln, Neb.

OKLAHOMA FARM.

160 acres 9 1/2 miles from Kingfisher, on rural route and rural telephone, close to two churches and school. 120 acres in cultivation, 8-room house nearly new, and other buildings, fine grove, orchard, 2 wells and cistern, good wheat, corn, oats, cotton and alfalfa land. A great bargain at \$81.90 per acre. H. F. Stephenson, Kingfisher, Okla.

A Good Farm Well Located

160 acres—cheapest farm I know of; all can be cultivated but 1 1/2 acres; all good land of dark sandy loam; 65 acres corn, 15 acres alfalfa, 20 acres small grain, balance pasture and meadow; 10 acres fenced hog tight; all fenced and cross fenced; 5-room cottage, 2 good granaries and corn cribs, barn, hay-mow, good wells and windmill, good young orchard. This farm is in a high state of cultivation located only 2 miles from electric car line in Wichita. Price for a short time, \$3500. The Nelson Real Estate & Imp. Co., 187 N. Main, Wichita, Kans.

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE

Everman has a farm for every man. Write for description and price list.

John W. Everman, . . . Gallatin, Mo.

Here's a Bargain

A solid section with 300 acres under cultivation, light improvements, 6 1/2 miles from market. Can be bought for \$15 an acre. This is a snap. If interested, write,

Jas. H. Little . . . LaCrosse, Kansas

Wanted... Farm Loans

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties for our own investment; not to sell—payable at Topeka.

RESOURCES - - \$1,100,000

STATE SAVINGS BANK,
Cor. 6th & Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kansas

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Herefords.

September 15, 16—J. F. Gullic, Jasper, Mo.

Shorthorns.

June 11—H. E. Hayes, Olathe, Kans.

Poland-Chinas.

May 30—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.

August 4—J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.

September 3—T. P. Crabbs, Moberly, Mo.

September 10—Leslie McCormick, Ladonia, Mo.,

and M. D. Porter, Vandalia, Mo., at Vandalia.

September 11—G. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.

September 22—B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo.

September 23—Knorr, Bros., Pleasant Hill, Mo.

September 24—A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.

October 2—J. M. Devlin, Cameron, Mo.

October 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Harrisonville, Mo.

October 10—N. R. Riggs, Lawson, Mo.

October 12—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.

October 17—J. F. Burnham, Fayette, Mo.

October 19—Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.

October 19—Herman Groninger, Bendena, Kans.

October 20—J. L. Dorsh, Huron, Kans.

October 20—Bolan & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.

October 21—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.

October 22—T. B. Pitzer & Son, Topeka, Kans.

October 23—A. P. Young, Lexington, Mo.

October 26—Geo. J. Hibbs, Pattonsburg, Mo.

October 27—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.

October 28—B. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.

October 29—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.

October 30—Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.

November 6—J. E. Summers, Clifton Hill, Mo.

November 7—D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.

November 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.

November 19—Leyhe & Purcell, Marshall, Mo.

November 20—Sensinfar Bros., Brookfield, Mo.

November 25—F. G. Niese & Son, Goddard, Kans.

January 21—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.

January 25—Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.

February 3, 1909—F. G. Niese & Son, Goddard, Kans.

February 4—H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans.

February 21—J. W. Hoyle, Dwight, Kans.

February 25—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.

Duroc-Jerseys.

October 6—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans.

October 7—J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.

October 8—H. R. Ginrich, Wellsville, Kans.

October 9—C. R. Green, Spring Hill, Kans.

October 26—Watts & Dunlap, Martin City, Mo., at Independence, Mo.

October 27—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.

October 28—S. A. Hanks, Thayer, Kans.

October 29—G. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.

November 11—Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kans.

November 12—Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans.

November 13—J. J. Baker, Thayer, Kans.

November 14—O. W. Simerley, Parsons, Kans.

