

KANSAS FARMER

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ANOTHER WAY THE MONEY GROWS—OUT THERE IN KANSAS.

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Established in 1863.

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Last week's rain, which covered nearly the entire Kansas corn belt, came at exactly the right time.

Reports from grain handlers show that the Kansas wheat crop is exceptionally fine in quality. There is also some surprise at the size of the crop. Late estimates of buyers place the aggregate at about 80,000,000 bushels.

The report of the Treasurer of the United States issued August 1, 1908, showed an "available cash balance" of \$203,628,173.34, besides a reserve fund of \$150,000,000. Uncle Sam will be able to pay his "hands" for a few days more.

The Government preliminary report on the wheat crop of 1908 assigns to Kansas 9,222,000 bushels more than was produced last year. As thrashing progresses the indications point to a larger yield than the Government report indicates. But even 9,222,000 bushels increase at this year's prices means considerable spending money for the wheat-growers.

If you have your alfalfa ground properly prepared, the time to sow in Eastern Kansas is as soon after August 15 as you can find the soil conditions right. This season there should be plenty of moisture to give the young alfalfa a good start, if the land was plowed early and has received sufficient subsequent cultivation to keep down grass and weeds and to break the crust soon after each rain.

The "Alaska wheat," exploited in some papers as yielding 200 bushels to the acre, is under investigation at the Colorado Experiment Station. It turns out to be identical with the "Egyptian," "Seven Headed," or "Mummy" wheat, a soft spring wheat undesirable for millers. It is also reported to be unfit for any country where there is wind. This wheat has been offered at \$5 per pound or \$20 per bushel. It is hoped that none of THE KANSAS FARMER family will disregard this warning at the expense of his bank account.

The American Lumberman, in the promotion of its "build now" campaign, predicts a car shortage and says it is sure to come in the near fu-

ture. In its argument it says: "In Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Arkansas, and Oklahoma there has been an increase of about 2,000 cars in use, but a greater number than this will be needed to handle the grain business, and as a number of the States in this group are heavy producers of lumber a scarcity of cars can be looked for in the fall."

The football schedule of the Kansas State Agricultural College shows eight contests with the teams of other colleges as follows: Oct. 3, Bethany College at Manhattan; Oct. 10, Kansas University at Lawrence; Oct. 20, Oklahoma University at Manhattan; Oct. 26, Ottawa University at Manhattan; Nov. 7, Creighton University at Omaha; Nov. 14, Oklahoma Aggies at Manhattan; Nov. 21, Washburn College at Topeka; Nov. 26, Colorado Aggies at Manhattan. The Agricultural College team made a fine record last season. The husky young men from the farms are the best material of which to make college athletes. Their strength and endurance with training added are hard to overcome.

POLITICAL.

The new primary election law in Kansas gave the voters of the several parties a chance on August 4, to express their preference for candidates for the several official positions to be filled at the general election next November and for United States Sena-

many of the friends of prominent Senators that the ability of the President to secure favorable Senatorial consideration for men or measures was threatened.

The triumph of Mr. Bristow of Kansas; the probability that Governor Cummins of Iowa will succeed the late Senator Allison; the strength of Governor Folk of Missouri in his candidacy for the Senate; the danger in which Senator Foraker of Ohio stands of defeat; these, with other indications of only slightly less pronounced character, indicate a coming change that threatens to dethrone the Aldrich oligarchy in the Senate.

The Democratic candidate for Senator Long's place is Hugh Farrelly, an able man with whom it might be difficult for either Bristow, Cummins, or LaFollette to get up much of an argument on economic questions.

RED TEXAS OATS DOES NOT TURN BLACK.

In a carefully conducted experiment to answer the question, "Why does red Texas oats turn black in a few years' production in Kansas?" Professors Roberts and Freeman, of the botanical department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, have found that there are two distinct varieties of oats in the seed as it is usually sown. One of these is red and the other is black. Under Kansas conditions the black oats reproduces seed more abundantly than does the red.

CONUNDRUMS BY COBURN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see by THE FARMER of August 6 that the regents of the State Agricultural College at their last meeting "were unable to agree upon a man for director of the Experiment Station," the division being apparently on two men, one of whom is known far and favorably in connection with advanced, practical agriculture, and the other is a professor of chemistry.

I think FARMER readers who are taxed to maintain the supposedly agricultural institutions at Manhattan and Hays would like to see a diagram making clear to the lay mind why a board of regents of an agricultural college, if they cared a penny about agriculture, should hesitate in the matter of such an appointment between a man everywhere preeminently conceded to know agriculture and another who has never for a moment been suspected.

If the agricultural man is unfit for director, why is he unfit, and who are the agricultural experts who declare him unfit?
Can THE FARMER give the diagram?

F. D. COBURN.

tor to be chosen by the Legislature next January.

There was little if any of the chances for "fixing" which characterize the old method of nominating by conventions.

The interest centered chiefly on the nomination for Governor and for United States Senator by the Republican voters, and there was a somewhat spirited fight on the nomination for Attorney General. It has been assumed that chances for the election of Democrats to these positions are so remote as to make Democratic nominees of little importance.

The Republican aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination were Cyrus Leland and W. R. Stubbs. The former is an old-time politician, the latter a progressive of the LaFollette type. Mr. Stubbs was conceded to be very strong in the rural districts. He had the support of a very large proportion of the active temperance workers. His nomination strengthens his party with the people.

The Democratic nominee for Governor is Rev. J. D. Botkin, a man of large ability and wide information. His election would not be regarded as a calamity by a very large section of the voters who helped to name his opponent on the Republican ticket.

The contest for the Republican nomination for United States Senator to succeed Senator Long was intense. It resulted in a triumph for J. L. Bristow, of Salina, who is recognized as a leader in the reform element of his party. Mr. Bristow was for a long time in charge of the war on graft in the Postoffice Department. He turned up so many rogues who were the proteges of Senators and others high up, that a mighty demand for his removal was served upon President Roosevelt. The fact is that Bristow was putting in the penitentiary so

Pure lots of black and of red oats grown in forty alternate rows, and sown as is customary in the field, gave a harvest which on the acre basis, would have yielded 19.4 bushels for the red and 47 bushels for the black.

The professors find, however, that, while the black oats is superior in yield under carefully controlled conditions, under average farm conditions its "shattering" tendency, the results of which its earlier ripening period would accentuate, would reduce its yield as the practical experience of farmers reports, below that of the red variety, that the black oats is an admixture of imported seed, that it does not originate from the red variety, and that pure-bred red oats free from the black seed can be grown.

SIXTEENTH NATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

An event of national, even of international, interest in the mid-continent of America this fall will be the sixteenth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress, to be held at Albuquerque, N. M., September 29-October 10. Coincident with it, will occur an Interstate Industrial Exposition, in conjunction with the twenty-eighth annual Territorial Fair.

The National Irrigation Congress, from a small beginning in 1891, when it was instituted at Salt Lake City, Utah, has grown into an organization of National importance and a recognized force in directing legislation by the Congress of the United States for the reclamation of the arid and semi-arid lands of the West. Yearly, the attendance of delegates and spectators has been increasing. Last year, at Sacramento, Cal., many thousands attended, and the whole country read with absorbing interest the daily reports of the proceedings. This year,

at Albuquerque, the National Government, by cabinet and bureau officers, will participate in the discussions, and the board of control, in charge of the local arrangements, is preparing for a larger attendance than ever before.

The Congress will be held under the auspices of the National Irrigation Congress, whose officers are Frank C. Goudy, of Denver, Col., president; and B. A. Fowler, of Phoenix, Ariz., secretary. The officers of the Interstate Industrial Exposition are W. S. Hopewell, of Albuquerque, N. M., president, and R. E. Twitchell, of East Las Vegas, N. M., secretary. Mr. Hopewell and Mr. Twitchell also are the chief officers of the board of control, whose headquarters are in Albuquerque, to whom letters of inquiry concerning the Irrigation Congress, or the Interstate Industrial Exposition, should be addressed.

The National Irrigation Congress will attract, besides delegates appointed by the Governors of the several States and Territories, eminent irrigation engineers and other scientific men interested in the reclamation of the waste places of the earth for the uses of agriculture. The subject of irrigation is new in America, but it is old in the valleys of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and eminent men of the modern science of irrigation engineering and desert reclamation will come from those countries, as well as the foremost men of the profession in our own country, to participate in the discussions at Albuquerque. These men and men who, by irrigation, have made homes and farms in the valleys of the West even before the Government began the work of reclamation, will read papers. The papers of the pioneers, especially, will be interesting, for they will tell of actual results by individual effort. Many of the papers will be illustrated, especially the papers that will be read by the engineers in charge of the Government's reclamation work.

Our own National Government will be represented by the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, Vice-President of the United States, who will make an address before the congress. Other distinguished men of the National Government who will attend and make addresses are Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, and Hon. F. H. Newell, Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service. These men will be especially attractive speakers before the congress, whose mission is the preservation and reclamation of the natural resources of the West.

GREAT SEED-WHEAT FARM.

Probably no other State in America is doing as much in the matter of testing, growing, and distributing improved grains as is Kansas.

Out at Hays is the largest Experiment Station in the world, about 4,000 acres, a gift from the United States Government, half of the old Fort Hays Reservation. Here the State, through the State Agricultural College board of regents, maintains a corps of experts, a superintendent, formerly with the United States Department of Agriculture, a half-dozen graduates of the Kansas State Agricultural College, with from twenty to fifty employees. The United States Department of Agriculture also cooperates with a great amount of seed testing. After the small tenth-acre plots indicate good qualities in wheat or oats or barley, the State tests the same in larger acreages and then later in great fields.

This year the Branch Experiment Station at Hays will have for distribution about 2,000 bushels of the Khar-kof, a hard Russian wheat that has proved very satisfactory both at Hays and at Manhattan, and about 400 bushels of improved Turkey wheat. The wheat will all be cleaned and graded by the best machinery and sacked and delivered at depot of Hays at \$1.50 per bushel in orders as small as four bushels. Farmers within driving distance who bring their own sacks and take larger quantities may get seed for \$1.25 per bushel. In many neighborhoods five or six farmers are clubbing together and sending a wagon for twenty-five or thirty bushels or even more. Farmers who buy this improved seed should not sow it in

wheat stubble unless unusual care is taken to destroy all volunteer wheat. If they want pure seed for future seedling. Orders for seed from Hays should be addressed to Supt. C. K. McClelland, Hays, Kans.

DEER FARMING IN THE UNITED STATES.

An interesting bulletin by D. E. Lantz, formerly of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is Farmers' Bulletin 330, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It treats of Deer Farming. The summary is as follows:

"The domestication of deer and elk offers an interesting field for experiment, as well as remunerative returns for the investment of capital.

"The wapiti and the Virginia deer can be raised successfully and cheaply under many different conditions of food and climate. The production of venison and the rearing of both species for stocking parks may be made profitable industries in the United States.

"Instead of hampering breeders by restrictions, as at present, State laws should be so modified as to encourage the raising of deer, elk, and other animals as a source of profit to the individual and to the State.

"Safeguards against the destruction and sale of wild deer in place of domesticated deer are not difficult to enforce. For this purpose a system of licensing private parks, and of tagging deer or carcasses sold or shipped, so that they may be easily identified, is recommended.

"It is believed that with favorable legislation much otherwise waste land in the United States may be utilized for the production of venison so as to yield profitable returns, and also that this excellent and nutritious meat, instead of being denied to 99 per cent of the population of the country, may become as common and as cheap in our markets as mutton."

A GREAT SEND-OFF FOR SOY-BEANS.

Joseph E. Wing credits Prof. H. A. Morgan, of the Tennessee Experiment Station, as follows:

"We have demonstrated that soy-beans make more feed to the acre than cow-peas, a half more. They make more than corn, even. Not more bulk, of course not, but so much more flesh-forming material. Why, here are some results that we got in seeding soy-beans to cattle in comparison with corn and cow-peas. You must know that each lot of cattle had 20 pounds per day of corn silage, all alike. Then we fed three acres of crops to these

cattle in comparison. One acre was an acre of corn. The other acre was an acre of cow-peas. The third acre was an acre of soy-beans. We made 200 pounds of gain from feeding the acre of corn. We made 329 pounds of gain from feeding the acre of cow-peas. And we made 541 pounds of gain from feeding the acre of soy-beans. Furthermore you see the soy-beans enrich the soil, the corn draws heavily from it. Then soy-beans are more easily grown than cow-peas; they may be planted earlier or later, they adapt themselves wonderfully to their conditions. They are drouth resistant. And they are easily cultivated and kept free from weeds."

DISTRICT SCHOOL QUESTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The writer hereof is in trouble and appeals to you for help. He was elected to a membership of a district school board on a reform ticket. Immediately after the election the clerk of said board ordered a friend of his to haul a supply of coal for the schoolhouse, and this individual wants two or three times as much for hauling it as it can be done for by other parties. The clerk acted without consulting either of the other members of the board. I consulted my attorney about the legality of this kind of work, and he says that if the director signs an order for such work of hauling, the treasurer must pay it regardless of the size of the bill. But suppose the director and treasurer both refuse to pay the bill because of the irregularity of the clerk's action, what would be the result? Can the clerk of the board obligate the district in the purchase of supplies, etc., without authority from the board given at a meeting of such board, regularly called?

A SCHOOL DISTRICT TREASURER.

Morris County.

All school district matters involving the expenditure of moneys are to be passed upon by, at least, a majority of the board according to law. The law does not contemplate that a single member of the board shall have the distribution of the funds, but does expect that such disposition shall be by order of the board as a whole. This will apply to the case you present.

TELEPHONE COMPANY QUESTIONS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We would like a little information in regard to the law on telephone companies and their organization. We are at present running a mutual telephone company which is owned entirely by members of same who paid in \$30 each, bought all material and supplies, constructed our own lines, and hire our own operator. This system has been operated about fourteen months, but it is now the desire of a majority of the parties who are interested in this to reorganize with the power to do business as a company and to either borrow money, or issue stock to secure means to furnish and rent telephones to certain parties who are either unable or unwilling to put in \$30 and go in on a mutual basis. While we expect to run it as a mutual company as far as possible we wish to take care of those who will not come in on a mutual basis, and at the same time leave them the privilege of making a change to mutual basis if they desire to do so later. Would the securing of a charter place us as a company in a position to contract business and at the same time avoid individual liability for the debts of the company? If so, what steps would be necessary to secure same and what would be the probable cost? If this plan will not fit the case at hand what would you advise?

C. K. RYAN.

Labette County.

Any business in which so many people are interested is more readily and more safely conducted by a chartered company than under any other arrangement, even if every person served is a stockholder. Such a chartered company can do business as an individual. It is an artificial individual composed of its several stockholders. Each stockholder is liable for payment of the full amount of stock for which he subscribes but beyond

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this is not liable for the debts of the company. The exemption of the stockholder from further liability is somewhat new in Kansas, but is now a part of the constitution.

To secure a charter, write to the Secretary of State, Topeka, Kans., asking for blank forms for charter and copy of the corporation laws of Kansas. If the officers of your organization have time and will give careful attention to the law and the blanks they will be able to fill the blanks and to proceed according to law. It may be better, however, to employ a lawyer to attend to this and thus avoid uncertainty and possible mistakes.

The fees for issuing and recording the charter are specified in the law which will be sent by the Secretary of State. Their amount depends to some extent upon the amount of the capital stock for which the company is incorporated.

It is usually wise to incorporate with capital sufficient to pay for the property which will belong to the corporation and for such extensions and improvements as are to be made in the near future.

The size of the shares may be such as is most convenient or desirable for those who will take stock. In the case under consideration the present owners have cash paid in \$30. It may be advisable to make the corporation shares each \$30. Then, when the stock is issued the old shareholders can pay for their new stock by assigning their old shares to the new company and no money will have to pass. If an old shareholder shall desire to increase his holding he should of course, to allowed to buy additional shares for cash. New stockholders will pay cash for whatever amount of stock they subscribe.

It is not necessary that the entire amount of stock authorized be subscribed at once, or that the amount subscribed be immediately paid in full. These are details which are usually left to the board of directors.

In ordinary corporations the voting power of the stockholders is in proportion to the number of shares owned. In some telephone and other companies, or societies, it has been deemed desirable to vary this rule by allowing each stockholder only one vote, without regard to the number of shares owned. Provision is made for such societies, consisting of 20 or more persons, in chapter 116 of the session laws of 1887. To make this provision effective it is necessary to so specify in the charter.

Every corporation has the same right as an individual to borrow money if it can find a lender willing to take such security as it has to offer.

THE GOVERNMENT WANTS KANSAS HORSES.

THE KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a letter from Captain L. Harde-man, Quartermaster U. S. A. at Fort Reno, asking for the names and addresses of all farmers and breeders who raise horses in Kansas. The War Department desires to make a permanent record of the names of all persons who have horses for sale or who may have in the future. This will enable the officers to know where to go when they wish to purchase remounts for the cavalry or to secure artillery horses.

Our readers who have horses to sell from time to time are requested to send in their names and addresses

and State something as to the size and weight of the animals. Act promptly and you will please Uncle Sam and may get a good price for your horses.

Miscellany

Internal Commerce During June, 1908.

Internal commerce movements for the month of June, as reported to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show marked improvements over the preceding months of the year. There is a considerably heavier live-stock movement than in June a year ago, and the first six months of the year also show a healthy gain over the same period of last year. A perceptible improvement in the freight-car situation is indicated for the month, practically all the associations showing increased traffic for the month over any of the preceding months of the current year. Grain, lumber, and coal continue to indicate an advance over earlier months of the year, though still below the June, 1907, figures in volume.

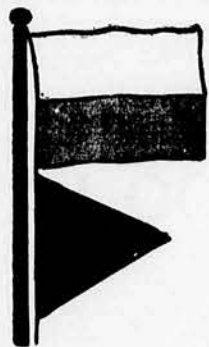
WESTERN LIVE STOCK MOVEMENTS.

A notable improvement is in live-stock receipts at seven interior markets. The receipts of all kinds of animals at the seven markets in question were for June, 3,258,561 head, compared with 3,202,033 and 3,252,106 head for June, 1907, and 1906, respectively; Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, and St. Joseph all showing material gains over receipts of last year. As compared with June of the preceding year the totals indicate an increase in receipts of calves, hogs, and sheep and but a slight decrease in cattle, horses, and mules. For the first six months of the year at the cities mentioned, receipts of 20,820,393 head of all kinds of live stock show a considerable increase over the corresponding 1907 and 1906 receipts of 20,052,242 and 20,227,094 head, respectively, the increase for the six months over the figures of last year being due to the heavy gain in the receipts of hogs. There is likewise apparent a marked increase in the shipments of live stock at these seven markets for June and for the six months ending with June, when compared with like periods of last year. For the current month shipments of all kinds of animals amounted to 749,954 head, as against 578,651 head for June, 1907; and for the six months 5,377,875 head, compared with 4,217,088 head for the first six months of last year; the number of cars required to handle these being 105,673, compared with 100,978 for last year.

EASTERN LIVE STOCK MOVEMENTS.

At the principal Atlantic seacoast cities—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—receipts of live stock during June aggregated 801,115 head, compared with 691,226 head during the same month of 1907. Of the month's receipts at the four ports named 367,366 head were hogs, 75,348 calves, 82,671 cattle, and 275,730 sheep. As compared with June, 1907, figures, cattle show but a slight decrease, while all other animals show substantial increases in number over a year ago. Receipts during the first

(Continued on page 866.)



In the orange belt of California, the United States Weather Bureau has adopted a telephone system to warn growers of expected drops in temperature.

You can protect your crops with rural line of

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Apparatus and Equipment

the kind that gives real protection because it has thorough reliability.

Booklet 34 "Rural Telephone Equipments," Sent Free

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
New York Philadelphia Cincinnati Denver
Boston Minneapolis Dallas
Pittsburg Saint Paul Salt Lake City
Atlanta Saint Louis Omaha
Chicago Kansas City San Francisco
Indianapolis Seattle
Use Address Nearest You

Agriculture

That Wonderful Wheat Story.

A few weeks ago THE KANSAS FARMER had a communication from the far Northwest in which was heralded astonishing statements about a new discovery in wheat, the same being nothing less than a new variety producing 200 bushels to the acre. This letter was referred to Prof. A. M. TenEyck, whose level headedness is always to be depended upon. Professor TenEyck favors us with the following copies of correspondence with reference to this wonderful wheat:

A. M. TenEyck, Manhattan, Kans.: Dear Sir—Your letter regarding Mr. Adams' giant wheat received. I am quite certain that Mr. Adams would not even let a single grain of his wheat go for experiments. He is a peculiar old fellow, and has put in four years making his own experiments with his wheat by the side of other, and is perfectly well satisfied that there is nothing more to learn. So far as convincing skeptical editors and stations, he says he doesn't care a rip what they believe.

The fact is, at present Mr. Adams isn't able to supply the demand for his seed and he naturally feels rather cocky. The only experiment seed I know of went to the Oregon Experiment Farm, I believe. Adams sold them a pound of seed for \$5. I suppose they planted that pound last spring.

Besides, why should he want experiments? He has a seed that raises polyanthus heads and repeats itself. Each head has a single long head and bunched to that, from seven to ten others, making a bunch of heads instead of a single head on every stalk. That explains the whole thing. Why need to experiment?

However, you might watch some of the farmers in your neighborhood who I understand are in a few cases starting a trial of the seed this fall.

O. F. G. DAY.

Mr. Oscar F. G. Day, Minneapolis, Minn.: Dear Sir—Your wheat story is too "fishy," and your Mr. Adams is altogether too cranky to receive much attention from those who know anything about wheat. We do a little wheat-breeding here, and have tested the best varieties from all parts of the world. You and Mr. Adams may catch a few suckers but you will not interest the intelligent farmers, and if you really have a good wheat you will not introduce it this way. I would much rather trust your Experiment Station at St. Anthony Park for good seed wheat than Mr. Adams, and doubtless most farmers of Minnesota and the Northwest are too well posted to be caught by your "fishy" advertisement. You might hire some farm paper to publish the article which you sent to THE KANSAS FARMER but no reliable, respectable farm paper would publish it even for pay.

We have passed the stage when those who have a good thing are not willing to have it tested at our Experiment Stations and moreover the seed will be gladly furnished free for such tests.

You and Mr. Adams had better start some other line of business; you are behind the times. I should certainly like to have the names of the farmers in our neighborhood who are making the tests of your seed wheat.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Sow Clover With Grasses.

Can you give me information in regard to English blue-grass as a soil restorer? What would be its value in that particular in comparison with red clover?

M. D. BARTLETT.

Johnson County.

Have mailed you Press Bulletin No. 125 giving some information regarding English blue-grass. As a soil fertilizer or a soil builder English blue-grass is perhaps equal to other perennial grasses such as timothy, orchard grass, Bromus inermis, Kentucky blue-grass, etc. The true grasses, however,

do not add any nitrogen to the soil as clover does. Land which has been farmed a long time has been benefited by being laid down to grass which acts as a soil protector, also the roots of the grasses gather the plant food already stored in the soil and form humus, increasing the organic matter in the soil and thus improving the physical condition. When the soil is broken up the roots decaying furnish available plant food for succeeding crops.

The clover, on the other hand, not only gives the results described, but the legume plants, by means of the bacteria on their roots, take their nitrogen from the air and increases the supply of this plant food element in the soil.

Grasses have the advantage of clover in that they persist longer, producing profitably for several years after seeding, while clover is in its nature a biennial, producing usually only two years' crops from seed.

My usual recommendation is to sow clover with grasses. The combination makes better forage, better hay, and better pasture than the grasses alone. Then if the clover dies out the grass may continue a year or two longer, producing profitable crops, and on the whole, the combination crop may give as great or greater benefits to the soil as the clover alone. The common red clover grows well with English blue-grass. Sow about twenty pounds of the grass with four to six pounds of clover per acre.

For further information on the subject I have mailed you copy of Circular No. 5 on "Crop Rotation," in which the relation of grasses and legumes to maintaining soil fertility is discussed.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Grain Crops for the Marias des Cygnes River Bottom Land.

