

KANSAS FARMER

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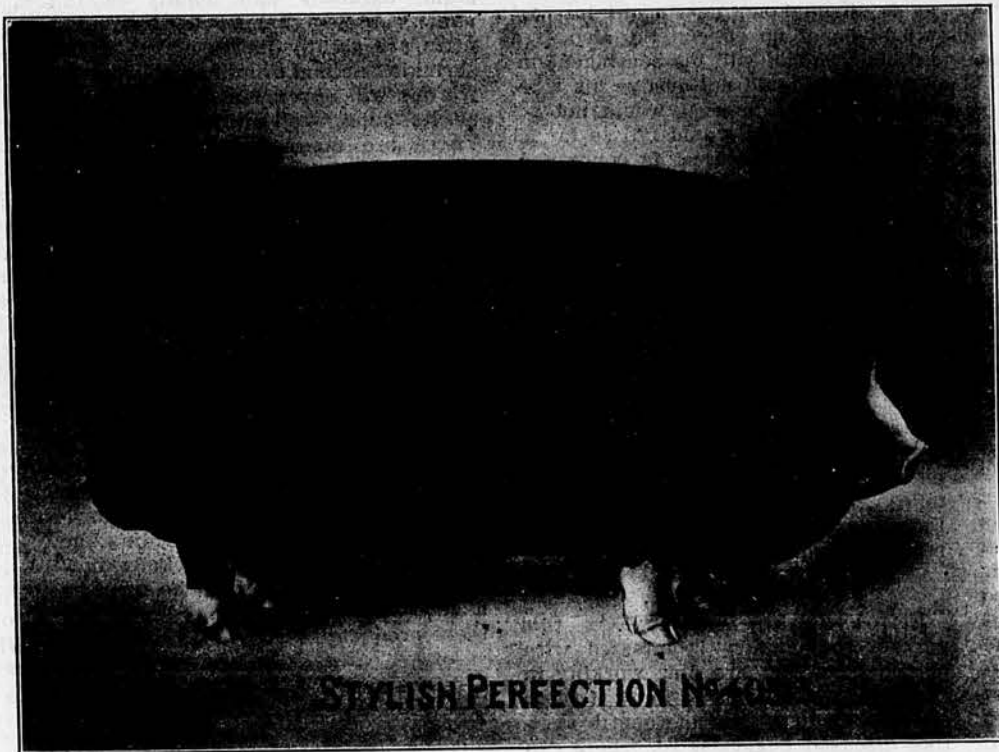
Established 1863. \$1 a Year

A SUBSCRIPTION QUESTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A is a publisher of a daily paper and a notice in his paper stated that A would send his paper to any one for three months on receipt of seventy-five cents. B sent the required amount and received the paper for the stated time. At the end of the three months the paper was not stopped. Is B obliged to pay A for the continuance of his paper, or should A have dis-

subscribers prefer that their paper continue coming even if renewal be not made promptly.

As illustrating this aspect of the case an experience of the publisher of a country paper may be given. The subscriber was a German. At the expiration of the time for which his subscription had been paid his name was dropped from the list. He did not renew. The publisher's brother was soliciting subscriptions and met the German. To the



First in Aged Class and Sweepstakes Boar at Nebraska State Fair, 1906. At the Head of East Creek Poland-China Herd Owned by H. B. Walter, Wayne, Kansas.

continued the paper to B on expiration of the three months? Please give us a light on this matter and oblige an old subscriber. L. O. FULLER, Republic County.

The position of the publisher in such cases as this is one of some embarrassment. No reputable publisher wishes to send his paper to any one who does not desire it and expect to pay for it. The experience of publishers proves that a great many

invitation to subscribe he replied: "No, I not take dot paper. Your brudder know very well dot I will pay for my paper und he stop it. He knows I'm good for de money und he stop my paper." The German remained off the list for a long time before he could forgive the reflection cast upon his ability to pay and his good faith by stopping his paper. This case is by no means an exceptional one. There are many subscribers for Kansas daily

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KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1868.

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

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

OFFICERS.

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Vice President and General Agent.....J. D. GRAHAM
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Stilwell Special Agency.....801-804 Unity Building
St. Louis.

Pacific Coast.

B. A. Tharp.....710 Missouri Trust Building
Pacific Coast.

David R. McGinnis, 211 Peoples Savings
Bank Building, Seattle, Washington

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run of the paper, \$1.82 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 20 cents per line.
Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.
Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words, per week. Cash with the order.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Change of copy for regular advertisement should reach this office not later than Saturday previous to publication.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all communications to

THE KANSAS FARMER CO.,

625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

papers who have not missed a number for a quarter of a century. These subscribers pay when the bills are presented and would be offended, as was the German, should the paper stop coming at the end of a period paid for.

The method of continuing service and collecting therefor is not exceptional. In large cities, fire insurance is very important. Many property-owners expect the agent who writes their insurance to keep their property protected from year to year without a renewal of the order. Some business men who are prompt about renewing their insurance. Many cases have occurred in which the presumption of the agent in renewing insurance and carrying the cost as a charge against the property-owner has protected the owner against loss on account of fire that occurred after the time paid for had expired.

On the other hand, there are disreputable publishers who secure names of subscribers by various tricks and devices and continue sending their papers regardless of the wishes of those receiving them. This abuse has been flagrant in some cases. While it is a simple matter for the subscriber at the expiration of the time paid for to notify the publisher to discontinue, and while it is simpler still to refuse to receive a paper after the expiration of the time paid for, yet the time for such action is liable to pass unnoticed even though the date of expiration be plainly printed after the name.

In the case of a reputable paper of which the subscriber has had the benefit for a longer time than he had paid for but which he wishes to discontinue the equitable course is to pay for what has been received. In the case of the disreputable the sooner their insidious poison is stopped from coming into the home the better, and an order to discontinue should be sent immediately, even though the time paid for has yet long to run.

A QUESTION OF INHERITANCE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Does the law in Kansas allow a woman to will her share of property to her children? Mitchell County. Mrs. L. A. S.

The Kansas statutes provide (General Statutes of 1905, section 8669) as follows:

"Any person of full age and sound

mind and memory, having an interest in real or personal property of any description whatever, may give and devise the same to any person by last will and testament lawfully executed, subject nevertheless to the rights of creditors and to the provisions of this act."

"Any person" means "any woman" as much as it means "any man."

The above quoted general provision is somewhat modified by a subsequent section, 8704, as follows:

"No man while married shall bequeath away from his wife more than one-half of his property, nor shall any woman while married bequeath away from her husband more than one-half of her property. But either may consent in writing, executed in the presence of two witnesses, that the other may bequeath more than one-half of his or her property from the one so consenting."

The inquiry of this correspondent probably presents a case which, while not uncommon, requires consideration of some features of the law of Descents and Distributions. Whether there is a will or no will, the wife, if she survive her husband, is entitled to one-half of his property or of the property of both held in his name. So, also, the husband, if he survive his wife, is entitled to one-half of her property or of property of both held in her name. This right of the survivor is called a contingent interest because it is contingent upon survival. Such contingent interest may under the first statute quoted above be devised by will. If, however, the wife after making such will should die before her husband, the will so far as it affected her contingent interest would be of no effect. So, also, if a husband should will his contingent interest and should not outlive his wife, the contingent interest would not accrue and the will would fail so far as this contingent interest is concerned.

As applicable to the contingent interest of husband or wife, the making of a will neither strengthens nor weakens it. In the case stated, if the wife should outlive her husband thus making her interest positive and certain instead of contingent her children would at her death inherit her share as certainly without as with a will. The will might affect the distribution of the property among her children but it would not strengthen their right to inherit the property unless her husband had consented thereto as provided in section 8704 already quoted.

CHINCH BUGS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As this part of the country is infested with chinch bugs that are now working in the corn, I would like to know if there is any way to get rid of them by getting diseased bugs? If so, where can I get them?

A few years ago I read of a Professor Snow who was doing this kind of work but I have not his address. I am a reader of THE KANSAS FARMER and come to you for advice hoping you will give me the desired information. I would like to get the work of destroying the bugs started as soon as possible.

P. W. DANTRICH.

Sumner County.

You will find on page 400 of THE KANSAS FARMER, July 11, a reply from Professor Hunter of the State University, Lawrence, to an inquiry from Oklahoma very much like yours with reference to chinch bugs in your county. Many years ago Prof. F. H. Snow, of the Kansas University, distributed very large quantities of diseased chinch bugs for the purpose of infecting this pest with the disease. The work was done so thoroughly that little damage from chinch bugs has been experienced since that time. It is to be expected, however, that the pest will reinfest Kansas, coming from Oklahoma where the farmers had not the advantage of the spread of the chinch bug disease. I think, however, that no diseased bugs are now being handled from any source, so that the best that can be done is to follow Professor Hunter's directions as given on page 400 of THE KANSAS FARMER. Should serious damage from chinch bugs be threatened, it is greatly to be hoped that some of the entomologists em-

ployed by the State will take up the matter and make their destruction as effective as was done by Professor Snow in times past.

THE PRIZE WINNER.

The show season for live stock is almost here again, and those breeders who have "prospects" are getting them into shape for the contests which shall determine whether they are pursuing right lines in their work as breeders and feeders. It may not be difficult to select the best animal in your herd and to think that he will be a winner in the show ring. It is only when you place him beside other animals that are under the inspection of the judge that you can learn whether he is better than those exhibited by your neighbor or not. If your animal wins at the county fair you have won a local reputation that is valuable as an advertisement, and you naturally desire to show him at the State Fair. Whether he wins or not you have learned a lesson from the observation and comparison afforded which can not be obtained in any other way.

In the making of a show animal the breeder should begin with the great grandfather. Show animals are the results of skill in breeding and feeding through the generations. Every winner in the prize ring has naturally been a show animal from its infancy and has been carefully developed. In addition to the generations of breeding and feeding necessary to the production of a show animal, an individual training is necessary. If the animal is so trained that it will stand naturally and quietly in the show ring its chances of winning a prize are greatly increased. A timid, shrinking animal or a nervous, combative one will never win as many points as its quiet, well-trained competitor. There are many breeders, however, who never compete in the show ring but a knowledge of how to produce a show animal is just as important to them as to any. The animal that is in show condition looks better, feels better, behaves better, and sells a great deal better than one that has been less well bred and cared for. Mere fat should not win. It should be flesh combined with fat and supported by bone of the proper size and texture. The breeder who desires to win either in the show ring or the sale pavilion must be a good judge of the breed he has selected. He must have a knowledge of the principles of breeding; he must be a good feeder and know how to balance his rations and he must be a good business man in order to sell these products of his skill.

GOOD THINGS IN THE ADVERTISING.

One of the most valuable features of any paper is the advertisements which it contains. Each advertisement carries its message of information that is valuable to the subscriber at some time. That time may not be in the present or in the immediate future, but the message is remembered and the advertisement referred to when the need comes.

A letter of inquiry from a Nebraska subscriber now lies upon our desk that was called forth by an advertisement which appeared in these columns last year. In a recent conversation with an old-time Shorthorn breeder he stated that he still received letters of inquiry about his cattle as the result of his advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER though he had not owned or advertised any cattle for years. Such cases are numerous.

People read the advertisements in their favorite paper and they value them. It may be that a present need for the article advertised is not felt and it may never develop, but the advertisement may contain a hint of value to the reader. A subscriber recently solved a problem in pumping water from a distant well through a hint given him in an illustrated advertisement.

The general tone of a paper is indicated by the quality of its advertisements. If a paper is filled with "cheap john" and fake advertisements its reading matter will partake of the same character. The one influences the other. On the other hand, if a pa-

per is well edited and filled with original and useful matter the advertisements will be found to assume a high tone and quality. Fakes, grafts, and illegal or immoral matter is not allowed in such a paper and its advertising is clean, reliable, and suitable to any family circle.

SELECTING A SCHOOL.

The selection of a school by a young man or woman is often largely influenced by things other than the kind of training desired. Almost every young man or woman has his mind made up as to his choice of profession or calling early in life, but it frequently happens that this choice has grown out of his surroundings and a restricted view of life and its opportunities. The writer has in mind a physician who was born of wealthy parents and trained in the finest medical and surgical schools of Philadelphia. After graduation he practised his profession as a matter of course but was never conspicuously successful. His inherited wealth enabled him to purchase a farm upon which he moved to spend the summer months. To his surprise and that of his friends he there found a new interest in life and took great pleasure in the growing crops and the breeding of cattle and hogs, with the result that he has been a success from the start and for many years has been a farmer who is a credit to his present business neighborhood.

The larger educational institutions of to-day have gotten out of the rut of history and the classics and now seek to surround the student with created conditions which shall help him to know himself and choose wisely for his life's vocation. It is at this time of year that the choice of a school is made, and it is in these piping times of peace that almost every young man and woman can enjoy the benefits of a college education. Our State institutions never made such large enrollments as during the past year, and yet not one-tenth of the young people of the State are able to enjoy their privileges. Private and denominational institutions have developed with the growth of the State and now offer excellent opportunities for the training of young people in the lines selected. A careful perusal of the advertisements in THE KANSAS FARMER is invited because of the many announcements made there by different educational institutions. With a college education a young man's chances of employment are increased many fold while his opportunities for promotion are almost infinite by comparison. Without the college education he is likely to die on the same salary that he received at the beginning of his active business life.

INCREASE IN PRICES OF LUMBER.

The increase in the average value of all lumber at the mills from 1900 to 1905, was from \$11.14 per thousand feet in 1900 to \$12.76 at the census of 1905, or 14.5 per cent. The advance extended to all species of both conifers and hard woods, and in the case of several of them was large. Among the conifers yellow pine advanced from \$8.59 per thousand feet to \$10.10; white pine from \$12.72 to \$14.92; hemlock from \$9.97 to \$11.91; Douglas fir from \$8.67 to \$9.51; spruce from \$11.29 to \$14.03; and cypress from \$13.34 to \$17.50.

The hard woods show without exception material advances in value, the increase in the average for the group being from \$13.84 per thousand feet to \$17.09. Oak increased from \$14.02 per thousand feet to \$17.51; poplar from \$14.22 to \$18.99; maple from \$11.83 to \$14.94; cottonwood from \$10.35 to \$14.92; elm from \$11.57 to \$14.45; and gum from \$9.75 to \$10.87.

Although the first reports from the harvest fields are always the best there can be no doubt that the yield of wheat will be much heavier than was predicted a few weeks ago. Eastern Kansas, generally, will have an unusually good crop, if appearances go for anything, while the great wheat belt will average nearly up to a normal crop.

While the advent of the "green

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and adverse weather conditions kept the farmers guessing and gave rise to unfavorable newspaper and board of Trade reports for a time, the appearance of the "bug" and the improvement of the weather have brought a fairly good crop. A New York man who visited the bug-infected fields of Kansas and Oklahoma in the early part of the season expressed his understanding of the situation out there in Kansas like this: "Kansas can come within an inch of perfection and still surprise the world."

Ground that is to be sown to alfalfa in August or early September should be prepared at the earliest possible date. The disk and the harrow should be used unsparingly. After every rain the soil should be worked to kill weeds and grass, to conserve moisture, and to close up all large spaces in the soil. Alfalfa is a delicate plant while young. Give it the best possible chance to become well established this fall and it will give a good account of itself hereafter. Farmers differ as to dates best for sowing, but after hearing much testimony and having had some experience the editor adheres to the conviction that if the seed-bed is in proper condition on August 15 the seed should be sown. If the soil be too dry or too wet on that date take the earliest opportunity that presents proper conditions. But sow alfalfa. It is the most profitable crop grown by the Kansas farmer. Sow more alfalfa.

The Attorney General of Kansas is rapidly becoming the biggest man in the State, all on account of doing his plain duty with fidelity, energy, and ability. His name is Jackson, and it would not be surprising if those who have heretofore supposed that laws were for ornament and not to be used in a manner disagreeable to prominent offenders should dub him Old Hickory II or give him some such pet title. Honest, law-abiding people will remember Attorney General Jackson when in the future they need a man of the highest type.

Prof. F. A. Waugh, formerly of Kansas, a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural College, now of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, has become dean of a summer school at which agriculture is to be taught to the teachers of the Old Bay State. That this school will be a success and will greatly benefit the teachers was assured as soon as it became known that Professor Waugh would be at its head.

The Topeka Chautauqua is now going on. The opening attendance was fair even though the weather was threatening. A city of tents under the tall trees of Garfield Park, an attractive program, a chance for boating and sight-seeing, an excellent program and a big crowd of intelligent and refined people—all these taken together constitute a midsummer attraction at the capital city of Kansas, which will continue until July 24.

The copious rains and the warm and growing weather are making marvelous changes in the appearance of the Kansas corn crop.

Reports from the thrashers continue to tell of surprises in the yield of Kansas wheat. The quality is also excellent.

The best informed students of the markets predict stiff prices for beef stock during the coming season.

Miscellany

Prizes for Good Roads.

For the purpose of securing better roads the Commercial Club of Topeka offers the following prizes for roads worked with the King drag during the year ending June 1, 1908:

For the best and longest stretch of dragged road centering at Topeka, or connecting with any of the macadam roads leading out of Topeka: First

prize, \$50; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$20; fourth prize, \$10.

For the best single half-mile of road within six miles of Topeka: First prize, \$15; second prize \$10.

Entries to be sent to T. J. Anderson, secretary of the Commercial Club, on or before August 15, 1907. No entries will be received after that date.

As soon as the entries are all in the roads entering for prizes will be examined and condition noted by the committees.

The same parties will again examine the roads just prior to the closing of the contest June 1, 1908, and prizes will be awarded on reports of these committees.

F. B. SIMMS, Chairman
W. E. STERNE, Vice-Chairman
Committee on Roads and Bridges,
Commercial Club of Topeka.
We heartily approve and commend the action of the Commercial Club and confidently look for the best of results.
BRADFORD MILLER, President
HENRY W. McAFEE, Vice-President
Kansas Good Roads Association.

Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture.

The Yearbook of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1906 has just been issued.

The volume differs in no important particulars from former issues in the series except that it contains a greater amount and variety of valuable statistics, and a fuller review of agricultural progress.

The report of Secretary Wilson occupies the first 112 pages, and comprises a general review of the work of the department for the year.

Following this is a series of twenty-five papers prepared by leading workers in the various fields of departmental activity. The following list of these papers with the authors:

New Problems of the Weather.—By Willis L. Moore, W. J. Humphreys, and O. L. Fassig.

The Present Status of the Nitrogen Problems.—By A. F. Woods.
Object-lesson Roads.—By Logan Waller Page.

Introduction of Elementary Agriculture into Schools.—By A. C. True.
Cage-bird Traffic of the United States.—By Henry Oldys.

The Use of Soil Surveys.—By J. A. Bonsteel.

Birds That Eat Scale Insects.—By W. L. McAtee.

The Effect of Climatic Conditions on the Composition of Durum Wheat.—By J. A. Le Clere.

The Game Warden of Today.—By R. W. Williams, Jr.

Range Management.—By J. S. Cotton.

The Preparation of Unfermented Apple Juice.—By H. C. Gore.

Foreign Restrictions on American Meat.—By Frank R. Rutter.

Methods of Reducing the Cost of Producing Beet Sugar.—By C. O. Townsend.

Corn-breeding Work at the Experiment Stations.—By J. I. Shulte.

Nuts and Their Uses as Food.—By M. E. Jaffa.

Some Recent Studies of the Mexican Cotton Boll Weevil.—By W. D. Hunter.

Cloud-bursts, So-called.—By Edward L. Wells.

New Citrus and Pineapple Productions of the Department of Agriculture.—By Herbert I. Webber.

Distribution of Tuberculin and Maltin by the Bureau of Animal Industry.—By M. Dorset.

Promising New Fruits.—By William A. Taylor.

Freight Costs and Market Values.—By Frank Andrews.

New Tobacco Varieties.—By A. D. Shamel.