PUBLIC SALE Registered Jersey Cattle

Having sold my place, I am compelled to sell My Entire Herd at short notice, consisting of 21 Head: Cows, heifers and bulls. These mature cows are from Mr. Recorder, a bull I bought from H. C. Taylor of Wisconsin, and my younger stock are out of a bull, Clara's Lad, which I bought from C. E. Still, out of Rosette's Golden Lad and out of Clara Kreger, a great milker. I have two young bulls fit for service; one is the grand young bull which I bought from Hunter & Smith of Beatrice, Neb. I have two bull calves out of such cows as Mr. Recorder's Gladys and Mr. Recorder's Daisy and young heifers out of Mr. Recorder's Duchess, that milked 50 lbs. per day, and heifers and cows out of the grand cow, Emma Lecq, that gave 61 lbs. per day. We haven't time to catalog them. Also Farm Horses and Implements.

SALE TO BE HELD

JULY 7, 1908, AT 10 O'CLOCK, A.M.

Place of sale, 2517 Lincoln Street,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Street cars close to place. Take a Quinton car.

H. C. KURTZ,

2517 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kansas

DUROC-JERSEYS

Deep Creek Herd Duroc-Jerseys

Choice spring boar pigs and gilts for sale; also fall gilts. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kans.

MADURA DUROCS.

BROOD SOWS—Some fine brood sows bred to Major Roosevelt and Miller's Nebraska Wonder, he by Nebraska Wonder.

FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.

Vick's DUROCS are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 47385, Red Top 32241, Fancy Chief 24923 and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and telephoning me will be called for. W. L. VICK, Junction City, Kans.

HILLSIDE DUROCS and HEREFORDS

Choice boars ready for service. Bred gilts and fall pigs, both sexes. Mc's Pride III, Oom Paul V, and Crimmon Knight 62579 in service. Six good Anxiety bred Hereford bull calves. Prices to correspond with the times.

W. A. WOOD, Elmdale, Kans.

PEERLESS STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE.

R. G. SOLLENBERGER, Woodston, Kans.

Howe's DUROCS. 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Nother, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write.

J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kans.

SPECIAL!

I have a car of long yearling bulls, a car of bull calves, a car of yearling heifers and a car of heifer calves for sale. These cattle are all in good growing condition and are mostly reds. They were sired mostly by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Bold Knight 179044 and Headlight 2d 243906.

C. W. Taylor, R. 2, Enterprise, Kans.

K. & N. Herd Royally Bred Duroc-Jersey Swine

Have a few gilts that I will sell at reasonable prices, bred for April farrow. Also a few fall boars of September, 1908, farrow. Write for prices and description.

R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

FOUR-MILE HERD DUROCS

Choice fall boars by Orion Jr. 31497 and Ohio Chief 2d 41197. 50 spring boars, growthy, heavy bone, good feet, nice color; sired by the above named males, and E's Kant Be Beat 57563, Crimmon Chief 31263, Rose Top Nother 54059, You Bet 31111, Tip Top Nother 20729, and other noted sires. Sows of the best and leading families. Write or visit herd. Visitors met at trains.

E. H. Erickson, R. 1, Olsburg, Kans.

Orchard Hill Herd Duroc-Jerseys

A few good spring boars yet for sale.

R. F. NORTON, Clay Center, Kans.

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 38471 by Hunt's Model and Corrector's Model 34381. I have for sale a few choice males of spring and fall farrow that will be priced worth the money.

Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.

Fairview Herds—Durocs, Red Polls

Some good young boars by Crimmon Challenger 43877 for sale. No females or Red Polled cattle for sale now.

J. B. DAVIS, Fairview, Brewa Co., Kans.

Berkshires.

August 21—Chas. E. Sutton, at Sutton Farm, Lawrence, Kans.

Horses.

November 23, 24, 25—Draft breeds registered horses at Springfield, Ill., W. C. McGavock & Co., Mgrs.

Combination Sales.

February 16, 17, 18—J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.

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

STARTED 1890, second in class American Royal 1907, farrowed 12 pigs by Red Wonder, Grand Champion Iowa State Fair, 1907, on 22d of April. All are living. Average weight at 13 days old, 7 pounds, 13 ounces. Remember this litter when looking for a boar in a few months. Address:
RALPH HARRIS, Prop. B. W. WHITE, Mgr.
Farm station, Buck Creek, on the U. P., 45 miles west of Kansas City.