Having read some of the articles by Professor TenEyck on seed-breeding in THE KANSAS FARMER, I am convinced that too little attention is paid by farmers to selecting their seed, and I wish some advice as to the best varieties of wheat, oats, and corn for growing on the Marias des Cygnes River bottom land, and if the seed is obtainable at the Kansas Experiment Station? The land here is of two distinct varieties on the bottom, rich sandy loam and heavy black gumbo.

Linn County. D. LESTER.

I have mailed you a copy of bulletins 144 and 147 giving results of experiments in testing varieties of wheat, oats, and corn at this station. I can only suggest varieties which may prove best adapted for growing in your soil and climate. Usually soft winter wheat should be preferred for growing on bottom land in your section of the State, such varieties as: Fultz, Fulcaster, Mediterranean, Gold Coin, and Zimmerman. We have a limited amount of seed for sale of each of the above varieties. Regarding the special adaptation of any of these varieties for either of the distinct types of soil which you name I can give little information. In general, the rich, sandy loam would not be a good wheat soil, in fact bottom land in Eastern Kansas is usually much less adapted for growing wheat than upland in the same locality. The bottom lands in your section of the State should be well adapted for growing corn and may produce fair crops of oats.

At this station three varieties of oats, the Sixty Day, Kherson, and Red Texas have produced larger yields than other varieties. The Red Texas as you know, is a standard variety throughout the State, and is one of the hardest and best-producing varieties. The Sixty Day and Kherson varieties are somewhat more drought resistant and earlier maturing than the Red Texas and in the drier climates and lighter soils may succeed better than the Red Texas variety. Of the northern and eastern grown oats the Silvermine, Early Champion, Lincoln, and White Russian have given very fair yield at this station. Other promising varieties that have not been tested so long are the Swedish Select, Canadian, Danish, Irish Victor, Stavropol, White Tartar, and Minnesota No.

202. These varieties are being grown at this station in a small way but we do not have seed for sale. Will have a limited amount of Kherson, Sixty Day, and Red Texas oats and a few bushels each of Irish Victor, White Tartar, and Minnesota No. 202.

You will find a report on the varieties of corn tested at this station in the bulletins referred to. We are breeding by the ear-row method several of these best-producing varieties. Among those which should be well adapted for growing on bottom land in your section of the State are Kansas Sunflower, Hildreth, McAuley White Dent, Boone County White, Reid Yellow Dent, Mammoth White Dent, and Hiawatha Yellow Dent. We will have seed of these varieties for sale, except the last two mentioned. I have sent you a seed corn circular, No. 12, giving more description of the varieties and some information regarding their adaptation to soil and climate. Have also sent circular No. 11 on "Seed-Wheat."

A. M. TENEYCK.

Alfalfa Dodder.

I enclose a specimen of a weed that I found growing in my alfalfa. Will you tell me the nature of it and how to destroy it? Will it injure the alfalfa and spread? What is the name of it? This seems to be a young plant. Butler County. L. FERRY.

The sample of weed you sent is the alfalfa "dodder," a parasitic plant which sucks the sap of the alfalfa and finally destroys it. The remedy is to cut the infected crop close to the ground and burn the whole product on the spot, adding straw or other material, if necessary, in order to make a good fire. Care should be taken not to spread the infection in harvesting. If the field is badly infected, perhaps it had best be broken up this fall and a new field seeded.

I have mailed you circular No. 7 giving further information on this subject.

A. M. TENEYCK.

Renewing a Meadow.

A New York reader sends the following experience:

We have a piece of ground at some distance from the barn and on side hill. There is probably two acres of it and it is about the only piece too steep for comfortable haying in all our mowing land. It has been growing fair crops of hay, but of late some weeds have been getting somewhat in possession. Taking all into consideration, we thought best to plow up the field a year ago, which we did in July. From that time on the land was harrowed as often as once a week until rather late in August, when after a light liming (500 pounds to the acre) and applying some manure, we seeded with clear timothy at the rate of one-half bushel to the acre.

I would hardly justify this manner of seeding, that is, the use of timothy alone, except in special cases. The intent was to mow the field for a year or two and then turn it into pasture, and the reason for not sowing clover was that we feared it would fail to grow at that season of the year, especially as we were having a very dry spell at that time. For pasture, or even for permanent meadow I believe in a mixture of grasses, but we felt more safe in seeding with timothy than with the mixture, because we have had more experience with it; besides, it was not possible to get the different varieties locally. It was our intention to sow the clover early this spring, but unfortunately, even this was omitted.

The field of grass has just been harvested, the very last of our haying, it being left because it was keeping so well, owing to the fall seeding. We must have harvested close to two tons to the acre from the most of it, the season being favorable, and that last summer's harrowing did a good deal toward making a crop as well as the lime and manure. This is not phenomenal, but it is good. The method is not ideal, but I have given these



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details in order that the present conditions may be understood.

It is the "What to do next" that most concerns me now. The piece is for pasture ultimately, and there must be a variety of grasses, and there should be clover. I am coming to believe that not all the seeding need to be done when the field is plowed, but that many of our fields, both mowing land and pasture, may be seeded upon the sod. Hereafter I shall sow a mixed lot of seed either this fall or in the spring and apply some fertilizer as soon as the grass starts next spring. Red top blue-grass, fescue grass, and, perhaps, one or two others, will go in the mixture, and I think, two or three kinds of clover. As this is for pasture, I shall include quite a bit of white clover. The fact that the timothy plants are now close together does not disturb me. They will not be so thick next spring, and I want to keep a thick seeding. It is well to remember, too, that several grasses, blue-grass for example, do not make very much of a growth for a year or two.

Now all this cultivating and seeding has been made of value and can be of value only by the use of fertilizers. The lime and the manure have done their work and will continue to do so for a time, but as already stated, it will be necessary to add more fertilizer to secure continued satisfactory results. We shall probably use a little nitrate of soda to start the grasses in the spring, and may use it on succeeding crops, if they seem to require it. As far as possible, however, we shall make the clover gather nitrogen for us and so save the cost of the nitrate. To grow the clover and to help the grasses we shall use muriate of sulfate of potash to quite an extent. Indeed, we are hoping that we can make potash do most of the business, for by it, if we get the clover, we will secure the nitrogen from the air.

Starting a Crop of Corn.

Mr. W. H. Rowe, and son, Charles A. Rowe, of Jacksonville, has been unusually successful in mastering the details of producing large crops of corn upon a small farm. Their average yield for four years in succession has been 80 bushels per acre. They are thoroughly intelligent as well as practical in their work, and their experience in getting a crop started as told by the latter in several farmers' institutes is as follows:

"If we are going to raise a great crop of corn we must not despise the day of small things. Besides using the instruction that agricultural professors can give, we must put a great deal of hard work and attention to details into the production of this crop. It is not any one thing that makes the big crop, but the combination of many small things, well done. From start to finish, we must not omit a single thing that the crop demands. We must do anything that will add another kernel to the ear or another ear to the crop.

"The production of a crop of corn may be represented by the following equation:

SOIL, SEASON, SEED, FARMER=CORN.

"With the best kind of soil, and the most favorable season, and the best seed, the work done by the best kind of a farmer, the result will be a crop of corn that will nearly, if not quite, average 100 bushels per acre. But if any one of these four factors be divided by two, it will very nearly divide that 100-bushel yield by two.

CARE OF THE SOIL.

"We begin the crop the first of August by hauling manure which a dairyman gave us and spreading upon the clover sod. Without fertile soil we can not raise corn. The farmer who grows just corn and oats and hauls them to the elevator will not continue to raise good crops of corn. The farmer who feeds cattle on a hillside and lets the fertility from the feed yard wash down the creek will lose a great deal of his soil and his crop of corn. He must put back the

fertility that is taken from the land by the crops. He must adopt some system by which he can permanently maintain the fertility of the soil or he can not keep up the corn yields. A carpenter can not work without tools, and we can not work out a large crop of corn without fertility maintained in the soil.

"We know that the ground is injured when soft by tamping of live stock, and the animals should be kept out of the stalk field at such times. It is a mistake to rake and burn stalks. We should return their organic matter to the soil, and this will help to keep it in good physical condition.

GATHER SEED IN OCTOBER.

"The first of October we go into the cornfield with sacks and gather seed corn, taking the best ears from the best stalks. This field selection of seed is important. So much of the corn falls down when the wind storms come, but some stalks do not fall, and seed should be selected from the latter; that is, from the stalks that have good root development. In selecting seed ears at the crib, we can not tell anything about the stalk that produces those ears. There is as much individuality in ears of corn as there is in people. It is very necessary to see the stalks upon which our seed ears grow, and we should select ears from only such stalks as have the characteristics that we desire in the stalks of the following crop.

"Experiments in selecting seed from tall and short stalks at the University of Illinois have developed two types of stalks, with an average difference of twenty inches in height. Both kinds yield the same amount of grain, and the shorter stalk is much to be preferred.

"Hence, the advisability of selecting seed ears from short or medium stalks.

"We tie the seed ears in a string and hang them up in an open shed, where they may dry out thoroughly.

FOUR IMPORTANT POINTS.

"I am not so particular about all the fine points of the score card, but I consider as most important the size and shape of the ear and the size and shape of the kernel, as called for by the score card. If we are going to select seed for extreme length of kernel, we must save the seed in the fall, so the ear can dry out; for the deeper kernel, the longer it takes to dry out.

IT PAID TO TEST EACH SEPARATE EAR.

"Last spring I tested five kernels from each ear of enough seed corn to plant 100 acres, rejecting every ear from which any one or more of the five kernels failed to germinate well, and I know that it paid to do this work. The round kernels were carefully picked out of the seed corn. If edge-drop planter is used, it is almost necessary to grade the corn, and a little shaking grader of zinc screens, with elongated holes, seems the most practical machine to use.

"The farmer is a great factor in the production of the crop. If the first three factors are all right, but the farmer only half does his work, he may get no more than half a crop.

TWO WAYS OF SAVING THE STALKS.

"One way to handle the stalks is to chop them up and plow them under, saving their organic matter for humus in the soil. Another way in which we have successfully managed a heavy growth of stalks is as follows:

"First we disked the stalks both ways, the disk rollers being ground sharp. Then a spading disk was used and the soil worked thoroughly four inches deep while the stalks were left on top of the ground. These stalks were kept out of the way of the planter by two limbs cut from a tree and wired to the planter runner, so as to extend in front of it and push the stalks to each side.

PREPARING THE GROUND.

"We can not prepare the ground any too well. In the above process the ground was double disked each

(Continued on page 864)

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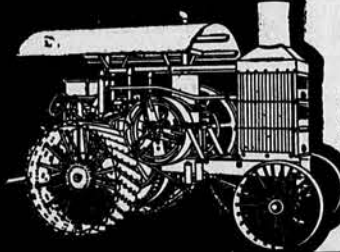
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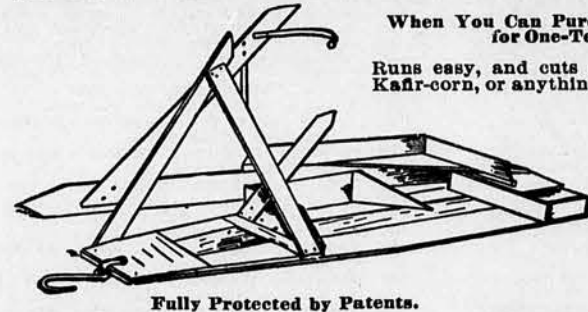
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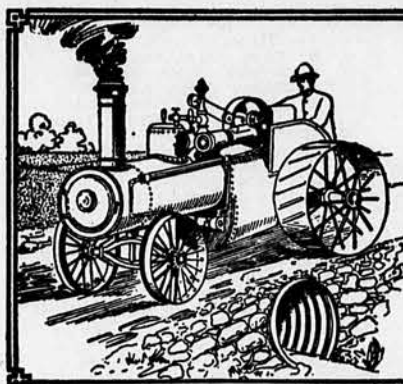
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Field Notes

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

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Sept. 10—H. K. Frantz, University Place, Neb., at State Fair Grounds.
Sept. 23—B. Whistler & Son, Litchfield, Neb.
Sept. 23—S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.
Oct. 5—A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
Nov. 25—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
Feb. 17—J. F. Stodder, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 17—J. C. Robinson, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.

Herefords.

Sept. 15, 16—J. F. Gullick, Jasper, Mo.
Sept. 28—Jesse Engle, Sheridan, Mo.
Sept. 21—Miner Bros., Craig, Neb.
Oct. 20—J. E. Wert, Clear Lake, Mo.
Mar. 3, 4—Cornish & Patton's dispersion sale; H. D. Cornish, Mgr., Osborn, Kans.

Red Polls.

Oct. 7—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.

Aberdeen-Angus.

Nov. 5—Dispersion of Anderson & Findlay herd at Iola, Kans.; W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

Jerseys.

Oct. 12—J. B. Givens, Watonga, Okla., at Oklahoma City.
Oct. 20—Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

Poland-Chinas.

Sept. 3—T. P. Crabb, Moberly, Mo.
Sept. 7—Hoss Bros., Ottumwa, Mo.
Sept. 8—A. E. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.
Sept. 9—H. E. Maupin, Pattonburg, Mo.
Sept. 10—Leslie McCormick, Laddonia, Mo., and M. D. Porter, Vandalia, Mo., at Vandalia, Mo.
Sept. 11—J. F. Thomas, Maple City, Kans.
Sept. 11—G. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.
Sept. 12—Ed McDaniel, Parsons, Kans.
Sept. 22—B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo.
Sept. 23—Knorr Bros., Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Sept. 23—B. Whistler & Son, Litchfield, Neb.
Sept. 26—J. A. Jenkins, Conway Springs, Kans.
Sept. 26—P. L. Clay, Broken Arrow, Okla.
Sept. 28—W. L. Wright, Jr., Rosendale, Mo.
Sept. 29—J. H. Harvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Sept. 30—B. H. Colbert, Tishomingo, Okla.
Sept. 30—W. E. Ramer & Sons, Shelbyville, Ind.

Oct. 1—W. J. Wright, Jr., Rosendale, Mo.
Oct. 1—W. W. Whistler, Harlan, Ia.
Oct. 2—J. M. Devlin, Cameron, Mo.
Oct. 3—Lee Stanford, Lyons, Kans.
Oct. 3—Andrews Stock Farm, Kearney, Mo.
Oct. 3—D. C. Loneragan, Florence, Neb.
Oct. 5—L. D. Arnold, Enterprise, Kans.
Oct. 5—E. A. Vanscoy, Mont Ida, Kans.
Oct. 6—A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
Oct. 6—J. M. Baler, Elmo, Kans.
Oct. 7—F. E. Muller, Hamilton, Mo.
Oct. 9—Barkley Bros., Louisville, Kans.
Oct. 9—Ell Zimmerman, Fairview, Kans.
Oct. 10—Crofford & Drummond, Norton, Kans.
Oct. 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Harrisonville, Mo.

Oct. 10—N. R. Riggs, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 10—C. D. Swain, Robinson, Kans.
Oct. 10—A. & P. Schmidt, Alma, Kans.
Oct. 10—Smith Brooks, Clarinda, Iowa.
Oct. 12—Fred Collet, Lincolnville, Kans.
Oct. 12—Fred Wille, Columbus, Neb.
Oct. 12—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
Oct. 12—D. A. Moats, Polo, Mo.
Oct. 12—Andrew Johns, Rosendale, Mo.
Oct. 13—H. H. Crawford, Rea, Mo.
Oct. 13—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Oct. 14—W. V. Hope & Son, Stella, Neb.
Oct. 14—O. N. Remington, Tekama, Neb.
Oct. 14—G. W. Allen, Tonganoxie, Kans.
Oct. 15—W. H. Webb, Bendena, Kans.
Oct. 15—W. O. Golde, Scribner, Neb.
Oct. 15—M. W. Adamson, Lincoln, Kans.
Oct. 15—Thos. Collins, Lincoln, Kans.
Oct. 15—G. E. Hayden & Son, Newkirk, Okla.
Oct. 15—Myers & Son, Clifton Hill, Mo.
Oct. 16—E. A. Herbert, Mulhall, Okla.
Oct. 16—G. M. Hull, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 17—Scott & Singer, Hiawatha, Kans.
Oct. 17—F. C. Royston, Canute, Okla.
Oct. 17—Striker Bros., Fredonia, Kans.
Oct. 17—J. F. Burnham, Fayette, Mo.
Oct. 19—Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.
Oct. 19—W. H. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kans.
Oct. 19—Herman Groninger, Bendena, Kans.
Oct. 19—W. E. Adams, Elk Falls, Kans.
Oct. 20—L. P. Fuller, Morrowville, Kans.
Oct. 20—A. R. Enos, Lost Springs, Kans.
Oct. 20—Jno. McKelvie, Dawn, Mo.
Oct. 20—J. L. Darst, Huron, Kans.
Oct. 20—Bolan & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
Oct. 20—Davidson & Chrysler, DeWitt, Neb.
Oct. 21—John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 21—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.
Oct. 21—Jno. Blaine, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 21—A. B. Hale, Cameron, Mo.
Oct. 22—O. A. Sunderman, Madison, Neb.
Oct. 22—W. H. Bullen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Oct. 22—J. A. Harnes, Hamilton, Mo.
Oct. 22—J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
Oct. 22—C. H. Hay, Jr., Vermilion, Kans.
Oct. 23—A. F. Young, Lexington, Mo.
Oct. 23—Carl Jensen & Son, Guide Rock, Neb., at Belleville, Kans.
Oct. 23—S. W. Coleman, Sedalia, Mo.
Oct. 23—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.
Oct. 24—T. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.

Oct. 24—C. L. Hurless, Coleta, Ill.
Oct. 24—J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.
Oct. 24—Reischick, Wittrock & Wyatt, Falls City, Neb.
Oct. 24—B. T. Wray & Sons, Hopkins, Mo., at Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 26—Geo. J. Hibbs, Pattonburg, Mo.
Oct. 26—D. S. Weir, Clay Center, Kans.
Oct. 27—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
Oct. 27—Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
Oct. 27—W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans.
Oct. 27—Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.
Oct. 27—W. B. Slen, Mgr., Surprise, Neb.
Oct. 28—Cavett Bros., Phillip, Neb.
Oct. 28—R. E. Maupin, Pattonburg, Mo.
Oct. 28—C. Picher, Glasco, Kans.
Oct. 28—Thos. Shattuck, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 29—W. H. Lake, Hampton, Neb.
Oct. 29—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
Oct. 29—Thos. F. Miller & E. J. Hays, York, Neb.

Oct. 29—Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kans.
Oct. 30—Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.
Oct. 31—F. D. Page, Orrick, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. B. Hamilton, Spickard, Mo.
Nov. 4—Henry Metzinger & B. F. Porter, Caldwell, Kans.
Nov. 5—John Book, Talmage, Kans.
Nov. 5—W. J. Hather, Ord, Neb.
Nov. 6—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
Nov. 6—J. E. Bower, Abilene, Kans.
Nov. 6—J. E. Summers, Clifton Hill, Mo.

Nov. 6—Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans.
Nov. 7—W. B. Hayden, Campbell, Neb.
Nov. 7—Shipley Bros., Grant City, Mo.
Nov. 7—D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.
Nov. 8—Herbert Griffith Clay Center, Kans.
Nov. 10—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kans.
Nov. 10—Ayte L. Perrin, Buckner, Mo.
Nov. 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 11—J. W. Beauchamp, Bethany, Mo.
Nov. 11—J. W. & H. P. Peiphrey & Sons and Jewell Bros., at Humboldt, Kans.
Feb. 11—O. N. Remington, Tekama, Neb.
Nov. 12—Schneider & Meyer, Nortonville, Kan.
Nov. 12—H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans.
Nov. 12—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Nov. 13—Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kan.
Nov. 12—J. W. Peiphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kans.
Feb. 12—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb., at Fairbury, Neb.

Nov. 14—J. E. Bundy & S. N. Hodgson, Parkersburg, Kans.
Nov. 14—Geo. B. Rankin, Marion, Kans.
Nov. 15—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
Nov. 17—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
Nov. 17—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
Nov. 18—Geo. F. Bezeley, Girard, Kans.
Nov. 19—Leybe & Purcell, Marshall, Mo.
Nov. 20—Sensintaft Bros., Brookfield, Mo.
Nov. 23—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
Nov. 24—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
Nov. 25—F. F. Oerly, Oregon, Mo.
Nov. 25—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Nov. 26—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
Nov. 27—J. H. Horvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Nov. 27—J. D. Willoughby, Zeandale, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
Nov. 28—C. T. Coates, Cleveland, Okla.
Dec. 5—G. W. Roberts, Larned, Kans.
Dec. 7—H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kans.
Jan. 19—T. A. McCandless, Bigelow, Kans.
Jan. 21—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.

Jan. 25—Michael, Erie, Kans.
Jan. 27—Homer L. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.
Jan. 28—W. H. Johnston, Frankfort, Kans.
Feb. 3—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kans.
Feb. 4—W. W. Martin, Anthony, Kans.
Feb. 4—H. O. Sheldon, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 5—Kivett Bros., Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 5—Henry Metzinger and B. F. Porter, Caldwell, Kans.
Feb. 10—Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 11—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
Feb. 12—Geo. Wedd & Son & C. S. Nevius, at Spring Hill, Kans.
Feb. 12—D. A. Wolfersperger, Lindsey, Kans.
Feb. 13—Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
Feb. 17—John Book, Talmage, Kans.
Feb. 18—J. C. Larimer, Wichita, Kans.
Feb. 18—J. E. Bower, Talmage, Kans.
Feb. 20—J. H. Horvey & Son, Maryville, Mo.
Feb. 24—Logan & Gregory, Beloit, Kans.
Feb. 25—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 25—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kans.
Feb. 26—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Aug. 20—H. L. Sittes, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Sept. 2—F. L. Bowman, Kinston, Mo.
Sept. 4—Coppins and Worley, Potwin, Kans.
Sept. 4—A. F. Russell, Savannah, Mo.
Sept. 10—B. W. Hale, Laddonia, Mo.
Sept. 10—Maupin & Applegate, Shelbyville, Mo.
Sept. 11—C. A. Wright, Rosendale, Mo.
Sept. 11—W. R. Turner & Son, Shelbyville, Mo., at Shelbyville, Mo.
Sept. 24—J. W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kans.
Sept. 24—Geo. A. Nordyke, Allen, Neb.
Sept. 29—W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Sept. 29—S. W. Hogate, Bladen, Neb.
Sept. 30—John Showalter, Cook, Neb.
Oct. 1—Ditmars Bros., Turney, Mo.
Oct. 1—C. W. Buck and W. F. Waldo, De Witt, Neb.

Oct. 3—Arch Brown & Sons, Waterloo, Neb.
Oct. 6—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Neb.
Oct. 7—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kans.
Oct. 7—W. H. Diffenderfer, Lost Springs, Kans.
Oct. 7—W. J. Tucker, Elk City, Kans.
Oct. 8—W. M. Putnam & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 8—F. J. Miller, Wakefield, Kans.
Oct. 16—Lynch & Addy, at Independence, Mo.
Oct. 16—Forest Ray, Sheridan, Mo.
Oct. 17—W. J. Constant, Grant City, Mo.
Oct. 19—J. E. Ellsworth, Formosa, Kans.
Oct. 20—Sweeney Bros., Kidder, Mo.
Oct. 20—G. Van Patten, Sutton, Neb.
Oct. 20—E. F. Larne, Lyons, Neb.
Oct. 21—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.

Oct. 21—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
Oct. 21—T. S. Larowe, Miltonvale, Kans.
Oct. 21—H. Pagett, Beloit, Kans.
Oct. 22—Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.
Oct. 22—W. T. Hutchinson, Cleveland, Mo.
Oct. 22—H. G. Warren, Inland, Neb.
Oct. 23—Hopkins Bros. & Sanstead, Holdrege, Neb.
Oct. 23—J. C. Monk, Ridgway, Mo.
Oct. 24—O. G. Smith & Son, Kearney, Neb., and Ross R. Steele, Wood River, Neb., at Wood River.
Oct. 26—Watts & Dunn, Martin City, Mo., at Independence, Mo.
Oct. 27—E. S. Watson, Torney, Mo.
Oct. 27—B. A. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.
Oct. 27—O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kans.
Oct. 27—S. A. Hands, Thayer, Kans.
Oct. 28—Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.