Opportunities for Dairying.—1, General, by William Hart Dexter; 2, New England, by George M. Whitaker; 3, the North Central States, by B. D. White; 4, the South, by B. H. Rawl; 5, the Pacific Coast, by E. A. McDonald.

Lime-sulfur Washes for the San Jose Scale.—By A. L. Quaintance.

National Forests and the Lumber Supply.—By Thomas R. Sherrard.

The appendix contains the organi-

zation of the department, a directory of agricultural colleges, State experiment stations, stock-breeders' and other national associations and organizations connected with agriculture; reports of agricultural progress along the principal lines of departmental work; review of weather and crop conditions for 1906; review of plant diseases and insect injuries in 1906; and statistics of principal crops and farm animals, including tables of exports and imports of the United States and the international trade in agricultural products of all important commercial nations.

The volume contains 693 pages, exclusive of the index. It is illustrated with forty-three plates and twenty-two text figures, the frontpiece being a portrait of Hon. Henry Cullen Adams (deceased), of Wisconsin, author of the act granting additional aid to the State experiment stations. As usual, a large edition will be issued. The small quota allotted to the department will hardly suffice to supply those to whom the department is indebted for services, but a large number is supplied to senators, representatives, and delegates in congress for free distribution. Either of your U. S. Senators or the Congressman from your district will be glad to supply copies to constituents as long as the supply lasts.

Giving Names to Farms.

A new law passed by the Missouri Legislature encourages the naming of farms and protects the use of names adopted. It provides that upon the payment of a fee of \$1 to the clerk of the county court the farmer in any county may secure a certificate setting forth the name and location of the farm and the name of the owner, and that when such name is properly registered it can not be used as a designation for any other farm in such county.

There is more than a sentimental value to this legislation. The products of the dairy, orchard, or stables of a farm may command a commercial premium after a reputation has been established. A distinctive name for an estate is much to be preferred to the present system of designation by section, township, and range numbers.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club Meeting.

The Shawnee Alfalfa Club will hold its second monthly meeting on Saturday, July 27, at the Prospect Farm of H. W. McAfee, on the West Sixth Avenue road. This meeting is intended to be the first of a series of farm meetings of this club. By assembling at the farms of the different alfalfa-growers the members will have an opportunity of learning the various methods and practices used in the preparation of the seed-bed, the seeding, harvesting, storing, and marketing of alfalfa in this and adjacent counties. Everybody is invited.

If your territory is not already taken we can give you good cash wages to act as special representative of THE KANSAS FARMER. If you cannot devote your whole time we will pay cash for part of your time and pay well. Drop us a card and we will explain.

Highland Park College.

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, is really one of the great schools of the country. If you are thinking of sending your son or daughter to school next year it will pay you to write for a catalogue. The school is thoroughly reliable and we believe it offers more practical courses of studies than most other schools. Its graduates do things. See advertisement on page 829 of this paper.

WASHBURN COLLEGE TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Thorough and Complete Course in College, Medicine, Law, Fine Arts and Academy.

Combined Courses:—Arts and Medicine; Arts and Law, and Arts and Engineering.

Campus of 160 acres with twelve buildings, within twelve minutes' ride by trolley of the heart of Topeka—the social, artistic and political center of the state. A splendid body of young men and women pursuing extended courses of study, thus securing a true college atmosphere. A faculty of specialists—no student instructors.

Increased Endowment. Increased Equipment.

Address NORMAN PLASS, President, Topeka, Kans.

Remington



AUTOLOADING RIFLE

POWER

The new Remington strikes almost a ton blow and as fast as you can pull the trigger. It penetrates 5-16 of an inch of steel. Loads itself—no lever or slide to work. .35, .32 and .30-30 calibres. Compare it with any other big game gun and you'll buy it.

New Catalogue free.

REMINGTON ARMS CO., Ilion, N. Y.
Agency, 315 Broadway, New York City.

Rose Kimonos, 25 Cts.

Japanese styles—sheer, cool lawns, in dainty moss rose bud patterns on ground of light blue. All edges prettily scalloped and finished in heavy buttonhole stitch.

Order by return mail, as these Kimonos are selling fast.

KANSAS MAIL ORDER SERVICE

Mills Dry Goods Co., Topeka, Kans.

BALES 15 TONS A DAY HAY

Buy "Baler Book" on a postal to us and we will send you free a book telling the results of our experience since 1887 making hay presses. You want profit, so should spend a penny to learn about our Gem Full Circle Steel Baler and how we save you about \$25 in price and sell you a press which will save you as much more each year in repairs and do the most work. Patent power head, short trip lever arms, long plunger stroke with quick rebound, large feed opening and two charges for each round of the team are advantages of our presses.

GEO ERTEL & CO. QUINCY, ILL.



Save Your Machinery

Use Lowell's hard oilers on your machinery, especially adapted for use on disc drills, easily attached and will last a life-time. For full particulars and prices write

Lowell Manufacturing Co.
Salina Kansas.

Chigres, Do They Annoy You?

X-Ray Sprits "gets" them; harmless. Bottle \$1.00, postpaid. (Mention Farmer).—Kill Good, banker, Marion, Kansas.

"The First College in Kansas"

Baker University

With new Church, new Library, new Musical Conservatory, new Gymnasium, increased endowment, and enlarged teaching force, Baker University is better prepared than ever to render superior service to those who are looking for an education in the four dimensions of character—physical, mental, social and moral. The total enrollment last year was 999, of whom 506 were in the four College Classes—the largest college enrollment in any Denominational College South and West of Chicago.

For further particulars address the president,

DR. L. H. MURLIN, Baldwin, Kans.

Miscellany

Governor Cummins on the Tariff.

Iowa's chief executive addressed the Pittsburg, Pa., Board of Trade by invitation of that body at Carnegie Hall, June 17, as follows:

I am doing what I can to aid the patriotic work of the American Reciprocal Tariff League. Its object is to keep the markets of foreign countries open to the producers of the United States, through fair and just reciprocal tariff arrangement, and especially to save the American farmer from the disaster that has overtaken him in some of his markets, and which threatens him in others. I do not agree with all that has been said in behalf of reciprocity, and I hope you will not hold other disciples of the doctrine responsible for my views. When I speak I must utter my own convictions, and what I say must be given just such weight as, in your good judgment, its reason commands. I hope I am too fair to ask more, and I know that you are too just to give less.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Blaine was the most persuasive advocate that protection ever had, and was the first man who planted in the American mind a living conception of the function of reciprocity. Moreover, he was, with respect to these subjects, the most accomplished statesman of the Republic. The fact that I am standing almost in the shadow of his birthplace, and the knowledge that you are proud—justly proud—of his name and his fame, give me the courage to speak for tariff revision and for true reciprocity, to the people of a community generally considered to be opposed to modification in the schedules of the tariff, and indifferent, at least, to the demands for adequate reciprocity. I suppose that if I am known at all so far from home, I am known, if not as an open, as a masked, enemy to the doctrine of protection. The capacity of some papers—and among them I hold the American Economist in loving remembrance—for perversion, distortion and misrepresentation, is so boundless that if anything concerning me has ever reached this part of the country I doubt not the mildest term by which I have been described has been "tariff ripper," and general pirate upon the prosperity of the land. I beg you to believe that I do not covet the distinction which these papers have forced upon me, nor do I hold the views which they have imputed to me. It may give you a little more confidence in my economic integrity if I tell you that I was born a few miles up the Monongahela river, in a spot then peaceful and serene, with unclouded skies, but over which now floats the smoke of Pittsburg, whose marvelous growth has been the wonder of the industrial world. I grew to manhood in a community in which belief in protection was only less fundamental than belief in God, and the conviction that this policy was essential to the welfare of the country came to be as firmly fixed in my mind as my faith in the overruling power of Providence. For a generation and more, I have lived among the people of a western State, but I have never doubted for a single moment the supreme wisdom of imposing such duties upon competitive imports as would enable American producers to utilize the unexampled resources of the country; as would invite capital into manufacturing industries, and pay American workmen the compensation that free, intelligent citizens of the republic ought to receive. If there has been any change in the current of my thought during these years, it has been toward, and not from, protection. I am an uncompromising advocate of the doctrine which has not only made the State of my birth what it is, but had dowered every State with a heritage priceless and inexhaustible. The farmers of my State, and of all the western States as well, are as steady in the adherence to this doctrine as are the planets in their courses about

the sun, for while they have rarely been the direct beneficiaries of the protective duties, they understand full well that the development and growth in the commodities protected by the tariff have furnished them a domestic market the like of which is found in no other land under the sun.

NOT PARTISAN.

With this understanding with respect to my belief, and with this statement concerning the attitude of the millions who are faithfully wrestling with the problems of nature in the west, I proceed confidently to the subjects assigned to me. This is not a partisan meeting, and I do not intend to give the discussion a partisan tinge, nevertheless, the fact that for an hundred years or more the tariff has been an issue between political parties makes it difficult to ignore party beliefs. There has nearly always been some party or other declaring for a tariff for revenue only, which is the economic equivalent of a declaration for free trade. There has nearly always been some party or other declaring that duties should be levied, not only for revenue, but for protection as well, and the controversy has been never-ending, and at times intense and acrimonious. In recent years, very few people, no matter to what party they belong, have believed in free trade, but, unfortunately, the platform attack has been continuous. I belong to the party which has carried the banner of protection, and I never marched under it with more zeal than at the present moment. I am conscious, however, that one of the greatest obstacles to a fair and reasonable revision of the tariff is the charge, insistently made and vociferously repeated by the stand-patter, that one who proposes any change in tariff schedules has deserted the party of protection, and enlisted in the cause of free trade. Inasmuch as those who believe in unrestricted commerce are so few in number that they hardly need be reckoned with, I wish that our Democratic friends would cease their meaningless declaration, and, recognizing that protection is the unalterable policy of this country, join the Republicans in making the tariff a business question, to be settled, not in the calm, considerate councils of men who are seeking only to promote the business interests of the whole country. It seems to me that the tariff has become a problem for boards of trade, chambers of commerce, industrial associations and the like, and, the principle having been permanently established in a long series of conflicts, it should pass from the domain of political conventions.

ALL UNDERSTAND.

There is not a man before me who is not capable of defining the doctrine of protection. You would not phrase it in the same language, but there would be no substantial difference in form. Broadly speaking, it is an interference by a government with the natural forces of trade, to benefit the people in whose behalf the government is organized. It is an effort to enable domestic producers to sell their products in the domestic market at a fair profit. It is an effort to equalize the conditions under which production takes place. It is intended to compensate the producers of one country for differences in the cost of production, as compared with other countries. In the United States, it was intended to make it possible for the people of this country to take the raw materials which the Ruler of the Universe prepared for us, and, with labor rewarded, as the labor of a free country should be rewarded, turn these bounties of Providence into finished products, and sell them with an American profit in our own markets. The doctrine came into existence at a time when the forces of competition had not been impaired and when it was believed that the rivalry between home producers would keep prices at a reasonable point, even though the duties were higher than were necessary to fulfill the abstract standard which I have described. It was not intended to allow those who produced dutiable commodities to stifle competition at home, and then reap an inordinate profit by

lifting up the plane of prices to the point at which foreign goods could enter, under flagrantly excessive duties. If it were possible to fix duties at just the amount that would measure this difference in the cost of production, there would be no need for the application of reciprocity, save in the rarest instances, for no nation in the world could ask or would ask that its exports should enter our markets on terms that would not give their rivals here a fair and even chance in the struggle for business. It is only because it has become the American habit to impose duties upon many things a great deal higher than need to be imposed, that we appeal so earnestly for flexibility in the schedules that will give us an opportunity to do justice to other nations when other nations are willing to deal fairly with us.

REVISION AND THE HOME MARKETS.

Before, however, I consider further our need for readjustment of the tariff schedules for the purpose of increasing our exports. I must be permitted a brief reference to tariff revision as it affects the home markets. I stand just as firmly and as persistently for a reduction in some of the duties in order that the home buyer may be protected, as I do for reciprocal arrangements that will enlarge our sales abroad. The duty of the government is not performed in simply issuing a schedule of duties that will prevent imports of competitive articles. The consumer has no just complaint if his government, by interfering with the natural laws of trade, compels him to pay a fair American price, even if it be more than he would be required to pay if there were no restrictions upon commerce; but when the government compels the consumer to pay more than a fair American price, by giving to the producers the benefit of an excessive duty, it has inflicted as grave an injustice as though it were to take the property of one man and give it to another. It is manifestly impossible, within the limits of my time, to mention very many of the articles upon which duties are laid, but I will refer to a few with which the people of Pittsburg are most familiar.

IRON AND STEEL.

The duty on iron ore is 40 cents per ton; the duty on pig iron is \$4.00 per ton; bar and round iron of the larger sizes, \$13.44 per ton; round iron of the smaller sizes, \$17.92 per ton; beams, girders, joists and general structural iron or steel, \$11.20 per ton; boiler and other plate iron or steel, from \$11.20 to \$22.40 per ton, according to its value, (but this does not include iron or steel sheets); iron or steel anchors or forgings of iron or steel, \$33.60 per ton, railway rails and bars, \$7.84 per ton; sheet iron and steel, from \$15.68 to \$27.88 per ton; if galvanized or coated with zinc, \$33.32 per ton; if polished, \$5.84 more than if not polished; tin plates orterne plates, \$33.60 per ton; steel ingots, blooms, slabs, etc., tapered or beveled bars, mill shafting, stamped shapes, etc., from \$6.72 per ton to \$105.28 per ton, according to value; wire rods, untempered and unmanufactured, from \$8.96 per ton to \$16.80 per ton; iron or steel wire of the ordinary type, \$44.80 per ton; barbed wire, \$72.80 per ton.

THE MEASURE OF PROTECTION.

Remember, if you will, the measure of true protection, and then tell me whether these duties fairly and reasonably represent the difference between the cost of producing here and elsewhere these things and laying them down in the American market. I have heard many stand-patters declare that these duties, although excessive, did not injure the people; but I have never heard one maintain that they answered the test which we always apply when we define protection.

Whatever may have been true in former years, the whole country knows that for at least seven years, these duties have been very much higher than necessary to protect iron and steel manufacturers from the unfair competition of other countries. There are a great many men—ardent protectionists too—who believe that we produce all the rougher and simpler forms

CONGO ROOFING

Always Means
A Satisfied Customer

We want every farmer in America to know about Congo roofing. We know that when a practical man sees a sample of Congo he will immediately become a convert. You never saw such values in roofing at the prices of Congo. It comes in four thicknesses, so that you can suit yourself as to the price you pay. Get the sample in your hands; that will convert you. Free sample will be sent on request.

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537 West End Trust Bldg., Phila.
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New Oliver, No. 5

Sets Swiftest Pace Ever
Known in Typewriter Selling.

The wonderful new model, Oliver No. 5, has taken the market by storm.

Its reception by the public has exceeded in enthusiasm anything we had dared to anticipate.

Employers and stenographers alike have welcomed it as the one machine that answers the multiplied needs of the hour.

The cry is for Speed! Speed! Speed!—and the Oliver responds.

The demand for Durability is filled by the sturdy, steel-clad Oliver.

To a call for a writing machine that will do many things and do each of them equally well, the Oliver answers with its unexampled versatility.

—Its visible writing saves the strain on eye and brain.

—Its legibility lends beauty to its work. The letters that bear the Oliver imprint are the letters that seem to speak.

Oliver No. 5 fairly bristles with new and exclusive time-and-money-saving features. We have space to mention only a few of the more important ones.

—Disappearing Indicator shows exact printing point.

—Balance Shifting Mechanism saves operative effort.

—Line Ruling Device is fine for tabulated work.

—Double Release doubles convenience.

—Non-Vibrating Base insures stability. Yet with all of these added improvements, we have still further simplified the Oliver—by fusing brains with metal.

Oliver No. 5 is a dream come true—the dream of Thomas Oliver crystallized into this wonderful mechanism of shining steel that embodies every possible requirement of a perfect writing machine.

Ask the nearest Oliver agent for a Free Demonstration of Oliver No. 5. Or send for The Oliver Book—yours for a postal.

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.,
No. 102 West Ninth St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

HOTEL KUPPER

11th and McGee St.

Kansas City, Missouri



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

European Plan, \$1 per day and up.



The "Six-Minute" Washer.

Six minutes, by the clock, and your tubful of dirty clothes is spotlessly clean.

And by using hardly a tenth of the strength that you must expend washing any other way.

For all you have to do to start a 1900 Gravity Washer is give the handle a gentle push with your hand.

Then gentle little pushes and pulls keep it going, while the weight of the tub and the little patent links under the tub do the work.

They keep the tub swinging back and forth, and going up and down, with an "oscillating" motion.

And this sends the hot, soapy water in the tub rushing "round, and under, and over, and through the clothes until every bit of the dirt is washed out.

There isn't anything to injure your clothes.

No rough insides—no paddles—no pounders.

Your clothes can't even rub against the smooth sides of the tub. For the clothes are held still while water and soap wash the dirt out.

This way you can wash the finest laces without breaking a thread.

You can wash carpets, too, and get them clean in almost no time.

And just think of the time—and labor—and wear on clothes this saves! Your clothes last twice as long.

You wash quickly—easily—economically.

Do you wonder my big washer factory—the largest washer factory in the world—is kept busy the year round filling orders?

Do you wonder I have sold tens and tens of thousands of Washers in the last few years?

Do you wonder that thousands upon thousands of pleased women are singing the praises of my Washers?

But you do not have to take their testimony.

You do not have to take my word.

For I will let you prove every claim I make for the 1900 Gravity Washer—prove it in your own kitchen—prove it in your own way—prove it at my expense.

I will send a 1900 Gravity Washer to any responsible party and prepay the freight.

My factory facilities are ample. I can ship Washers promptly at any time, so you get your Washer at once.

Take it home. Use it as if it was your own.

Then—if you don't find it will do all I claim—if you don't find that, by saving your time, and strength, and labor and clothes, this Washer will also save more than enough money to pay for itself in a few months, then—don't keep it.

Just tell me that you don't want the Washer and that will settle the matter.

For I say "I will let you be the judge of a 1900 Gravity Washer" and I will.

The month's use you have of the Washer won't cost you a penny. The Trial is FREE.

If you are pleased with the Washer—if you find you can't spare it because of all it saves—why then I will let you pay me for the Washer as it saves for you.

Pay by the week—or by the month—suit yourself.

This way—You Let the 1900 Gravity Washer Pay for Itself.

Send for my New Washer Book.

It tells this whole story and has lots of pictures showing just how my Washers look and are worked.

Send for this book today. You have only to mail me a postcard with your name and address to get the Washer Book postpaid by return mail—FREE.

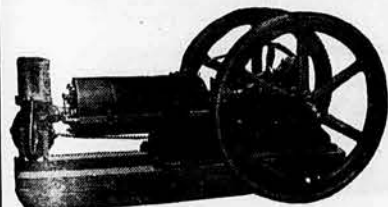
Read it and find out why the 1900 Gravity Washer is the only Washer that saves you time and labor—preserves your health and strength—and protects your clothes and pocketbook.

Write now. Address R. F. Bieber, Manager, 1900 Washer Co., 668 Henry Street, Binghamton, N.Y.

Or—if you live in Canada write to "The Canadian 1900 Washer Co.," 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

WATERLOO VAPOR COOLED GASOLINE ENGINES

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



(Patented May 15, 1906.)

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

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Farmers' Portable Elevators
Will elevate both small grain and ear corn.
For prices and circulars address
NORA SPRINGS MFG. CO.
Nora Springs, Iowa.