Lamb's

HERD OF DUROCS is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its makeup. Fifty fine pigs sired by the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L. by Buddy K. IV. Crimmon Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers.

Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.

SPRING CREEK HERD DUROC-JERSEYS
75 choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale, by 7 noted sires and out of popular breeding dams. Tried sows and gilts bred to farrow in August and September. Boars in service, Raven's Pride 63145 and Nordstrom's Choice 75741. Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.

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

CEDAR LAWN DUROCS.

Special bargain for 30 days. My herd boar Parker 67633 and a choice lot of his get, both sexes. Gilts sold open or bred to Long Wonder 21867. Prices right. Call or write.
F. M. BUCHHEIM,
R. R. 3, Lecompton, Kans.

Jackson's Durocs

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

**ROSE LAWN
Duroc-Jerseys**

Gilts bred to farrow in April and May, either sired by or bred to Tip Top Perfection 34678, by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion of the breed, also pigs in pairs or trios. And a few Hereford cattle and Lincoln sheep for immediate sale.
L. L. VROOMAN,
Rose Lawn Place, Topeka, Kansas

BERKSHIRES

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

Ridgeview Berkshires

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

Guthrie Rancho Berkshires

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

King's Berkshires

Have weight, quality and constitution developed by rustling for the best pork producing food on earth, alfalfa and blue-grass, supplemented with a light ration of grain and millfeed. They are bred right, and best of all they are priced right. Write for anything in Berkshires to,
E. D. KING, Burlington, Kans.

Knollwood Berkshires

Headed by Pacific Duke 56691, dam Marjorie 37491 by Baron Duke 23d 50000, a son of Baron Lee 4th, the sire of Lord Premier and Dutchess 120th 28675, grand dam of Premier Longfellow. Stock of all ages for sale. All stock guaranteed as represented.
E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans.

HEREFORDS**Maplewood Herefords**

5 bulls, all tops, from 18 to 24 months old; and a few choice females, by the 2400-pound Dale Duplicate 2d, son of the great Columbus. Stock guaranteed. Prices reasonable. A. Johnson, Clearwater, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS**Becker's**

POLAND-CHINAS. Choice fall and spring pigs, either sex, by Dandy Rex 42706, first in class at Kansas and Colorado State Fairs, 1905-6. Prices reasonable.
J. H. Becker, R. 7, Newton, Kans.

SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS

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

BOARS! BOARS!

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

Stalder's Poland-Chinas.

I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars.
O. W. STALDERS, Salem, Neb.

KEEP ON PRINCE

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

SUNFLOWER HERD.
POLAND-CHINAS—Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (19147) by Meddler (99999), dam Excitement (29856) by Corroctor (63379); Allen's Corroctor (128413) by Corroctor (63379); dam Sweet Brier (261780) by Chief Perfection 2d (42569); Kansas Chief (121883) by Chief Perfection 2d (42569); dam Corroctor's Gem (250720) by Corroctor (63379). G. W. Allen, Route 4, Tongonoxie, Kans.

10 BOARS.

One by Mischief Maker, dam by Perfect I Know. One by Corroctor, dam by Proud Perfection. One by Corroctor 2d, dam by Impudence. Three by H. On and On, dam by Mischief Maker. Two by Mischief Maker. Two by Grand Perfection 2d. Prices reasonable; call or write.
W. R. PEACOCK, Sedgwick, Kans.

**JONES' COLLEGE VIEW
POLANDS.**

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

JOHN BOLLIN,

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

Highview Breeding Farm

Devoted to the Raising of
Big Boned Spotted Poland-Chinas
The biggest of the big. The prolific kind. Big bones, big hams, big spots. Young stock for sale.
H. L. FAULKNER, Prop., Jamesport, Mo.

CHESTER-WHITES**Closing Out Herd O. I. C.**

Including two champion herd boars. Tried brood sows and choice bunch of spring pigs ready to ship. Write for prices. Correspondence solicited. John Cramer, Beatrice, Neb.