Oct. 23—H. Wheeler & Sons, and W. H. Miller, Cameron, Mo.
Oct. 29—Chas. Leibhart, Maquette, Neb.
Oct. 29—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
Oct. 29—Geo. M. Hammond & K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.
Oct. 30—Burton Hahn, Norton, Kans.
Oct. 30—J. E. Rowe, Stockham, Neb.
Oct. 31—E. C. Gwinner, Holdrege, Neb.
Oct. 31—J. F. Joines, Clyde, Kans.
Nov. 3—E. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.
Nov. 4—B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.
Nov. 4—H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.
Nov. 5—J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
Nov. 6—B. F. Roberts and Harter, Hebron, Neb.

Nov. 6—Coppins & Worley, Potwin, Kans.
Nov. 9—R. R. Murphy, Savannah, Mo.
Nov. 10—W. L. Addy & Son, Parnell, Mo.
Nov. 11—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.
Nov. 11—J. W. Beauchamp, Bethany, Mo.
Nov. 13—T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kans.
Nov. 17—L. D. Padgett & Segrist, Beloit, Kans.

Nov. 20—A. S. Alkin, Parsons, Kans.
Nov. 21—Lant Bros., Parsons, Kans.
Nov. 28—J. Harvey & Son, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 25—J. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 25—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kans.
Jan. 26—W. B. Myers, Republic, Kans.
Jan. 27—J. C. Logan, Onaga, Kans., at Hannibal, Mo.
Feb. 4—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.
Feb. 5—Grant Chapin, Green, Kans., at Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 6—G. M. Hammond and K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kans.
Feb. 9—B. F. Porter, Mayfield, Kans., at Caldwell, Kans.
Feb. 9—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kans.
Feb. 10—H. Metzinger, Caldwell, Kans.
Feb. 10—T. E. Goethe, Leonardville, Kans.
Feb. 11—Ola Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kans.

Feb. 11—J. F. Stodder and Marshall Bros., Burden, Kans.
Feb. 12—L. E. Kretzmer, Clay Center, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
Feb. 13—Frank Georgia, Mankato, Kans.
Feb. 15—J. A. Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 16—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 17—R. G. Sollenburger, Woodston, Kans.
Feb. 18—John W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Kans., at Emporia, Kans.
Feb. 18—B. M. Myers, Burr Oak, Kans.
Feb. 19—H. B. Miner and A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb., at Superior, Neb.
Feb. 23—A. B. Skadden & Son, Frankfort, Kans.
Feb. 23—Wm. Sutter, Liberty, Neb.
Feb. 28—Jas. M. Williams, Home, Kans.

The Lincoln Top Sale Circuit.

Oct. 5—A. Wilson, Bethany, Neb.
Oct. 6—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Neb.
Oct. 7—W. M. Putnam, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 8—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 9—Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 10—F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.

Central Kansas Sale Circuit.

Oct. 6—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans.
Oct. 7—J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.
Oct. 8—H. R. Glinrich, Wellsville, Kans.
Nov. 9—C. R. Green, Spring Hills, Kans.

Southeastern Kansas Sale Circuit.

Nov. 11—Samuel Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Nov. 12—Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kans.
Nov. 13—J. J. Baker, Elk City, at Thayer, Kans.
Nov. 14—O. W. Simmerly, Parsons, Kans.

Berkshires.

Aug. 20—Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.
Aug. 21—C. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kans.
Aug. 22—Berkshire Association, at Jefferson City, Mo.
Sept. 18—T. F. Guthrie, Strong City, Kans.
Oct. 15—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 17—A. C. Dugan, at Blackwell, Okla.
Oct. 27—C. A. Robinson, Kirksville, Mo.

O. I. C.

Sept. 24—Combination sale, St. Joseph, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Sept. 30—Combination sale, Cameron, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 1—Combination sale, Independence, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 8—Combination sale, Sedalia, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 10—D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.
Oct. 15—Combination sale, Independence, Mo., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 22—Combination sale, Hastings, Neb., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 27—Combination sale, Holdrege, Neb., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Oct. 30—Combination sale, Concordia, Kans., I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 4—Combination sale, Sioux City, Iowa, I. M. Fisher, Mgr., box K, Hastings, Neb.
Nov. 4—D. C. Stayton, Blue Springs, Mo.
Nov. 18—A. T. Garth, Larned, Kans.
Dec. 10—S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.
Feb. 19—Isaac Briggs, Minneapolis, Kans.

Horses.

Feb. 16—J. C. Robison, Mgr., Wichita, Kans.
Nov. 23, 24, 25—Draft breeders registered horses at Springfield, Ill., W. C. McGavock & Co., Mgrs.

Combination Sales.

Feb. 16, 17, 18—J. C. Robison, Mgr., Towanda, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.
Oct. 15—American Aberdeen-Angus Association breeders' sale, at American Royal, Kansas City, Chas. Gray, Live Stock Record Bldg., Chicago, sales manager.
Dec. 1—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association combination sale at the International Exposition, Chas. Gray, Live Stock Record Building, Chicago, sales manager.

W. S. Godlove, of Onaga, Kans., who raises strictly O. I. C. swine, writes that his pigs are doing fine. He is pricing them right for quick sales and has a choice yearling boar which is on the market and is fit to head any of the best herds.

The American Shorthorn Herd Book, Volume 70, has been received by THE KANSAS FARMER. Volume 70 contains pedigrees of animals calved before June 26, 1907, also bulls numbers 273701 to 282000 and cows numbers 1 to 12000.

Pitcher & Son's Poland-Chinas.

On another page of this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER we are starting the advertisement of T. B. Pitcher & Sons, of Topeka, Kans. Messrs. Pitcher have one of the good herds of Poland-Chinas in this part of the State. They have called off their fall sale and are offering at private treaty eighty head of richly bred young stuff. Sixty-eight of these are extra good spring pigs of early farrow. These are a growthy, healthy, vigorous lot of youngsters, with plenty of bone and stretch and excellent feeding qualities. These are out of richly bred, prolific dams and are sired by Great Excitement 140909 A, a fine individual and an excellent breeding son of the famous show hog Meddler 2d. Those who are familiar with Poland-China history know that Meddler 2d is one of the greatest sires of the breed. Last year the get of Meddler 2d, with five head exhibited at Des Moines, one at Minneapolis, eight at Springfield, one at Sedalia, and one at the American Royal, won thirty ribbons; thirteen firsts; five thirds, and six championships. This record has never been approached by any 2-year-old boar ever shown. Great Excitement who heads Pitcher & Son's herd, has proven himself an excellent breeding animal and a sire of pigs of good quality. Great Excitement's dam was a full sister to Cricket, the world's champion barrow, all ages and breeds, at St. Louis, 1904. He is also a half brother to Votter, one of the highest priced hogs in the State. The gilts that are offered for sale are a fancy lot, well grown out and in excellent condition to go out and make good in the hands of their purchasers. The dams of this young stuff are noted for their prolific qualities, size, and rich breeding. A number of the best sires of the breed are represented by them. In securing their foundation stock, Pitcher & Son drew from some of the best herds in sev-

HORSE OWNERS! USE CAUSTIC BALSAM.

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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

eral States, and we heartily recommend prospective buyers to get into communication with them or visit the herd as soon as possible if they wish to secure first-class stuff. This young stuff is all carefully registered and will be priced worth the money. Any one buying of Pitcher & Son can rest assured that they will get the exact blood lines that they purchase and will be sure of fair treatment in every particular. Look up their advertisement on another page and write them, mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER.

J. F. Hastings' Poland-China Sale.

J. F. Hastings, the well-known breeder of high-class Poland-Chinas, of Edgerton, Kans., held a public sale Tuesday, August 5. His offering was an excellent one consisting of richly bred proven sows, some fine fall yearling gilts, and a few choice males; part of the females being bred for early fall farrow. The offering was nicely fitted and presented in the pink of condition. Mr. Hastings had done his part, and his offering merited much higher prices than was received for it. But owing to the time of year, and the extreme heat making it almost impossible to handle hogs; and some adverse local conditions, prices ruled low and the offering sold much below its value.

May Meddler by Meddler topped the sale going to Detrich & Spaulding, of Ottawa, Kans., for \$53; Alma Mater by Chief Perfection 2d was a close second, going to the same firm for \$51. The general average was about \$22. Mr. Hastings has claimed October 22 for his next sale, and his offering will be up to his usual high standard. Watch for descriptive advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER, and get your name on the list for a catalogue.

Kinloch's Master Effort in Public Sale History.

The Berkshire sale at Kirksville, Mo., on August 19, held from the Kinloch Farm, will doubtless register an important epoch in public sale history. There are few sales of any breed that have elicited such wide-spread interest among the breeders of live stock than the coming event at Kinloch, and will unquestionably be attended by many of the most prominent admirers of the Berkshire hog.

In this sale will be included fifty bred sows that are the tops of the breed. Ten by the great Lord Premier including the grand champion sow Duchess 279; ten by the grand champion Premier Longfellow, two of them daughters of Duchess 279; ten high class sows by Masterpiece, and about fifteen other sows by such sires as The Conqueror, Lord Lee, Artful Premier, and Peacemaker.

There are also included in this offering twenty boars by such sires as Sir Masterpiece, Baron Duke 50th, Premier Longfellow, Lord Premier's Rival, and The Conqueror.

The catalogues are now ready and will be mailed you on application to Dr. G. M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.

Dispersal Sale.

The settling up of the estate of the late W. W. Guthrie, of Strong City, Kans., necessitates the dispersal of the splendid herd of Berkshires that has been under the personal and successful management of Mr. T. F. Guthrie for years past.

The following letter from Mr. Guthrie fully explains the necessity for the sale of this noted herd:

"I have spent a great deal of time, I have taken a great deal of pride in building one of the good Berkshire herds of the country, and the more preparation I make for their dispersal on September 13, the more I regret that this sale is necessary. I was just getting my herd about where I wanted it in size, condition, etc., and felt that I was only just ready to begin an active campaign, so it is doubly hard for me to part with these animals, my reserves, which I have held absolutely without price, they being what I considered the proper foundation for a herd, and because they have time and again, 'made good.' But it is necessary to settle up our estate, and, of course, the sooner we settle it, the sooner I can start again on my 'own hook.'

"Ordinarily, at a public sale, the offering consists of the produce of the good old tried sires and matrons in the herd but here will be included, not only the produce, but the foundation itself, individuals of the highest standard, that I have added from the good herds in the country, or reserved from time to time, upon which to build a strong, substantial herd.

"Here are tried and proven animals that have helped to make Berkshire history, as well as animals just ready to go out and win, and 'make good,' with the man fortunate enough to secure one of them.

"I believe the breeders will appreciate this opportunity to set their own price on their choice of this grand lot of reserves. Every breeder will be able to find what he wants, and on account of the large number to be sold, there will still be animal after animal of which any breeder might well be proud for somebody else to buy.

"I want you to impress one thing in particular on the various people with whom you come in contact, and that is, that I shall not buy, nor have bid in for me, a single animal in this sale. While I would have a legal right to do so, and the bidding would all be fair, I do not want to give any one a chance to feel that he is receiving anything but the fairest of treatment. While I should like very much to own some of these animals, I much prefer letting

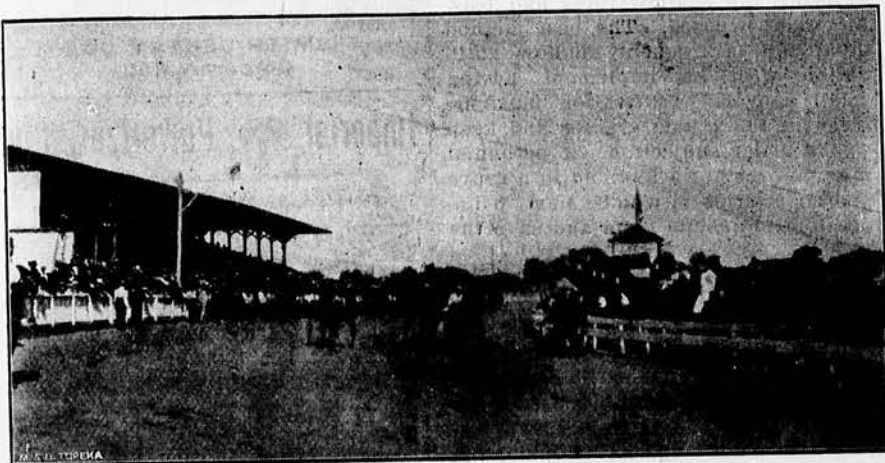
them go without a string of any kind rather than take any chances on anybody being suspicious of the bidding. For all time to come, I want this sale to be talked of as one of the many good, clean, fair, square sales that have been held, and in the future, as in the past, I want everybody to feel that I will accord them fair and honest treatment. For I am not going out of the business, except temporarily. As soon as the estate affairs are settled, I shall look about, and purchase a new foundation, and try to build up as good a Berkshire herd as possible.

"I want to call the attention of the breeders to one thing in particular about my hogs, and that is, that they are in a normal, healthy condition. I have worked very hard on the theory that 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness,' and have been rewarded by never seeing any disease of any kind. These hogs will be offered in a normal, everyday working condition, ready to go out and make good money for the fortunate purchaser.

"Invite everybody to come, and assure them personally that, as heretofore, I will treat them as courteously and as fairly as possible. Kindly urge buyers to come in on the night train, and let us start the sale promptly at 12 o'clock. This will give them ample time to inspect the offering, and eat dinner, before sale time. It will be necessary to begin early so as to sell the entire offering during the afternoon."

Kansas State Exposition.

Last year the Kansas State Exposition Company gave Kansas the best and largest race meeting that was ever held in the State. Those who attended the exposition will remember the high class and clean entertainment that was offered. Everything on the race track and on the side show grounds was conducted with the greatest propriety. This year the same care is being taken



Snapshot of the races at the State Fair and Exposition to be held in Topeka September 7-12.

by President M. A. Low and Secretary R. T. Kreipe to keep the standard up to what it was last year.

In addition to this the fair association has determined to make this an "Old Fashioned State Fair." The premium list is extensive and covers all of the leading breeds of cattle, swine, poultry, etc. It is the expectation of the Kansas State Fair and Exposition Company to hereafter hold regularly a "State Wide Fair" at Topeka; one that will show in an attractive way by representative exhibits, the varied resources of the State of Kansas.

The Exposition Company has the hearty cooperation and the official indorsement of every State industrial society, such as the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, State Horticultural Society, State Poultry Association, Women's Club, etc.

Indications are that this fair will be the greatest display of Kansas resources ever made in our State.

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Is Prospering.

In spite of the fact that the month of July is usually the slackest month of the year in association business as well as among the breeders, the Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association receipts for the month of July show a very healthy condition of affairs. Eleven new members were added to the membership list which swells the enrollment of this year to 175. The total number of members enrolled for any one year since 1900 has ranged from 100 to 141. From the number received up to date this year it seems reasonable to predict that we will take in between two and three hundred new members this year, or at least 100 more than has been taken in, in any one year during the life of the association. During the period covered from January 1, 1908, to June 30, 1908, fourteen sales of the breed were held, nine of which were held in Iowa, three in Illinois, and one each in Nebraska and Missouri. The average price made by these sales is \$163.35. Comparing this average with \$135, the average of the eighteen sales held during the entire year of 1907, you will note that there is a material increase in the average for 1908.

From reports received at the office, there will be several new exhibitors of Aberdeen-Angus on the circuit this year. From the time the Iowa State Fair opens and starts the circuit of the great State fairs proper, until the International hands down the final decisions of this year, much history will be recorded by the premier beef breed.

Volume 17 will come from the press this month, and will be offered as well as complete sets of the Herd Book, to members at the reduced price of \$1.00 each volume.

Several very important auctions are to take place during the remainder of this year, one of which promises to set a higher average than has been in evidence for several years. The association sales to be held at Kansas City and

Chicago will figure among these, and should not be overlooked by prospective Aberdeen-Angus buyers.

Considering the condition of every line of business in the country, it should be of much interest to Aberdeen-Angus breeders to note the condition of the Aberdeen-Angus affairs, and the rapid increase in the popularity of the breed among cattlemen as indicated by the increased number of sales, and in the average price obtained at same.

R. W. Maguire's Holsteins at St. Louis, Missouri.

The best Holstein-Friesian herd in the Southwest that we know of, is the herd of R. W. Maguire of St. Louis, Mo. This herd is headed by perhaps the best bred and grandest son of the great bull Hengerveld De Kol, and named Hengerveld Sir De Kol 43319. It will be recalled Hengerveld De Kol is the very prepotent sire who has 83 A. R. D. daughters.

Mr. Maguire's herd contains many prize-winning animals, among them Colantha Gerben Maud 2d a sister of the bull and heifer calves which in the show-ring two years ago swept everything before them at the leading Western fairs. He also has two splendid daughters of Hengerveld Sir De Kol named Hengerveld De Kol Colanthus, whose blood lines are identical. Their dams are sired by a son of Pauline Paul 2d, whose dam, Pauline Paul, made the largest yield of butter for one year ever made by any cow of any breed, namely, 1,153 pounds 15.75 ounces.

Mr. Maguire is one of the men who had the grit and determination to select and purchase a herd of Holstein cows and under the name of the World's Fair Holstein Friesian Association, enter them in the demonstration at St. Louis, in which cows of this selection made more butter than any of their competitors. We dare say that no richer, more popularly bred bunch of cattle can be found, and anything

in this herd headed by such an animal as Hengerveld Sir De Kol and containing such dams as those mentioned, ought to be a good addition to any herd. Mr. Maguire has an advertisement on another page in this paper in which he offers a son of Pontiac Sadie Julip and Hengerveld De Kol Colantha. Look up his advertisement and write him, mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER.

Prominent Poland-China Breeder Honored.

E. E. Axline of Oak Grove, Mo., one of the most prominent Poland-China breeders in this section of the country, has been nominated by a handsome majority to the office of associate justice for the Eastern District of Jackson County.

Mr. Axline is one of the best known men in this section of the State. His noble purpose, clean life, and square dealings with his fellows, who have had relations with him in his business of swine breeding as well as in other lines, has won him a host of friends. He will be prominent this fall, not only in politics, but also among those interested in pure-bred hogs. Mr. Axline will hold his big sale of Poland-Chinas on October 12.

Farmers and High Prices.

There is a wonderful deal in being ready for a good thing when it comes. Sometimes a farmer misses the high price of the season because his cattle, sheep, or hogs were not in market trim at the right moment.

This might have been a fault in the stock, but more likely it was a fault in the farmer, because there are well-established ideas and principles at the bottom of the feeding business which point a sure way to hasten and perfect all animal growth and development.

Ask a successful breeder of cattle or a man who turns off his fat droves once or twice a year, and he will tell you, "my dear sir, it's all in the tonic—you can't fat steers, hogs, sheep, or fit a horse for the show ring or for sale without using every day the proper food tonic," and this man's testimony should be just what thousands upon thousands of others would say if it were possible to ask them the same question.

It is a well-known fact by every man who owns a domestic animal, that heavy feeding is likely to upset the digestion and make the animal "go back." Why this is so is also well known—no animal stomach is sufficiently strong to stand the continual stuffing that is necessary to make a desired weight in a certain time. Hence the feeder is constantly facing a possibility of loss even before he is ready to reap his gain.

Just here a knowledge of the "food tonic" comes to help the feeder out. It tells him that a "food tonic" given regularly (at small cost) to the steer, cow, horse, hog, or sheep which is being fattened for market, will remove the possi-

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILLS

The Hoosier Grass Seeder provides the correct way to renew old pastures and meadows.

Note this Hoosier Gang Press Wheel Attachment

When you buy a Hoosier Drill, you get full value for your money in quality; the machine you buy must do all that we claim for it. It is sold to you under a guarantee that is in plain English, and this warranty means much to you.

Hoosier Grain Drills have broad-tired, staggered spoke steel wheels, the kind that stand the racket and hold up under severe trials. The Axle Boxes have removable sleeves, renewable at little cost. The frame is of toughest steel, strongly braced—a foundation as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar. The purchaser has the option of two styles of force-feeds, the Fluted or Double Run Internal, and they are accurate as to the handling of all known grains. The Hoppers are large and roomy, with divided lids. The Open or Closed Delivery Disks are set at the right angle to line of draft, to make the most desirable seed trench, and they have removable boxings. The spacing between the discs is adjustable, so that if you want to sow your wheat eight inches apart, you can change the width and sow your alfalfa six inches apart. Think well of this exclusively Hoosier feature. There are many other Hoosier features that will appeal to you, but we can't describe them here. So send today for our free Hoosier Catalog.

Go to your dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier before you buy a Drill. If he will not supply you, we will.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED
RICHMOND, INDIANA.

HOG CHOLERA VACCINE

Successfully used upon 700,000 head of swine.

SORBY VACCINE CO.,

163 Randolph Street

CHICAGO

Dispersion Sale of the Alfalfa Stock Farm. 30 Head Shorthorns 100 " Poland-Chinas

I have sold the farm and will give possession September 1. Sale August 26, 1908. Lord Butterfly 285264 at the head of the herd, a pure Scotch Barmpton Lady, the cow that topped Mrs. E. H. Rutledge's sale last spring. Ten cows with calves at side and safe in calf; and 7 bulls. Send for catalog. Big-boned Poland-China hogs of the best that can be had. Mischief Maker at the head of the herd. Send for catalog.

W. E. HUNTER & SON, Lyon, Kans.

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Secretary A. L. Sponsler sees so many opportunities to expand, enlarge, and perfect the Kansas State Fair and acquaint the people with its advantages that he now realizes more than ever before the necessity for the State to aid in maintaining such an institution. Kansas and Mississippi are the only States in the United States which do not have State support for their fairs. Kansas stands at the head of the list for other educational advantages. We do not want to stand at the foot of the list on such an important educational institution as the State Fair.

The Green Corn Cutter Company of Topeka, offers an implement that has stood the test of time. It is a sled corn cutter that has given satisfaction for years past to the farmers who have used it. It is very moderate in price and will last a long time. It is entirely covered by patents and ought to be especially valuable in many parts of the State this year on account of the late corn which can be harvested in any other. If you will write to the company for descriptive matter you are sure to be pleased with the green corn cutter.

State Fair at Hutchinson, September 14-19

The State Fair at Hutchinson is growing every year. Last year the grounds were extended and a number of new buildings constructed, among them a new grand stand, doubling the seating capacity on the quarter stretch. The races this year will be more interesting than ever before because of the very large entry lists of the most classy horses. This year again it has been found necessary to extend and enlarge the live-stock buildings. A new building has been built which will be the headquarters for swine. The swine entries have been greatly increased this year on account of the change in the premium list on the Chester Whites, giving them the same classifications and premiums as the Poland-Chinas and Berkshires. Another change in the premium list was made this year giving the same classifications and premiums to the Polled Durham cattle as to the Red Polls.

Starting a Crop of Corn.

(Continued from page 861.)

time, making six workings before it was planted. When the stalks are plowed under, the method sometimes followed is to disk and harrow first, then to plow, harrow, and plant. The harrow follows the plow very quickly, all the freshly plowed ground being harrowed every noon and night.

"Another form of spring preparation which we have applied with good effect is as follows: The ground was disked four times; that is, lap-disked twice, using a spader the first time and an ordinary disk a week later, and the land was harrowed after each double disking. After several year's experience in the matter, we prefer disking to plowing. Sod ground, of course, must be plowed.

SHALLOW PLANTING.

"Corn should be planted one and one-half to two inches deep. Experiments have shown that whether corn is planted one, two, three, or four inches deep the root system starts out at the same depth from the surface. But if the corn is planted deep it takes much longer for the sprout to reach the surface, and it is important to have the corn come up as quickly as possible. I would plant corn just as shallow as possible to insure moisture for its germination. Listed corn withstands wind storms and dry seasons much better than level planted corn, but if corn is listed the ground should be thoroughly drained."