Stock & Poultry FENCE
Many styles and heights.
Diamond or Square Mesh;
prices low. Sold direct on
30 days free trial, freight
prepaid. Catalogue free.
KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 61, Muncie, Ind.

of iron and steel more cheaply than they are produced anywhere else in the world, even though we are paying our workingman according to the American scale. The course of trade conclusively establishes that the duties are excessive. If the iron and steel manufacturer of the United States can sell his products in the markets of other countries, in open competition with all the manufacturers of the earth, and if in so doing he makes a fair profit upon his sales, the man who still holds that our manufacturers need the high duties which I have recited, in order to enable them to compete successfully in their own markets with foreign producers, has surrendered his good sense in his idolatry at the shrine of that miserable maxim filched from the language of the great American game. It may be taken for granted, I think, that when an American manufacturer makes his product to be sold abroad, and persistently sells it abroad, he is making a fair profit upon the transaction, especially if he does so in the face of a fair demand at home. Listen, then, to the history which the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States have written for themselves.

PROTECTED ARTICLES SOLD IN WORLD'S MARKETS.

For the twelve months ending June 30, 1903, they exported and sold in the open markets of the world iron and steel products, not including iron ore, of the value of \$86,642,647; for the twelve months ending June 30, 1904, \$111,948,586; for the twelve months ending June 30, 1905, \$134,727,921; and for the full year of 1906, \$172,555,588.

I will be still more specific. They exported last year wire nails, upon which the duty is \$72.80 per ton, to the value of \$2,232,001; of pig iron, upon which the duty is \$4 per ton, \$1,506,744; of bar iron, upon which the duty is \$13.44 per ton, \$2,575,905; of rods, upon which the duty is \$17.92 per ton, \$1,978,498; of billets, ingots and blooms, upon which the lowest duty is \$6.72 per ton, \$4,094,659; of iron and steel sheets, upon which our lowest duty is \$15.68 per ton, \$5,221,441; of tin plates andterne plates, upon which the duty is \$33.60 per ton, \$1,001,688; of structural iron and steel, upon which the duty is \$11.20 per ton, \$6,140,861; of wire, upon which the duty is \$44.80 per ton, \$8,770,042; and lastly steel rails, upon which the duty is \$7.84 per ton, \$8,903,411.

Had I the time, it would be gratifying to pass through all the items which make up the aggregate of \$172,555,588 of exports of iron and steel in their manufactured forms. I must, however, desist. What has been said of these particular articles is true, substantially, of all others. Do not understand me to speak of this evidence of American enterprise with aught but the sincerest pride. It thrills the patriotic heart to dwell upon these victories of American genius and enterprise, and it is my earnest hope that our producers will not only invade, but capture every market along the highways of commerce. I am not astonished to witness the progress that these manufacturers are making abroad, but it fills me with amazement when I hear it proclaimed that they need a protective duty of from \$8 to \$100 per ton to enable them to hold the markets of their own country against the inroads of their rivals from other lands. Formerly, a credulous and timorous people were beguiled by the suggestion that these exports were an unexpected surplus, accumulated without design for the purpose of giving their workmen steady employment. But when it is considered that the exports are increasing year by year, and when it is remembered that nearly all of them are in pursuance of contracts made before the commodities are manufactured, it is not likely that this suggestion will be repeated to an awakened nation.

HOME PRICES SHOULD BE REASONABLE.

Let no one misunderstand or pervert what I am now saying. I am not in favor of any modification of these schedules that would reduce the out-

put of the American manufacturer of iron and steel a single pound, nor reduce the wages paid to their workmen a single penny. I would infinitely rather see their output grow until they not only supplied the markets of their own country, but the markets of every other country. Nor do I utter the slightest complaint of the fact that they have, during all these years, sold a large part of their exports cheaper than they have sold the same products at home. It matters not to me what the prices abroad may be, if the prices at home do not rise above a reasonable American level.

CONSIDER THE BUYER.

Mark you, I am not now dealing with reciprocity. I am not touching tariff schedules with a view to the expansion of our exports. What I have to say would be just as true if everything had been done that could be done to facilitate the entry of our producers into the markets of other nations. I am for tariff revision and for tariff reduction as a measure of justice to the buyers of protected commodities. It seems to me that we have gone mad in our zeal for the seller, and have abandoned the buyer to the tender mercy of monopoly, combination, and greed. The rights of the consumer are as sacred as the rights of the producer. I do not concur in that economic dogma, that it is a natural and inalienable privilege to sell in the dearest market and buy in the cheapest; but the maxim that the standpat desires to substitute in its stead—that the higher the price, the more exalted the statesmanship—is still more repugnant to my sense of a "square deal." The time was when the force of competition, strong and effective throughout the whole business of the country, reduced everything offered for sale to a fair American price, and during that time it made little difference how high the protective duties were. That time that gone by, and you will, I am sure, confirm me when I say that in many of the most important fields of manufacture, and among them the iron and steel industry, there is no substantial competition, and the producer in these fields recognize just two limitations: first, the ability of the buyer to pay; and second, the point at which foreign competition can enter.

(Continued next week.)

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Fred L. Miller, Duroc-Jerseys.
W. A. Wood, Hillsdale Durocs.
1900 Washer Company, 6-minute washer.
Toxico Laboratory, Toxico.
Jewell Bros., Shorthorns.
Highland Park College, college.
C. B. Weaver & Son, Poland-Chinas.
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Baker University, college.
C. A. McCormick, Scotch Collies.
Fred L. Miller, Durocs.
Hoosier Stove Company, stoves and ranges.
Birdsell Mfg. Company, grow alfalfa.
H. C. Hooper, G. P. A. D. R. G. railroad.
E. C. Thornhill, anti-shrink.
Chas. T. Smith, K. C. Business College.
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Do you want to make a nice bunch of money without interfering with your regular business? If so, it may be that there is an opportunity waiting you as special representative of THE KANSAS FARMER in your locality. We pay cash. Just write us about this matter.

Be Sure to Get What You Ask For.

HERE is a Reason—
Why the Good People of America buy Cascarets as Fast as the Clock Ticks.

Every second some one, somewhere, is Buying a little Ten-Cent Box of Cascarets.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6—60 times to the Minute, 60 Minutes to the Hour, 3600 Boxes an Hour, 36,000 Boxes a Day of Ten Hours, 1,080,000 Boxes a Month, and then some.

Think of it—220,000 People take a Cascaret tablet each day. Millions use Cascarets when necessary.

The Judgment of Millions of Bright Americans is Infallible. They have been Buying and Taking Cascarets at that rate for over Six years.

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Over Five Millions of Dollars have been Spent to make the merits of Cascarets known, and every cent of it would be lost, did not sound merit claim and hold the constant, continued friendship, Patronage and Endorsement of well-pleased people year after year.

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There is also a Reason—

Why there are Parasites who attach themselves to the Healthy Body of Cascaret's success—Imitators, Counterfeiters, Substitutors.

They are Trade Thieves who would rob Cascarets of the "Good Will" of the people, and sneak unearned profits, earned and paid for by Cascarets.

A Dishonest Purpose means a Dishonest Product and a Disregard of the Purchasers' Health or Welfare.

Beware of the Slick Salesman and his ancient "Just as Good" story that common sense refutes.

Cascarets are made only by the Sterling Remedy Company, and put up in metal box with the "long-tailed C" on the cover. They are never sold in bulk.

Every tablet marked "CCC."

Be sure you get the genuine.

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"OHIO" ENSILAGE CUTTER

CUTS FIVE TONS IN 10 MINUTES

"Ohio" Blowers cut and elevate 30 tons an hour with 14 h. p. steam, down to 4 tons an hour with 4 h. p., according to size of machine. Six sizes of Blowers—they cut expenses as well as corn.

"Ohio" Cutters made in 23 sizes—a size to suit your needs and your pocketbook. All our customers sing the same song—about large capacity with small power, great durability, easy feeding, etc.

Send for new finely illustrated 100-page catalog and "Modern Silage Methods."

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Superiority

Grow ALFALFA AND CLOVER

A valuable crop if seed is saved. Write us and learn what successful growers have to say about raising Clover and Alfalfa SEED. We are the only manufacturers of special seed saving machinery for this purpose. Address

BIRDSSELL MFG. CO.
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PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

Oct. 28.—A. C. Shallenberger and Thos. Andrews, Alma, Neb.
Nov. 5.—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
November 6 and 7—Purdy Bros., Kansas City.

Herefords.

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

Aberdeen-Angus.

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

Poland-Chinas.

September 19—J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans.
October 2—M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.
October 12—D. C. Statton, Independence, Mo.
October 12—Sam Rice, Independence, Mo.
October 14—E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.
Oct. 15.—John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.
October 15—Bernham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.
Oct. 16.—Geo. Hull, Burchard, Neb.
October 17—Charles W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans.

October 17—J. T. Ellerbeck, Beatrice, Neb.
October 18—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
October 19—Geo. Falk, Richmond, Mo.
October 21—F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.
October 22—F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.
October 22—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kas.
October 22—Jas. Malin, Okaloosa, Kans.
October 23—John M. Coats, Liberty, Mo.
October 23—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
Oct. 24—Geo. W. Crooks, Clay Center, Kans.
October 24—G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans.
October 24—J. R. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.
October 25—W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kans.
Oct. 25.—H. G. Chapman, Dubois, Neb.
October 26—Martin Lents, Atherton, Mo.
October 26—A. B. Hoffman, Reese, Kans.
Oct. 26.—L. J. Boner, Lenora, Kans.
October 28—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
October 28—Bolin & Aaron, Lawrence, Mo.
October 29—L. C. Calhoun, Potter, Kans.
October 30—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
October 30—The Big 3, Centerville, Kans.
October 31—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
November 1—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.
November 2—C. E. Shaffer & Co., Erie, Kans.
November 2—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
November 2—Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kans.

November 4—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.
November 5—Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.
November 5—E. L. Calvin, Boscourt, Kans.
November 6—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
November 7—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 8—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.
November 8—U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.
November 9—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
November 11—Adams & Loran, Moline, Kans.
November 12—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.
November 12—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.
November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Nov. 13.—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
November 14—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas.
November 16—C. G. Milla, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
November 18—J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.
November 19—A. & P. Schmitt, Alma, Kans.
November 19—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
November 20—Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans.
November 20—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
November 21—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
November 21—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.
November 22—C. E. Redges, Garden City, Mo.
November 23—F. P. Grealy, Oregon, Mo.
December 4—Geo. Null, Odessa, Mo.
January 10—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
January 30—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
February 5—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
February 6—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
February 8—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 25—L. D. Arnold, Abilene, Kans.
Feb. 26—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Oct. 1—Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans.
Oct. 1—W. H. Halth, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 2—W. M. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 3—Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 4—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Neb.
Oct. 5—F. C. Crocker, Filley, Neb.
Oct. 15—Jno. W. Jones, Concordia, Kans.
October 16, 1907—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebraska
Oct. 16.—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
October 22—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kan.
Oct. 30—Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Oct. 31—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Nov. 1—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.
November 2—Jos. Lynch, Independence, Mo.
Nov. 5—J. O. Logan, Havensville, Kans.
November 26—Geo. Hannon, Olathe, Kans.
November 26—Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.
January 21—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
Jan. 22—E. H. Erickson, Olsburg, Kans.
Jan. 23—Samuelson Bros., Bala, Kans., bred sow sale.
Jan. 23—Grant Chapin, Greene, Kans.
February 4—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.
February 5—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans.
February 6—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.
February 7—Joseph Reist, Frankfort, Kans.
Feb. 18—John W. Jones, Concordia, Kans.
Feb. 19—T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.
Feb. 27—D. O. Bancroft, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 28—Rathbun & Rathbun, Downs, Kans.
Feb. 29—R. G. Sollenbarger, Woodston, Kans.

October 17—Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo.

Berkshires.

August 15—Black Robin Hood Berkshires at Kansas City, T. F. Guthrie, Saffordville, Kans.
August 16—Black Robin Hood Berkshires at Lawrence, Kans., Chas. E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kans.

Percherons.

Feb. 22—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 3—Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets, L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Combination Sale.

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

The Making of a Grand Champion Steer.

H. A. IRELAND.

In the beginning of the discussion of this subject it will be well to have the term "grand champion" defined as it is meant here. The expression is a showing term and applies to the animal of any age or breed, that has won

first honors in his class, championship over all animals of his age, and grand championship over all breeds and ages.

Most of the larger fairs have classes made up of the champions of different ages from the first prize winners, so that in a season there may be numerous so-called grand champions of every degree of merit, but the term "grand champion steer" as used here shall be taken as applying only to the winner over all animals of similar nature, of any breed or age, at the world's greatest live-stock exposition, "The Chicago International," held annually at the Union Stock Yards of Chicago, Ill. The entire live-stock world is represented at this great exposition and each year produces but one grand champion beef animal, hence it is easily understood how keen, almost bitter, among breeders and feeders, is the competition for the coveted honor of having bred or fitted the animal that for the time is the center of attraction in the cattle-man's world.

It is hardly necessary to describe the grand champion here—indeed it is hardly possible to say what distinguishes him from the other champions because the contest is often so close that the most expert judge can scarcely choose between them. The grand champion steer is simply the highest type of beef animal that the best skill and highest intelligence in breeding and feeding can produce. He must have sufficient size for his age, neither of which, however, are strictly defined, the greatest possible amount of flesh of the highest possible quality. He may be of any breed or of no breed, or of any color. Such points as the latter are supposed to have no influence in the choice of a grand champion, although personal preference in regard to color and breed, especially the latter, may sometimes be a judge's only means of deciding between two animals.

The subject of making a grand champion steer divides itself naturally into three heads, namely, breeding, feeding, and showing the champion-ship candidate. The first includes the selection and mating of the parents, the second, the feeding and general care of the steer, and the third, the preparation for the show ring and the actual performance in the ring.

In breeding for a grand champion, the breeder must have an ideal in mind, a mental picture of the animal he wishes to produce; without such an ideal, breeding simply for a chance of producing a suitable animal, the breeder is like a rudderless ship adrift upon a boundless sea. His chances of "getting anywhere" are about one to infinity. Even with the highest ideal and the most skillful and judicious selection of the parents, his chances of producing a successful candidate are still small; yet this small chance is sufficient to induce many breeders to sacrifice what might otherwise make valuable breeding animals, and go to great expense to fit them for the show ring in the hope of making them winners in the beef classes.

It would be difficult to say just what kind of a sire or dam should be selected to produce an animal of the desired type; in fact, it can not be said that any particular type must be used, since the prepotency of the individuals has such a large part in determining what the offspring will be. For instance, if a male of high quality, and good beef type with sufficient prepotency is accessible, he may be mated with common or even very plain females, and through his superior prepotency effect the desired results; or the case may be reversed. In general, however, it may be said that both male and female should possess as nearly as it is possible to have them, the characteristics desired in the offspring, and should be mated with the view to overcoming in the progeny any defects that may be present in either parent. For example, if one parent is high in the flank, weak in the back or loin, inclined to "legginess," or have other undesirable characters, the other should possess the opposite characters in these regards. It does not always happen that

defects can be overcome in this way, but it is a good rule to follow; for animals that are weak in the same points should never be mated. Occasionally, from almost any kind of mating, due to the laws of variation or atavism, the unexpected will happen and an unusually good animal will be produced; and since, in steer classes, pedigree is of little or no importance, such occurrences should be taken advantage of.

Nothing need be said in regard to the mating of the parents after they have been selected, more than that it should occur at such a time as to permit the offspring to be shown to the greatest advantage. According to present International ruling, grade steers must be calved after the first of January, but pure-breds may be shown if calved after the first of December.

Other things being equal, it is preferable to have a dam of sufficiently high milking qualities that she will be able to properly nourish the calf herself, since the necessity of using another nurse cow, if not actually injurious to the calf, often brings considerable inconvenience to the attendant. And whether or not the dam is to rear the young animal after birth, she should be well fed and carefully attended during the gestation period, that the foetus may be properly developed and provide a good foundation for the development after birth.

For several weeks after the birth of the calf little can be told of its possibilities, from its appearance, but if there is any chance at all that it can be made into a show ring favorite, feeding with that end in view should begin at once. Until it is old enough to eat for itself, indeed up to twelve months of age, or until it is too large to suck its dam, the latter should be fed for a heavy flow of milk, as there is no better feed for a young growing animal than its own dam's milk. It not only forms a balanced ration, producing better gains than any other feed, but has a stimulating effect upon the whole system that keeps it in proper tone and gives a finish to the calf that no other ration will give.

Of course, milk must not constitute the whole ration any longer than is necessary. Coarser and bulkier feeds are needed to develop the digestive capacity, and should be supplied as soon as the calf will use them. A little hay will be in order when the calf is not more than a few days old, and within two or three weeks, bran, cornmeal, crushed oats, or other ground feed may profitably be used. It is safe and advisable to let the calf have all of such feed he will use. Hence it should be kept before him all the time, and fresh supplies added frequently to call his attention to the feed trough and induce him to eat.

It is not possible to state what feeds are best to be used, nor just what the nutritive ration of the combined feeds should be. These will depend largely upon the individual animal. A ration well suited to one animal, might give very unsatisfactory results if fed to another. Some steers are especially inclined to lay on fat very readily, and to become hard and patchy, while others are oppositely inclined, turning the greater portion of their food into frame and muscle. It is easily understood that such animals should not be fed the same ration. In the food of the former, protein should be largely used, while the ration of the latter should contain considerable fat-producing elements. In general it may be said that the ration should be comparatively narrow for the first eight to twelve months, in order that the frame may be well developed, and for the highest quality of flesh, should never be too wide, a very wide ration tending to produce an excess of fat without a proper "marbling" or mixing of fat with lean. Highly concentrated feeds should not be used except in combination with bulkier feeds, for the reason that a too concentrated ration tends to decrease the digestive capacity and has an injurious effect upon the general health of the animal. The opposite is just as carefully to be avoided, however, since it is likely to unduly distend the digestive appara-

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as and give a very undesirable "paunchy" appearance.

If a number of feeders should be asked to name six feeds that they would choose if limited to that number, there would probably be as many different replies as there were inquirers. The feeds most generally named, perhaps, would be corn, bran, oil-meal, grass, alfalfa hay, and roots. The palatability of a ration is no less important a consideration than its amount of nutrients, and should receive the feeder's careful attention, because if the feed is distasteful to the steer or becomes so through long-continued use of the same ration, he consumes less, feeds less eagerly, his digestion becomes less active and a consequent loss, or decrease in gain which amounts to the same thing, occurs. Hence it may be advisable to change the ration occasionally, substituting a small amount of oil-cake or similar feed for part of the bran ration, adding sugar, or providing succulent feeds such as ensilage or roots, especially in winter. In summer, of course, grass will universally be used. Sorghum molasses is sometimes used quite extensively, not, however, so much as an appetizer but as an actual fat-producing food. In such changes the feeder must guard against varying the nutritive ratio of the ration too greatly.

In feeding beef animals for the show ring, it must be remembered that the object is not to secure the greatest possible amount of fat, but to secure the maximum amount of flesh of the highest possible quality, the latter being perhaps the more important of the two and decidedly the more difficult to accomplish. It must also be remembered that a fattening animal becomes ripe, if fed to the finish, just as an apple becomes ripe; that there is a point at which the steer is at his prime, and beyond which he begins to decline in quality, becomes "over done," even though he may continue to gain in weight. In view of this fact the expert herdsman will have some standard well in mind to work to, and will handle the steer he hopes to make a world's champion daily that he may detect any faults at their first appearance and correct them before they become pronounced. By feed alone the feeder of long experience can direct the handling qualities of his animals to a remarkable extent, although this is accomplished more easily in some directions than others. An animal kept soft by the use of light, laxative feeds such as bran and roots, can easily be hardened by the use of heavier rations; but when once a steer has become hard and rough or "patchy" it is a much more difficult task to reduce his hardness by a change of feed. In fact, it is almost impossible to soften him without greatly reducing his weight and building up new flesh which, of course, is an expensive and wasteful practice.