O. I. C. SWINE

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

O. I. C. BARGAINS

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

GALLOWAYS

Smoky Hill Galloways.
Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. Large herd to select from. Acclimated to buffalo grass country, equally good for Eastern breeders.
Smoky Hill Ranch, Wallace, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS**ANGUS BULLS.**

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

HORSES AND MULES**HORSES AND MULES****ROBISON'S PERCHERONS**

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

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.

SHORTHORNS

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

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Dutchess of Gloster bull, Gladiator 261035 and Barney 276673, a Cruickshank Buttery. Cows of Scotch and Scotch topped Bates breeding. 1 yearling Barmington bull (a good one) for sale. Will make tempting prices on a few females.
E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

New York Valley Herds Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

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

SELDEN STOCK FARM.

Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns for sale. 8 young bulls from 8 to 24 months old, all reds and good quality. Sired by Baronet of Maine Valley 178876 and Secret Emporor 23247. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.
HOADLEY & SIGMUND, Selden, Kans.

**PONY CREEK HERD OF
SHORTHORNS.**

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

Prospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 145647 and Orange Commander 220590. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.
H. W. McAFEE,
Bell Phone 59-2, Topeka, Kansas

**Stewart & Downs,
SHORTHORNS.**

1 BULL—SCOTCH TOPPED, of serviceable age, with plenty of bone and finish, also a few choice heifers. Chief herd bulls: Forest Knight by Gallant Knight and Victor Archer by Archer. Prices reasonable. Call or write
Stewart & Downs, Hutchinson, Kans.

Greendale Stock Farm

25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Ardathian Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire rams. Correspondence solicited.
COL. ED GREEN, Prop.,
Florence, Kan.

**Pedigreed
Shorthorn
Cattle**

Would be pleased to quote you prices on any or all of the following cattle: One red 2-year-old bull, 15 well grown bulls ranging from 10 to 15 months, 30 head well grown 2-year-old heifers, and 40 head well grown yearling heifers. Most of this lot are sired by the Scotch or Scotch topped bulls, Headlight 2d 243265, Bold Knight 179054, Sunflower Boy 127337 and Baron Ury 2d 124970.
C. W. TAYLOR,
Railroad Station, Pearl, Kans. Address mail Enterprise, Kans., Route 2.

JERSEYS**LINSCOTT'S JERSEYS**

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

JERSEY Cattle O. I. C. Swine

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

PIKE COUNTY JACK FARM

Largest importer and breeder of Mammoth Jacks in the United States. Every stall in my barns has a big Mammoth Jack, 15 to 17 hands high, 1000 to 1800 lbs.; that I will sell on one and two years time to responsible parties. If my Jacks are not just as I represent them I will pay all railroad expenses.
LUKE M. EMERSON, Bowling Green, Mo.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**East Side Dairy Farm Holsteins**

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

**BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS AND
BERKSHIRES.**

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

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Herd headed by Sir Johanna Aagie Lad 34884. His four nearest dams averaged 35.9 lbs. milk one day, 23 1/2 lbs. butter seven days, 17 3/4 lbs. milk one year, 727 lbs. butter one year. He is assisted by Calantha Karndike 47877, dam Colantha 4th's Sarcasitic, A. R. O., 21.13 lbs. butter in seven days as senior 2-year-old, by Sarcasitic Lad, out of Colantha 4th, dam of the world's record cow—27,432 1/2 lbs. milk one year, 1,247.82 lbs. butter one year. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Bean, Cameron, Mo.

POLLED DURHAMS**Polled Durhams****FOR SALE.**

A choice lot of young Double Standard Polled Durham bulls by Kansas Boy 23335, S. H. 197989, Senator X5940, 263005 and the grand bull, Belvedere X2712, 195088. Inspection invited.

D. C. VanNise, Richland, Kans.

RED POLLS**COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE**

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.
GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,
Route 1, Pomeroy, Kans.

Foster's Red Polls.

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

Red Polled Cattle, Poland-China Swine.

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

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