Horticulture

Will Cucumbers and Cantaloupes Mix?

I have cucumbers and cantaloupes growing side by side. Neighbors tell me that they will mix to the detriment of both. I am anxious for definite and reliable information on this point.

T. C. WILKERSON.

Shawnee County.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the few authorities that I have consulted in regard to the query contained in this letter, that there is little liability of the growing crop being influenced in quality, size, and flavor, by cross pollination. A change of flavor of the seed is sometimes noticed in the cross pollination of fruits, but the flesh is rarely affected. Most authorities seem inclined to think that the chances for cross pollination in nature are very slight, and that the gardener has little to fear from the presence of current pollination. It is in the fruit that grows from the seeds that are produced by cross pollination that we are likely to find a difference. There seems to be some little evidence noted to show in rare instances the flesh of the fruit is affected. Most of these instances seem to be regarded with suspicion by the men who report them.

The man who uses seed selected with care is likely to have little trouble with cross pollination.

ALBERT DICKENS.

Whiffle Tree Injury to Young Trees.

The writer has just returned from a trip of inspection of a young orchard. The call was urgent, but the principal source of trouble proved to be too much whiffle tree. A careless hired man had succeeded in barking a number of trees in a ten-acre apple orchard, and then in many instances pear blight had gained entrance. The injuries were thus extended. Some of the trees were dead, but in a majority of instances the blight had died out and the trees were making heroic efforts to heal the wounds. But a wound which extends half way around a trunk is slow in healing, and there is danger of the trunk breaking at that point during wind storms. The loss of a 5-year-old tree is considerable, so the owner was advised to bridge graft over the wounds. This can be easily and

quickly done by fitting scions over the wound. One end of the scion is slipped under the healthy bark on the lower edge of the wound and the other end under the bark at the upper edge. Two or three scions will usually be enough for small trees. Both edges of the wound where the scions are inserted should be well protected with grafting wax, and if the wound is small, the entire surface should be covered. This work is done in the spring of the year at the time ordinary grafting is done.

The scion may unite along their entire length when the wounds are fresh, but more often they do not do so, consequently the tree appears to have several trunks as it gets older. Such trees live as long and are as strong as though no injury had ever overtaken them.

W. PADDOCK.

Horticulturist, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Some Mistakes in Tree-Planting.

The growing of shade trees for city customers has been practised so long by our American nurseries that the methods employed for this purpose by them have been accepted as the only correct methods of growing trees for planting. City people usually plant their trees in sodded lawns or along streets in most exposed situations. Generally they are impatient to have large trees adorning their lawns and streets as soon as possible. They have created a demand for trees that have been grown in a nursery eight or ten years and that have been frequently transplanted. The result is that nurseries price their trees by the number of feet or inches in height and by the number of times the trees have been transplanted.

SIZE OF TREES.

The prospective forest tree-planter is told that he should have large trees and that they should be two or three times transplanted before he receives them. This is a mistake, and the wrong public sentiment existing on the subject is a great hindrance to tree-planting. In the first place, no tree-planter can afford to pay the price that such trees cost. The trees 3 to 4 feet high for a forest plantation of White or Norway spruce would cost \$250 per acre if planted at the rate of 1,000 trees per acre. This is probably more than the timber would be worth after it had grown 100 years. In the second place, there is little or no growth gained in the long run by using large trees. The transplanting of a large tree is a much more severe set back to it than the moving of a small tree. A tree 10 inches high, if given all the opportunity it needs for 25 years will be ahead of a stunted tree 10 feet high planted at the same time.

European foresters accomplish most by sowing the seeds where the trees are to remain. While we are not ready on the prairies to follow them in this matter, we should learn that small seedlings or transplants two or three years old from the seed are the best kind of trees for our use.

By planting small trees the forest planter not only saves in the first cost of nursery stock, but he saves an immense amount of labor. If small trees are used, they may often be planted almost entirely with the plow. A gentleman in one of the prairie States planted a peach orchard of 20 acres at a cost in labor not exceeding one cent per acre. The work was done chiefly with a lister and a plow. Forest plantations have been made in this way at a total cost of \$10 per acre or one-half cent per tree.

Seedlings of nearly all the broad-leaf trees should be transplanted into the forest site at the end of the first year. Most evergreen seedlings or transplants should be two or three years old when set out.

Another too frequent mistake is instructing the planter that evergreens must have shade. The majority of evergreen seedlings need some shade the first season that they are in the seed-bed. After that period the treatment should be varied to suit the species. Spruces need more or

less shade until several years old, but as a rule pines do not need shade after the first year. Red cedar can dispense with shade after August of the season of its germination. Bull pine has been successfully grown from seed without shade and has been transplanted when one year old from the seed-bed into an open nursery where the plants were fully exposed to the sun and hot winds of the arid western plains. The same practise in transplanting Red cedar has been successful. Jack pine is preeminently a light-demanding tree. At the time of transplanting evergreens damp, cloudy weather is advantageous, but this rule holds good for other trees also. If the weather is unpropitious the planter may "heel in" his evergreens and keep them for several weeks until the right conditions prevail. Evergreens may be kept with safety much later in the season than broadleaf trees.

TILLAGE.

A common mistake in tillage is to ridge the ground about the trees. This is of no advantage to the trees, and leaves the ground uneven in after years, proving inconvenient when the owner may want to drive a team and wagon through the grove. In fact, ridging the ground may prove a serious disadvantage to the trees by uncovering the shallow roots and leaving them exposed. The best method of tillage is frequent shallow cultivation with an implement having small shovels. Cultivation must be frequent to exclude grasses and keep weeds under subjection. If perennial grasses ever get a foothold in a grove on the prairies it will be next to impossible to subdue them and save the trees.

Some tree-planters recommend mulching instead of cultivating. This is not a good practise in the arid districts. The mulch causes the roots to come near the surface of the ground, and when drouth occurs these shallow roots will be injured. Cultivating is much superior to mulching, because the roots are hindered from coming too near the surface, and fine earth retards evaporation more effectively than mulch. After the trees have become too large for cultivation their own leaves will form all the mulch they need.

Manuring and Fertilizing Truck Crops.

The Maryland Experiment Station has just reported, in Bulletin No. 126, several series of experiments with truck crops.

The following is a list of the points under discussion and upon which it was desired to get information:

1. Comparison of stable manure and commercial fertilizer.
2. Comparison of plowing commercial fertilizer under, and using it as a top dressing harrowed into the soil just before planting the crop.
3. Comparison of heavy and light application of commercial fertilizers.
4. Comparison of heavy and light applications of stable manure.
5. Comparison of fresh and hotted stable manure.
6. Comparison of rotted manure turned and unturned while in the compost heap.
7. Comparison of commercial fertilizers derived entirely from mineral sources with those derived entirely from animal and vegetable sources.
8. Comparison of the use of stable manure and commercial fertilizers for sweet potatoes.

The plan as outlined was to use manures and commercial fertilizers with green crops turned under, and to plant truck crops rather than general crops.

The series of experiments were conducted through terms of years. The details are reported in the bulletin. Those desiring to make a close study of the entire work should write for the bulletin to the Director of the Experiment Station, College Park, Maryland.

REVIEW AND CONCLUSIONS.

In reviewing the above work as a whole, says the author, there would

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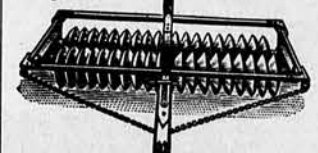
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seem to be some contradictions. In series A and B the plowed down plots were invariably in the lead. In series C, however, this was not the case for only in one season did the plots treated this way give a slightly increased yield.

Also in series A and B the fertilizer and manures whether sowed on the surface or plowed down made gains enough to show a handsome profit. In series C, plot 1, a manure plot was worked at a loss and all the commercial fertilizer plots were very much behind.

Considering the series separately it would seem that series A had been operated for the greatest gain. This was helped considerably by the hay crop which came in as a catch crop and left the land so that a good crop of cabbage followed. One fact to be noted is that on series A there was no greater profit from the application of 15 tons of manure per acre than from the application of 750 pounds of commercial fertilizer costing only one-third as much, without regard to the cost of applying which is in itself an expensive item.

The tests on series C, as to the best manner for the market gardener to handle his manure, did not turn out as was expected when viewed from the standpoint of what is considered the best farm practice. It has been advocated for some time that the farmer would better get his manure out on the land as soon as possible to avoid waste. This may be true when corn is the principal crop grown and sod land available upon which to spread the manure, but in vegetable growing it seems to be necessary to subject the manure to some treatment that the strawy part may be decomposed and become available as plant-food. The table shows that plot 2 upon which the manure was turned to prevent burning, was the most profitable plot and next to this in profit was plot 3, upon which the manure was piled and not turned.

Regarding the question of mineral fertilizers as against the animal waste fertilizers, the results show that crops were just as good and indeed generally a little better where the mineral fertilizers were used. The land does not appear to have suffered in any respect from their use.

If we take a summary of the whole of the series it will not be very apparent that any benefit was derived from plowing down the fertilizer; neither was there any waste from doing so.

It would appear from the above work that for such crops as those used, the larger amounts of manure can not be profitably applied.

In series C, there was a loss in using 20 tons of manure or its equivalent in commercial fertilizers.

Series A, was quite profitable and the 750 pounds per acre of fertilizer gave very nearly as large yields as larger applications and considerable more profit.

Seven hundred and fifty pounds of commercial fertilizer on series B, also did well, and the use of six tons of manure always gave about the same yield.

From this work and other experiments and observations it seems necessary to put the land in grass every few years if summer crops are to be grown. Late cabbage especially does not do well on land that has been cropped every year; but if a piece of sod land, even if somewhat thin, can be given 750 pounds of commercial fertilizer with a light dressing of stable manure, it will invariably produce a good crop. The application of a great deal of manure and fertilizers seems to bring about a condition that in seasons of excessive rains coupled with much heat, is very detrimental to the growth of plants which are natives of a temperate climate.

SUMMARY.

Stable manures always increased the yields, but valued at \$2.00 per ton did not give as much profit as commercial fertilizer.

Fresh manure spread in winter did

not give as much increase as the same amount rotted and plowed down at same date in the spring.

Turning the manure while rotting was better than leaving it without being turned.

Commercial fertilizers plowed under in the spring invariably gave larger yields than when sowed on the surface just before planting in the summer.

About 750 pounds of commercial fertilizers seemed to be more profitable than three times that amount.

Continuous crops of sweet potatoes on same land does not appear to be bad practice.

The quality of the crops, cabbage, and potatoes especially, grown upon the check plots, was very poor grade.

The soil on plots heavily dressed with mineral fertilizers does not seem to have been changed or injured any more than where the organic fertilizers were applied.

The seasons through which this work has been followed have all been very moist and some were quite wet.

To Prevent Tomato Rot.

This disease often attacks plants that are not sprayed. It is first noticeable as small black or brown spots on the leaves and stems of plants, occurring first on the lower and older leaves, but with favorable weather it spreads rapidly till the plant is defoliated and the spots on the stems have coalesced into irregular blackish patches. If a piece of bark with these spots be examined under a high-power microscope innumerable small crescent-shaped bodies may be seen. These are the fruiting spores of the fungus. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

In corn Kansas is a billionaire; in the last twenty years the State has raised 3,087,239,945 bushels, worth on the farms where grown over \$912,969,601.—F. D. Coburn.

The Valley of Opportunity.

The certainty of results from farming in localities where irrigation is practised has been proverbial since the days when Egypt began to attract attention on account of the floods of the Nile.

But modern development of irrigation in the Western United States under the direction and with the money of the United States Government is as far ahead of that of ancient Egypt as modern agriculture is ahead of the crude husbandry of the ancients. Among the attractive propositions for fruit growing under irrigation is that of the Bitter Root Valley in Montana. Of this the following enumeration of facts will be read with interest:

"1. The Bitter Root Valley has been settled and cultivated for nearly half a century. It is famed as the 'Garden spot of the Northwest,' and is the largest and farthest east of the few great valleys in the greatest fruit region of the world to-day.

"2. Over 14,000 people are happy and prosperous to a marked degree on about 75,000 acres of irrigated land; in addition there is the 'Garden City,' Missoula, with its 15,000 inhabitants.

"3. A valley where the soil has produced a net profit of over \$1,800 on a single acre in one year, and where \$500 annual net profit from one acre of land is very common.

"4. Where crops have never failed and markets are always high.

"5. Where there are absolutely no injurious fruit pests, and where fatal diseases among stock, hogs, and poultry are unknown.

"6. Where the sun shines three hundred days in the year. Where there is beautiful mountain scenery, abundant pure water, healthful mountain air, unrivaled climate, good transportation, convenience to markets, good schools and a modern State university, cheap lumber, cheap fuel, and high markets—all these uniting to make an ideal place in which to live.

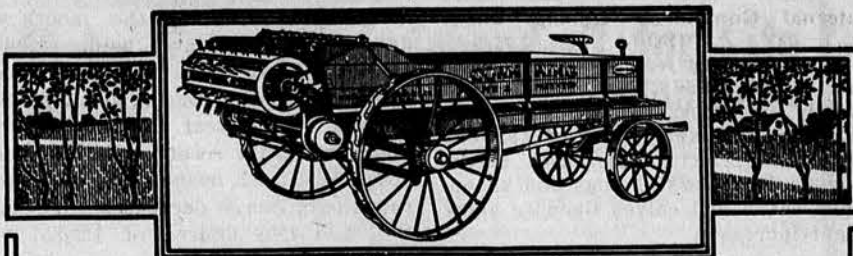
"7. Where the water used in irrigation brings in solution the vital elements required by plant life, and thus solves the problem of fertilization, and lightens labor. Irrigation, merely as a means of fertilizing, much more than pays.

"8. Where the inexhaustible soil is richer and deeper than is to be found in the very best regions of the Middle West.

"9. Where apples are better in color, flavor, and keeping qualities than are any other apples in the world—the only apple that can be eaten fearlessly in the dark. Where small fruits are without a rival and all northern vegetables, grains, and grasses grow in a luxuriance unknown to the Mississippi Valley.

"10. Where the remarkable developments and innumerable advantages—advanced as they are—have made only a fair beginning; where the immediate future means everything and where farm values have quadrupled in a very few years."

For further information read advertisement on Page 867 of this paper, or write to Dept. N. Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co., 108 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.



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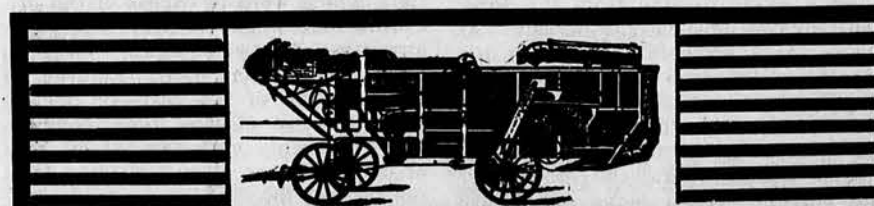
Figure out for yourself and you must agree that it will be a paying investment, even if you do not have over twenty-five loads of manure to spread in a year.

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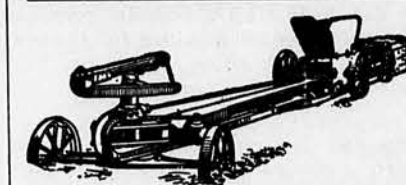
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Internal Commerce During June, 1908.

(Continued from page 859.)

half of the year, 4,796,870 head, were largely in excess of last year's receipts for the same period of 3,874,804 head, the principal increases occurring in the excess of hogs and sheep, while cattle and calves likewise show slight increases.

WESTERN GRAIN MOVEMENTS.

The showing made by grain receipts at fifteen markets for the current month is not so good when compared with the figures of last year. However, receipts for June, 45,678,265 bushels, show a slight advance over those of last month. The figures for the same month of 1907 and 1906 were 64,650,970 and 58,433,834 bushels, respectively. Every city constituting the fifteen markets, with the exception of Minneapolis, Little Rock, and Louisville, show smaller receipts than during June of last year. Of the total receipts wheat constituted 10,352,285 bushels, compared with 14,131,702 bushels received during June, 1907; corn, 20,240,512 bushels, compared with 35,102,129 bushels for June, 1907; oats, 12,583,693 bushels, compared with 13,205,946 bushels received during June, 1907; barley, 2,209,728 bushels, compared with 1,867,720 bushels received during June, 1907; and rye, 292,047 bushels, compared with 343,473 bushels for June, 1907. The receipts of flaxseed were only about two-thirds of that of June of last year. Flour receipts of 1,659,975 barrels also show a slight decline from the June, 1907, figures of 1,856,305 barrels. At these same markets during the ten months of the crop season, beginning September 1, 1907, there was a considerable decline when compared with the receipts of the same period of the two preceding years, the figures for the current season being 639,491,695 bushels, as against 718,380,827 and 712,435,628 bushels for the corresponding period of the two preceding crop years. Kansas City, Little Rock, and Peoria made gains—all the others showing losses.

EASTERN GRAIN MOVEMENTS.

Receipts of flour and grain at the four cities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for June were 11,375,318 bushels, in contrast with the heavy receipts of June, 1907, of 16,868,093 bushels; but the June, 1906, figures of 12,634,973 bushels more nearly correspond to those of the current year. All the ports in question as well as the different classes of breadstuffs are affected by the decline from last year's figures. Wheat receipts at these four cities for June were 2,272,547 bushels, compared with 3,772,925 bushels during June, 1907; corn receipts, 828,134 bushels, contrasted with 4,263,310 bushels received during June, 1907; while the quantity of flour, 1,061,012 barrels, was more nearly a just comparison with the receipts of 1,207,044 barrels for June, 1907. The export movement from the corresponding customs districts show

a like decline during the month of June; the 1907 figures being 127,060 barrels above those for the corresponding month. During the first six months of the year the quantity of flour and grain received at the four cities, 84,018,275 bushels, shows correspondingly heavy decreases from the 1907 and 1906 figures of 123,857,190 and 120,871,019 bushels.

PACIFIC COAST GRAIN MOVEMENTS.

Flour and grain receipts at San Francisco during June, 1,306,849 bushels, shows a slight advance over the receipts of 1,197,683 bushels for June, 1907. At Portland, Oreg., wheat shipments aggregated 995,870 bushels, which were far in excess of shipments for June, 1907, of 267,372 bushels. As compared with the season of six months ending June, 1907, wheat receipts at Portland for the first half of the current year show a gain of about 50 per cent.

MEATS ON HAND.

Stocks of meats at five principal interior markets at the close of June, 316,017,383 pounds, were smaller than at the end of the preceding months of the current year and likewise below June of 1907. Omaha and Milwaukee show a slight increase over last year, while Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Joseph show a considerable decline.

PROVISIONS.

The eastbound trunk-line movement of provisions during the four weeks of June amounted to 84,322 tons, which were in excess of the preceding four weeks of May, but below any other four-week figures recorded during the present year. Figures for the first half of the year—or twenty-six weeks—of 550,955 tons compare more favorably with the 581,291 tons of last year, but show a decline from the total of 750,681 tons for 1906. The receipts of grain, 11,426,000 bushels, for June, were largely in excess of those of 1907 and 1906 of 7,866,000 and 6,011,000 bushels, respectively. The movement of the same commodity for twenty-six weeks of the current year, 78,513,000 bushels, also compares favorably with the two preceding years of 70,783,000 and 69,291,000 bushels, respectively. Flour shipments show a decline both for the four weeks and the twenty-six weeks ending with June when compared with the two preceding years, the figures being for the four weeks of June 281,367 barrels, as against 400,360 and 285,786 barrels for the same period in 1907 and 1906; and for the first half of the year, 3,206,434 barrels compared with 3,367,764 and 3,295,369 barrels, respectively.

PACKING-HOUSE PRODUCTS.

In the shipments of packing-house products from Chicago during the month of June there was a perceptible gain over June of last year, but the figures, 204,823,305 pounds, were slightly below those of 1906. As compared with the figures of 1907, increases are shown in dressed beef, canned meats, cured meats, dressed hogs, hides, lard, and stearine, while pickled beef, pork, and tallow show declines. Shipments for the first six months of the year, 1,188,518,246 pounds, were below the corresponding figures of 1907 and 1906 of 1,225,749,456 and 1,479,911,070 pounds, respectively, the greatest declines for the six months' period being shown in the case of pickled beef and stearine.

PIG-IRON.

Pig-iron production during the month, 1,088,634 gross tons, was about 50 per cent less than the production during June, 1907, all the districts showing declines in the output. The output for the first six months of the year, 6,755,118 gross tons, is only slightly in excess of one-half the quantity producing during the similar period in 1907, the Pittsburg district showing the greatest decline, being 1,776,117 gross tons for the six months of the current year, in contrast for the like period of 1907 of 3,110,881 gross tons.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

The activities in the building operations, as shown by the value of building permits granted in some fifty leading cities, indicate quite distinctly the improvement over the preceding

months of the first half of the year. Even compared with 1907, the current month shows only a decrease of 15 per cent. Substantially the same cities which showed declines in activity in the first part of the year show relatively smaller declines for June. New York shows a large loss, attributed mainly to the Borough of Brooklyn, which is, however, on the other hand, offset to a large extent by a gain of 35 per cent in Manhattan. Baltimore, Birmingham, Cincinnati, Columbus, Denver, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Syracuse, and Worcester all show substantial gains over June of last year. Milwaukee and Birmingham head the list with gains of 62 and 57 per cent respectively, over a like period of last year. Chicago and Philadelphia are each holding close to the 1907 records.

CAR SERVICE.

Reports from thirty-six car-service associations covering practically the entire territory of the United States indicate the total number of cars handled during June as 2,162,136, compared with 2,668,841 and 2,464,506 cars handled during June, 1907 and 1906. Practically all the associations show material gains over the preceding months of the current year.

The American Railway Association reported a marked improvement in the freight-car situation of the country, the number of idle cars having decreased in the fifteen days from June 10 to June 24 from 349,994 cars to 313,298 cars.

Corn and Wheat Crops Officially.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture finds, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, as follows:

The condition of corn on August 1 as 82.5 per cent of a normal, as compared with 82.8 last month, 82.8 on August 1, 1907, and 83.1, the ten-year average on August 1.

Comparisons for important corn States and divisions follow:

	Aug. 1, 1908.	Aug. 1, 1907.	10-year average.
Illinois	77	85	83
Iowa	83	78	85
Texas	86	83	78
Missouri	74	86	81
Nebraska	86	82	82
Kansas	76	84	77
Oklahoma	80	85	84
Indiana	75	83	86
Georgia	89	90	86
Ohio	85	78	86
Kentucky	83	84	85
Tennessee	84	85	84
Alabama	87	87	84
North Carolina	91	90	87
Arkansas	79	70	83
Mississippi	86	77	80
United States	82.5	82.8	83.1

Preliminary returns indicate a yield of winter wheat of about 14.3 bushels per acre, or a total of 425,940,000 bushels, which compares with 14.6 bushels and 409,442,000 bushels, respectively, the final estimates of last year's crop. The average quality of the crop is 90.1, against 90.5 last year.

Comparisons for important winter wheat States follow:

	Yield per acre.	Production.
Kansas	12.8	74,010,000
Indiana	16.8	45,169,000
Illinois	13.0	30,212,000
Nebraska	17.3	40,317,000
Missouri	10.0	22,260,000
Ohio	16.0	33,328,000
Pennsylvania	18.5	29,415,000
Oklahoma	11.6	15,625,000
California	14.6	14,410,000
Texas	11.0	10,164,000
Michigan	18.0	15,732,000
United States	14.3	425,940,000

The average condition of spring wheat on August 1 was 80.7 per cent of a normal, as compared with 89.4 a month ago, 79.4 on August 1, 1907, 86.9 on August 1, 1906, and 82.7, the ten-year average on August 1.

Comparisons for important spring wheat States follow:

	Aug. 1, 1908.	Aug. 1, 1907.	10-year average.
North Dakota	75	72	80
Minnesota	86	80	84
South Dakota	90	83	82
Washington	60	98	88
United States	80.7	79.4	82.7

MRS. C. A. STANNARD IS DEAD.