The problems of the feeder, as a feeder, then, are these: to force his charge from the day of birth without "burning out" his digestive apparatus with too concentrated foods and throwing him "off feed;" to provide sufficient variety of feeds in order to induce the greatest possible consumption, without too widely varying the nutritive ratio of the ration; to keep the handling of animals mellow and even, seeking to have them ripe but not "over done" by the time they are to go into the show ring. But even if the feeder is able to solve all of these problems he can never be sure of victory because of the difference of opinion of the judges before whom he must appear, each judge having his own standard and giving his decisions according to that standard, which may or may not correspond to the standard of other judges.

While feeding is probably the most important item in preparing ordinary cattle for market, it has scarcely more weight, in the case of the grand championship candidate in determining whether or not he will be successful, than the general care and treatment he receives, and it requires no greater intelligence or skill on the part of the attendant.

Castration is one of the important

events in the life of the show steer. Like many other points, the time at which it should be done will depend largely upon the individual. Some advocate performing the operation immediately, or within a few days after birth, but in case the subject is inclined to "over quality"—that is, to be too light of bone or neck, or lacking in style or stamina, these defects may to some extent be corrected by delaying the operation until the calf begins to show the development of masculine characteristics of form and temperament. Of course, however, it should never be put off long enough that the steer will have the appearance of a stag.

In any case, it goes without saying, the work should be done in the best possible way and the animal carefully protected for a few days from cold, inclement weather, or flies, for at best the operation is accompanied by more or less danger to the health and development, if not the life of the calf. In feeding show animals every week should count for some substantial gains. In consideration of this alone, castration would better be performed early as it is then attended with the least danger and loss, but circumstances and the judgment of the herdsman must decide this.

Feeding for the show ring is not always profitable to the feeder for each individual steer, and if it were not for the prize money and the extravagant price paid for the winners, even the grand champion would be a source of great loss because of the time and labor expended in fitting him for the ring. The show steer must be pampered. The draft horse whose first three years are simply preliminary to a long life of usefulness, is better fitted for what is required of him if not too tenderly reared, but the beef steer reaches his goal at the end of three years if not before, whether he is a grand champion or a common feeder, and since the time is so short, if he is to be the former, no pains can be spared in his preparation. Hence the care given him is often, or always, extravagant in the extreme.

He is sheltered from inclement weather as carefully as a child, in winter being kept stabled and blanketed in severe weather, and only taken out for exercise or let out for a while when the weather is clear. Cold alone is not especially harmful, but storms, "raw" winds, and damp, foggy weather is likely to induce disease, especially of the lungs or air passages. Protection from heat must also be provided, since a steer carrying heavy flesh is unable to stand high temperature and still make the desired gains. In hot weather, too, flies are a source of annoyance and consequent loss, and for this reason as well as the harmful effects of direct sunlight upon the coat of the steer, he is usually kept stabled through the day and turned out on grass at night. For these purposes as cool and airy stables as possible, and small pastures with abundant grass are desirable. If pasture is not obtainable, the steer should be "soiled" in an open lot during the night.

The exercise the steer receives is a most important feature of his care. Upon it the herdsman depends largely to keep the handling uniform, and to make it of the proper firmness. Without sufficient exercise the steer, if fed upon rations that will make his flesh sufficiently firm, will lay on rolls of hard fat—become patchy. This will be especially noticeable just below the loin over the short ribs, and is very objectionable. At best such conditions are hard to avoid, some animals being especially hard to control in this respect. Up to a year old the steer is not hard to exercise, but as he becomes heavier he becomes indisposed to move about more than he is required to do. Hence it becomes a daily task of the attendant to lead or drive the steer about, the distance depending upon the condition of the animal.

With the competition so keen that men work a whole year with the thought of the ten or fifteen minutes before the final judge, in their minds, it is to be expected that every possible means will be employed in the preparation for that time. For the

greater part these means are legitimate since they are universally employed, but, as will also be expected, there are some men so unscrupulous as to resort to any kind of trickery in the hope of pushing their animals to the front.

The judge that has had enough experience that he is considered competent to pass judgment upon a grand championship class at the International, of course knows all the tricks of the trade represented by the animals before him. It is not his business to know whether the steers are entitled to an entry in the class or not, whether the weights and ages as given are bona fide; but it is his business to discover the defects of his subjects that may have been concealed by the herdsman.

An abundant coat on his animal is one of the herdsman's chief concerns. To secure it he will stable and blanket the steer early in the spring to induce the earliest possible casting of the old coat, and then will expose him to rains, to promote a heavy covering by the time for the fall shows. When the steer is to be taken into the show ring, the skin and coat are washed thoroughly, the hair combed as carefully as a courtier's. Having previously been clipped and trimmed to suit the particular conformation liked by its owner, it is combed down over the prominent points, puffed up over the hollows, curled and crimped till the steer bears little resemblance to his former self. When the class is assembled it is the steers that hold the breathless attention of the spectators, but it is the reputation of the feeder that is at stake, and to one who does not handle the entries the contest seems to be much as of the herdsman's skill as of the merits of the steers. Knowing this, the cattle judge must resort to the sheep judge's methods and handle each animal, noting the amount and quality of flesh and the uniformity of its depth. These are the points by which the judge is supposed to come to his decision and name the winning entry, but herdsmen know that minor points will have their influence, and take great pains to make their charges have as pleasing an appearance as possible, so polished horns, handsome switches, etc., are part of the show steers' adornments, although they may often be artificial.

Formerly the International ruling was that the grand champion of the show must be slaughtered at once, but since this ruling ended the possibilities of valuable animals in case the grand champion was only a calf or yearling, it was repealed. Now the same steer has a chance to be three times a grand champion, although the chance is extremely small, since the steer that is sufficiently ripe to win highest honor as a calf is quite likely to be over done by the time he shows as a yearling, and scarcely worth showing by another year.

Since the organization of the International, the following are the steers, with their respective breeds, ages, owners, and selling prices, that have won the coveted grand championship of the great show:

1900—Advance, pure-bred Angus yearling, owned by Stanley R. Pierce, of Illinois; selling price \$1.50 per pound live weight. This is probably the highest price ever paid for a beef animal in the United States.

1901—Wood's Principle, pure-bred Hereford yearling, shown by John Latham; selling price 50 cents per pound.

1902—Shamrock, grade Angus, 2-year-old, owned by the Iowa Agricultural College; selling price 56 cents per pound.

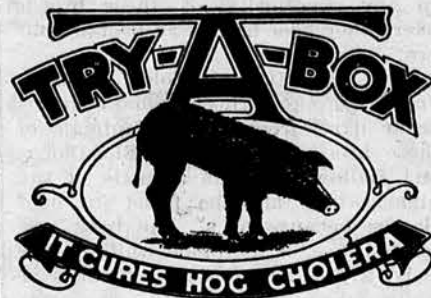
1903—Challenger, grade Hereford, 2-year-old, owned by the Nebraska Agricultural College; selling price 26 cents per pound.

1904—Clear Lake Jute 2d, pure-bred Angus 2-year-old, owned by the Minnesota Agricultural College; selling price 36 cents per pound.

1905—Black Rock, grade Angus 2-year-old, owned by the Iowa Agricultural College; selling price 25 cents per pound.

1906—Defender, pure-bred Hereford

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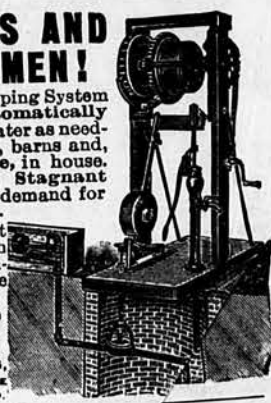
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calf, owned by Frank Nave, of Indiana; not put on the market, but sold to the Iowa College.

That facts show so strongly in favor of Angus and Hereford, is probably due the following reasons, more than to any superiority of these breeds over other beef breeds as beef-producers:

First, objectionable color markings and other snow ring disqualifications occur more frequently in animals of these breeds than among Shorthorns and Galloways; thus animals of the highest type may be fitted for beef classes because of a "line back," or spotted face, or too much white on the body, in the Herefords, or because of white legs, white spots, or scurs among the Angus. Then the large demand for Shorthorn breeding males has caused Shorthorn breeders to be much less strict in their selection of breeding stuff than Angus or Hereford breeders have been. For this reason the Shorthorns have not been as well represented in the fat classes as the Angus and Herefords, and the Galloways are not numerous enough to furnish many entries in these classes.

The general favor of the 2-year-old stuff is also noticeable, showing that, as a rule, younger animals have not the maturity or quality desirable in the high type of the beef steer.

W. A. Wood's Durocs.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER we start the card of W. A. Wood of Elmdale, Kans., proprietor of Hillside herd of Durocs. Mr. Wood is offering some proven sows bred for early fall farrow, and his crop of spring pigs which are nearly all of early farrow will soon be ready for shipment. The sows that he wishes to sell are the large, roomy kind with heavy bone, and are excellent producers. They will all be bred to Crimson Knight, (a good son of Nebraska George, he by Mortons Prince), for early fall farrow. The spring crop of pigs numbers about 60 head, and they are good ones, with heavy bone, plenty of length, good backs, good feet, and are remarkably well colored, being almost with out exception a nice bright cherry.

They are a very even lot, and are being developed on the right kind of grain rations, supplemented with plenty of alfalfa pasture to which they have free access at all times. They are sired by Oom Paul 4th, Elmdale King, and Crimson Knight. The herd sows are of the utility type with heavy bone, good length, strong backs, plenty of constitutional vigor, and farrow large litters and raise them. They are by such sires as Keno, he by Kansas Wonder, Missouri Wonder, Mc's Pride, and other good ones. Mr. Wood is a progressive breeder, and has recently purchased several fine animals of the best breeding to improve his herd. One of these was a choice gilt bred by Marshall Brothers of Burden, Kans., she was got by Missouri Wonder, and has a fine litter by Oom Paul 4th, another good one is a granddaughter of the champions, Gold Finch and Dotie, this is a very fancy pig and properly mated, promises to produce some fine litters. She was bred by J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans. The herd is headed by Crimson Knight, bred by R. O. Stewart of Alden, Kans., he was got by Nebraska George and he by Morton's Prince. Crimson Knight is a strong-backed, vigorous young fellow, with plenty of bone, good length and is proving himself an excellent sire. Everything that Mr. Wood has to sell will be priced worth the money, and if you order from him you will get a square deal every time. Write him your wants and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Weaver and Son's Poland-Chinas.

The fieldman of THE KANSAS FARMER recently visited Engle's Stock Farm, located 2 miles south of Wakefield, Kans., and owned by C. B. Weaver and Son. This is a beautiful place and is provided with every convenience (including a model hog-house) for caring for the fine herd of Poland-Chinas we found there. This firm through its own Junior member, Jesse Weaver was a liberal buyer at some of the best sales over the country last winter, so that the line of stuff we found at Engle's was way above the average. Believing that greater size and bone are essential to the breed, the Weavers recently purchased from C. Dingman of Clay Center, at a long price a half interest in the great breeding boar Philanthropist 38025, he is by Expansion, dam Queen Wonder, by Wonder Perfection. Philanthropist combines great size with lots of quality, he is a natural flesh carrier, has a good boar's head, fancy ears, 10 inch bone, and stands up a good feet, with legs set well apart; his sire has shown great breeding qualities, his get possessing vigor with the one, and feeding qualities. A good boar that has been used with 2d, a vults in the herd is Compromise Amongst and of Ideal Perfection. Hadley's sows we were shown was of the giv 2d, by Kansas Chief, one her dam West sons of Tecumseh 3d, known sire Hadley I Know, and she has a fine litter by Advance 36692. Keep On Daisy a granddaughter of the great tier, Dingman, a fine litter by Courtier, a great Corroctor boar is thropist, good one, Diana 2d, by Philanthropist, and out of Diana by Peerless, and Miss Crook's Look Me Over, Opal of that great brood sow Ideal Sun-Jewel (Miss Crook's, as a fine litter by granddaughter of Old Joe Wilkes, with a dam by Double Look, one of the

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The above figures show the standing of the Co-operative Societies of the United Kingdom and are absolute and authentic. And remember this business is confined to a country no larger than two or three of our States Think then of the great possibilities of the

Universal Trading and Supply Co.

The Great Farmers Co-operative Institution of the United States

THE Universal Trading & Supply Co.

The History of Its Formation and Wonderful Growth.

On the first day of June, 1905, the Universal Trading & Supply Company was organized, an institution destined to revolutionize the farmers business in the United States. Their first location was a little office in the Reaper Block in Chicago, but upon acquiring a number of farmers with the plans of the company, the growth of the business soon made it necessary to secure larger quarters, and about the first of October, 1905, the company rented an entire floor at 100 Lake Street, Chicago, and at about that time published our first edition of advance pages of the catalogue. Patient and persistent work on the part



Our Own Building—No Rent to Pay.

of the officers resulted in interesting a still larger number of farmers and the business of the company grew apace, until in February, 1906, an agreement was entered into between the company and the Chicago Junction Ry., whereby the company purchased a large tract of land on the corner of 35th and Morgan Sts., on which we immediately proceeded to erect a five story brick building, with approximately 60,000 square feet of floor space. We have left sufficient land on which to erect several similar buildings.

About June 1st, 1906, the building was completed, and on this, the first birthday of the concern, we moved into our present fine building. In February, 1907, the company issued their general catalogue No. 3. (This catalogue we are exceedingly proud of, and we would be glad to mail you one free upon request.)

The entire plan of organization and operation has had a thorough two years' trial and we are now convinced, beyond a shadow of a doubt of the thorough practicability of our method of operation. We are now ready to greatly enlarge our scope of operation. Hence this advertisement seeking to interest other farmers with us to purchase stock in the enterprise, and in this way enlist the hearty cooperation and support of a great number of farmers.

It is the aim of the institution to sell merchandise to any farmer, whether he is a member of the company or not, and to sell the produce from any farmer, but understand, to our members we allow a special discount of 5 per cent on all purchases. Figure up for yourself what this 5 per cent means to you on everything you buy and you can readily see that it will only be a short time until your stock in the enterprise will be entirely paid for by these savings.

It is rather difficult in the limited space of this advertisement to give you the full scope of this company, but if you will make out the inquiry coupon on the bottom of this advertisement, we will be glad to send you our prospectus, which outlines this very fully and also our catalogue which will give you a still greater idea of the magnitude of this enterprise.

best sires ever owned in Kansas), a fine sow by Jewell Perfection and many other good ones which we have not got space to mention. There are 70 fine, growthy spring pigs from these matings with plenty of length and bone, that are coming on fine.

Weaver and Son start a card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER to which we invite the attention of our readers. Weaver & Son will hold a public sale this fall. Call at Engle's where visitors are always welcome and inspect this fine herd, and watch for their sale announcement which will appear later.

The Anderson-Findlay Sale.

At the Allendale Angus Farm, at Gas City, on the 10th of the month, Anderson & Findlay sold over fifty head of choice Angus. The sale was held just at a time when farmers and breeders are swamped with work, consequently the attendance was very small and nearly everything went at a sacrifice, but Thomas Anderson the manager has always had the nerve when he makes a sale to let everything go as long as there is anyone to bid and in this offering everything that was catalogued went under the hammer, although many a man would have been tempted to stop the sale,

The Idea Endorsed by President Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, certainly a level-headed man, and one whose views are unusually sound and practical, on May 31, 1907, in an address to farmers, among other things said:

"Farmers must remember the vital need of cooperation with one another. The people of our farming regions must be able to combine among themselves as the most beneficial means of protecting their industry from the highly organized interests which now surround them on every side. A vast field is open for work by cooperative societies of farmers. It is only through such combination that American farmers can develop to the full their economic and social power."

To get closer to the factory on what he buys, and closer to the customer on what he sells, and in that way save the series of middlemen's profits, is the great problem for the farmers to-day.

By purchasing stock in the Universal Trading and Supply Company, the farmer becomes a member of a company that puts him in immediate touch with the factories from which he buys his goods, and in immediate touch with the man to whom he sells his goods, for the Universal Trading and Supply Company buy their supplies direct from the manufacturers, and sell them to their customers at the lowest possible price, allowing as explained elsewhere, a special 5 per cent discount to all stockholders.

As for selling the produce of the farmers, they have commercial departments in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for the sale of live stock; Board of Trade, Chicago, for the sale of grains; and South Water Street, Chicago, for the sale of veal, poultry, hides, and all farm produce.

Again we must say to you, that it is difficult in the limited space here to explain these plans fully, but by filling out the coupon and returning it to us, we will furnish you with full particulars regarding the entire plan, and remember, it costs you nothing for this information.

The Great Money Saving Offered Farmers

The key-note and essence of this whole plan is saving to the farmers—saving in the first place on all goods that he purchases—saving of the special 5 per cent discount to the farmer who is a stockholder in this company—saving of excessive commissions paid for the sale of live stock and grains or produce—saving of the excess of annoyance of dealing with commission men who may be unreliable or difficult to get satisfaction out of, and last, but by no means least, saving of the money invested in the stock of the Universal Trading and Supply Company, for money invested in this stock is as surely saved as if placed in a savings bank, and instead of drawing a meager three or four per cent interest per annum, this money should earn more than double any farm mortgage.

Then, too, remember \$100 placed in a savings bank ten years from now would only be worth \$100; \$100 invested in the Universal Trading and Supply Company in ten years' time should be worth from \$300 to \$500, and would be paying dividends of at least 50 per cent on the purchase price.

This company has passed the experimental stage. This company is on a firm foundation and doing a most excellent business to-day. We want to enlarge its operations. We want every farmer in the United States to become a stockholder and consequently a purchaser from this company. We want the farmers to stand together. The majority of our Board of Directors are farmers. Won't you be one of us?

At the present time we can sell you this stock at \$6 per share, par value \$10, and if it is not convenient for you to pay for this in cash, send us \$1 per share down, and pay \$1 per share for the next five months. We really want your cooperation more than we do your money, but we know by experience that the best way to get the right kind of cooperation is to enlist the money.

Fill out the below coupon for as large an amount as you can and mail it to us to-day.

The Universal Trading & Supply Co.

Dept. 8, 35th and Morgan Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Bank References:

Hamilton National Bank,
CHICAGO.

National Live Stock Bank,
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO.

DEPT. 8 INQUIRY COUPON

Please send to me prospectus and full particulars regarding present special price of \$6 per share on Universal Trading and Supply Company stock.

Name.....

City.....

State.....

DEPT. 8 PURCHASE COUPON

Please fill out this coupon and mail to THE UNIVERSAL TRADING AND SUPPLY COMPANY, 35th and Morgan Sts., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—Please enter my order for shares of the stock of THE UNIVERSAL TRADING AND SUPPLY COMPANY, at \$6 per share, par value \$10 each, for which I hereby make application on time payments fully paid, non-assessable and non-forfeitable, and carrying no personal liability. Time payments one-sixth down and one-sixth monthly for five months thereafter. Two per cent discount for cash subscriptions. Inclosed please find dollars to pay for the same.

My Name is.....

City.....

State.....

The Anderson-Findlay herd of Angus is one of the best in the United States and every man who purchased an animal out of this consignment got it at a ridiculously low price. The top price of the sale was \$135 paid for Enough 4th, an Erica bred cow who went to M. F. Brown and Sons, Davenport, Ia. 55 head of females brought \$3,425, an average of \$62 per head.

Fred J. Miller's Durocs.

Fred J. Miller proprietor of the Madura herd of Duroc-Jerseys located 2 miles south of Wakefield, Kans., starts his card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, and we desire to call the attention of our readers to the same, and the fine line of stuff he is breeding and offering for sale. Madura herd is headed by Miller's Model, a good son of Hunt's Model, and Major Rosefelt, a grandson of the great Ohio Chief. These are both individuals of substance and quality, with fancy head and ears, 9 inch bone, strong thick-fleshed backs, the best of feet, and up on strong short legs set well apart.