The thousands of friends of Hon. C. A. Stannard, of Sunny Slope Farm, Emporia, Kans., will sympathize with him in the deep sorrow which has come to him in the death of his beloved wife on August 8. This great bereavement is the second of its kind that has come to Mr. Stannard within the past year. In October last his son was taken from him and now comes the greatest bereavement that man can suffer.

Words of Praise

For the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, as given by leaders in all the several schools of medicine, should have far more weight than any amount of non-professional testimonials. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has THE BADGE OF HONESTY on every bottle-wrapper, in a full list of all its ingredients printed in plain English.

If you are an invalid woman and suffer from frequent headache, backache, gnawing distress in stomach, periodical pains, disagreeable, catarrhal, pelvic drain, dragging down distress in lower abdomen or pelvis, perhaps dark spots or specks dancing before the eyes, faint spells and kindred symptoms caused by female weakness, or other derangement of the feminine organs, you can not do better than take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The hospital, surgeon's knife and operating table may be avoided by the timely use of "Favorite Prescription" in such cases. Thereby the obnoxious examinations and local treatments of the family physician can be avoided and a thorough course of successful treatment carried out in the privacy of the home. "Favorite Prescription" is composed of the very best native medicinal roots known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments, contains no alcohol and no harmful or habit-forming drugs.

Do not expect too much from "Favorite Prescription"; it will not perform miracles; it will not dissolve or cure tumors. No medicine will. It will do as much to establish vigorous health in most weaknesses and ailments peculiarly incident to women as any medicine can. It must be given a fair chance by perseverance in its use for a reasonable length of time.

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this remedy of known composition.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is guarded as sacredly secret and womanly confidences are protected by professional privacy. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets the best laxative and regulator of the bowels. They invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic. Easy to take as candy.

Why Suffer?

If you suffer pain from any cause, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills will relieve it—and leave no bad after-effects. That's the important thing. Neither do they create a habit. More often the attacks become less frequent, or disappear altogether. Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have no other effect except to relieve pain and quiet nervous irritation.

"We are never without Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. My husband and son, aged 15 were always subject to sick headache until we began using these Pills, and they have broken them up entirely. Don't think they have had to use them for six months. I recommend them to every one. A few weeks ago I heard an old lady friend was sick. I went to see her. She was down with LaGrippe, and nearly crazy with awful backache. I gave her one of the Anti-Pain Pills and left another for her to take in a short time. They helped her right away, and she says she will never be without them again. Last winter my husband was taken with puerisy on both sides, and I know he would have died if it hadn't been for the Pills. In less than half an hour he was sweating, and went to bed and slept."

MRS. G. H. WEBB, Austinburg, Ohio.

Your druggist sells Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and we authorize him to return the price of first package (only) if it fails to benefit you.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

U S U S U S

THINK OF IT!

BIORNELL, IND., June 26, 1908.
Have used a U. S. six months; it's perfectly satisfactory. I made 17 pounds of butter the week before using the U. S. The following week with the U. S. I made 27 pounds from the same cows, under the same conditions. It's the best investment I ever made.
ALEX. NEAL.

An Investment Paying 33 1/3%

and this is exactly what the U. S. earned for Mr. Neal over his former methods of skimming. If you are not using a reliable

U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR

but skimming your milk by some other method, you are losing just as large a per cent. of cream (which is money) as did Mr. Neal. It is clean skimming that counts, and the U. S. holds World's Record for clean skimming, therefore it is the separator that every one ought to purchase.

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Summer Doings at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Never before has the summer vacation been so strenuous about the Agricultural College. Notwithstanding the two new buildings to be occupied this fall the attendance of students will make it necessary to crowd the halls. The new domestic science and art building is almost ready for the new furniture—carpenters and painters just putting on the finishing touches. It will be a beauty, indeed; and it will be the largest building on the grounds, 176 by 92 feet and three full stories, containing about fifty rooms. It is wonderfully complete with its two large kitchens and four or five large laboratories and a dozen small kitchens each for a class of four. The third floor is all for domestic art with sewing, cutting, drawing rooms, etc., with one of the finest exhibition rooms you ever saw, south and east exposures—all windows.

On the extreme north end of the campus is the new veterinary building with decidedly the most ornate exterior of any of the seventeen big buildings. Dr. Schoenleber planned every nook and corner and it will be a model veterinary building with splendidly lighted laboratories and a great semi-circular room for a clinic. It also has three full stories, every foot available for use. Here the work is not quite so far advanced, but plasterers, carpenters, and painters are crowding each other and every day sees it nearer completion. When September 16 comes, the most of the building will be ready for classes.

There is a small army of workmen tearing down and building up and excavating about the old mechanic arts building. Additions are being built to the iron and brass foundries and to the carpenter and pattern shops, and the new mechanical engineering building excavation is now being made. This extends south from the present shops and boiler house, 150 feet. When this is completed the entire engineering building and shops will cover an irregular rectangle of about 250 feet by 500 feet.

Over at the creamery an artificial ice plant is being installed and another new churn is being put in place for the model creamery for making model butter.

The old domestic science building is being remodeled for the printing department, partitions being changed and a new cement floor laid in the basement—where all the presses will be installed. This will give the printing department almost a model home of its own.

The old chapel in Anderson Hall is being changed, a floor being built out even with the old gallery or second story floor and a partition above will give Professor Walters two fine long work-rooms for his classes in architecture. The lower floor will be used as heretofore for class meetings, etc.

All this work is rushed to get ready for the twenty-five hundred young Kansans who are expected next year.

Geology of the Independence Oil and Gas Region.

The United States Geological Survey announces that the Independence folio (No. 159) of the Geologic Atlas of the United States is now ready for distribution.

The district described in this folio is the Independence quadrangle, a rectangular area about 950 square miles in extent, situated in Southeastern Kansas, adjacent to Oklahoma, its eastern limit being about 47 miles west of the Kansas-Missouri line. It includes Montgomery County, the southern third of Wilson County, and portions of other counties adjoining these two on the east and west.

The quadrangle forms an important part of the well-known Kansas-Oklahoma oil and gas fields, which have an area of nearly 11,000 square miles, extending from Paola, in Eastern Kansas, southwestward for nearly 200 miles to Muskogee and Cleveland, Okla. The progressive development of the oil and gas resources of Southeastern Kansas during the last half decade has led to the rapid transformation of this portion of the State from a grazing and agricultural dis-

trict into a region of mining and manufacturing activity, and has converted its villages into cities and towns. Independence, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, Neodesha, Caney, and Elk have been greatly stimulated in growth and owe a large share of their prosperity to the development of oil and gas properties.

Oil and gas, however, are not the only important mineral resources of the quadrangle, for workable beds of bituminous coal occur at a number of localities, and stone, Portland cement materials, and clays form the basis of important industries.

An account of the economic resources of the quadrangle, prepared by F. C. Shrader and Erasmus Harworth, was published by the Survey in 1906 as Bulletin No. 296. The geologic folio just issued includes descriptive text by Mr. Shrader and maps showing the details of the topography and general and economic geology of the region. The price of the folio is 25 cents. Orders, which should be accompanied by remittance, should be addressed to the Director of the Survey at Washington, D. C.

Stock Interests

Origin Not the Question.

Some one, not long since, said that America had never originated a typically American breed of cattle. He might have gone still farther and said with equal veracity that America has never yet originated a pure-bred white man. America has, however, produced some decidedly unique and original specimens of both men and cattle.

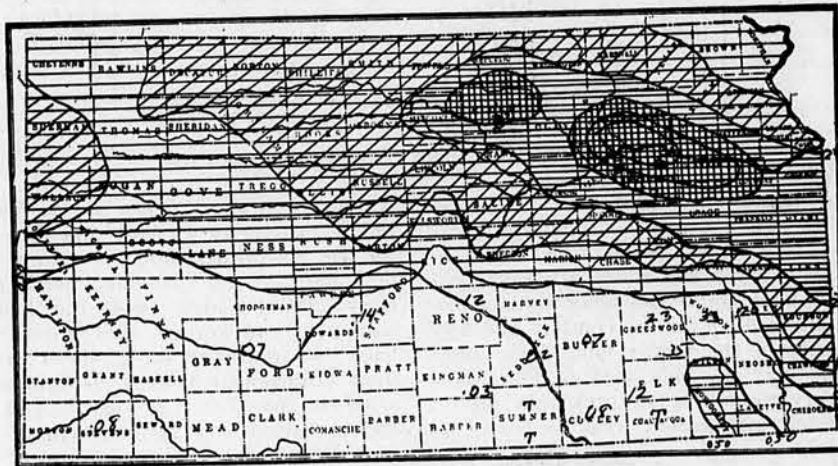
Most people are content to let anthropologists delve back into antiquity for the origin of man, and it does not matter so much to the philosophical American where the pure breeds of cattle originated so long as he can get

and to-day in the big agricultural fairs and live stock shows they are found almost as prominent as are the Shorthorn that can trace his American ancestry back to revolutionary times.

MUCH BEEF, QUICK, AT SMALL COST.

Antiquity of origin is not what the average American farmers and cattle raiser is after. What he wants is the animal that is capable of maturing the greatest amount of live beef in the shortest space of time at a minimum cost of feed and at the same time put on a quality that will attract the highest market price. These are the requisites the American farmer is looking for and he has learned that a good place to study these requisites, to compare breed with breed is at the live stock show that has proven such

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8, 1908.



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

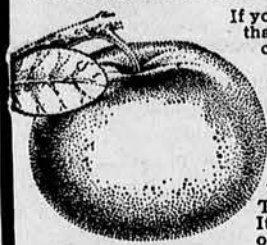
hold of the breed best adapted to making his high-priced land pay out on the right side at the end of the year.

AMERICAN IMPROVEMENT.

While Scotland and England have furnished the recognized beef breeds of cattle, there is no room to doubt that America has improved the individual types of the recognized breeds.

Of the three most prominent beef breeds the Shorthorns, the Herefords, and the Aberdeen-Angus, the Shorthorns were the first to be introduced on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. These were brought over in the early days of this country's history and held supreme sway until about the year 1876. It was after the great centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 that the Hereford and Angus began to come into prominence. At that exhibition the showing of these two latter breeds began to attract attention and it was but a few years until the Shorthorn had two competitors for favor among cattle raisers and beef makers all over this country. The march of the Hereford and the Angus into the heart of the country has been rapid

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We are just completing the great Bitter Root Valley Canal. This canal is 81 miles long and built at a cost of over \$1,500,000. It carries an inexhaustible supply of purest water to 40,000 acres of the richest fruit land in America. Every land buyer will become part owner of the great canal. The land is so marvelously productive that the yearly profits from only 10 acres run from \$2,000 to \$8,000, according to what is planted. Apples and other fruits grow to perfection in astonishing abundance. The yield of fruits, grain and vegetables is almost beyond belief. One must see with his own eyes to fully realize what irrigation means in this Wonderful Valley of Opportunity.

Big Crops, the First and Every Year, Are Absolutely Sure

Irrigation is the wizard that is transforming this valley into a modern Garden of Eden. Irrigation makes crop failures impossible! The Bitter Root Valley is known far and wide as "The Home of Perfect Fruit"—insect pests are unknown. It is beautifully situated. Entirely surrounded by mountains. Delightful climate. Three hundred days of sunshine every year. Best market right at your door. Good neighbors. Rural Free Delivery. Farmers' Telephones. Good schools and churches. Nowhere else in America will you find an opportunity like this.

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Write for it today and learn how easy it is to secure an irrigated fruit farm that will soon make you a comfortable fortune. Filled with facts about the enormous yields of fruits, grains and vegetables. Given the experience of men who are now making fortunes in the Valley. Don't delay writing for Free Book and Map. Send for it today. We want a few Good Agents. Address Dept. N BITTER ROOT VALLEY IRRIGATION CO., 100 Washington Street, CHICAGO

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terstate has created a classification for this breed.

The Galloways are also a comparatively recent importation into this country and some of these long-haired blacks have within recent years walked off proudly bearing sweep-stake ribbons from shows of no less renown than the Interstate.

It is to your interest to renew your subscription to THE KANSAS FARMER promptly if it has expired.

Home Departments

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THE LULLABY LAND.

Mother's own bird with the downy hair,
Tuck your head snugly beneath my wing,
I'll sing you a song of the Lullaby land,
As we swing, my sweet baby, swing.

O! the Lullaby land is a wondrous place,
Where only the innocent may dwell,
A place full of harmony, music, and song,
And mothers with fairy tales to tell.

No sorrow is there in the Lullaby land,
But sunshine and laughter and love,
There's never a look nor a word that is sad,
But the spirit that comes from above.

So nestle down close, lean your dear head on me,
As we rock to the Lullaby land,
Together we'll taste the delight of that place,
We will wander there, hand in hand.

—Myra Williams Jarrell.

To Lighten the Work in the Home.

The appeal for help comes from many quarters from women who have all the work in the home to do alone. "How can I lighten my work?" is the question that is asked. A sound body, a willing and cheerful heart, the knack or art of managing, and labor-saving machines and conveniences are essential to make work easier and give time for rest and recreation.

One of the essentials to make work easy is a sound body. Upon it depends so much. It is the machine that does the work and it must be kept in good working order. It is not the work that puts machinery out of order if used aright; it is carelessness, wrong adjustment, improper use of it. So it is with the human body. If a machine or engine were treated as we treat the body it would be out of repair all the time as are most bodies. We seldom see a sound body now, and it is generally the fault of the owner of it.

Women do not breathe full, deep breaths, and thus only a part of the lungs are expanded and the blood which is purified in the lungs, and which is the life, is only partially purified and vitalized. Breathe full and deep breaths and notice how much lighter your step will become and how much easier the work will be accomplished. The thoughts are so absorbed in the work that women forget to drink enough water to keep the body in good running order. Drink freely of pure (not ice) water between meals. Take plenty of time for eating and masticate every bite thoroughly. If you are tired and hot, rest a little before eating and rest a little

after, and let the thoughts and conversation be cheerful and happy.

The way one stands and sits has much to do in the matter. Stand with the body erect. Stand on the balls of the feet and not on the heels or sides of the feet, and stand on both feet. In sitting, and do as many things sitting as possible, sit erect—on the end of your backbone and not on the middle of it and you will not tire nearly so easily. One of the most needed things in the kitchen is a high chair or stool on which one may sit to do many things—washing dishes, preparing vegetables, concocting dishes, and ironing. These are some of the ways of having and keeping a sound body—the most necessary thing in making the work easier. Don't you know how

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Fast Hazel Brown**
The fastest and most beautiful Brown on the market.

You think it impossible to get brown that will not fade in cotton dress-goods. We make it—a beautiful rich shade that perspiration, sunlight or washing cannot budge. This color, combined with superior quality and beautiful designs, makes these calicoes ideal for stylish dresses.

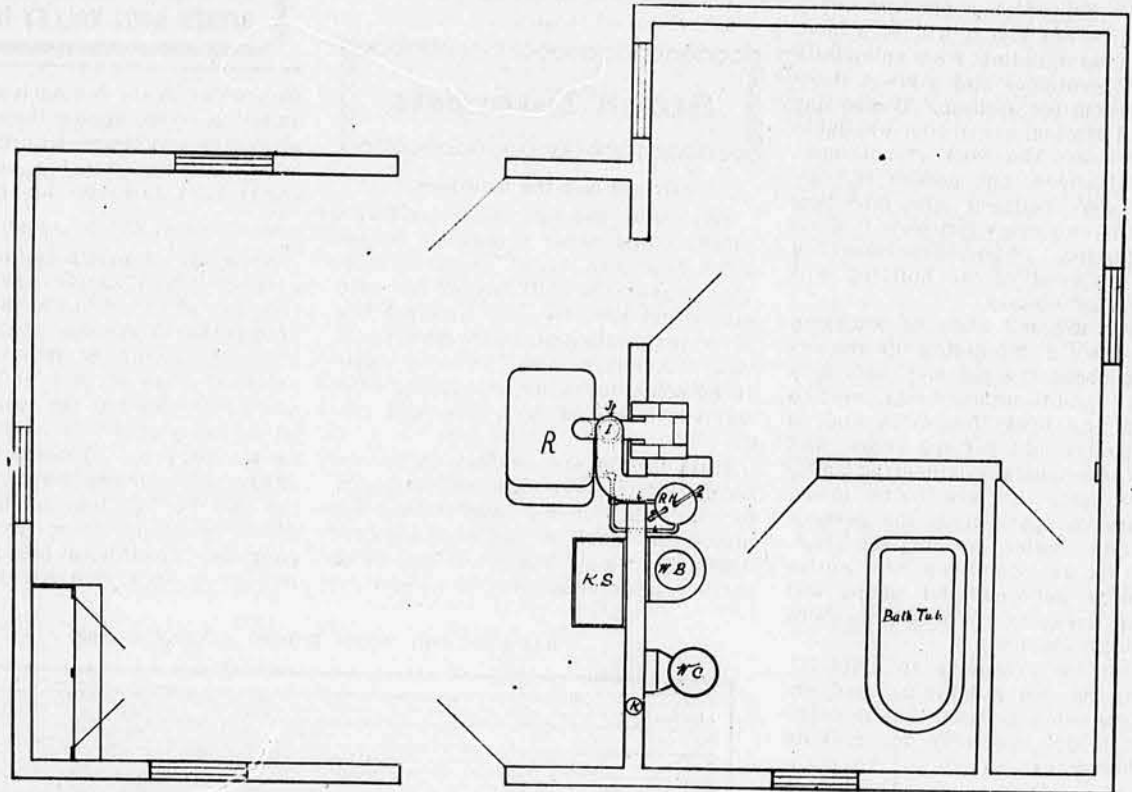
Beware of all imitation Browns. They are not "just as good." If your dealer hasn't Simpson-Eddystone Fast Hazel Brown, write us his name. We'll help him supply you.

The Eddystone Mfg Co Phila., Pa.
Established by Wm. Simpson, Sr.

done, only in all things bear this in mind, that the real man is of more importance than the house he lives in—"Life is more than raiment and the body more than food."

Systematic planning of the work, letting the head do the work to save the feet, is necessary to accomplish much with a little outlay of strength and time. Have conveniences in convenient places and keep them there

upon having all these labor-saving things until she gets them. Husband does not realize their necessity to the women. He must have implements and machinery to accomplish his work, because he knows it pays, but he is often too busy to observe and consider the needs in the home to lighten the woman's work. Then insist upon having them until you get them, and then he will see and realize



Floor plan of a two-room cottage with bath and other conveniences with hot and cold water.

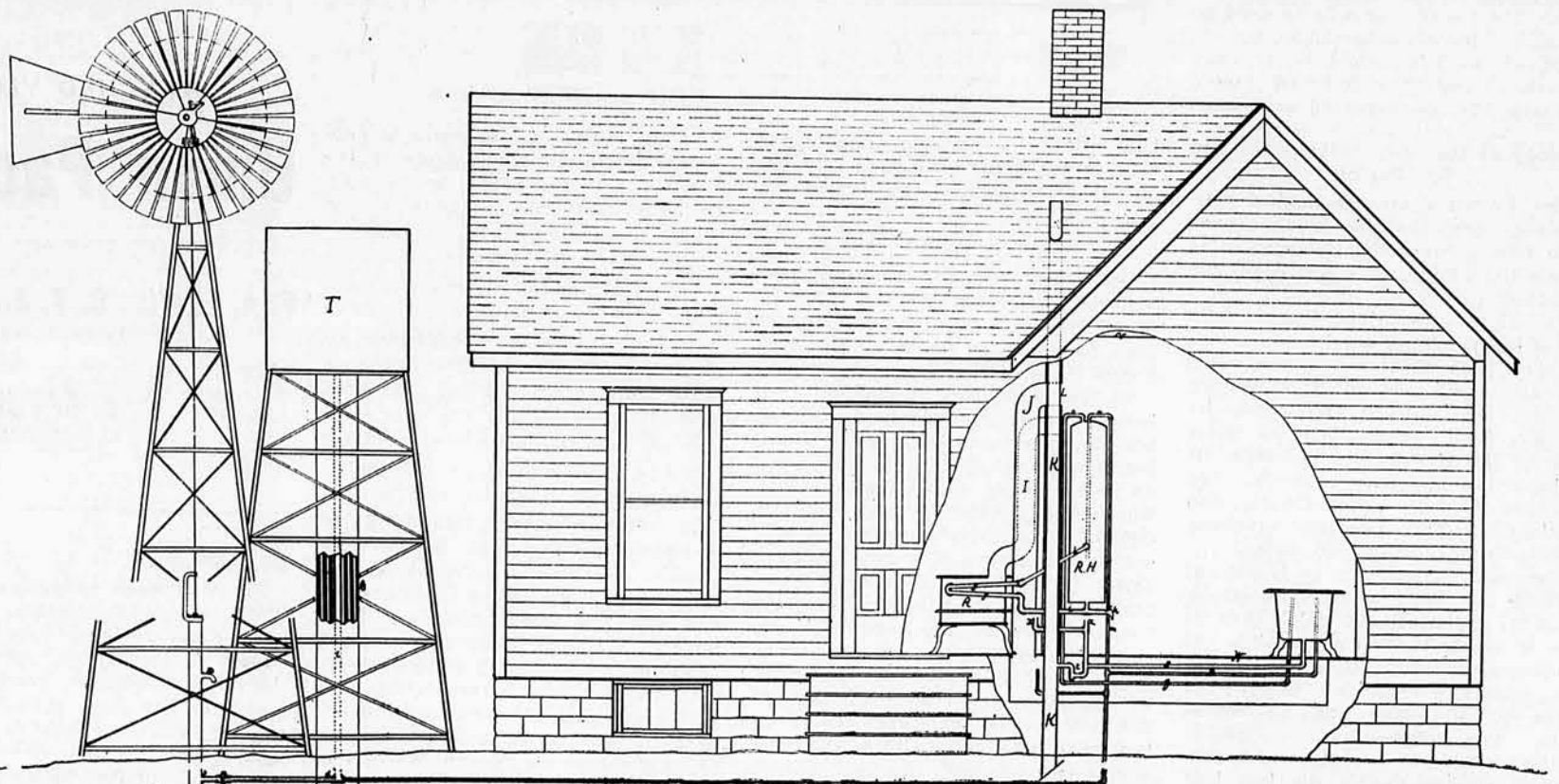
we make "mountains out of mole-hills" when we do not feel well?

In every home there are essentials and non-essentials—some things that must be done for the comfort and happiness of the family and some things that may be done without very well. Every woman must think this out for herself and decide what to leave un-

when not in use. There are so many improvements in utensils and articles for the housework, but how many women use the old fashioned ones that their grandmothers used—the heavy iron pots and kettles, that break the back to lift, when for a small price light graniteware that is so light and easy to clean may be had. A wife should insist and keep on insisting

and think you are a smart woman for having them.

In THE KANSAS FARMER of April 27, 1905, the editor of the paper published an article upon "Modern Conveniences in the Home," in which he showed how to have water in the house by means of the windmill, showing diagrams of the same, which are re-



Side view of two-room cottage with bath and other conveniences with hot and cold water. Showing also windmill and tank, and connection to water system in the house. This arrangement is good in a house of any size. The tank must be placed higher if water is to be delivered on second floor of a two-story house.



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OLIVER D. NOBLE, PRESIDENT.

produced in this number. In the issue of May 18 of the same year the editor gave an article on lighting and heating the home and a plan to have the water service with compressed air tank in the cellar.

Having the water in the house even if it is only in the kitchen saves much labor and inconvenience. What if it does cost something? It costs a good deal for the physician's visit and medicines, to, and a lot of pain and inconvenience besides.

A kitchen cabinet is an indispensable article for the kitchen. The description of a home-made one is given in this paper. Soon I hope to give full descriptions of the fireless cooker, one of the greatest labor-savers of the time. Oh, "the world does move," and the time is not far away when the work in the home will be simplified and made easy by the devices of man. May we have sense enough to use them wisely and not take upon us other work that is unnecessary but use the time for the best things.

A Home-Made Cabinet.

A kitchen cabinet is one of the labor-saving articles that every kitchen should contain. There are many kinds, all good, and of various prices, but I came across the description of one in one of the exchanges, made at home, which meets all the needs and is convenient and costs very little, and I give it here hoping it may be of use to many:

"I had learned that using one's wits saves money, so I started mine in motion. In a furniture store a table in which there was a drawer was purchased for \$1.50. This was three feet six inches long by two feet four inches wide. My first idea was to have it covered with zinc, in order to be able to place hot dishes on it. But as the table was a little too wide for one width of zinc, this would make piecing it a necessity and greatly increase the cost, besides having a seam. So I purchased blue and white oilcloth for thirty-seven cents, which I tacked all around the top of the table under the lower edge. I then secured a piece of board, from which a shelf was made twenty-six inches long by six inches wide. This was placed eighteen inches above the table.

"On this shelf I placed covered cans and candy bottles with screw tops which I had collected. These were to contain mustard, ginger, pepper, herbs, soda, cream of tartar, and spices, such as cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, etc.

"On the back of the table I put some tin boxes with covers. These for sugar, rice, beans, etc., a cracker-jar in which to keep crumbs. Here, also, are the tea, coffee, and cocoa tins, with tight covers. At one side I keep a large covered pan of sifted flour, ready for use. Besides these are salt, pepper, and celery salt shakers, flour dredger, and measuring cups and cups containing lard, drippings, and butter for cooking.

"My food chopper is kept screwed on one end of the table and ready for use. One and one-half feet above the shelf is a cleat on which convenient utensils are hung, and the spoons, forks, and knives are in the drawer. On one corner of the table is a hard-wood board, on which hot dishes may be placed and bread is cut.

"I have a high stool and can sit here and concoct many dishes without moving, except to procure eggs and milk.

"At the right of the table is a window with a broad sill. Under this I hang the molding-board and on the sill the rolling-pin and cook-books are kept."

In 1905 Kansas raised about an average crop of corn, but the yield was more than that of all South America, which of course includes the much-advertised Argentina; was over 80,000,000 bushels greater than the combined crops of Canada and Mexico, and exceeded the same year's crops of Egypt, Italy, France, Bulgaria, and Russia proper, together.—F. D. Coburn.

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The Young Folks

THE TWO LITTLE MAIDS.

Little Miss Nothing-to-do
Is fretful and cross and so blue;
And the light in her eyes
Is all dim when she cries,
And her friends, they are few, oh so few!

And her dolls, they are nothing but
sawdust and clothes,
Whenever she wants to go skating it
snows,
And everything's criss-cross—the world
is askew,
I wouldn't be Little Miss Nothing-to-do.

Now, true,
I wouldn't be Little Miss Nothing-to-do.
Would you?

Little Miss Busy-all-day
Is cheerful and happy and gay,
She isn't a shirk
For she smiles at her work,
And romps when it comes time for
play;
Her dolls, they are princesses, blue-
eyed and fair,
She makes them a throne from a
rickety chair,
And everything happens the jolliest
way.
I'd sooner be Little Miss Busy-all-day,
And stay
As happy as she is, at work or at play,
I say.

Detroit News-Tribune.

Murillo's Boy.

More than two hundred years ago a little dark-eyed Moorish boy rapped at the door of a stately house in Seville, Spain, and asked if the master was within.

The attendant ushered him into a large room where a grave, sad-looking man was talking to a group of young artists. They were all listening attentively, for the man was the greatest painter of his time—Bartolome Esteban Murillo.

"Well, my boy, what can I do for you?" inquired Murillo.

"I heard you wanted a boy to sweep your rooms, grind paints, and wait upon you. I have come for the position."

"Well, you can have it, you little monkey. And you can go right to work."

In this way little Sebastian Gomez was introduced into the studio of the great Murillo. He remained there till he was 15 years old, doing all the odd jobs for the painter and his pupils, and taken very little notice of by any of them.

There were a dozen or more of these young painters studying under Murillo—gay, showy fellows, and disposed to be somewhat careless in their work. Often the great Murillo was obliged to lecture them sharply for their shortcomings.

One morning, when they had been worse than usual, he scolded them unmercifully. "You can never expect to become painters," he said, "if you do not put more care and labor into your work. Why, Sebastian yonder, who knows nothing of colors, might do better work than some of you."

Murillo intended it for a sharp rebuke, and the young painters so accepted it. Their faces flushed with wounded pride, and they promised to do more efficient work. No one paid any heed to the poor Moorish lad who had heard the words and who was blushing as furiously as some of Murillo's pupils.

The next morning, when the pupils assembled, several of them noticed that their pictures were not as they had left them the previous night.

"Hello! who has been here?" cried curly-headed Vincenzo, one of the brightest of Murillo's pupils. "Some one has put a child's head on my canvas that is none of my work."

"And here is a Virgin's face on mine," said Jose Pareda, the laziest of the school. "Who could have done it?"

Others were exclaiming meanwhile, for every canvas had received a touch of some kind, and it was all admirable.

While they were discussing the matter the door opened and Murillo entered.

"Let me congratulate you; you are improving," said the master. "Why, Pareda, that is very good for you."

"But it is not my work, master," said Jose, falteringly.

"Not yours, whose is it, then?"

"That's the puzzle," answered Vincenzo.

And a puzzle it continued to be for several mornings, for the most wonderful things were done by the invisible painter.

"Well, gentlemen, I think this has gone far enough," said the master, "to-morrow morning we will come an hour earlier than usual and see if we can not catch this unknown artist at his work."

Surprised enough were they the next morning, to see, seated at one of the pictures, the little "monkey," Sebastian Gomez.

"Who taught you how to paint, boy?" asked the artist.

"You, master."

"But I never gave you a lesson."

"I listened to what you told those gentlemen, and I remembered it."

"Bravo, Sebastian!" cried the school. "You have beaten us all."

"And I have made a painter," said Murillo.—Youth's World.

Nests of Fishes and Birds.

There is a certain degree of resemblance between the nesting habits of birds and the breeding habits of the fish. Certain of the fish, such as the bass, choose out the location for their nest carefully in some gravelly bed, fan the place clean of foreign bodies, carry gravel in their mouths, and after the spawn are deposited, carefully guard it against all intruders. No bird could do better for her prospective brood than this. But, of course, all fish do not exercise the same care, some of them leaving the spawn entirely to the mercy of chance, without even taking the precaution to provide a nest in which to deposit them. In the bird world, however, we find careless housekeeping also, and the mourning dove and the cuckoo are markedly averse to exertion in matters domestic.

On the other hand, there is much difference between the nesting of the fish and the birds. With the birds, barring unforeseen accidents, every egg in the nest means a pair of wings, but with the fish thousands of eggs mean, as a general thing, only one or two fish.

Birds are said to return year after year to the same haunts, and fish, in like manner, are supposed to return in the spawning season to the same stream. It is difficult, however, to prove a case with respect to either one—and of course much more so with the fish than with the birds.—Pets and Animals.

Two Clever Boys.

Atlanta, Ga., boasts of some ingenious and ambitious boys, since two lads of that place, the older but 14 and the younger 11, have designed and constructed a clock that is a wonder of painstaking work.

It contains over three hundred pieces of wood, all of them cut from boards with a small foot-power scroll-saw, and afterward sandpapered and put together with screws and mullage.

The clock represents a cathedral, from the dome of which a bell peals forth the hours of the day. Inside the building the columns and statuary of a cathedral are reproduced in wood.

The clock is fifty-one inches high and twenty-one inches wide at the base, and the contrast in colors is decidedly pretty, the wood used being maple, white holly, and walnut.

The figures on the dial were cut from walnut with a pocket knife, and look attractive on the white holly.

Notwithstanding the simplicity of the tools used, the boys have succeeded in producing a timepiece of which they may justly be proud. It represents their leisure time after school hours, for other work was not neglected during its construction.—The Boy's World.

In Kansas, corn is the monarch cereal and prosperity's barometer. And "whoever will may come!"—F. D. Coburn.

The Little Ones

THE OWL'S SOLO IN THE BIRD'S QUARTET.

Said the little brown Thrush to the Robin.

"Your whistle's so loud and clear,
I love its sound in the morning;
I know then the day is near."

But Robin Redbreast answered bravely,
"Your song is quite low but sweet,
My whistle is loud and noisy;
I'd willingly sit at your feet."

Then the Catbird spoke: "My screaming

Is something so painfully shrill.
I wish I could whistle like you, Rob.
Or sing, Thrush, your soft little trill."

An Owl half asleep in the branches,
Waking up, said, "This never will do;
To make up the song of the woodland
Even my ghostly 'To-who'."

Is needed just as the big bass-drum
Is wanted in every full band.
So, children, all use your voices,
To help in the full chorus grand."

—Wilhelmine Smith, in Child Garden.

Little Miss Polka Dot.

The little new girl at school had a round, rosy face which made one think more than anything else of a full moon. Her eyes were big and blue and round, and she wore a blue dress with large, round dots in it. When the teacher asked her name and she answered in a very timid little voice, "Dottie, please, ma'am," we children giggled into our handkerchiefs so that a few of us heard the "Brown" which followed, and Miss Fannie coughed and choked so that she had to go into the cloak room.

It was Harold Simpkins, the greatest tease in school, that gave her the name of "Little Miss Polka Dot," and of course, like all nicknames, it stuck. How Harold did love to plague all of us in his jolly, funny way! But Dottie was the special object of his persecutions.

We soon found out that she was very timid, and when she was startled her eyes would grow even bigger and rounder, her mouth would pucker up as though it was trying to grow round, too, and once in a while, when the tears would come, they looked rounder than anybody else's tears as they rolled slowly down her round cheeks.

All we girls loved Dottie dearly, she was so gentle and kind and pleasant. She had a way of cuddling down beside one like a little soft kitten that expected to be hugged and petted, and was ready to purr the minute one stroked it. Dottie never said much, but her face would break into dimpled smiles when she was spoken to kindly, and while she couldn't think of splendid new games like bright, active Helen Somers, she was always ready to join in whatever the others wanted to do.

Only we did sometimes wish that she wasn't quite such a "Fraid cat," as the boys called her. Dogs were her special aversion, and Harold had only to call out "There's a dog, Miss Polka Dot," to have her scurry for shelter as fast as her fat little legs could carry her, without ever looking behind to see if one was really coming.

Mice, snakes, bugs, even an unusually big fly, would make Dottie shriek and run, and one day she broke up a game of "Pussy wants-a-corner" because Harry Blade ran across the school yard near her dragging a piece of black hose he had found.

Even kind Miss Fannie thought that a little girl who had lived nine whole years in this world might have learned that a piece of rubber hose wouldn't hurt her.

However, Miss Fannie found out one day that Dottie wasn't such a 'fraid cat after all. Miss Fannie herself was pretty brave, but there was one thing that she didn't like, and that was mice.

Now, all we children knew it and we wouldn't have frightened her for the world. But one day at noon, while Miss Fannie was in the office with the other teachers, a boy who had been sent back from another grade and therefore didn't know and love Miss Fannie as well as the rest of us, came slipping quietly into the

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room and went up to her desk. Dottie had brought her lunch that day and had been eating it in the cloak room. When she heard footsteps, she peeped through the crack and saw the new boy go up on the platform.

It may have been just curiosity, or it may have been that the sensitive little girl really felt that something was wrong. At any rate, after the intruder had gone out, she stole as quietly in and opened Miss Fannie's desk to see what he had put in or taken out of it.

Horrors! There lay a big, fat mouse! Dottie stood still hesitating just a minute what she should do. Could she touch the awful thing? But if she left it there dear Miss Fannie would be so frightened! Perhaps she might even faint. Such a calamity was not even to be thought of; so, turning her face the other way, she grabbed the mouse, in her excitement allowing the lid of the desk to fall with a bang.

Just as she stepped down off the platform, Miss Fannie, hearing the noise, came in. Now, Miss Fannie was very particular about some

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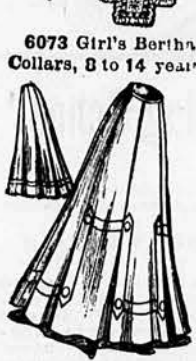
6078 Long Coat with
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34 to 44 bust.



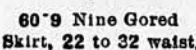
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things, and one was that she did not allow any of the children to open her desk.

"Dottie, what are you doing in my desk?" she said, rather sternly.

But Dottie only stood there, her round face growing quite pale, her eyes like the big dots in her dress, her mouth puckered up. The tears were gathering, but the lump in her throat wouldn't let her speak. She only stood there looking at Miss Fannie, slowly working one toe on the floor.

All at once Miss Fannie noticed the tightly closed hand.

"Let me see what you have in your hand, Dottie," she said, more severely than the little girl had ever heard her speak before. But Dottie still stood gazing at her as if paralyzed, her hand tightly clenched at her side. Gradually, however, the fat little fingers relaxed, and all at once, with a thud, there fell to the floor the limp form of Mr. Mouse.

Miss Fannie gave a scream at sight of it, then caught the child in her arms. With her head on her teacher's shoulder, Dottie found her tongue, and exclaimed brokenly between sobs: "Somebody put it in your desk and I thought it would scare you."

"And you took it out so that I wouldn't be frightened? You little darling! And you so afraid of mice yourself, too!"

And Miss Fannie gave her half a dozen hugs, patting and soothing her until Dottie went to her desk comforted, and when the rest of us came in she looked as bright and happy as a May morning.

Everybody noticed after this that Dottie grew braver. She actually walked past big dogs without more than a sidelong glance, and when Harold put a pinching bug on her desk one day she only knocked it off with a ruler.

So he quit calling her "fraid cat," and sometimes might be seen carrying her books home from school for her.

Of course the other boys stopped teasing her when he did. As for the rest of us, nearly every girl in school begged her mother for a polka dot dress that spring, so as to be like Dottie Brown.—Margaret L. Hountz in *The Advance*.

Omaha Commercial College.

If you are casting about for a good school to attend, you ought not to overlook the Omaha Commercial College, of Omaha, Neb., because of its superior advantages of building, location, courses of study, and specially favorable facilities. This particular school ranks among the best, has turned out high grade bookkeepers, stenographers, and telegraph operators, and for many years, has ranked among the two largest in the United States in attendance. Last year thirty-two States and Territories were represented among its student body, and over 1,200 students enrolled.

Rohrbough Bros. have just published a remarkable catalogue—in fact, the most remarkable ever gotten out by any school. The matter it contains is both interesting and instructive. We wish every young man and woman would read it. They also publish a telegraph folder, which is also a credit to their school of telegraphy, which is now connected with the Union Pacific Railroad, has a railroad wire, and guarantees positions to all graduates. Both of these are sent free to any one asking for them.

We are informed that the fall term of this school will open September 1, and that unusual preparations are now under way for this opening. Hundreds of new students from all parts of the country will take up their work, and it would pay you to be one of them. Why not get into communication with Rohrbough Bros. and learn all particulars? If you are going to a business college, it will pay you to attend a good one, and there is none any better than the Omaha Commercial College, of Omaha, Neb. Send for the catalogue anyway.

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, has completed one of the most successful years ever known in the history of that most prosperous and progressive institution. In a recent letter from President Longwell he tells us that the enrollment for the past school year was 2,384. In this enrollment thirty States and the District of Columbia were represented besides five foreign countries, there being nineteen students in attendance from these five foreign countries. Ninety-eight of the ninety-nine counties in Iowa were represented, showing that the school is exceedingly popular in its own State. There were 248 graduates from all departments of the college representing thirteen States.

The report also states that over \$23,000 were expended during the year for library and laboratory equipment and general improvements about the college and buildings. During the year a complete system of sewerage was in-

stalled at an expense of \$4,000. Every building is provided with baths and toilet closets and complete modern accommodations. Each building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity from the large central plant. The college owns its own electric light plant. The complement of laboratories is perhaps as complete as can be found in any college or university in the West there being chemical, pharmaceutical, assaying, biological, physical, and electrical laboratories. Besides, the college maintains the most completely equipped machine shops to be found in connection with any engineering school in the United States.

We have frequently had occasion to call attention to the prosperity of this great institution of learning. It is an exceedingly practical school and aims to give practical education along many lines of technical subjects as well as in regular college and normal work. Our representatives have frequently visited Highland Park College and have even found it greater than the reports of it in the papers and the advertisements. We can most heartily commend this institution to those of our patrons wishing to send their children to a first-class, practical school—one that is also reasonable in its charges for all expenses.

Interest in Sheep and Horse.

It is stated that, taking St. Joseph, Mo., as a center and striking a circle of one hundred miles radius from this center, you will find within that radius more premium ribbons drawn by purebred cattle and hogs than in any other possible circle of like dimensions within the borders of the American continent. The same can not be said of sheep and horses. And yet, it is doubtful if any other scope of country of similar size can be found in the United States that is better adapted to the raising of sheep and horses than is found within this circle described.

However, within very recent years the sheep and horse have been receiving some attention from farmers in this territory and improvement is happily noted.

In the forthcoming Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show, to be held in St. Joseph the week of September 21-26 special effort is being made to attract displays of sheep and horses on a larger scale than heretofore and the efforts of the Interstate management are already promising of big results.

In the sheep department seven different classifications are made. Only one other live stock show in the country recognizes seven different breeds of sheep and none recognize more than does the Interstate. Premiums offered by the Interstate on sheep aggregate larger than those of any other live stock show in this country and are drawing out a list of entries that will certainly prove interesting, instructive, and profitable to all interested in the improvement of stock for the farm or feed lot.

Admittedly there is no one of the domestic animals that, for money invested, excels the sheep in its value to the farm. They beat a hired man for cleaning fence-corners of weeds. A well-bred healthy ewe will more than pay her purchase price in wool and lamb yield in one year and no other animal will in proportion to its size, distribute as much valuable fertilizer over a field as will a sheep.

The Interstate Live Stock and Horse Show is doing much to interest farmers in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska in the sheep as a profitable investment for the average farm.

A Great Horse Liniment.

All horse owners should keep on hand some well known liniment. There will be ample occasion to use it. Every little while there is a cut, a kick, a swelling to reduce, an apparent permanent enlargement of a joint, an abnormal growth of a bone, as ringbone, spavin, etc. Perhaps the most valuable liniment to be had for treating all such ailments is Kendall's Spavin Cure. For your own good and for the sake of your horses, you should keep it constantly on hand.

Little need be said at this day as to the merits of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It has been so long before the public, its use is so general and the commendation so universal, that we scarcely think there could be two opinions as to

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Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets contain large and small assortments of tools to suit different needs, and range in price from \$8.50 to \$85. Each tool in the cabinets has a special rack or hook of its own which keeps it from being damaged by contact with the others. Drawers and essentials that are apt to be overlooked until you are in the midst of your work—glue, sandpaper, tacks, nails, screws, wire, clamps.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets contain saws, brace, bits, chisels, gimlets, awls, planes, hammers, files, pliers, screw-drivers, wrenches, nail sets, reamers, rules, squares—in fact, everything necessary for good work.

For sale at the leading hardware stores. If not at your dealer's, write to Simmons Hardware Company (Inc.), St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

Barring hail and winds between now and apple-picking time, the Kansas orchards will have one of the best crops of fruit they have had in many years. Along with great quantities the orchards will yield better quality of fruit than common. Nature has done her part this year; it is up to the fruit-grower to make the best of what he has. Elsewhere in this paper the Topeka Fruit & Produce Brokerage Company has an advertisement of apple-shipping boxes. These hold one bushel, and apple-buyers consider it a great advantage to buy apples packed in these boxes. Write to The Topeka Fruit & Brokerage Company, mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER, and find out all about these cheap and desirable shipping boxes.

The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., invites correspondence from people interested in deep wells, irrigation and mining machinery and supplies generally in these lines. Their centrifugal pumps deserve special attention. Farmers may join in a pool and get a prospecting equipment to discover oil and other mineral resources of their lands and besides may do cash work for outside people. Address as above for full particulars.



The above illustration shows the Ziegler Corn Harvester with seat and dropping device. It is made by the New Process Manufacturing Company, of Salina, Kans., and sells for the sum of \$15. The same without seat or dropping device sells for \$13. This machine has been on the market for some time and its work has been found eminently satisfactory. A neat folder has been prepared by this company and will be sent upon application to any

subscriber of this paper. This folder contains a number of illustrations and also numerous testimonials in which the name and address of farmers who have used this harvester can be saved in the cutting of only a few acres of corn, when the cost of hand labor is taken into consideration. Address communications to the New Process Manufacturing Company, Salina, Kans., and state that you read the advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER.

EXCLUSIVE Tubular ADVANTAGES No. 7

DURABILITY

When you buy a Tubular you can rest assured it will last your lifetime, and then be good for another 25 years or more.

Tubulars are the cheapest Separators made

simply because they last the longest and do the most satisfactory work. We proved this by a "Fifty Year Test." The total cost of repairs was 75c—total time of adjusting, 10 minutes—total time of oiling, 8 minutes, and at the end the machine showed practically no wear and good for another 50 years.

Let us send you Catalog No. 165; contains full account of this "Durability Test"—a postal will bring it prepaid. It proves our 28 years of experience is the best guarantee you can get in your separator purchases.

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



Dairy Interests

July Weather Affects Cream.

There is probably no time in the year when it is necessary to exercise as much care in handling cream as in July and August, and this is regardless of the use that is made of it. The woman who churns it finds it difficult to keep it in a condition that will get for her satisfactory results, either in the quantity or quality of the butter. The milk man who delivers cream for table use hears constant complaint that his cream sours quickly, notwithstanding it is kept on ice. The ice cream manufacturer is disappointed at the large proportion of cream that comes to him, that because of its being sour he has to convert it into an article of less value than the one for which he intended it and the consequence is a loss. The creamery or butter manufacturing plant that buys cream for butter-making purposes only does not require sweet cream, but they are confronted almost daily with the problem of handling some cream that is long past the state of acidity necessary for making the highest grade of butter. The solution of this question in every instance lies with the producer and we do not hesitate to say that the reward will justify the effort. The man who delivers milk and cream that is always scrupulously clean and that can be depended on to stay sweet until his next delivery can command a few more cents a gallon for it because of this assurance and he can afford to pay more for it. The ice cream manufacturer who honestly earns the reputation of always using the purest of sweet cream in his business can command a higher price for his goods and can pay more for the raw material that he knows is always right. While modern science and modern equipment has enabled the butter-maker to make a better quality of butter out of poor cream than he used to, there will never be a time when he can make high-grade butter out of low-grade cream, and there never will be a time when low-grade butter will bring as much as high grade. In other words, there will never be a time when all kinds of butter will sell at the same price. Everybody who sells cream is financially interested in the product to be manufactured out of it and it is highly necessary that there should be a concert of effort upon the part of the pro-

ducer and the manufacturer to raise the standard. Cream will stay sweet for a long time if kept cool, but will sour very quickly if not, and because of excessive heat this time of year it requires prompt action and constant care to maintain a condition that will bring satisfactory results. Promptness is necessary in separating the milk. This should be done immediately after milking. The next thing necessary is the immediate cooling of the cream. In the absence of ice (which every dairyman ought to have), cold water can be used for reducing the temperature. Cream should always be kept in a tin vessel of some kind and should be stirred occasionally, especially until the animal heat is out of it. Unless this can be kept in running water, the water should be changed often enough to keep the temperature as low as possible. In addition to these precautions, there is nothing so important as scrupulous cleanliness. Milk buckets and cans and the separator should all be scalded every time they are used and then well aired. The least particle of milk or cream left in a seam or crevice may affect a whole can of cream and deteriorate a churning of butter in which there is 500 pounds or more. The improvement in the care of cream in the last few years has amounted to a revolution, and yet there are some who do not fully realize the importance of their position as producers in influencing the market for this most valuable farm product.—Blue Valley Bulletin.

Cows vs. Cows.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS OF WILBUR J. FRASER, CHIEF IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY, ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY.

After ten years study of the subject from the economical standpoint, I do not hesitate to express it as my settled conviction that the weakest point in the dairy business is the poor cow.

The actual relation of the efficiency of the individual cow to the real profits in dairy farming is a matter little realized by the people depending upon this occupation for a living. The profits on the average dairy farm today can be easily doubled.

THE COW IS THE MARKET.