The herd sows are noted for their ability to farrow and raise large litters. They carry the bloodlines of such noted sires as Auction Boy 3d, Orion, Youkon Chief, Fancy Wonder, and

Parker Mac. There are 100 spring pigs from these matings that are hard to beat.

Mr. Miller is an excellent feeder and handler and these pigs are being developed in a way to produce the best results, both as to size and breeding qualities. His herd has the range of 50 acres of alfalfa, with natural shade, and an abundance of pure water. In looking these pigs over the writer was impressed with their fancy head and ears, strong thick-fleshed backs, length, heavy bone, and natural feeding and fleshing qualities.

Madura herd will be headquarters this fall for the utility type of Duroc-Jerseys, and everything will be priced worth the money.

If you need a good boar or some choice gilts write Mr. Miller or visit his herd two miles south of Wakefield, for he can supply your wants and his prices will be right. Please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

THE KANSAS FARMER wants more representatives to take care of its rapidly growing subscription. Will pay good money to the right parties. Write us about this now,

Agriculture

Preparing Wheat-Ground.

I would be pleased to learn your method of preparing ground for wheat. Have you any beardless barley or hard winter wheat? If so, I would be pleased to have you quote prices.

OSCAR PIPER.

We use different methods of preparing the ground for wheat at this station, depending upon the succeeding crop and also upon weather conditions. If wheat follows wheat our usual method is to plow early, as soon after harvest as possible, usually by the first of August. The harrow follows the plow and at intervals of ten days to two weeks, and after every hard rain, the land is either Acme harrowed or cultivated with the disk harrow if the ground becomes too firm to loosen with the Acme or common harrow. The purpose of the cultivation is to destroy weeds and maintain a soil mulch to conserve soil moisture and at the same time settle the soil so as to give a firm, well settled seed-bed. Care should be taken in harrowing the land to work it rather deep. Our usual plan is to ride the harrow, causing it to cut a deep furrow. Such a condition of the surface absorbs rain and the deep harrowing pulverizes and settles the lower soil, making good capillary connection with the subsoil below, thus allowing the water which is stored in the soil to return again towards the surface when the ground is planted. The Acme harrow is a good weed-killer and leaves the soil in very good condition at the surface. There is some danger in using the common harrow provided the cultivation is shallow, such as will result from running a light harrow over the field several times without weighting it. Land treated in this way becomes very smooth and fine at the surface and will not absorb the rains, but in a hard shower may throw off the rains causing not only a loss of water, but also of much soil, which is carried away in the surface wash. Other successful methods may be employed in preparing the seed-bed for wheat. I have mailed you a copy of circular No. 9 giving further information on this subject.

We have no beardless barley seed for sale. We will have a small supply of seed of bearded barleys of the following varieties for sale; Namely, Bonanza, Mansury, and Common Six-Rowed. Price, \$1.25 per bushel.

We have grown a considerable acreage of some of our best producing varieties of wheat and will have some 1,500 bushels of Kharkof wheat for sale, and several hundred bushels of each of Malakoff, Red Turkey, Bearded Fife, and Zimmerman. This wheat is practically pure. It has already been harvested, and will be threshed at an early date. The grain will be fanned and graded and delivered at the Manhattan Railway Station for \$1.50 per bushel.

Although the season promised to be so unfavorable to wheat production, we have just harvested (July 1) a field of Kharkof wheat that promises 30 to 35 bushels to the acre, and have another field of about twelve acres that will yield 40 bushels to the acre.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Alfalfa in Illinois.

I want to get a little alfalfa growing in Northern Illinois. Do you know of any reason why I should not be able to get a stand of alfalfa from sowing on oats fallow in August?

I should like also to know if you know anything about the circular baling that is being used. In this country there is always a good deal of trouble in curing. I understand that with this circular baler you can bale it within a few hours after cutting and that it cures in the bale in good shape. I should be glad also to have all the information you can give me in regard to this matter and if you can do so, advise me where the baler is manufactured, where used, etc. I should like

very much to see it in use some time this summer.

SPENCER OTIS.

Cook County, Ill.

I understand that alfalfa is being grown successfully in many places in Illinois. It appears to be necessary, as a rule, to inoculate the Illinois soil with the bacteria which grows on the roots of the alfalfa plants. The best way of doing this is to secure a little infested soil from Kansas alfalfa fields or possibly from well established fields in Illinois. The Illinois Experiment Station has shown that the bacteria which live on sweet clover roots will also work on alfalfa and this station recommends spreading the soil from sweet clover patches over the field to be seeded to alfalfa.

For information regarding the preparation of seed-bed, etc., I have mailed you copies of circular 10 and bulletin 134 of this station.

I have not used the "circular" baler to which you refer. Have observed it and have corresponded some with the company manufacturing this baler. In fact we expect to secure a baler for this college in the near future. This company does not claim, however, that alfalfa may be baled with this baler before the hay is well cured, and from my experience in baling alfalfa I would not recommend to bale the green alfalfa hay. You can bale well-cured hay from the field and this may be a good way to handle it where the purpose is to sell the hay and not feed it on the farm. The "circular" baler is manufactured by the Leuben Baler Co., 343 N. 9th St., Lincoln, Neb.

A. M. TENEYOK.

Small Grain Crops.

BY A. M. TENEYOK AND V. M. SHOESMITH
IN KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION
BULLETIN 144.

A report of crop experiments conducted in 1903 was published in Bulletin No. 123. This bulletin gives the results of experiments conducted with small grains in 1904, 1905, and 1906, and when the same tests were made in 1903 the average yields are given for the four years. Practically all of the crop experiments begun in 1903 have been continued during the past three years. In the variety trials, undesirable varieties have been discarded as soon as their qualities have been sufficiently tested, but on account of the many new varieties received this work has become much greater in amount than in 1903.

Although a relatively small amount of rainfall was received during the late falls and winters of 1903-'04, and 1904-'05, the growing seasons of 1904 and 1905 were favorable for crop production. The rainfall was not so great during the cropping seasons of 1904 and 1905 as in 1903. In 1906 the spring was very dry, which resulted in very small yields of spring grains, and the corn crop was somewhat injured by the hot, dry weather during the latter part of the summer. Otherwise, the season of 1906 was very favorable for crop production.

A TRIAL OF VARIETIES OF WINTER WHEAT.

The variety test of winter wheat in 1904 was conducted in a field having a western slope and a rather heavy, clay-loam soil, in which cow-peas had been grown in 1901, soy-beans in 1902, and varieties of spring grains in 1903. The field had been cultivated well in previous years and was exceptionally free from weeds. No experiments were conducted in this field previous to 1903, and the plots in the 1904 test extended north and south, crossing those of the former experiment, so that fairly uniform soil conditions were secured; but because of the length of a series of plots and the difference in the slope of the land, one variety was seeded at four different locations in the series, as a check, to compare the productiveness of the soil in the several portions of the field. It was found that the yields from these check plots varied but little. However, the difference in the yields of the several check plots, compared to the average yield of all the check plots, has been added to or subtracted from the yields of those plots which should be compared to a certain check. Thus the yields of all the varieties are comparable, and this is



DO YOU SAVE THIS 40% of the CORN CROP?

AS 2 TO 3

That is the Value of Corn Fodder Compared to the Ear Corn

ARE you getting that value? Do you estimate that the fodder is worth two-thirds as much to you for feeding as the ear corn?

If you say no, you are making waste. There is the highest authority for saying that fodder is worth two-thirds as much as the corn. As a matter of fact, you can make it worth just about as much as the best hay you ever raised on your farm.

The secret is to harvest the corn when the ears begin to glaze.

That's when the ear corn is in its prime. That's when you are able to preserve all the sweet, nutritious juices in the fodder.

If the corn is harvested then, the stalks will not dry into a tasteless, worthless, woody fibre.

The International Harvester Company has perfected machines which enable every corn grower to get the greater value from his fodder.

It means fast corn harvesting.

Corn must be harvested quickly, right "in the nick of time," when it is in just the right condition to get the full value.

The Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee and Osborne corn binders, or the Deering and McCormick corn harvesters and shockers, enable you to do this.

These machines are saving almost untold millions of value to the corn growers of America.

To say nothing of the saving of time and

labor over the old way of corn harvesting, just think of the saving in increased feeding value of the fodder!

If you raise 50 acres of corn what will that increased feeding value be worth to you?

How many times over could you pay for your corn harvesting machine with a single crop, if you make the fodder worth two-thirds as much as the ear corn!

Add to this greatly increased value of the fodder, the time and expense saved by using such a machine, and then say whether you can afford to be without a corn binder or harvester and shocker.

You will also want a corn husker to husk quickly and save expense; and a shredder to shred stalks, blades and husks into the condition of hay, so that it will all be eaten and digested.

These machines are also a part of the International line, of Deering, McCormick and Plano make. They are well known everywhere among big corn growers for their excellence.

A little consideration of the matter will convince you that you can no more get along without the modern corn harvesting and husking and shredding machines than you can get along without the improved corn planters and cultivators.

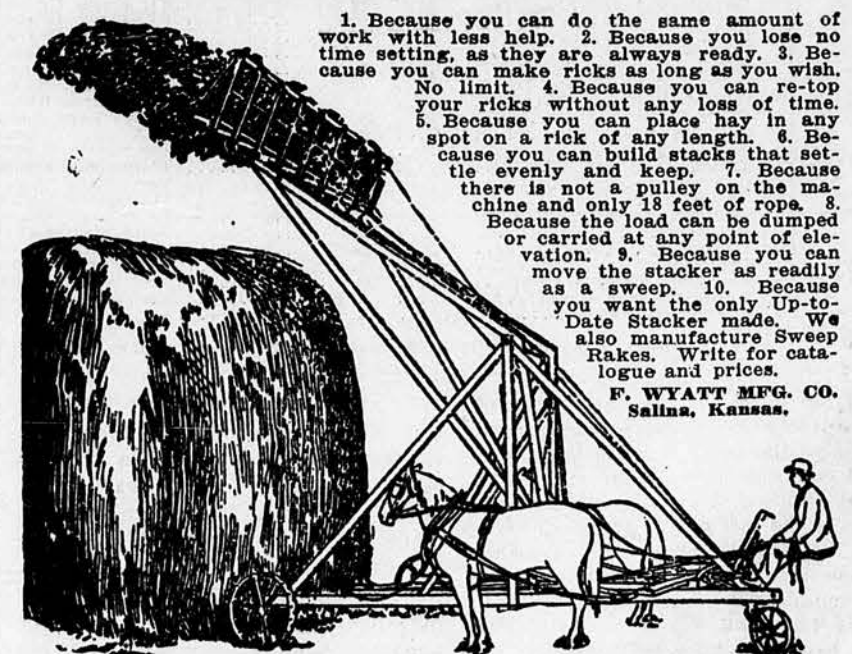
Call and take the matter up with an International local agent in your town. The different makes of machines are represented by different agents. They will be able to supply catalogs and detailed information. Or address

International Harvester Company of America, Chicago, U. S. A.
(INCORPORATED)

In addition to corn harvesting machines mentioned the International Line embraces:—Corn Pickers, Corn Shellers, Binders, Reapers, Headers, Header Binders, Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Sweep Rakes, Hay Loaders, Hay Stackers, Hay Balers, Feed Grinders, Knife Grinders, Cream Separators, Gasoline Engines, Pumping Jacks, Manure Spreaders, Weber Wagons, Columbus Wagons, Bettendorf Wagons, Gasoline Traction Engines and Threshers, and Binder Twine.

TEN REASONS WHY

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



STRICTLY KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA SEED
FOR FALL SEEDING. SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION
McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kans.

true of all the variety trials. The land was plowed September 15 to 17, packed with a subsurface packed September 28, and harrowed with a smoothing harrow September 30. The soil was somewhat dry previous to September 19, when a rain of 1.25 inches was received, which made it possible to put the soil in excellent condition for seeding. The wheat was sown October 1 to 3, at the rate of five pecks per acre. A good stand was secured, and all varieties made a vigorous growth during the fall and throughout the following season.

The trial of varieties in 1905 was conducted in a field which was planted to ensilage corn, millet, and flax in 1904, and to varieties of corn in 1903. The 1905 plots extended across the 1904 plots. The field was fairly uniform with the exception of one corner, where the soil is thinner and less fertile. This has somewhat reduced the yields of the first three varieties mentioned in table I, but it will be noticed that these were not among the highest yielding varieties in 1904. The flax and millet ground was plowed early in September and harrowed twice. The corn ground was disked three times (lapping half) directly after removing the corn on September 16, and was

the fall were found to be in good condition in the spring. The spring conditions being favorable, satisfactory yields were secured.

In the variety test of winter wheat in 1906 the hard wheats were seeded on a plot which grew a large crop of ensilage corn in 1905 and a good crop of spring grain in 1904, the seed-bed being prepared by the use of the disk and smoothing harrows immediately after the crop of corn was removed. The soft wheats were seeded on another plot in the same field, which grew a large crop of flax in 1905 and a large crop of ensilage corn in 1904. This plot was plowed Aug. 17 to 22, and was harrowed several times. The seeding was done September 29 and 30, good stands were secured, and all the varieties made a vigorous growth in the fall. The winter, though not nearly so cold as the previous one, was more severe on the wheat. The durum varieties, which the department has been trying to make hardy enough for fall seeding, were nearly all destroyed. The ordinary winter varieties survived the winter in good condition.

No smut was observed in the wheat in 1904 and 1905, and very little was found in 1906. All the varieties were badly infected with rust in 1904 and

YIELD VERSUS STOOING.

The number of tillers per plant, as given in table I, was determined by pulling up several plants of each variety (May 15) and counting the number of stalks. In 1904 most of the varieties stooled more than in 1905, the number of stalks per plant varying from three to eight, and the stooing seems to have been related to the yield. Those varieties which averaged six or more tillers per plant made an average yield of 28.45 bushels per acre, while those averaging less than six tillers per plant made a yield of 21.74 bushels per acre. Those varieties which yielded 27 bushels or more per acre averaged 6.6 tillers per plant, while those which yielded less than 27 bushels per acre averaged 4.85 tillers per plant. In 1905 the stooing seemed to have little or no effect on the yield.


In 1906 those varieties which averaged seven or more tillers per plant made an average yield of 43.62 bushels per acre, and those varieties which averaged less than seven tillers per plant made an average yield of 45.51 bushels per acre. In 1904 those varieties which tillered most made the larger yields, while in 1906 the reverse was true, indicating that the yield depends upon the thickness of the stand,

Don't Push

The horse can draw the load without help, if you reduce friction to almost nothing by applying

Mica Axle Grease

to the wheels.
No other lubricant ever made wears so long and saves so much horse power. Next time try MICA AXLE GREASE.
Standard Oil Co.
Incorporated



pared by noticing the average yields of the types as given below:

Soft wheats, 27.2 bushels; hard wheats, smooth bearded type, 28 bushels; smooth awnless, 19.8 bushels, and awnless velvet chaff, 10.4 bushels per acre, respectively. All of the varieties included in the last two types

Table I—Varieties of wheat tested three years, 1904, 1905, and 1906.

Bulletin No.	Name.	U. S. No.*	Type†	Where from.	Date of maturity.	Av. No. tillers per plant.	Height, at maturity, inches.	Rust resistance, per cent.	Weight per bu., pounds.	Grade.	Hard or soft, per cent.	Straw, 1905, yield per acre, tons.	Grain, 1905, yield per acre, bu.	Grain, 1904, yield per acre, bu.	Grain, 1906, yield per acre, bu.	Grain, 1904-'05-'06 average yield per acre, bu.
1	Ghirka.	5637	A.	Ft. Hays Branch Station.	6-17	3.4	36	75	61.0	No. 2H	88 hard	1.25	25.35	19.43	40.95	29.92
2	Uita.	5638	B.	Ft. Hays Branch Station.	6-17	3.4	36	70	61.0	No. 2H	94 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
3	Imp. Turkey No. 3.	7786	B.	Ft. Hays Branch Station.	6-17	3.4	36	70	60.8	No. 2H	88 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
4	Turkey (Neb.).	7786	B.	Ft. Hays Branch Station.	6-17	3.4	36	70	61.0	No. 2H	92 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
5	Kharkof No. 4.	7786	B.	Ft. Hays Branch Station.	6-17	3.4	36	70	61.0	No. 1H	93 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
6	Thelss.	1561	B.	Ft. Hays Branch Station.	6-17	3.4	36	70	61.0	No. 2H	82 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
7	Malakoff.	1561	B.	Ratekin Seed House.	6-17	3.4	36	70	60.5	No. 3H	60 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
8	Red Winter.	1561	B.	Bot. Dept. Kan. Exp. Station.	6-17	3.4	36	70	61.0	No. 2H	90 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
9	Turkey.	1561	B.	Nebraska Experiment Station.	6-16	3.4	36	70	61.5	No. 2H	90 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
10	Defiance.	1561	B.	Iowa Seed Co.	6-17	3.4	36	70	61.3	No. 2H	88 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
11	Bearded Fife.	1561	B.	Nebraska Experiment Station.	6-17	3.4	36	70	61.5	No. 3H	85 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
12	Minnesota No. 835.	1561	B.	Minnesota Experiment Station.	6-19	3.4	36	70	60.0	No. 3H	80 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
13	Minnesota No. 529.	1561	B.	Minnesota Experiment Station.	6-18	3.4	36	70	61.0	No. 3H	72 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
14	Banat.	1560	B.	Nebraska Experiment Station.	6-18	3.4	36	70	60.5	No. 3H	80 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
15	Beloglina.	7787	B.	Nebraska Experiment Station.	6-18	3.4	36	70	61.3	No. 2H	85 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
16	Weisenburg.	1563	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-19	3.4	36	70	60.3	No. 3H	78 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
17	Ghirka.	1438	A.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-19	3.4	36	70	61.0	No. 3H	78 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
18	Turkey.	1558	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-18	3.4	36	70	61.0	No. 3H	80 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
19	Kharkof.	1442	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-21	3.4	36	70	60.8	No. 2H	90 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
20	Crimean.	1437	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-22	3.4	36	70	60.0	No. 2H	90 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
21	Crimean.	1437	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-22	3.4	36	70	60.0	No. 2H	90 hard	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
22	Currell.	1437	A.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-15	3.4	36	70	60.0	No. 2S	90 soft	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
23	Fultz.	1437	A.	Kansas Experiment Station.	6-15	3.4	36	70	60.5	No. 2S	95 soft	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
24	Zimmerman.	1437	A.	Kansas Experiment Station.	6-14	3.4	36	70	62.0	No. 1S	82 soft	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92
25	Mull.	1437	A.	A. B. Mull, Iola, Kans.	6-15	3.4	36	75	60.3	No. 2S	85 soft	1.25	25.40	26.41	40.95	29.92

*U. S. No. is the number given this variety by the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, from which the seed was originally obtained.
†A. S.—Awnless, smooth chaff. B. S.—Bearded, smooth chaff.
Descriptive data given for the 1905 crop.

Table II—Varieties of wheat tested only one year—1906.

Bulletin No.	Name of variety.	U. S. No.	Type.	Where from.	Date of maturity.	Av. No. tillers per plant.	Height at maturity, inches.	Rust resistance, per cent.	Weight per bu., pounds.	Grade.	Hard or soft, per cent.	Grain, 1906, yield per acre, bu.
26	United States No. 2034.	2034	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-13	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	80H	43.51
27	Torgova.	1539	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-13	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	70H	43.31
28	United States No. 1532.	1532	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-13	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	65H	44.03
29	United States No. 1555.	1555	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-13	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	87H	45.37
30	United States No. 1556.	1556	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-13	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	65H	46.64
31	United States No. 13952.	13952	B.	McPherson Branch Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	80H	46.57
32	Old Crimean.	13952	B.	S. O. Thompson, McPherson, Kans.	6-20	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	76H	49.25
33	Bacsk.	1562	B.	Ft. Hays Branch Station.	6-20	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	80H	46.18
34	Pesterboden.	1564	B.	Ft. Hays Branch Station.	6-20	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	72H	48.07
35	Padi.	1582	B.	Ft. Hays Branch Station.	6-20	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	75H	47.50
36	Red Winter.	1562	B.	Bot. Dept. Kan. Exp. Station.	6-19	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	78H	52.92
37	Botanical Dept. No. 246.	1562	B.	Bot. Dept. Kan. Exp. Station.	6-20	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	80H	49.25
38	Botanical Dept. No. 415.	1562	B.	Bot. Dept. Kan. Exp. Station.	6-20	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	76H	49.40
39	Botanical Dept. No. 230.	1562	B.	Bot. Dept. Kan. Exp. Station.	6-20	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2H	76H	48.89
40	Fultz-Med.	1562	A.	F. W. Topf, Leavenworth, Kans.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	90S	47.97
41	Harvest King.	1562	A.	F. W. Topf, Leavenworth, Kans.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	90S	46.18
42	Poole.	1562	A.	Tennessee Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	90S	36.94
43	Niger.	1562	A.	Tennessee Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	90S	43.13
44	Red May.	1562	A.	Tennessee Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	90S	40.12
45	Egyptian.	1562	A.	Tennessee Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	90S	41.67
46	Mediterranean.	1562	A.	Tennessee Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	90S	42.12
47	Fulcaster.	1562	B.	Tennessee Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	82S	43.68
48	Fulcaster.	1562	B.	Kentucky Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	80S	45.59
49	Gold Coin.	1562	A.	Kentucky Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	75S	45.86
50	Dawson's Golden Chaff.	1562	B.	Kentucky Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	65S	47.74
51	Kentucky No. B-347.	1562	A.	Kentucky Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	60S	36.23
52	Harvest Queen.	1562	A.	Kentucky Experiment Station.	6-23	3.4	36	75	60.0	No. 2S	65S	36.23

*This wheat was originally imported from Crimea, but has been grown near McPherson, Kans., since 1897.

then harrowed twice. Later both of these plots were harrowed several times so that they were in good physical condition at the time of seeding on September 28. The wheat was sown at the rate of five pecks per acre. One variety, Turkey No. 4, was seeded in several places, as a check upon the soil conditions.

The winter of 1904-'05 was extremely cold, being the most severe winter experienced in this locality in many years, but there was a light covering of snow on the ground during the cold weather, and all of the winter grain survived the winter better than usual, and several spring grains seeded in

1905, and slightly infected in 1906, the soft wheat being infected more than the hard wheat varieties. In 1904 the several varieties, with two exceptions, varied six days or less in date of maturity, while in 1905 the extreme variation was only five days, and in 1906, seven days. The date of ripening apparently had little or no effect upon the yield, though it is probable that other qualities being equal the earlier maturing varieties should be preferred, as they are more apt to escape the hot, unfavorable weather conditions that are sometimes experienced just before harvest.

but that the proper thickness may vary with the season. Several of the best producing varieties grown by the station stooled abundantly in 1904, but were among the varieties producing a relatively small number of tillers in 1906.

HARD AND SOFT WHEAT.

The variety trial in 1904 included two varieties of soft wheat and the following varieties and types of hard wheat, viz., fifteen varieties of the smooth bearded type, two varieties of the smooth awnless type, and two varieties of the velvety awnless type. These groups of varieties may be com-

named, with the exception of the Ghirka, were thought to be unworthy of further trial and were discarded in planting the 1905 test. Many of the varieties included in these experiments are the hard red Turkey or Russian type of wheat, and during the three years these varieties have made better yields than the varieties of other types of wheat. For description and yield of each variety, see tables I and II.

The hard red type of winter wheat, imported from eastern Turkey and southern and eastern Russia and neighboring countries, has come to be recognized as the hardest and best producing type of wheat grown in the

great winter wheat belt of the West and Southwest, and is especially adapted for growing in the drier portion of the Western Plains region. This is doubtless due to the hardy characteristics by these varieties of wheat in their native countries, where the rainfall is limited and the summers extremely hot.

The highest average yield for the three seasons, 41.70 bushels per acre, was made by the Bearded Fife, which is really a hard red Turkey wheat. Other varieties, tested for three years, which produced large average yields are the Defiance, Turkey No. 4, Turkey No. 9, Malakoff and Kharkof of the hard wheat varieties, and Zimmerman and Fultz of the soft wheat varieties.

The two varieties of soft wheat tested during the three years, 1904-'05-'06, made an average yield of 38.30 bushels per acre, as compared with 37.88 bushels, the average yield of the eleven hard wheats tested during the same period. This is a very favorable report for the soft wheats, since the tests have been conducted under soil conditions which are considered more favorable to the hard wheat varieties. The hard wheats are especially adapted to fairly dry or upland conditions and are much to be preferred for general seeding in the Western two-thirds of the State and should also be used largely on the uplands in the Eastern part of the State. The soft wheat, however, should be used for seeding in eastern Kansas, on bottom lands, and in some sections on the lowed upland, also.

Among the varieties of wheat tested only one year (see table II) the Red Winter made a yield of 59.92 bushels per acre, while Botany Department No. 230, Botany Department No. 415, Old Crimean, Pesterboden and Padl varieties also gave very satisfactory yields, comparing well with the best varieties tested for the longer period. Among the soft wheats tested for only one year the Fulzo-Mediterranean, Kentucky No. B 347, Harvest King, and Poole made relatively large yields, comparing favorably with the soft wheats grown at the station during the past three years.

WINTER DURUM WHEAT.

In the fall of 1903 several varieties of durum wheat were seeded, including the Gharinovka, Velvet Don, and a variety from the Iowa Seed Company, Des Moines, Ia. This last was called simply "Macaroni" wheat and nothing further is known of the origin of the seed. This wheat has received the number "375" in our record book. Every plant of each of the first two varieties named winter-killed, but a few plants of No. 375 survived the winter. These plants made an excellent growth and produced large heads of plump, heavy grain. This wheat was carefully gathered and sown again in the fall of 1904. The following winter was colder than usual, but the ground was well covered with snow during the coldest weather and the winter durum wheat survived the winter, producing an excellent crop of 42.56 bushels per acre, as compared with 17.52 bushels per acre, the largest yield secured from the spring durum wheat.

A considerable acreage of the winter durum wheat was sown in the fall of 1905, but with unfavorable results. The wheat winter-killed badly. Perhaps one-tenth of the plants survived, and these produced some very fine wheat, which was gathered and again seeded last fall, with the hope and expectation that it will now prove hardy and that we have succeeded in establishing a hardy winter variety of durum wheat. There is little question but that if a hardy winter variety of durum wheat can be produced that it will prove to be much more productive than the spring durum, and if the new strain retains the drought-resistant character of the old variety, it may be a more valuable wheat to grow on the dry lands of western Kansas than the hard red Turkey or Russian wheats which are at present the standard varieties.

DEPTH TO SOW WINTER WHEAT AND PREPARATION OF SEED-BED.

The proper depth to sow wheat

doubtless depends somewhat upon the season and the condition of the seed-bed, but when the soil is in a fairly good physical condition it is probably best, as indicated by this experiment, to plant the wheat in furrows two to two and one-half inches deep. A more shallow seeding may answer as well if the conditions are especially favorable, but is not to be recommended as a general practice.

Seeding deeper than two and one-half inches may be exhaustive of the strength of the young wheat plants, and is not to be recommended except when the seed-bed is dry at the surface and it is necessary to seed deeply in order to place the seed in moist soil.

This experiment has been carried on only one season—1906. The yields from seeding at the several depths were determined as follows:

Depth of seedling, inches.	Yield per acre 1906, bushels.
1 1/4	56.31
2	60.66
2 1/2	59.84
3 1/2	57.07
4	55.69

All of the wheat was ripe and was harvested June 19. The straw was rather short, averaging about three feet in height. The heads were heavy and well filled, and there was practically no difference in the grade and quality of the grain.

The double disk-drill with chain cover was used in this experiment, and the several depths of seeding were accomplished by placing the lever of the drill in different notches, and measuring the depth of the furrow. For the deepest seeding the lever was placed in the top notch and a man rode on the disks. The wheat was really not covered at the depths given, but the figures simply mark the extreme depth of the furrows.

The shallowest sown wheat was barely covered with soil.

THE SEED-BED.

It will be noticed that the yields given above are exceptionally large, and it may be of interest to know how this wheat was grown. The plots were located a short distance northeast of the college barn, in a field which is fairly high upland, and of only ordinary fertility. This field was recently purchased by the college, and the land had evidently received no manure for several years previous to 1905, when a light dressing of ten to twelve loads per acre was applied just before plowing for wheat. In 1904 a large crop of thickly planted ensilage corn was grown on this field, and in the spring of 1905 it was seeded to oats, which produced a good yield. The field was plowed August 3 to 7, about seven inches deep, and harrowed immediately after plowing. During the interval after plowing until seeding time the land was harrowed with the Acme and smoothing harrows at intervals of ten days or two weeks, or after each heavy rain, in order to conserve the soil moisture and keep the soil in a good physical condition. The variety Bearded Fife was used in this trial, and the wheat was seeded September 27 with a double-disk drill at the rate of one and one-fourth bushels per acre. A good stand was secured, and the wheat made a vigorous growth in the fall, and, although the winter was not especially favorable, the wheat was observed to be in excellent condition in the spring.

Although the spring conditions were very favorable for the growth of wheat, the latter part of the season was rather too dry, but the excellent physical condition of the soil and the abundant supply of moisture and plant food in the soil caused the wheat to finish its growth and produce an exceptionally large yield. The trial plot considered above were one-tenth acre in area. A larger plot of about one-half acre in area yielded 59.09 bushels per acre, while a measured acre in this field produced 3,497.6 pounds, or 58.3 bushels of wheat.

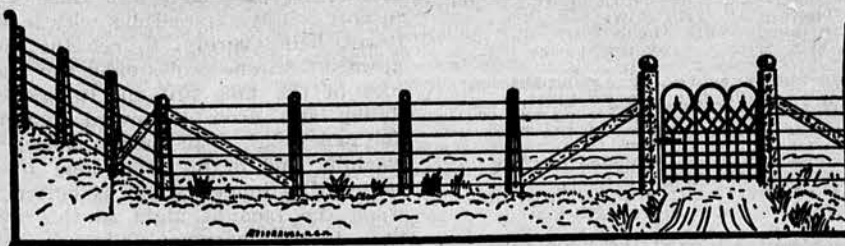
These high yields have resulted largely from "good farming." The rotation of crops, the application of barnyard manure in moderate quantities, the early plowing and frequent cultivation to conserve the soil moisture to develop the plant food and to put the soil in a good physical condition,



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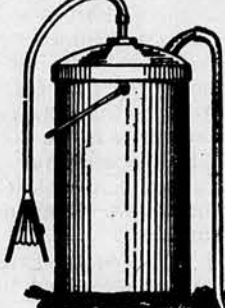
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seeding at a favorable time and the use of a well-bred variety of wheat which has been tested and is known to be a large produced and adapted to the local conditions, are all factors which must be considered by the farmer who would produce the largest and most profitable crops of wheat.

(To be continued.)

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NOTICE.

The State Grain Grading Commission, established by the laws of the State of Kansas, and under the appointment of the Governor, hereby give notice that said "Grain Grading Commission" will meet at the office of the Governor on the 25th day of July, 1907, to establish a grade for all kinds of grain bought or handled in the State of Kansas, and which shall be known as "Kansas Grades." There will also be a proposition before said Commission to agree with other States or departments to establish a uniform national grade for Kansas grain.

All persons interested are invited to attend said meeting and present their views to said Commission on all matters pertaining to grading grain.

G. W. GLICK,
J. W. COY,
J. T. WHITE, Secretary.

Home Departments

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Beauty and Health.

Fair Beauty and Health, twin sisters,
Once journeyed thro' the land;
A little maid with silken curls
They led by a dimpled hand.

Oh, their days were bright and joyous,
Their path with flowers gay;
For many years these faithful friends
Were with her by night and day.

And she loved the dear companions,
Who made her life so blest,
But, tho' she ne'er confessed the truth,
'Twas Beauty she loved the best.

It was anything to please her;
To keep her always near,
But sturdy Health was slighted oft,
And neglected more each year.

Till, tho' she loved the maiden
With a heart that was warm and true,
She slowly, sadly went away,
While sweet Beauty followed too.

"Stay, stay," cried the startled maiden,
"Dear Beauty, do not go,
For Health has gone, I have only you,
And Beauty, I love you so."

A shade of grief—of pity
On the face of Beauty fell,
"I pine for my sister Health," she said
"You drove her away—farewell."

A weary, sad-eyed woman
Bewails her lonely lot;
And spends her days in an endless
search
For Beauty. She finds her not.
—Selected.

Keep Up to Your Best.

President King of Oberlin College sometimes says in his talks to his students: "Keep yourself always up to your best." He urges this that they may be useful men and women, strong in body with unshattered nerves, that they may be the more able to resist the temptations that daily beset them. It is a well-settled fact that the physical condition of man effects his moral nature. It seems a pity that so little thought is given to those things that make for happiness and health; that we attach so little importance to the care of the body; and the chief thought, the one that is with us with on waking and the last to leave us at night, is how we may accomplish the most work in the shortest time. There is much said about the "strenuous life," but few farmers' wives need to be urged to more strenuous living. Work is good for one; it is healthful, life-giving, and a lazy person or a shirk is an abomination; but when a woman makes a mere machine of herself she is doing something for which she was not created, and can not keep herself up to her best. She can not be the home-maker that she was meant to be. She can not properly discipline her children nor be to her husband a loving helpmate and companion. The mother who is continually tired and worn out can not exercise the best judgment in the training of her children and will be wanting in patience and sympathy. A mother who had allowed her work to crowd out her after-dinner nap was trying to have her son do over again a piece of work which he had slighted. She displayed some impatience which he was not slow to detect and feel its influence, and he retorted, "I know what is the trouble, you have not had your rest to-day."

The daily work is so absorbing that one is apt to neglect to care for the body. As soon as the eyes are opened in the morning the thought is to jump out and dress hurriedly, rush right into the work, even forgetting the morning prayer. The care of the hair, the teeth, and the skin is very important and the neglect of them tells sooner or later, but is sure to later, when youthfulness is slipping away. It takes only a little while to make the morning toilet and dress neatly, and it makes life seem so much more like living and preserves one's self-respect. It also calls forth the respect of the family and sets an example worthy to be imitated.

The neglect of the teeth leads to their early decay and as a result injures the health and detracts from the personal appearance. They should be brushed at least once a day, but it is better to be done after each meal. It is a good plan to get into the habit

of washing the face and teeth just before retiring. Wash the face in soft hot water in which a little borax has been dissolved. Wash thoroughly with some pure soap and rinse well in soft cold water and dry with a soft towel, being careful to rub the face upward. As one grows older the muscles of the face are apt to become flabby and drop downward, making one look older. The upward motion in washing and drying the face overcomes this tendency. It is better to wash the face at night in this way than in the morning, and then only rinse the face in cold water in the morning.

To keep herself up to her best the mother must keep herself rested and refreshed as much as possible. There are many ways of doing this and each one can best work it out for herself. One woman says she saves herself by dropping down often when about her work, and takes every opportunity of sitting down to do work that may be done as well sitting as standing. But the afternoon nap of a few minutes works wonders as a means of refreshing the body and mind. Mothers are mistaken if they think their children do not need them when they have grown up. They need them more then than when they were in their arms and under their feet. They need counsel and wisdom, and cheerful loving companionship, and they will not have it unless the mothers keep themselves up to their best. When your children have grown up to womanhood and manhood they will appreciate it and be glad that you have kept yourself up to your best, and will be proud to call you mother. They will be glad that you have not allowed your mind to rust out but have kept up with the times and can converse intelligently upon the topics of the day. They will be glad that you have not let them grow away from you, but by a general interest in all their affairs have kept in touch and sympathy with them and their concerns. They will be glad and thankful that you have kept yourself young-looking, fresh and pretty, and will be happy to have your association, and will introduce you to their young friends.

The Dignity of Labor.

Miss Margaret M. Mather, who is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and at present director of the department of home economics in Lincoln College, gives the following ideas in an impressive address at the annual meeting of the Illinois Farmers' Institute:

"We treat the girl who teaches school or does dressmaking differently from the one who works in the kitchen, yet all of them are working for a living, and working in the kitchen makes no difference in her womanhood or dignity of character.

IGNORE PHYSICAL AND MORAL NATURE.

"The school teacher may hold theoretically to the idea of the three-fold nature of the pupil, the physical, mental, and moral, but in practice she trains the mental nature only. Precepts, beautiful poems, and high ideals are not sufficient to develop the pupil's sense of his relation to others, to develop character, and manhood. He must be given work that will train him in these, and develop self-reliance and belief in himself. Many a boy has had fastened upon him the brand of incorrigibility by one teacher after another and by citizens until he has gone to the reform school. Why? Because the schools lack the facilities to give an education that will allow the pupils to find expression for those activities and impulses in them which have a right to expression.

MANUAL TRAINING BUILDS CHARACTER.

"Manual training teachers invariably say that the question of discipline does not come up in that work because these activities find expression in manual training. In Indiana, at a

certain village school, it was thought that six boys would have to be sent to the reform school, but when they were given a month's trial in manual training they grew rapidly into a better manhood and there was no more thought of the reform school. They were receiving the mental education, finding the physical expression, and it gave them moral strength. These three are combined and you can not separate them. We have overlooked that entirely.

AWAKENS A GIRL'S MIND.

"A girl 15 years old in my school could not think quickly and was far behind in her work; there seemed no chance for her to pass to the next grade. She was finally allowed to take manual training, and in six months' time made such advancement as to amaze the superintendent and keep up with the school. It was mental power that came to her. It was a new grasp of subjects and a broadening of her outlook when she did work with her hands, work that required attention, something that gave her an opportunity to concentrate her mind. Although the manual training took an hour and a half out of her studies every day, she advanced far more rapidly in those studies. When we neglect physical training we are falling short in moral strength, manhood or womanhood, and dignity.

WORK FOR SOMETHING MORE THAN MONEY.

"The one aim of the labor unions, apparently is, 'More money and shorter hours.' The laborer is worthy of his hire, but he owes something to his work that has nothing to do with his employer, and that can not be paid for in money. The workman who fails to recognize this is not a true workman. The great inventions, as electric lights, electric cars, and every step in progress and education, would not have been given us if the inventor or worker had stopped to think what he was going to get out of it. The great wizard, Edison, works twenty-four hours at a stretch. His wife has to take him his meals and stand over him and make him eat them. What does he care for money or anything save for his work? Until we put ourselves in that attitude we are not appreciating the dignity of labor. One who degrades labor, who does dishonest work, is just as much a thief as the man who embezzles money. A laundry woman did my work beautifully one week and I respected her because her work merited respect. The second week her work was so poor that there was not a pocket-handkerchief that I could use. She had obtained money under false pretenses; she had degraded her work and I could not respect her.

EMBEZZLEMENT BEGINS IN DISHONEST WORK.

"You farmers are fortunate if you have a hired man that will go right ahead and do just as good work when your eye is not on him. I believe that this lack of respect for labor is putting a vein of dishonesty through our whole country like a subtle poison; that embezzlement and misuse of funds have their roots in dishonest work. The man who will cheat in work will after a while be willing to take something that he can put his hands on, if he is not going to be found out. The man who will take money is a less detriment to the country than the man who does dishonest work.

MAKE WORK A PART OF SCHOOL TRAINING.

"There is an effectual remedy for this dishonesty and it rests with you to apply it; that is, to make work a part of the training of every boy or girl in the public school. It has been aptly said that 'there is just as much culture in the study of beet-roots as in the study of Greek roots.' Culture is the power that enables us to meet life. Education is the training that teaches us to do the things that we don't want to do at the time we don't want to do them. A man in a farmers' institute objected to all this education, saying it was taking the boys and girls away from the farm. He taught his boy to plow, to hoe, and to plant, but that boy became a cashier in a bank.