A dairyman considers his market to be the place where he disposes of his milk, cream, or butter and in one sense this is true, but the place where he markets such of the products of his farm, as grain, hay, and silage, is the dairy cow. The efficiency of the cow consuming these must therefore bear a vital relation to the dairyman's profits. If in a town having two grain elevators, one paid one-half cent a bushel more for grain than the other, no farmer would be foolish enough to sell his grain to the one paying the lower price. Yet dairymen will persist in keeping cows year after year that are paying them only twenty-five cents a bushel for grain, while others in the same herd, or that can easily be obtained at a reasonable price, will pay fifty cents a bushel or even more for the grain consumed. The difference in price which individual cows are paying for their grain is not so apparent as the difference at the elevators, but it is none the less actual and affects the pocket-book just as surely in the end.

As an illustration of the great difference in individual cows, notice the records of the cows in the dairy herd at the University of Illinois.

PRODUCTION OF ROSE FOR 12 YEARS, AND QUEEN FOR 8 YEARS: CONTRAST IN EFFICIENCY OF COWS.

Lactation period, Mo.	Lb., milk.	Lb., fat.
*21	14,462	704
21	14,536	762
2 1/2	10,247	507
1 1/2	12,680	637
1 1/2	6,018	291
3 1/2	10,412	511
16 1/2	11,059	556
23	7,688	350
4		
9		
Total 12 yr.	87,102	4,318
Average.	7,258	360

Lactation period, Mo.	Lb., milk.	Lb., fat.
110 1/2	3,471	126
1		
9 1/2	4,078	156
13	3,838	134
3		
11	5,474	194
1 1/2		
14	5,725	196
1 1/2		
12 1/2	6,526	200
2 1/2		
13	6,803	219
3	1,201	38

Total 8 yr. 37,117 1,263

Average. 4,639 158

*The larger figures show the length of time the cows gave milk and the smaller ones the time dry.

ROSE HAD 57 WEEKS OF ADVANCED REGISTRY RECORD.

Twelve pounds of butter-fat for a single week is the production required for admission to the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register. Twenty different weeks in her third lactation period, Rose made more than 12 pounds per week. Three times in this period she made 17 1/2 pounds of butter-fat per week. For five successive weeks, six months after calving, her average was 13 pounds of butter-fat per week. In her fourth lactation period, there were 16 weeks during each of which Rose made more than 12 pounds of butter-fat; and in her fifth lactation period, 21 weeks.

Rose's average production for 12 years including time dry, was 7,258 pounds milk and 360 pounds fat. Her largest year was 11,146 pounds milk and 581 pounds fat.

Butter for 12 years, 4,318.36 pounds, worth at present prices (25 cents per pound), \$1,079.59.

Skim-milk for 12 years, 72,585 pounds, worth at 15 cents per 100 pounds, \$108.88.

Total receipts for 12 years, \$1,188.47, or \$99.04 per year.

Just think what the receipts of a dairyman would be whose herd consisted of 25 cows of this kind—\$2,500 per year, exclusive of calves and manure.

Rose was bought for \$50 when 4 years old. She has had only ordinary treatment, no better than she would receive on a good dairy farm. She has not been pampered or fed to produce the utmost she was capable of making.

Remarkable as is the performance of this grade cow, she is not heralded as standing apart in unapproachable splendor, but as a great leader of the thousands of money-making cows in our dairy herds.

In striking contrast to Rose, and the class of cows she represents, is Queen. With equally good feed and care, Queen's average production for eight years was only 4,639 pounds of milk and 158 pounds of butter-fat. Her production is but two-thirds that of Rose and she barely pays for her board.

BEST AND POOREST COWS IN SEVERAL HERDS.

Two cows, known as No. 1 and No. 3, were purchased from a large herd and taken to the University. They were fed and cared for in the same manner and their average production for three years was as follows: No. 1, 11,390 pounds of milk and 404 pounds fat; No. 3, 3,830 pounds milk and 138 pounds fat.

Reduced to a like feed basis, the four cows produced for an entire year in the following ratios: Queen, 100; No. 3, 121; Rose, 304; No. 1, 312. The best two produced practically three times as much as the poorest two cows.

A little over a year ago, the department of dairy husbandry purchased the best and poorest cows from six different herds. These were shipped to the University and a careful record kept of all feed consumed and milk and fat produced. The record for an exact year of ten of these cows from five of the herds is given below; showing the cost of milk and fat produced by the different cows at market price for feed.

No. cow.	Lb., milk.	Lb., fat.	Cost per 100 lb., milk.	Cost per 1 lb., fat.
83	11,794	382.4	\$0.61	\$0.19
84	8,157	324	.87	.21
85	9,592	406.3	.75	.18
86	3,098	119.2	1.56	.40
92	9,473	358.6	.76	.20
94	7,846	282.1	.87	.21
95	14,841	469	.56	.18

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Send for handsome new catalogue illustrating and describing machines in detail and to be had for the asking.

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96	7,686	324.1	.80	.22
97	8,563	291	.78	.23
98	1,411	52.8	2.77	.74

Compare the amounts of milk, fat, and cost of same. This shows in a striking manner the difference in earning capacity of the different cows. The best cow of all produced over ten times as much milk as the poorest cow, and produced it at 56 cents per 100 pounds in marked contrast to the \$2.77 required by the poorest cow to produce the same amount.

THIS DIFFERENCE GENERAL.

From the testing of over 1,000 cows in the dairy herds of Illinois, it has been proved that this great difference in cows extends to practically every herd in the State.

Included in the dairy investigations of this station, are the individual records for a full year of 554 cows in thirty-six Illinois herds. To make a large and fair comparison, take the lowest one-fourth and the highest one-fourth of all these cows—278 head or half of the entire number. The lowest 139 cows (one-fourth of all) yielded an average of 133 1/2 pounds of butter-fat during the year, and the highest 139 cows produced an average of 301 pounds butter-fat.

The Elgin price of butter the past five years averages 23 cents per pound, and this is the usual price the dairyman gets for the butter-fat in his milk, it costing the overrun to make the butter. At 23 cents per pound for butter-fat, the poor cows make an average return of \$30.77. At the low estimate of \$30 per year for feed, this would leave 77 cents per cow for the whole year's profit. But the best 139 cows make an average income of \$69.32. Allowing these better cows \$38 per year for feed (\$8 better than the poor producers) the clear profit is \$31.32 per cow. These calculations allow the skim-milk, calf, and manure, to pay for the labor and interest on the investment.

139 COWS MAKE \$100; ANOTHER 139 \$4,000.

The profit from the whole 139 poor cows is only \$107, but the clear money from the best 139 cows amounts to more than \$4,000. Every one of these good cows averages as much clear profits as forty-one cows of the poorer

INDIANA PITLESS
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HEAVY, SOLID STEEL FRAME AND JOIST

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Every scale guaranteed absolutely U. S. standard for 10 years. For catalog and prices write to
INDIANA PITLESS SCALE CO
NEW CASTLE, IND.
KANSAS CITY, MO., Station A.

kind. Herds of these two kinds would have to be kept in the following comparative numbers to produce exactly the same profit for the owner:

GOOD COWS.	POOR COWS.
1 cow equals	40% cows
15 cows equal	612 cows
25 cows equal	1,021 cows

HOW TO SOLVE THE LABOR PROBLEM.

We hear much in these days about the drudgery of the dairy business. And certainly it is drudgery to milk the number and kind of cows that many dairyman are attempting to do business with, but what is the remedy? For answer look at the following table which shows the year's production of each cow in a herd of thirty-four in Northern Illinois.

LESS COWS MORE MONEY.

Cow No.	Lb. fat.	Value fat @ 24c per lb.	Profit per cow @ \$35 for feed.
1.	102	\$23.46	\$-11.54
2.	107	24.61	-10.39
3.	110	25.30	-9.70
4.	121	27.83	-7.17
5.	123	28.29	-6.71
6.	124	28.52	-6.47
7.	124	28.75	-6.47
8.	125	29.44	-6.25
9.	128	30.36	-5.56
10.	132		-4.64
11.	133	30.59	-4.41
12.	134	30.82	-4.18
13.	145	33.35	-1.65
14.	149	34.27	-.73
15.	151	34.73	-.27
16.	157	36.11	1.11
17.	158	36.34	1.34
18.	158	36.34	1.34
19.	161	37.03	2.03
20.	168	38.64	3.64
21.	170	39.10	4.10
22.	175	40.25	5.25
23.	181	41.63	6.63
24.	182	41.86	6.86
25.	184	42.32	7.32
26.	195	44.85	9.85
27.	196	45.08	10.08
28.	200	46.00	11.00
29.	211	46.23	11.23
30.	213	46.69	11.69
31.	218	47.84	12.84
32.	221	50.83	15.83
33.	227	52.21	17.21
34.	254	58.42	23.42

Profit from whole herd=\$76.63.
Profit from last 19 cows=162.77.

Here is a herd of cows that made for the owner \$76.63 above market price for his feed and labor. If he had disposed of the poorest 15 cows (the first 15 in the table), each of which lost him money, he would have made \$162.77. In other words, he might have been relieved of milking 15 cows and increased his actual profit by \$86.14.

This same condition exists to a greater or less degree in practically all the herds tested. To remove the drudgery from dairying and give the dairyman the profit he should receive for his labor and money invested, these charity boarders must be found out, and sent to the butcher.

Manure and Healthful Milk.

A great many dairymen protest when dairy regulations and dairy inspectors insist upon the daily removal of manure away from stables and buildings. To them this seems to be entirely new and unnecessary. Dairymen who make such objections show little acquaintance with sanitary science and are not aware of the serious relation that exists between manure and milk. They should know that almost every thing is inhabited by bacteria, the kind depending upon the food that is furnished. The excreta of all animals are alive with bacteria, and mostly with varieties that are capable of doing harm when taken into the body. The intestines, colon, and rectum of all animals, we are finding out, are full of bacteria, and many of them are responsible for sickness. These pass off in the excreta and affect the manure, which also attracts innumerable varieties besides those coming from the animal. We have heard a great deal about children in the cities dying from impure milk, or rather unclean milk. It is due to bacteria of this class.

How does the milk become contaminated in this dangerous way? Almost entirely from the manure. Experiments have shown that the least particle of manure, getting into milk, carries into it a great many of these bacteria that multiply in the milk and once they get into the digestive tract of a child, or adult for that matter, they set up fermentation that produce poisonous elements that may mean death to delicate persons, especially infants.

Every dairyman should know and realize the responsibility that rests upon him in this respect. He is criminally careless if he does not employ every means at his command to avoid contamination of his milk with poison-producing germs. To a great many dairymen it seems to be sufficient when they have strained the dirt out of their milk, but they should remember that bacteria can not be strained out once they get into milk. What they strain out really is the inert and largely harmless fibrous matter and mineral substances. The bacteria these particles carry in with them remain.

Get the manure, both liquid and solid, scrupulously away from the stables, out of the yards and off the cows and you have solved nearly the whole problem of sanitary dairying. Well constructed stables and other arrangements are necessary chiefly to the extent that they permit the thorough removing of the manure. Whenever it accumulates it gives off millions of bacteria that are not wanted in milk, so that milk should not be handled, and neither should cows, per-

sons or anything that comes in contact with milk permitted to come within reach of a bacteria breeding accumulation of manure. As soon as it is dropped it wants to be transported as far as convenient from the buildings.

The dairyman wants to view the manure problem in the light of a likely cause of sickness and possibly death, and when they do this, dairy regulations and inspectors will not be necessary.—Pacific Dairy Review.

What is "Soil Culture"?

What is The New System of "Scientific Agriculture"?

Nothing more than judgment and common sense shown in handling the soils of our western tracts so that the rainfall may be held for immediate absorption by the root fibers of growing crops. It's a system that every farmer—East, West, North or South—can profitably follow. It is the very essence of practical agriculture. It is a distinct revelation to Eastern and Central State farmers who have been depending on 24 to 30 inches of rainfall yearly. They wonder how our Colorado "Scientific" farmers can gather such remarkable crops on lands once called "half deserts."

Happy Prospects. Denver is rubbing its eyes, stirring itself in wonder, gazing in admiration at the great tracts bursting into green and growing crops of alfalfa, corn, wheat and fruits, etc. (Explanation of cuts below.) White-faced farm houses, broad-gabled barns, bowing maples, pink-blossomed orchards, dairy farms, wheat and corn fields greet gladdened eyes at every angle. Campbell's "Soil Culture" is making wealth for Colorado farmer and manufacturer, for merchant and implement maker, for mail order concern and local merchant.

"Young Man! Go West," said Horace Greeley. Within a decade or two there will be little "West" left. Hundreds of thousands have heeded the call of the early fifties. Thousands now are heeding our call.

"Hurry to Colorado" Now

Buy with a few hundred dollars one of the cheap tracts now so generously offered. Start to be independent. Have a home of your own. Come! Breathe the lung-invigorating, health-giving ozone of Colorado. Enjoy the gladdening sunshine. Get more gladness out of life next to the soil. Plant trees, orchards, lawns, watch them grow as you nurse and tend them. Be free!

Start Small. You can start on a small acreage—40 to 80—at prices running from \$3.50 to \$16 per acre. We don't insist on all cash. A fifth or smaller part is sufficient if you are a settler.

Location. The Bijou Ranch is only 42 miles from Colorado Springs, 65 miles from Denver, 5 miles from two easily reached railroads—the Union Pacific and Rock Island. A new branch of the Rock Island has recently been surveyed straight thro' the property.

Crops. Alfalfa roots and grows rapidly, sucking up through its great "root pipes" the "sheet water" which underlies the Bijou Ranch. 35,000 acres overlay this great supply of moisture that comes as near as 6 feet to the surface. This is not a lake or open cave, but is the under-soaking of the melting snows from the "earth ridge" formed by the Eastern slopes of the Rockies. This water is easily, in most places, reached by the average hand pump. Corn, wheat, sugar-beets, oats, speltz, rye, potatoes, barley, fruits of all kinds, vegetables, grow readily under this system of Scientific Agriculture.

Book Free. Our new free book fresh from the press is described below and tells why you'll be glad after you "Hurry to Colorado." Send for it now.

Explanation of Cuts Below.

Photo at left. These are stacks of Alfalfa on the farm of D. J. Shearer.
Photo at right. An enormous potato field—40 acres—harvesting over 8000 lbs. to acre—320,000 lbs. in all and sold on the ground for \$3200.00.

"Hurry to Colorado" Now

Here's a fast passing opportunity. Here are cheap lands, fertile soil, railroads, possibilities for great increase in land values, healthful climate, schools, etc. Embrace this chance. Do it now. Get in line with hundreds of others. Send for our new book—free, yet valuable—"The New Colorado." It's a question-answer. Shows ten-inch map of location of lands, distance from great centers, markets, shipping points, schools, churches, etc. It tells how much money you'll need to get started; how to figure profits; describes the glorious climate with its sunshiny days and life-renewing nights. This book explains what "Soil Culture" is and why it is forcing Colorado to the front as a wealth-producing state far ahead of its gold and silver mines. You learn in this book about soil, water, markets, schools, profits, crops, how to plan, what to buy, how to reach the ranch and its free board and lodging, etc., etc. Send now for it, to Dept. 29

The Farmers Land & Loan Co.,

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60--Pure Bred Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle--60

35 choice young cows, some fresh, the most due this fall and early winter. 15 extra nice and well bred young heifers. 10 A. R. O. young service bulls. Catalogues ready.

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

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Modern, fire proof, only American Plan Hotel in the city. Centrally located, 15th and O Sts.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

The old adage says: "Don't count your chickens before they are hatched." Whatever about the wisdom or foolishness of such a proceeding, we are certain that it is a good thing to count your chickens after they are hatched. Have you counted yours since they were a few days old? If you have not, you had better do so at once, and the probabilities are that you will find the number much less than they were a few weeks ago. By coming to a realization that your flock of chickens is sadly diminishing you will probably begin to investigate the cause of their disappearance. If you have rats on your place, the chances are that they are responsible for some of the vacant places in your poultry yard. If you have no rats, then perhaps some other kind of vermin get away with them. Do you shut up your coops and pens at night so as to prevent skunks, or minks, or weasels getting your chicks? Are you aware that cats, either your own or your neighbors', are on the constant lookout for something in the shape of prey, and that there is nothing they like better than a nice, plump chick? Cats are very deceitful and it is a hard matter to catch them eating chickens, but they should be watched all the closer, for they get away with thousands upon thousands of chicks every year. Count your chickens every week or so and if you find them dwindling away, try and find the cause and prepare a remedy for the thief in the way of poison, a trap, or a shotgun.

There is too much doctoring of fowls going on, especially of healthy ones. Occasionally a fowl will get sick and if it is a valuable one, it is all right to try and cure it, but this everlasting custom of giving them all manner of nostrums to keep them in good health is all nonsense. Feed them regularly with a variety of food. See that they get plenty of exercise and have plenty of gravel or grit to grind their feed. Give them plenty of pure water to drink and see that their houses and yards are kept perfectly clean and there is no danger of disease attacking them. During the hot weather shade is very essential to their good health. Follow nature as near as you can and you will not go far astray in the management of your poultry.

If you are intending to send some birds to the fall fairs, it would be a good idea to catch and handle them occasionally and put them in an exhibition coop so as to get them tame and sociable, and especially is this so of the young stock that have never been handled before. It will make a great difference in the judge's awards if the birds show up well, rather than be wild and unmanageable, for in the latter state they break off a good many feathers and the loss of one or two wing feathers sometimes causes a loss of a first prize. Get your birds accustomed to being penned up before the time of the fair and do not pick them right from the flock and bring to the show expecting to win a first prize.

The Molting Season.

The season of molting for poultry usually begins in August and ends in December, though there are variations from this rule, some hens molting earlier and others later than the months stated. This shedding of feathers while a natural process is a very debilitating one, but after the birds have passed safely over it and gained strength and vigor, they will be in better condition than before to resume their duties. Molting, for the time being, is both trying and a severe drain upon the system of the fowl, because the feathers are full of nitrogen, which creates in the fowl a desire for certain kinds of food to replace the

waste and furnish the material for making new feathers. It is a time too when the bird should receive generous food, with the best of care and attention; for exposure to rain, wading through the grass when the dew is on, roosting in damp places, or exposure to sudden and strong currents of cold air may bring on ills of the worst kind, for there is hardly any protection against sudden changes of weather when the fowl is almost denuded of its usual coat of feathers.

During the molting season most of the hens usually stop laying eggs and lose their lively spirits, and the males lost their proud and defiant looks. In fact, molting may be said to be a certain kind of disease recurring every fall. The old hens, which have done their duty for the last two or three years, molt later every year, and are no longer fit for active service, so as to be profitable. The molt sometimes extends into very cold weather and it is a pitiful sight to see a hen almost bare of feathers when the weather is extremely cold. Such old hens ought to have been consigned to the block, before they commenced to molt, for if the time be delayed till molting time, they will be in no condition for the table for some time to come.

During the shedding of feathers the hens are in a more feeble condition than at any other time of the year. They need plenty of nutritious food. A regular diet of oats in the morning and wheat at night, with a mash once or twice a week in the morning, and a good feed of corn at night is what we would recommend, together with a little fresh meat or fresh cut bones. A solution of iron, such as the Douglas mixture, in their drinking water two or three times a week would also be beneficial to them at this trying period. Follow the above directions and you will be surprised how fast your birds will shed their old feathers and throw out the new ones.

THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain and Produce.

Kansas City, Mo., August 10, 1908.
Wheat.—Receipts past 48 hours, 580 cars; shipments, 192 cars. Receipts same time last year, 395 cars; shipments, 111 cars. Inspections Saturday, 417 cars. A fairly active but unevenly lower market was had to-day. Receipts were heavy and buyers took advantage of the increased supply and hard wheat generally sold at 10¢ decline. Red, however, was scarce and firm at 1/4¢ higher. The visible supply in the United States and Canada increased last week 324,000 bushels and Liverpool came in 1/4¢ lower at the close and Budapest was off 1/4¢. Paris was 1/4¢ higher and Berlin was up 1/4¢. The primary receipts were 1,533,000 bushels, against 1,143,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 725,000 bushels. In Chicago September closed 1/4¢ lower and here the same option lost 1/4¢. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 white—Choice turkey, 4 cars 96¢, 20 cars 95 1/4¢, 10 cars 95¢, 7 cars 94 1/4¢, 14 cars 94¢; fair to good turkey, 5 cars 96¢, 16 cars 94¢, 1 car 93 1/4¢, 27 cars 93¢, 6 cars 92¢; dark, 11 cars 93¢, 2 cars 92 1/4¢, 11 cars 92¢, 1 car 91 1/4¢, 2 cars 91¢; yellow and ordinary, 5 cars 90¢, 9 cars 89 1/4¢, 1 car 88¢. No. 3 hard—Choice turkey, 4 cars 94¢; fair to good turkey, 5 cars 92¢, 1 car 92 1/4¢, 3 cars 92¢, 5 cars 91¢, 3 cars 90¢, 4 cars 89 1/4¢, 5 cars 89¢, 5 cars 88 1/4¢; yellow and ordinary, 30 cars 88 1/4¢, 23 cars 88¢. No. 4 hard—Choice turkey, 1 car 92¢, 1 car 91¢, 1 car 90 1/4¢; turkey and dark, 1 car 90¢, 5 cars 89¢, 5 cars 88 1/4¢; fair to good, 4 cars 88¢, 2 cars 87 1/4¢, 9 cars 87¢; ordinary, 1 car 87 1/4¢, 1 car 87¢, 18 cars 86 1/4¢, 34 cars 86¢, 3 cars 85 1/4¢. Rejected hard—1 car 87 1/4¢, 2 cars 87¢, 1 car 86¢, 1 car smutty 86¢, 5 cars 85¢. No grade hard—1 car 86¢, 9 cars 84¢, 1 car 83 1/4¢, 9 cars 82¢. Live weevil hard—1 car 88 1/4¢, 1 car 84¢. No. 2 red—Choice, 1 car 96¢, 1 car 95 1/4¢, 1 car 95¢, 1 car 94¢; fair to good, 2 cars 94 1/4¢. No. 3 red—Choice, 1 car 94 1/4¢, 1 car 94¢, 2 cars 93¢; fair to good, 2 cars 93¢, 1 car 92 1/4¢, 1 car 92¢. No. 4 red—Choice, 1 car 89 1/4¢; fair to good, 1 car 89¢, 1 car 88¢. Mixed wheat—No. 2, 1 car 91 1/4¢. No. 3 mixed—1 car 89¢.

Corn.—Receipts past 48 hours, 46 cars; shipments, 37 cars. Receipts same time last year, 65 cars; shipments, 38 cars. Inspections Saturday, 37 cars. The market showed fair life to-day, but was weak to 1/4¢ lower. The crop is said to be making good progress and the weather is fine for its maturing, hence buyers were inclined to bear down on prices. Home dealers and order men both wanted a little, yet only such lots were taken as had to be had. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 232,000 bushels. Liverpool came in 1/4¢ higher at the close. The primary receipts were 379,000 bushels, against 1,183,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 484,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, none. In Chicago September closed 1/4¢ higher and here the same option finished 1/4¢ better, while December closed the same as Saturday. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars 73¢, 2 cars high color, 73¢, 7 cars 72 1/4¢. No. 3 mixed, 8 cars 72 1/4¢, 1 car like sample 72¢; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 72¢. No. 2 yellow, 1 car 74¢; No. 3 yellow, 1 car 73 1/4¢; No. 4 yellow, 1 car 72¢. No. 2 white, 4 cars 74 1/4¢, 1 car 74 1/4¢; No. 3 white, 2 cars 74¢.

Oats.—By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, fair to good, 1 car 46¢; fed, 1 car 47 1/4¢. No. 3 mixed, nominally 45¢ @ 46¢. No. 2 white, fair to good, 1 car 48 1/4¢. No. 3 white, choice, 1 car 48¢; fair to good, 4 cars 47 1/4¢.

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

Cornmeal.—Slow sale and lower at \$1.57 per cwt., sacked.

Bran.—Steady and in fair demand. Quoted:

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,

205-6-7, 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.

CATTLE.