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He didn't like to plow because there was nothing back of it, as he thought. He had not learned the underlying principles of agriculture. Women who like to do housework, like it because there are principles underlying it that they have grappled with and conquered. A girl in the domestic science class said that she hated to cook, but in a few years I came back and found this girl presiding over a perfectly appointed establishment. In answer to my question she said while paring potatoes, "I am not cooking; I am experimenting in a chemical laboratory." When one understands the underlying principle of science the work is no longer a drudgery; it is work you respect, and respect yourself for doing it.

LEARNING A GREAT LESSON.

"A girl in my domestic science class had to make her own living. She said she would not work in anybody's kitchen because the people looked down upon a girl who does housework, and she wanted to go into a store. I asked her if as a clerk or a dress-maker she was going to eat with the people for whom she worked, and she became very indignant. You require more of the girl who makes your dress than of the one who does your housework. It is a dreadful thing if your dress does not fit! But you will take into the kitchen a girl who does not know a wire dish-cloth from an egg-beater and expect her to prepare meals for your family. It is no wonder she comes to despise housework and look down upon it. After four months during which this girl had been serving meals (the more interesting part of domestic science work) she said, "Miss Mather, I don't see how a girl could eat with a family and serve the meal as I would want it served." Before, she had feared that the family looked down upon her because she could not eat with them; now, she saw that the serving of a meal according to the ideals she had acquired was of greater importance than whether she ate at the first, second, or third table. She had learned a great lesson.

THE WORLD EXPECTS GOOD WORK.

"It is important in any work that we accomplish it in a way to command our self-respect and come up to the ideal in mind; far more important than what others may think of us. The world respects us if we go ahead and respect ourselves, even in the commonest mental labor. When we have put our self-respect and pride into our work, when we have come to recognize the three-fold education, we will not have this question of whether I am better than you, because I do a certain kind of work. No work can degrade me; it is the way in which I do it; and if I bring the spirit of pride and pleasure and honesty to the simplest task, it is no longer menial, but dignified and beautiful."

"Two or Three Gathered Together."

And right here comes in the importance of the so-called "club." In every neighborhood there should be "mother meetings" or gatherings, at which questions may be asked by the uninformed, and answered by the more experienced. For this purpose an organization is better than a mere chance gathering, for if the meetings are anticipated and prepared for, the attendance will be better and more regular. Better interest will be manifested, and many a "troubled Martha" will take time to take her perplexities to a meeting where she knows she may find a solution for her problems. Now that the long days are with us, why not make up our minds to form a club, and then do it. You remember, the Bible tells us of the efficacy of the "two or three gathered together," and you can not fail to receive benefit from this mingling with other minds. However good and kind your husbands may be, they are not so much interested in the welfare of the children as the mother should be. Make room for the afternoon meeting at least once a week. Let the luncheon be a neighborhood affair, each one bringing a contribution to the refreshments, so as not to make the affair burdensome to the hostess. Do try it, sisters.—The Commoner.

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The Young Folks

When Mother Looks.

I 'member such a lots of things
What happened long ago,
When me an' Jim was six years old,
And now we're ten or so.
But those that I remember best—
The ones I most can see—
Are the things that used to happen
When mother looked at me.

One time in church, when me an' Jim
Was snickerin' out loud—
The minister was prayin', and
The people's heads was bowed—
We had the biggest kind of joke
About the bumblebee,
But things got quieter rather quick
When mother looked at me.

And then there's sometimes when I
think
I've had such lots of fun
A-goin' in swimmin' with the boys
Down there by Jones' run;
But when I get back home again—
Just 'bout in time for tea—
There's a kind of different feeling comes
When mother looks at me.

The time when I was awful sick
An' the doctor shook his head,
An' ev'ry time pa came around
His eyes were wet and red,
I 'member her hands on my face
How soft they used to be—
Somehow the pain seemed easier
When mother looked at me.

It's funny how it makes you feel
I ain't afraid of her—
She's about the nicest person
You'd find most anywhere;
But the queerest sort of feeling,
As queer as queer can be,
Makes everything seem different
When mother looks at me.

—Youth's Companion.

If any little word of ours can
make one life the brighter;
If any little song of ours can
make one heart the lighter,
God help us to speak that little
word and take out bit of sing-
ing
And drop it in some lonely vale
and set the echoes ringing.
—Selected.

The Ostrich in United States.

All of the young folk of this age have seen the ostrich in the shows that visit every locality. It would seem about as foolish and unnecessary to describe the horse as to tell about the general appearance of this well-known bird. But seeing the ostrich in the open in great numbers is so much more interesting than in confinement that some things about this great and useful bird may not be amiss and may be enjoyed by the readers of this department. Mr. Cawston was the first to introduce the ostrich into this country. About twenty years ago he procured a flock of fifty birds from Africa and shipped them to Southern California where he began ostrich farming. He has given many years of study and a great deal of money to this enterprise, and by proper breeding, regular feeding, and care has improved the native bird and produced the largest and finest in the world—and consequently, as a result, the feathers from them are not equaled anywhere. I had the pleasure of visiting this farm. If the surroundings have anything to do with the making of the creature it certainly has every thing in that way. The place itself is enchanting, being situated near Pasadena, a short ride on the electric car from Los Angeles. The farm is sheltered by live-oak crowned hills and in the distance Mount Lowe in its grandeur reflects its sunshine and casts its shadows on the many canyons. The farm is surrounded by a high fence over which one can not peep, but will have to pay his quarter and pass through the salesroom, which is filled with beautiful plumes, fans, boas, etc., made from the product of the ostrich. Before one reaches the corrals where the ostriches are kept one passes through a park of rare beauty. Palm trees, vines, rose bowers, semi-tropical trees and flowers greet the eye, and fountains play and birds sing in the tree-tops. These magnificent birds present an imposing sight. They are kept in corrals—the young ones in flocks, but as soon as they are mated, the mated ones are placed in a corral by themselves where they can hatch their young undisturbed. They are all named for famous people. George and Martha Washington, Major and Mrs. McKinley, Grover and Mrs. Cleveland, President and Mrs. Roosevelt are some

of them. In one of these corrals the hen was sitting on the nest, but one had to look closely to observe her for her color is so nearly the color of the sand and surrounding ground that she was hardly noticeable. The male bird shares in the domestic care equally with the hen, for he sits on the eggs at night. His color is dark brown.

In another corral the hen was off the nest and we could see the nest of eggs. You could not gather these eggs in your hat, boys; one would be all you could get into it at a time. And furthermore, you would not like to interfere in the presence of these two august owners. You might be politely kicked out and over the fence. They are great kickers and can kick as hard as a mule, but not like a mule, as the ostrich kicks forward. I was shown a board on the fence that was broken with one forward kick. If you have observed the feet of these creatures you will remember that their feet do not look anything like a chicken's or duck's or any other bird's, but are more the shape of your own, without the toes, and a big thumb on one side. Their movements are very similar to that of the camel, and when they run they spread their wings and present an interesting sight. They will swallow anything they can manage—gimlets, tennis balls, bits of glass, and even lighted pipes. The visitors take pleasure in throwing oranges over to them to see them swallow them and watch the orange in its course down the long throat. After one had swallowed an orange, the keeper caught the ostrich and with his hand around its neck below the orange, forced it back and took it from its mouth and threw it back again when it picked it up and swallowed it again. I wondered if it enjoyed the pleasure of taste and where and when. I have seen boys, and girls, too, I am sorry to say, rob themselves of much of the pleasure of eating by taking food something after the manner of the ostrich; but the ostrich is made with a stomach that will digest anything. Boys and girls were given minds to think and to direct them how and what to eat. These creatures are very fond of jewelry, especially shiny things. They are not particular about whether they are genuine or not, and are as well pleased with a shiny glass set in pin or ring as though it were a genuine diamond or other gem.

One must keep out of the reach of them, and their reach is farther than one imagines, or they may rob one and put the article where it can not be found—in their omnivorous stomachs.

I saw some of the chicks only one day old and they were as large as plump pullets ready for the frying-pan. They are not cared for by the mother hen but are placed by themselves and fed nothing but gravel for several days.

You may wear all the beautiful ostrich feathers you can afford, girls, and not feel conscience-stricken—as it causes the bird no pain in the plucking. Birds' wings and ornaments that to procure cause pain or deprive the sweet songsters of their lives, it is a shame to wear. When the ostrich is ready to be plucked several men drive him into a corner and put a hood over his head so it can not see, then they proceed to take the mature feathers, one at a time, and with scissors cut off, leaving about an inch of each quill, which drops out in a short time.

R. H. C.

Roosevelt's Advice to Boys.

In an address before a graduating class, President Roosevelt gave the following good advice to boys:

"When I speak of the American boy what I say really applies to the grown-ups nearly as much as to the boys. I want to see every one of you boys enjoy yourself to the full, and yet remember that you won't enjoy yourself if you do not do real work. It is not the boy who shirks his lessons, who shirks doing his work, who ultimately has a good time. I remember once talking with a great friend of mine, a professor at Yale, about a certain boy who had been put on the Yale football eleven early in the season; I said that I happened to know his father, and that



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One of the most important movements which has occurred in American agriculture is the general introduction of alfalfa as a hay and pasture crop. While formerly it was considered that alfalfa could be grown profitably only in the irrigation sections of the country, the acreage devoted to this crop is rapidly increasing everywhere. Recent experiments have shown that alfalfa has a much wider usefulness than has hitherto been supposed and good crops are now grown in almost every state. No forage plant has ever been introduced and successfully cultivated in the United States possessed of the general excellence of alfalfa.

The introduction of this plant into North America, although known in the Old World hundreds of years before Christ, occurred only during the last century, yet it is probably receiving more attention than any other crop. When once well established it continues to produce good crops for an almost indefinite number of years. The author thoroughly believes in alfalfa; he believes in it for the big farmer has a profit bringer in the form of hay, or condensed into beef, pork, mutton, or products of the cow; but he has a still more abiding faith in it as a mainstay of the small farmer, for feed for all his live stock and for maintaining the fertility of the soil.

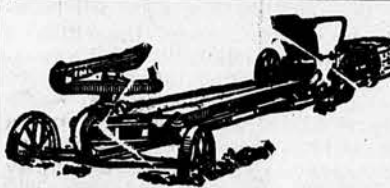
The treatment of the whole subject is in the author's usual clear and admirable style, as will be seen from the following condensed table of contents:

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The book is printed on fine paper and illustrated with many full-page photographs that were taken with the especial view of their relation to the text. 336 pages (6 1/2 x 9 inches), bound in cloth, with gold stamping. It is unquestionably the handsomest agricultural reference book that has ever been issued.

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I hoped he would do well. My friend, the professor, answered: "You will find he won't do well; that fellow has not got the right stuff in him; he will not keep up with his studies; and my experience has always been if a boy has not the right character to study he won't have the character to persevere in the game."

"The professor was exactly right. The boy was dropped before the end of the season. He did not have the right stuff in him; and exactly as it had shown itself in his not keeping decently up in his studies, so it showed itself in making him quite unable to do his work on the team. I want to see each of you play hard when you work; and I want to see each of you work hard, and not play at all, when you play. I want to see a man work, but if he is the kind of man who is wholly unable ever to enjoy a holiday, he is apt to be a pretty poor father, a pretty poor citizen. Let him work hard; and let him remember to enjoy the other side of life, too."

"I want to see you game, boys. I want to see you brave and manly; and I also want to see you gentle and tender. In other words you should make it your object to be the right kind of boys at home, so that your family will feel a genuine regret, instead of a sense of relief, when you stay away; and at the same time you must be able to hold your own in the outside world. You can not do that if you have not manliness, courage, in you. It does no good to have either of these two sets of qualities if you lack the other. I do not care how nice a boy you are, how pleasant at home, if when you are out you are afraid of other little boys lest they be rude to you; for if so you will not be a very happy boy nor grow up a very useful man. When a boy grows up I want him to be of such a type that when somebody wrongs him, he will feel a good, healthy desire to show the wrong-doers that he can not be wronged with impunity. I like to have the man who is a citizen feel, when a wrong is done to the community by any one, when there is an exhibition of corruption or betrayal of trust, or demagoguery, or brutality, not that he is shocked and horrified and would like to go home; but I want him to feel the determination to put the wrong-doer down, to make the man who does wrong aware that the decent man is not only his superior in decency but his superior in strength of character, the kind of strength that makes a good and forceful citizen."

"The place in which each of you should try to be the most useful is his own home, and each of you should wish for, and should practise in order to have courage and strength, so that they can be used in protecting the weak against those who would wrong weakness and gentleness. The boy who will maltreat either a smaller child, a little boy or a little girl, or a dumb animal, is just about the meanest boy that you can find anywhere in the world. You should be brave and able to hold your own just because you should be able to put down such a bully. It should be your pride to be the champion of the weak. You will find a certain number of boys who have strength and who pride themselves in it and who misuse it. The boy who will torture something harmless, who will oppress the boy or girl who is weak, or do wrong to those who can not resist, almost always proves to have a weak streak in him, and not to have the stuff in him that would make him stand up to an equal foe under punishment. That boy has not real courage, real strength, and though I much dislike seeing a boy who is timid, who is afraid, who can not hold his own, I dislike infinitely more, I abhor, the boy who uses his strength and courage to oppress those who can not help themselves."

A Happy Girl.

One of the happiest girls in Chicago is Mary Branand, a sweet-faced cripple who has not walked since she was four years old. At that age she became ill with spinal trouble which left her a hopeless cripple for life.

She was unable to go to school at

all until one of her sisters was large enough to manage the wheel-chair. Mary at that time was ten years old. She studied hard, skipped through the eight grades in six years and ranked at the head of her class when the honors were awarded at the eighth grade graduation exercises in 1903.

Now the cause of her happiness is that she has won first place among the students of the high school, and for the first time in years there is no feeling of jealousy on the part of the other students. Every pupil is glad that the crippled girl has won this place.

Besides being a bright pupil, Mary often writes pretty little poems and paints delicate pieces of china.

Laws for Boys.

A special law in some of the cantons of Switzerland reads: "If a boy calls a girl 'red-headed' he may be fined from two to four francs; and another, 'If a boy stone a dog or chase a cat there is a fine of one franc.'"

The Little Ones

The Way to Shadowtown.

Sway to and fro in the twilight gray.
This is the ferry for Shadowtown.
It sails away at the end of the day,
Just as the darkness closes down.

Rest, little hand, on my shoulder—so;
A sleepy kiss is the only fare,
Drifting away from the world we go,
Baby and I in the rocking chair.

See, where the firelogs glow and spark,
Glitter the lights of Shadowland,
The raining drops on the window—hark,
Are ripples lapping upon its strand.

There where a mirror is glancing dim,
A lake lies shimmering, cool and still;
Blossoms are wavering o'er its brim—
Those over there on the window sill.

Rock slow, more slow, in the dusky light,
Silently lower the anchor down.
Dear little passenger, say "Good night,"
We've reached the harbor of Shadowtown.

—Eugene Field.

The Little Boy Who Stayed Behind.

Miss Norton rang the bell for attention, and all eyes turned toward the teacher's desk.

"You know that I board at the next house, with Mrs. Huntington," she began. "She is in the habit of bringing up her wood from the cellar. She does not mind the work when she is well, but of late she has been too lame to go up and down the stairs, so I have carried the wood. Now she has found out that my heart is not strong, and she has forbidden me to touch another stick. I have been wondering what she will do." Miss Norton paused, and looked round with a smile.

The scholars smiled back; a few of them giggled. It seemed funny to them to think of their teacher being forbidden to do anything.

Jerry Banning's hand waved frantically.

"What is it, Jerry?" Miss Norton asked.

"Teacher, is she going to punish you if you carry up any wood?" Jerry was near to tears, for Miss Norton occupied a big place in his loving little heart. The lady smiled tenderly into his distressed face.

"You need not fear for that," she answered. "Besides, I am not going to disobey her."

"Oh!" breathed the little boy in relief. Then his eyes brightened. "I can carry up some!" he volunteered eagerly.

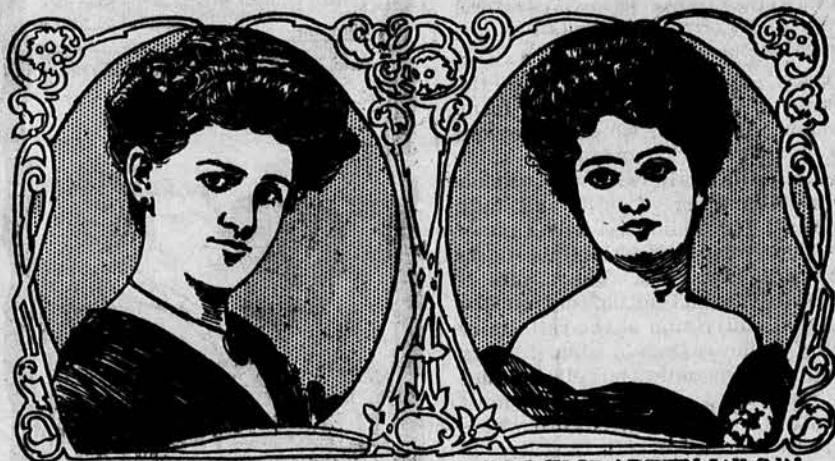
"Thank you, dear!" said Miss Norton. "That is what I am coming to. I have been wondering if the school wouldn't like to spend its recess this morning in carrying wood for Mrs. Huntington. It would be a pleasant surprise for her. All who would like to do this little neighborly kindness will please raise their hands."

Every hand but one went up promptly.

"Thank you!" said the teacher heartily. Then her eyes fell on Genie

WOMEN WHO CHARM

Health Is the First Essential Toward Making a Woman Attractive.



MISS HULDA KUGLER

MISS ELIZABETH WYNN

There is a beauty and attractiveness in health which is far greater than mere regularity of feature.

A sickly, irritable, and complaining woman always carries a cloud of depression with her; she is not only unhappy herself but is a damper to all joy and happiness when with her family and friends.

It is the bright, healthy, vivacious woman who always charms and carries sunshine wherever she goes.

If a woman finds that her energies are flagging and that everything tires her; if her feminine system fails to perform its allotted duties, there is nervousness, sleeplessness, faintness, headache, bearing-down pains, and irregularities, causing constant misery and melancholia, she should remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs will dispel all these troubles. By correcting the cause of the trouble it cures where other treatment may have failed.

Miss Elizabeth Wynn, of No. 205 8th Avenue, New York City, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For months I suffered with dreadful headaches, pain in the back and severe hemorrhages. I was weak and out of sorts all the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me when all other medicine had failed. It seemed to be just what I needed and quickly restored my health."

Miss Hulda Kugler, of No. 25, West 15th Street, New York City, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For months I was ill with an internal trouble. I suffered terrible agony, was nervous, irritable, and sick all the time. I took different medicines without benefit. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended and within six months I was completely restored to health and I want to recommend it to every suffering woman."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular functions, backache, bloating (or flatulence), displacements, inflammation or ulceration, that bearing-down feeling, dizziness, indigestion, or nervous prostration may be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. From the symptoms given, the trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Out of her vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Fellows. "So you don't care to go?" she asked.

"I don't know," he hesitated. "Will she pay us?"

"I don't think any of us want pay," she said.

"If you expect to be paid for doing a kindness, I think you would better not go," was all that Miss Norton said. So when the fifteen others went over to the next house with their teacher Genie remained behind.

He could hear the gay laughter from beyond the fence, and he was very lonely. He was glad when they returned.

"Oh, we had the jolliest time!" Amy Osborne told him. "We formed a line in the yard, and went in at the cellar door, then each of us took some wood—Miss Norton would only let us carry a little—and we went upstairs into the kitchen, and put it in a pile in the back hall. We went down by the way of the yard again—just round and round that way all the time. Oh, it was such fun! Mrs. Huntington was so surprised and glad! And what do you think? Just before we came away she brought out some of the beautiful sugared doughnuts, and some lemonade! Didn't they taste good, though!"