WANTED—6 to 12 HIGH GRADE MILK COWS. I would like to buy 6 to 12 fancy milk cows on such terms that seller is to receive at least half of the income from cream or butter sold, until cows are paid for in full. I am an experienced creamery butter-maker with family and only last year acquired 160 acres of land in Western Kansas. Have this summer improved the place with residence, some sheds and a well, and have 30 acres in millet, kafir-corn, cane, and corn and planted for next winter's feed, but have no capital to buy these cows for cash at present. References furnished. Address, "8 milk cows for sale", care Kansas Farmer.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—Offer 2 bulls, 10 females. The bulls are "Lothalr," 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.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Three jacks, age 8 to 10 years, registered; Mammoth, 16 to 18 hands high; black; 12 jennets; 2 colts; 2 jacks, age 1 1/2 to 2 years; 1 Percheron stallion, black, 1700 pounds. Write for particulars, Henry D. C. Poos, Blackburn, Okla.

SWINE.

ALVEY FARM O. I. C.'s—Where the progressive kind are bred. We are offering 20 pigs just weaned; quality considered, we shall price them very reasonable. Will be pleased to hear from any one in regard to our O. I. C.'s. Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kans.

FOR SALE—A few very choice Poland-China fall boars in breeding condition. F. A. Tripp, Meriden, Kans.

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.

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.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from our standard bred stock, 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.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Orpington, Rhode Island Reds (both combs), White Langshan cockerels and pullets, \$1 each, six for \$5, if taken soon. Mrs. Lizzie Griffith, Emporia, Kans.

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, 1906 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.

Mixed, 93¢@99¢ per cwt., sacked; straight bran, 96¢@97¢; shorts, \$1.05@1.10.

Flaxseed.—Weak at \$1.13, upon the basis of pure.

Cottonseed-Meal.—All points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$29.50 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, \$1.60.

Seeds.—Timothy, \$3.50@4 per cwt.; red clover, \$10@12.50 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, \$1.55@1.60 per cwt.; cane, \$2@2.10 per cwt.; millet, \$1 @1.25; alfalfa, \$12@15 per cwt.

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

Hay.—Receipts past 24 hours, 52 cars of prairie, 3 cars of timothy, 3 cars of clover mixed, 19 cars of alfalfa, 2 cars of straw; total, 79 cars against 106 cars same day last year. All the upper grades were in fair de-

SHEEP.

FOR SALE—400 breeding ewes with 400 lambs, in bunches to suit on farm of W. R. Lott, Highland Park. Address, Route 1, Topeka, Kans. Ind. Phone 2874.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—An ideally located suburban home, almost adjoining the Agricultural College; 9 or 12 acres; roomy, attractive house; soil excellent; well fruited; convenient for college attendance; terms easy. M. C. Hougham, R. 8, Manhattan, Kans.

200 ACRES good land only 3 miles from Atchison, Kansas. 50 acres in cultivation, rest in full bearing Jonathan and Ben Davis apple trees. Terms and prices reasonable. Owner non-resident, and cannot attend to it. For further information, address, Lock Box 384, Atchison, Kans.

BARGAINS—320 acres, 140 cultivated, 75 alfalfa, 16 fenced hogtight. Improvements cost \$5000, price \$10,000, \$8500 cash, balance easy. All kinds and sizes write for lists. Garrison & Studebaker, Salina, Kas.

LAND FOR SALE—Three upland farms in Jefferson County. One highly improved. Also wheat land in Geva County. J. F. True, Perry, Kans.

SAY—If you want to buy a model farm home that will feed your family regardless of dry or wet weather, or floods, write, F. L. Williams, Agricola, Kans.

FINE alfalfa, wheat and stock farms for sale. Circular free. Warren Davis, Logan, Kans.

FARMS for sale in Catholic community; \$25 per acre and up. Ed George, St. Paul, Kans.

TWO HOMES CHEAP—160, good improvements, bottom, timber, orchard, alfalfa, route, phone; price \$6500. 200 acres improved, smooth, 180 cultivated, land and location good. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, 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, Osawatomie, Kans.

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

A GOOD FARM WELL LOCATED. 160 acres all good land of a dark sandy loam, located 2 miles from the city of Wichita, 5-room cottage, 2 granaries, barn, haymow and other outbuildings, good young orchard, all fenced and cross-fenced, 10 acres hog tight, some alfalfa, 20 acres pasture, 20 acres meadow, balance in a high state of cultivation. Price for a short time, \$8500. The Nelson Real Estate and Immigration Co., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

YOU WANT MONEY! SO DO WE.

Will you invest \$100 now for \$500 next year? Write for details. NAPA IMPROVEMENT CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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., 488 Grace Block, Lincoln, Neb.

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE

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

John W. Everman, J. Gallatin, Mo.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEED WHEAT—The great yielding famous Kharkoff and Turkey Red winter wheat, choice cleaned seed, also Mammoth White rye, Timothy, Clover and Alfalfa seed. Farmers prices. Send for grower for catalogue. Jno D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

PURE BRED SEED WHEAT—Kharkoff and Malakoff. Varieties giving the heaviest yields. Seed bought from Manhattan Experiment Station, 1906. Recleaned and sacked, \$1.50 per bushel, F. O. B. J. A. Fleming, Garfield, Kans.

TENNESSEE WINTER BARLEY—Averaged 47 bushels per acre for 3 years. \$1 per bushel. 85¢ per bushel in lots of 10 bushels or more. Best of pasture. Walter Jenkinson, Pond Creek, Okla.

THE BEST ALFALFA SEED GROWS "OUT THERE IN KANSAS" We sell it. Ask us for samples and prices. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

PURE "BEARDED FIFE" seed wheat, grown on sod. Inquire of Wallace Gibbs, Kinsley, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY—New crop Meadow Fescue or English Blue Grass seed. If you have any to offer, please correspond with us. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A good white woman for cooking in small family. Wages \$4.50 a week. Address, Mrs. L. A. Walde, Stanley, Johnson Co. Kans.

SHEPHERD DOGS FOR SALE—Have a choice lot of well bred puppies. Prices right. Mrs. A. E. Harness, Speed, Cooper Co., Mo.

NEW HONEY—Fancy, \$10 per case of two 60-pound cans. A. S. Parson, Rocky Ford, Colo.

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

Stray List

For Week Ending July 30.

Greeley County—Curtis Major, Clerk. MARES AND COLT—Taken up May 12, 1908, by A. Dyberg, in Colony, two small brown mares and a colt; no marks or brands visible; valued at \$35.

STALLION—Taken up by the above on same date, one small bay stallion, white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

Week Ending August 13.

Dickinson County—H. W. King, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Albert Pugenkoff in Liberty tp., August 1, 1908, one gray mare, 8 or 9 years old, spavin on right hind leg, wire cut on left hind leg; weight about 800 or 900 pounds.

mand at steady prices, but low grades dull and week. To-day's sales included 1 car No. 1 timothy \$9, 1 car No. 2 timothy \$8, 2 cars 1 timothy prairie \$7, 6 cars No. 1 prairie \$6.75, 15 cars No. 1 prairie \$6.50, 1 car No. 1 prairie \$6.25, 9 cars No. 2 prairie \$6, 1 car No. 2 prairie \$5.75, 9 cars No. 2 prairie \$5.50, 2 cars No. 2 prairie \$5.25, 5 cars No. 2 prairie \$5, 1 car straw \$4, 1 car choice alfalfa \$12, 2 cars No. 1 alfalfa \$11.50, 1 car No. 1 alfalfa \$11, 1 car No. 1 alfalfa \$10.50, 1 car No. 2 alfalfa \$9, and 1 car No. 3 alfalfa \$7.50.

The Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City, Mo., August 10, 1908. Last week was another disappointment to cattle sellers, although the decline was only 10¢/25¢, with some classes of thin, grassy steers 25¢/40¢ lower. Well finished fed steers are scarce and hold up best. The dry, hot weather has been against consumption of meat, and at the same time it demoralized the market for stockers and feeders. Heavy receipts of good weight rangers at Chicago, 15,000 of this class last week, is another bad feature. The run here to-day is 18,000 head, market steady. Supply at other markets is moderate to-day, and rains last week, together with cooler weather, has improved the demand so that the liberal supply to-day is being handled without any decline. Fed steers are scarce to-day, and the best are worth \$6.00/7. Native grazed Westerns \$4/5.50, good strings of smooth Western cows are strong, at \$2.90/3.35, while small lots of inferior natives are draggy, good fed cows up to \$4.50, and fed heifers up to \$5.75. Calves declined 25¢/50¢ last week, and as the supply to-day is 4,500 head, largest of the season, they are weak to-day, veals at \$4.50/5.50, heavy calves \$3.25/4.50. Fears for the corn crop last week before the rains came, almost eliminated the demand for feeders, although stock steers, 800 to 900 pounds remained in fairly good demand. Supply of this class will be liberal from now on. Stockers bring \$3/4.00 feeders \$3.65/4.80.

Hog receipts last week amounted to 60,000 head, augmented considerably by dry weather stuff, which incentive will be absent this week. The market declined 21¢ last week account of liberal supplies at all points. Local prices have been above competitive points, and shippers had difficulty in getting orders here. Run to-day is 8,000 head, market 5¢/10¢ higher, top \$6.80, bulk \$6.40/6.70. There is considerable inferior stuff included to-day, some of the commonest selling down around \$3.74, decent pigs at \$4.75/5.50.

Sheep and lambs last 20¢/35¢ last week, market steady to weak to-day. Run is 6,000 head to-day, including spring lambs at \$5.75, wethers \$4.25, ewes \$3.65, stock and feeding stuff \$3/3.75. Utah and Colorado have commenced shipping pretty freely, and a larger percentage of stock and feeding grades will be included from now on. J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live Stock.

South St. Joseph, Mo., August 10, 1908. The arrivals of cattle are continuing moderate and are coming mostly from the range countries. During the past week the market has been a declining one but at the present writing is showing a little better tone. There are very few natives arriving at any of the markets, a few on choice order have sold up to \$7.25 here recently but there have not been many selling as high as \$6.75 and the bulk are going at \$5.75/6.25. Supplies of cows and heifers are coming very largely from the ranges and prices are off 15¢/25¢ during the past week. Calves are down 50¢/75¢. Light stock cattle are lower than they have been for many months and right good feeders are selling at \$3.75/4.25.

The hog movement continues liberal in numbers but weight is falling off and quality deteriorating. The market has been a saw-saw one for the past ten days, prices fluctuating within a range of 20¢/25¢. The finish last week was on a short slump but the opening of the week found bidding for hogs to keep coming and the more attractive weights and qualities sold around a dime higher while the common and medium kinds were no more than strong to 5¢ higher. The bulk at this writing are selling at basis of \$6.15/6.65 with tops at \$6.75.

The range sheep movement is now on in earnest and supplies are showing a big increase over a few weeks ago. The market has been on a downward turn and it is thought the bottom has about been reached. There is no feeder trade as yet, the best lambs are now quotable at \$6, yearling wethers \$3.75/4.60, and ewes \$3/3.75.

WARRICK.

DUROC-JERSEYS

DEEP CREEK DUROCS {Spring pigs, either sex, for sale, from the most noted families of the breed. Up-to-date Durocs at prices to move them. C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kas.

STROH'S HERD OF DUROC-JERSEYS

70 spring pigs for sale, mostly sired by Hogate's Model, the sweepstakes boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1906 and out of popular breeding dams. Correspondence solicited.

J. STROH, R. 4, DeWitt, Neb.

HIGHLAND DUROCS

100 Choice spring pigs of the best strains and a few fancy gilts bred for fall farrow, at reasonable prices. Farm adjoins town.

L. A. KEELER, Toronto, Kans.

DUROC SPRING PIGS FOR SALE

of both sexes from the Orion, Kant Be Best and Ohio Chief families. Correspondence solicited. Write for prices.

O. A. Peacock, - - Burchard, Neb.

CROW'S DUROCS

140 large early spring pigs. 21 sows and gilts bred for August farrow and a few fall litters. A fitting show herd of 24 head, call on or write.

CROW BROS, 200 E. Osborn St., Hutchinson, Kans.

200 SPRING PIGS

HEADQUARTERS FOR DUROCS: any age, either sex, females sold open or bred. Largest herd in the S. W. Send in your order, we can fill it.

COPPINS & WORLEY, Potwin, Kans.

GEO. KERR'S DUROCS.

Pigs for sale sired by such boars as Lincoln Chief, Leader, Lincoln Top. Out of dams from the Improver 2d, Proud Advance, Top Notcher, Wonder and Ohio Chief families.

R. R. 3, Box 90, Sabetha, Kans.

DUROC-JERSEYS

Humphrey's

DUROCS. Choice spring pigs, both kinds, of early farrow; Ohio Chief and Improver 2d blood lines. Also Scotch Collies of the best breeding and quality. Prices reasonable. Call or write.

J. S. Humphrey, R. 1, Pratt, Kans.

MADURA DUROCS.

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

FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.

GAYER'S

DUROCS: 36 choice fall gilts and 14 topy 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. E. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

PEERLESS STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE.

R. G. SOLLENBERGER, Woodston, Kans.

Fairview Herds—Durocs, Red Polls

20 high grade Red Polled cows and heifers, 40 Duroc-Jersey sows, mostly males, will be sold at my fall sale on October 7, 1908. Nothing for sale now. Stock doing fine.

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

WOOD'S DUROCS

Good hogs are good property now. Don't you want some? A few boars and gilts of 1907 crop. Nice lot of spring pigs just right age and weight to ship.

W. A. WOOD, - - Elmdale, Kans.

Howe's

DUROCS. 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Flash blood lines. Call or write.

J. U. HOWE.

Route 8, Wichita, Kans.

DEER CREEK DUROCS

100 pigs of March and April farrow by sons of Ohio Chief, Tip Notcher and Kant Be Best. Ready for shipment after July 1.

BERT FINCH, Prairie View, Kans.

JACKSON'S DUROCS.

Special Bargains in fancy, well grown spring pigs, both sexes, and choice fall males richly bred; 2 of these are double cross Ohio Chief. Also 1 good head boar, a grandson of Desoto 18155. 2 extra good registered Shorthorn bulls for sale.

O. L. JACKSON, New Albany, 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 179054 and Headlight 2d 248305.

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

CHESTER-WHITES

CLOVER RIDGE CHESTER WHITES

Choice pigs from the Garnett and Captain families. The large smooth strong boned, easy feeding kind. Correspondence solicited.

E. S. CANADY, R. R. 2, PERU, NEB.

O. I. C. SWINE

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

Ninety pigs of February and March farrow, and sixteen fall boars and gilts. The large deep smooth bodied strong boned easy feeding kind. I pay express, and ship on approval.

N. R. ROGERS, PERU, NEB.

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, Onaga, Kans.

Prop. Andrew Carnegie-herd O. I. C. swine.

Garth's O. I. C.'s

125 choice spring pigs, also some extra good fall boars, out of good dams and by the prize winners, Kerr Dick, Kerr Nat and Big Jim, at right prices. Call on or write.

A. T. GARTH, - Larned, Kans.

BERKSHIRES

Ridgeview Berkshires

—FOR SALE—

One aged and one yearling boar, and spring pigs of both sexes.

MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas

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.

BERKSHIRES

MAPLE HEIGHTS HERD BERKSHIRES

Kansas Longfellow, champion Nebraska State Fair, 1907, and Berrington 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.

Guthrie Rancho Berkshires

The Guthrie Ranch Berkshire herd, headed by Berrington 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.

Knollwood Berkshires

Headed by Pacific Duke 54491, dam Marjorie 37491 by Baron Duke 234 50000, a son of Baron Lee 4th, the sire of Lord Premier and Dutchess 130th 29675, grand dam of Premier Longfellow. Stock of all ages for sale. All stock guaranteed as represented.

E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans.

POLAND-CHINAS

Miesner's Poland-Chinas.

Choice pigs for sale sired by Miesner's Hadley, a son of Big Hadley and grandson of Logan's Chief; out of large well bred sows. Write for prices.

T. J. MIESNER, Sabetha, Kans.

WELCOME HERD POLANDS

Choice richly bred spring pigs either sex. Several extra fall boars, fit to head good herds, also a half interest in the \$1000 Tom Lipton. Fall sale Oct. 6.

J. M. BAIER, ELMO, KANS.

CENTER GROVE POLANDS

Choice well grown fall yearling gilts, sold bred or open. Also early springs, both sexes. Stock guaranteed and richly bred. Prices reasonable.

J. W. Pelphrey & Son, Humboldt, Kans.

KEEP ON PRINCE

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

SUNFLOWER HERD.

POLAND-CHINAS—Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (19147) by Meddler (99999), dam Excitement (289698) by Corrector (63879); Allen's Corrector (128818) by Corrector (63879), dam Sweet Brier (261790) by Chief Perfection 2d (42559); Kansas Chief (125983) by Chief Perfection 2d (42559), dam Corrector's Gem (260720) by Corrector (63879). G. W. Allen, Route 4, Tongonoxie, Kans.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Special bargains in choice Poland-China gilts, sold bred or open, and a few extra fall boars by prize winning sires. Fall sale September 24.

A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kans.

Pitcher's Poland-Chinas

80 Good ones, consisting of 63 growthy spring pigs and a few choice gilts, out of richly bred prolific dams, and by Great Excitement, a son of Meddler 2d. Our fall sale is called off and these will be sold at private treaty at moderate prices. Stock registered and guaranteed.

T. B. PITCHER & SON, Sta. A, Route 4, Topeka, Kans.

Wayside Polands

The Big Kind that Weigh and Win.

125 early springs, both sexes, with size, bone and stretch; 60 fall and winter pigs that are extra good ones, including a number of fancy males, out of prolific big boned sows and by Colimba Chief, by Chief Tecumseh 3d, and other noted sires. My prices are right.

H. O. Sheldon, R. 8, Wichita, Kans.

JONES' COLLEGE VIEW POLANDS.

Several first class boars that are herd-heads; 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.

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.

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

Rock Brook Holsteins

Special offer on three bulls ready for service. Grandsons of world's champion, Sarcastic Lad. Also a few younger bulls at very low prices. Correspondence solicited. 100 head in herd.

ROCK BROOK FARM,

Henry C. Glissman, Prop. Sta. B. OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

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 6 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, 1026.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Herd headed by Sir Johanna Aaggie Lad 34944. His four nearest dams averaged 85.9 lbs. milk one day, 23 6 lbs. butter seven days, 17,824 lbs. milk one year, 727 lbs. butter one year. He is assisted by Calantha Karndike 47877, dam Colantha 4th's Sarcastic, A. R. O., 21.13 lbs. butter in seven days as senior 2-year-old, by Sarcastic Lad, out of Colantha 4th, dam of the world's record cow—27,482.5 lbs. milk one year, 1,247.82 lbs. butter one year. Correspondence solicited. B. L. Bean, Cameron, Mo.

JERSEYS

LINSCOTT'S JERSEYS

Established 1878. Registered in A. J. C. C.

Largest, eldest and best herd of A. J. C. C. Jerseys in the State. For sale at all times, choice animals of both sexes and different ages at most reasonable prices.

R. J. LINSKOTT,

HOLTON - - - - KANS.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

10 FANCY ANGUS BULLS 10

Blackbirds, Heatherblooms, Drumlin Luays Minas and other popular families. 15 long yearling bulls, suitable for farmers or ranchmen at bargain prices. A few choice heifers and cows with calves at foot, some bred to Champion Ito.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Early spring Shropshire ram lambs, sired by Imp. English rams and from choice Canadian ewes. Dandies.

SUTTON FARM, Lawrence, Kans.

Visitors always welcome. Phone us to meet you.

POLLED DURHAMS

Polled Durhams

FOR SALE.

A choice lot of young Double Standard Polled Durham bulls by Kansas Boy X2585, S-H19789, Senator X5940, 263006 and the grand bull, Belvedere X2712, 195058. Inspection invited.

D. C. VanNise, -:- Richland, Kans.

HEREFORDS

Maplewood Herefords

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

POLAND-CHINAS

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.

Kansas State Fair

Hutchinson, September 14-19, 1908.

The Annual Event of the Great Southwest. Promoted for the Good and Growth of Kansas. \$30,000 in Premiums. 17 Grand Divisions. Live Stock Show of Every Breed--Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry. We will want to know how many pens or stalls you will want.

The great livestock breeders' associations recognize this as an event of National importance and make appropriations therefor. All that is good in Agriculture, Horticulture, Apiary, and Dairy will be on exhibit. The Ladies Departments showing the useful and artistic handiwork of the home will be seen in profusion.

Seven thousand entries in the various departments last year. Stalls for 400 cattle, pens for 800 hogs, barns for 350 horses, 285 horses entered now in 9 stakes. Grounds right in town, plenty of shade trees, and 32 good wells of water.

GREAT RACING--SIX GREAT RACES EVERY DAY.

The choicest horses from the stables of 20 States will be on the track during the week. No event in Kansas ever approached this year's program. Six races for \$1,000 each. Riders and Drivers Dressed in gaudy colors. The Kansas Derby will be run for \$500 in gold Tuesday. Amusements of all descriptions for all people—children, women and men—entirely chaste and entertaining.

A GENUINE AIR SHIP.

will leave its mooring twice each day for an aerial trip. It is the most up-to-date machine built and is the study of governments as well as scientists. Silver Cornet Band Music to enliven the occasion.

A CENT AND A HALF A MILE.

Special Excursion Trains and Rates over all Roads. Everybody is invited to invite their friends. 36 regular Passenger trains. Ask your railroad agent about Excursion Trains and Rates. Also about the one-half rate on shipments of exhibits. For Catalogue or Information Address

H. S. THOMPSON, President.

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STATE WIDE FAIR!

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND

\$20,000 in Purses and Premiums

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND

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TOPEKA, - KANSAS
September, 7-12, 1908

DON'T overlook what promises to be the best Fair ever held in Kansas. Plenty to see and hear. Kansas Music Festival. Twentieth Kansas Reunion. Free Sensational Exhibitions. Fat Stock. Farm Machinery. Farm Products. Races Galore.

SHORTHORNS

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Dutchess of Gloster bull, Glad-lator 261085 and Baine 275673, a Cruickshank But-terfly. Cows of Scotch and Scotch topped Bates breeding. 1 yearling Bampton bull (a good one) for sale. Will make tempting prices on a few females. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

PONY CREEK HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by the Scotch bulls, Sybilla 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.

RED POLLS

Foster's Red Polls.

15 choice young bulls, a few good females and our 15 2400 lb. herd bull Dandy 39147 for sale at bottom prices. CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Eldorado, Kans.

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kans.

Red Polled Cattle, Poland-China Swine.

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

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New York Valley Shorthorns and Berkshires

A large number of my Shorthorns must be sold before winter to make room; including my calves sired by Baron Rupert 248267, ranging in age from 6 to 20 months old. And have for sale sows bred to Field Marshall and Lee's Masterpiece, and boars of serviceable age; also 110 May and June pigs to pick from. Come and select your show stock, or write J. T. Bayer, Yates Center, 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.

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 230699. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.

H. W. McAFEE,
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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.

—THE GREATEST—

BERKSHIRE SALE

IN THE HISTORY OF THE BREED

Kirkville, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 19

BY KINLOCH FARM.

50 Bred Sows and 20 Boars Will be Sold

In this number are 10 sows by the great "Lord Premier," including the grand champion sow, "Duchess 279," 10 sows by the grand champion, "Premier Longfellow," 2 of them being daughters of Duchess 279; 10 high-class daughters of "Masterpiece," 5 by "Lord Premier's Rival," and about 15 other high-class sows.

All bred to the great Lord Premier boar, Truworth, or "Rival's Champion." The twenty boars are all tops, and the best ever sold at auction, sired by Premier Longfellow, Baron Duke 50th, Star Master Piece, Lord Premier's Rival, and The Conqueror.

Remember the date. For catalogue address

Kinloch Farm, - Kirkville, Mo.

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

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Young stock for sale at all times.
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Am now booking dates for the coming season. Write or wire me for same. Also a breeder of Duroc Jersey hogs and Hereford cattle.

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Twenty Years selling all breeds.