The bell rang and the children filed to their seats. All were happy save one little boy. Genie Fellows was thinking: "I wish I had gone! Even without the things to eat it would have been lots more fun than staying here alone."

The next week there were sixteen boys and girls to offer their services for the stacking up of Mrs. Huntington's wood-pile.—Emma C. Dowd, in the Sunbeam.

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

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

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Dairy Interests

Opportunities for Dairying.

WM. HART DEXTER, PH.D., ASSISTANT DAIRYMAN IN CHARGE OF DAIRY LITERATURE AND EXTENSION WORK, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Strictly speaking, dairying is the business of conducting a dairy farm. Commonly, however, we use the word to include the varied industries which have to do directly with the production and handling of milk and milk products. The industrial salvation of this country depends ultimately on its agricultural resources. The profits of agriculture depend ultimately on the intelligent cultivation of the soil. Dairy farming is increasing in almost every section of the country, largely because it is recognized as one of the most economical forms of agriculture where the preservation of soil fertility is considered. Taking this broad view of dairying, we find it one of the greatest wealth-producing industries in the land.

Opportunities for dairying are found everywhere in the United States. The different sections of the country have characteristic peculiarities, but all need milk and its products. Success awaits the dairyman who fits his work to the conditions of the place in which he lives. He should know the value of a good dairy cow and how to treat her. He should recognize the necessity of cleanliness from the time the milk leaves the udder until the finished product is in the hands of the consumer. He should know and meet the needs of his market.

OPPORTUNITIES IN VARIOUS LINES.

The equipment and practise found on the dairy farm afford great opportunity for improvement. Better buildings as to construction and sanitation need not be expensive. The best machinery and utensils are available at moderate prices. Thorough and cleanly management in the stable and milk-room is simple and cheap. The necessary refrigeration can also be provided without elaborate or costly fittings. The indispensable silo can be erected of such material as may be best suited to the climate.

The maintenance and increase of soil fertility constitutes one of the greatest opportunities for dairying. A ton of wheat, worth \$22, removes from the soil \$7.50 worth of plant-food. A ton of butter, worth \$500, takes less than 50 cents worth of plant-food from the soil. Land on the Pacific Coast, reduced to such poverty by the continued raising of wheat that it produced only eight or nine bushels of wheat per acre, has been so restored by dairying that it now produces from 20 to 40 bushels, and the land has doubled in value.

Careful dairying goes hand in hand with the most helpful rotation of crops, encouraging especially the production of legumes. Diversified farming needs dairying for its best results. The improvement of the forage crops best suited to a given locality is the natural study of the dairyman.

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY CATTLE.

The improvement of dairy cattle offers great opportunity. The cows supplying Iowa butter factories are making an average of only 140 pounds of butter per year. By the weighing and testing of the milk of each cow those which fail to pay their board can be detected and rejected. The rearing of the heifer calves from the most profitable cows is the simplest course for the improvement of the herd at least expense. In this section regard must be had for dairy type of form and function. A pure-bred dairy sire should be at the head of every dairy herd. It is entirely practicable to add largely to the wealth of every dairy farmer in this way, and every dollar added to the average income from the dairy cow in the United States adds \$20,000,000 to the nation's production of wealth.

To assist in this improvement of the dairy herds cooperative test associations have been organized. They were introduced ten years ago in Denmark,

Clean Skimming Means Good Living

The hog trough is no place to put butter.

Wide awake farmers want the cream separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different.

Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other



separators—skim twice as clean.

Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the agricultural college of one of the greatest states in the Union says: "I have just completed a test of your separator. The skimming is the closest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the loss to be no greater than one thousandth of one per cent."

That is one reason why you should insist upon having the Tubular. Tubulars are different, in every way, from other separators, and every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog S-165 and valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.,
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

and are now found in most of the prominent dairy sections of Europe. In Germany these associations have been the means during the last five years of increasing the income of the dairy farmers by an average of \$14 per cow per year. Similar associations in a few States of our own country, led by Michigan, have shown the practicability of increasing the income from dairy farming at least one-fourth without additional expense to the producer. Cooperation in the organization and management of these test associations is needed to promote their practical and general efficiency.

The associations of breeders of purebred dairy cattle have a similar opportunity to increase the value of their records of tests of dairy cows. By agreeing upon uniform rules under which these tests should be conducted, general standards of dairy performance would be established, and by the registration of all such records in a national office their general acceptance and use would be secured.

IMPROVEMENT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Opportunity for dairying appears also in the increased demand for pure milk, especially in the larger cities. This opportunity is for intelligence and cleanliness in the production for reliable purity in the product. The

market milk-producer can now profit by improved methods for the care, distribution, and sale of milk of the best quality. There seems to be practically no limit to this market.

On many dairy farms near cities and places of popular resort opportunity for profit is afforded by the demand for ice cream. One great advantage in supplying cream is the saving of the skim-milk for the feeding of farm stock and ultimately for the fertility of the soil.

Farm dairy butter of the highest quality is always in demand at the highest prices. Uniformity of excellence must be maintained, and this requires patient attention to details. Success in this line will follow the use of the improved methods which have been worked out in the creameries, with such modifications as may be required in the smaller operations of the farm. The new rapid method for the determination of water in butter will be of material assistance. Taints and defects must be promptly discovered and corrected. The farm separator must be kept clean.

The furnishing of fancy farm-made cheese offers an opportunity for great profit. Recent investigations have shown that it is entirely practicable to produce in this country the finest grades of cheese of the Camembert and Roquefort types, heretofore only had by importation from Europe. Prices for such goods are high, and the farm dairy can easily be equipped for their production.

There is large opportunity for profit in dairying by the improvement and varied uses of the by-products from the manufacture of butter and cheese, such as casein, ash, and milk sugar. While some forms of these by-products require expensive machinery, others are entirely within the reach of the farm dairy. Under present conditions, however, the most profitable use of skim-milk and whey is as food for farm stock and poultry.

Attention Must Be Given to Details.

J. C. KENBELL, STATE DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

The dairy interests of the State are confronted with the most trying season of the year. It is therefore necessary that special effort be made to take advantage of every phase of the work that has a tendency to prolong and improve the keeping quality of our products. It may be well at this time to review some of the most important factors influencing the quality and the length of time dairy products will remain in a wholesome, marketable condition. It is of course understood that the fermentation of dairy products is largely the result of bacterial action on the constituents of milk.

First, our problem then is to prevent, as far as possible, these minute organisms from getting into our products.

Second, by destroying some of the

"THE WORLD'S STANDARD"
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SEPARATORS
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bacterials that have already gained an entrance to the milk and cream.

Third, by holding the product at such a temperature as to be unfavorable for the growth of these organisms.

Some preventive measures may be mentioned as follows:

1. All vessels that come in contact with milk and cream must be clean. After the tinware has been thoroughly washed, it should be scalded, or preferably steamed.

2. One of the chief sources of contamination of milk is during the milking process. Therefore attention to this part of the work is a strong factor in the production of long-keeping milk and cream. The least that can be done is to see that the udders are thoroughly brushed before milking. If the udders and adjacent parts be wiped with a damp cloth (not wet) just previous to milking, it will be found very effective in decreasing the number of bacteria that gain an entrance to the milk.

3. Milk should be strained as soon as milked, and great care should be taken to see that the strainer is clean. During warm weather, if the strainer cloths are not given special care, they become breeding places for germs that are easily washed into the milk while it is being strained.

4. If the cream is to be taken from the milk, it should be separated at once, while it is warm. It is wasteful as well as detrimental practice to hold milk over, and separate it only once a day. It is also of the utmost importance that the separator should be thoroughly cleaned after each time it has been used.

The pasteurizing of milk and cream is the only practical method of destroying germs that are already present, either for the purpose of prolonging the keeping qualities, or preparing the product for seeding with desirable bacteria.

Generally speaking, this involves too much time and expense to be practicable for the producer. A method that is practicable, and one not usually fully appreciated by the producer, for prolonging the keeping qualities of dairy products, is quick and thorough cooling. Lactic acid bacteria multiply with surprising rapidity when the tem-



The Secret of Successful Farm Dairying

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

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

Blue Valley Creamery Company,
St. Joseph, Mo.

perature is favorable for their growth, as it is in freshly drawn milk.

The most effective way to cool milk and cream is by running it over an aerator and cooler. Milk or cream in ten-gallon cans cool very slowly, unless assisted by being agitated. The temperature of the milk or cream can be cooled much quicker by placing the cans in water than by allowing them to stand in the air of the same temperature, especially if the water is in motion.

Clean utensils, air, strainers, separators, and animals, combined with a quick lowering of the temperature of milk and cream, will do much towards the production of wholesome, healthy, and long-keeping products.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

Complaints reach us of a heavy mortality among young chicks. They seem to droop and die without apparent cause. There is no doubt but that much of this can be attributed to lice and where the chicks are allowed to run at large, to chiggers. These are so small that it is a difficult matter to detect their presence. They are there, however, and sap the life-blood of the frail little chicken before their ravages are known. Where there are many chicks the easiest applied remedy is an emulsion of liquid lice-killer sprayed on the bottom of their coop just before roosting time. One should be careful that the lice-killer is not too strong, otherwise it might kill the chicks as well as the lice. Mix about 20 parts of water to one part of lice-killer and it will do the business.

The young fowls should be taught to roost early. The mother hen understands this as she calls her brood to the roost often before they are feathered. If the chicks are allowed to sleep on floors, crooked breast-bones are produced, and further, there is great danger from overcrowding. When chicks crowd upon each other in the night, they become overheated and sometimes suffocated. If allowed to go out into the cool morning air they become chilled and severe colds, if not roup, ensues. Make the roosts broad, at least two inches wide.

As soon as the catching season is over, it is a good plan to separate the male birds from the females. All will thrive better for the change. Also if you have room enough it is well to keep the young cockerels apart from the pullets. They will get along much better if raised in two flocks.

Is it possible for one to get a sitting of eggs from the Government poultry farm? was asked of Assistant Husbandman Slocum, of the Department of Agriculture. He answered: "We are now selling almost the entire output of our experimental farm of White Plymouth Rocks, but if you attempted to incubate any which you might procure, you would be doomed to disappointment." Why? "Simply because we have removed all our male birds from the breeding pens and consequently the eggs are all infertile. Of course, where we want to hatch little chicks the case is different and the males are allowed free liberty, but at that time we dispose of none of our eggs. Should we attempt to sell fertile eggs, no doubt the Department would be flooded with hundreds of letters of protest from breeders the country over, claiming that the Department of Agriculture was attempting to enter into competition with these. After we have procured all the eggs we need for hatching purposes we remove the male birds and the Baltimore market is always willing to purchase eggs from our farm even at an advance over market prices. There are many people who, knowing that the eggs are infertile, more readily purchase this kind, claiming that such

product is better than the fertile kind."

The number of rats in this country have multiplied so alarmingly and the damage done by them, both in town and country, is so enormous that the Federal Government has thought it worth while to issue a special bulletin on the subject of destroying them. It is estimated the damage done by rats in the United States amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars annually. Poultrymen suffer a great deal by them for they destroy eggs and young chicks by the thousands besides eating up the feed that properly belongs to the chickens. The bulletin states that a complication of all the methods used for destroying rats would fill a volume. Unfortunately, many of the methods used are worthless and even the best are not always effective. It gives directions for using some of the best methods and it doubtless would prove of value to the poultryman suffering from the depredations of these pests. Any one can secure a copy by writing to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., and asking for Farmers' Bulletin No. 297.

Out There in Kansas.

In the year ending March 1, 1905, the value of Kansas poultry and eggs sold was \$8,520,153, or considerably more than the entire value of the rye, barley, buckwheat, castor beans, cotton, hemp, tobacco, broomcorn, milo maize, Jerusalem corn, garden and horticultural products marketed, honey, beeswax, sheep and wool of the same year. No field crops, with the exception of wheat, corn, and hay, equaled in value the surplus sold from the Kansas hens, ducks, turkeys, and geese in the year named.

It was a sum sufficient to pay all the State and city taxes of the preceding year and leave on hand the comfortable nest egg of about three and a half million dollars. It was 120 per cent greater than the total paid in the State for teachers' wages and school supervision; 331 per cent more than the total combined amounts paid for school sites, building, furniture, rent, repairs, district library and school apparatus, fuel, incidentals, and all other school purposes except salaries. In fact, the sale of surplus poultry would pay the entire cost of the public schools, and leave a balance of upwards of \$3,000,000.

The average value of poultry and eggs sold annually in the State, as returned to the assessors, in the five years ending with 1905, was \$6,849,662, or a value greater by nearly 97 per cent than that of the potato crop for the same years; 85 per cent greater than the sorghum crops; 275 per cent greater than the millet and Hungarian, and 5 per cent greater than the value of Kafir-corn.

Prices of poultry and eggs in 1905 were not high, but the year's surplus sold from Kansas farms amounted to over 8 per cent more than the total value of all milch cows owned in the great cattle-raising regions of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah; more than the value of all milch cows owned in Florida and Alabama, with the swine of Montana, Wyoming, and Nevada added, or about the same as the value of all the sheep in the six New England States and those in New York, South Carolina, Oklahoma, and Louisiana added; more than twice as much as all the sheep owned in Texas are worth; or as much as the value of all the corn of New England, with that of North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and California thrown in for good measure.—Ex.

Crack shots gather every year for a big national tournament called the Grand American Handicap. Among shotgun shooters this big event corresponds to the Grand Prix and the English Derby. Against a field of about 500 shooters, J. J. Blanks, of Trezevant, Tenn., carried off the coveted cup. In his speech he said: "Trezevant is an unknown town, but I believe I have shot it on to the map." "I would rather win this silver trophy than go to Congress. I owe a large part of my success to the Remington Autoloading Shotgun and U. M. C. Nitro Club Shells which carried me through to victory."

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TOXICO, the great discovery for Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, and Catarrh has cured thousands of the most stubborn cases. It makes no difference how long you have been suffering from any of these diseases, or how severe the climatic conditions are where you live, **Toxico** will cure you.

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This marvelous remedy is a scientific compound discovered by a professor of the Vienna University, Austria. **Toxico** is an internal treatment, pleasant to take, and does not derange the stomach, as the dose is only 6 drops in a small wineglass of water. Guaranteed under the Pure Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906.

Read these Letters from CURED PATIENTS:

A CASE OF CATARRH OF LONG STANDING.

Dec. 31, 1906.

Toxico Laboratory:

Gentlemen: I had a very severe case of catarrh of long standing. On waking in the morning I would have to clear my throat, and a hard lump about the size of the end of your thumb would come from my throat. Now, after using your **Toxico** treatment, this lump has nearly disappeared, and the continual ringing in my right ear has entirely ceased. I am well satisfied.

Yours respectfully,
W. R. BYNUM,
713 N. 19th St., Birmingham, Ala.

HAD ASTHMA ATTACKS ONCE A WEEK.

Dec. 3, 1906.

Toxico Laboratory:

Gentlemen:

I get asthma once a week regularly, and I have to vomit and cough; my eyes get blood red and swell up. Your free sample did not help me much, as I have asthma a long time. You may send me a month's treatment, and I hope it will cure me.

I remain respectfully,
FORREST G. GLASSER,
Kutztown, Pa.

HAD HAY FEVER FOR 26 YEARS.

Sept. 13, 1906.

Toxico Laboratory:

Sirs:

I have had hay fever for twenty-six years, and no one knows what I have suffered. My head and eyes have bothered me so much that I have had to stay in a dark room. Nothing gave me any relief until I tried **Toxico**, and since I have taken your wonderful medicine I have not been bothered once. Excuse me for not answering sooner, but I have been very busy since my hay fever has been cured.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. CLARA KELLER,
Elyria, Ohio, Route 3.

Read this letter received more than three months later:

March 20, 1907.

Sirs:

I have not had an asthmatic attack since I received your first bottle—that is, after I had taken **Toxico** for two weeks. I used to have attacks every week. My appetite improved, and I am now strong and open chested, and can take part in athletic games. I cheerfully recommend **Toxico** to all sufferers and will answer all questions about the effect of your remedy. I hope this will direct a sufferer to your wonderful remedy.

I remain yours respectfully,
FORREST GLASSER,
Kutztown, Pa.

Send RIGHT NOW for a FREE TRIAL OF TOXICO before you forget it

Address THE TOXICO LABORATORY, 533 Townsend Bldg., New York City.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

ORPINGTONS—1000 to sell to make room. Cat. free.—W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Av., Topeka, Kas.

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

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

LEGHORNS.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. Jos. Candwell, Wakefield, Kans., successor to F. P. Flower.

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

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

NOT TWO LATE to get a start of Hastings Heavy Laying Strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Best of season, eggs 75c per 15; 2 sittings \$1.25; or \$3 for 100. L. H. Hastings Quincy, Kans.

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

WYANDOTTES.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

BARRED AND W. P. ROCK EGGS—Hawkins and Bradley strains; 15 for \$3, 45 for \$5. Chris Bearman, Route 9, Ottawa, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

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

BLACK LANGSHANS.

American Central Poultry Plant

BUFF, BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS, SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG, SILVER LACED, BUFF AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, SINGLE COMB, ROSE COMB AND BUFF LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ORPINGTONS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS. Also Bronze Turkeys, small Pekin ducks, Rouen ducks, Toulouse geese and peacocks. Each variety kept on separate tract of farm. Write for free twenty-page catalogue giving prices on stock and eggs. Address: J. A. LOVETTE, Prop., MULLINVILLE, KANS.

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

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Strain of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galesburg, Moline, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron and State Poultry Show of Nebraska, and they will win for you. 300 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; also 1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.

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

Horticulture

Tortoise Beetles Eat Sweet Potato Plants.

I send you by this mail some specimens of an insect that is destroying my sweet potato plants. Will you kindly write me information regarding the insect and methods of exterminating it?
JAMES L. MARTIN.

Reno County.

The insect feeding on sweet potato vines is *Cassida bivittata*, Say, and is one of the Chrysomelidae or leaf beetles. The leaf beetles feed on leaves both in the larval and adult stages and the family includes the Colorado beetle, the Asparagus beetle, the Squash beetle, Cucumber beetle,

around the edges of the body and at the posterior end are two long spines forming a fork to which the larval skins are attached and in some cases the excreta. The larva can raise this pack over the body concealing itself from view, and the name "peddler" is sometimes applied to it for this reason. When ready to pupate the insect fastens the fork to the under side of a leaf; the skin then splits open and is forced back to the end of the body and remains there as does the pupal skin when the adult emerges about a week later. The adults have an extended margin to the wing-covers and thorax that partly conceals legs and head in a fashion resembling the turtle and giving to them the common name of "turtle" or "tortoise beetle." There are four species of the "tortoise beetles" that are destructive to sweet potatoes, the two-striped tortoise, Cas-

and Indian Territory. It can not endure the severe winters of the Dakotas; the leading shoots are occasionally frozen back in Kansas.

Where it has escaped from cultivation it occurs with the oaks and maples, preferring the bottom to the upland.

HABITS AND GROWTH.

The Russian mulberry will grow both on sandy and on clay soils, but does best on rich loam where the water table is from 10 to 15 feet below the surface. It will endure almost any amount of drought and neglect. Even in dry situations growth is fairly rapid. These qualities adapt it both to upland and valley situations in the semi-arid regions. It is decidedly tolerant of shade, and can therefore be used to advantage for under-planting or for mixing with a more rapid-growing species to increase the height, growth and to induce natural pruning of the latter.

Height and diameter growth are fairly rapid. On very favorable sites a height of 20 feet and a diameter of 8 inches are not unusual for a tree 10 years old.

The tree has comparatively few enemies. It is not in any degree susceptible to the attacks of fungi, but the foliage is sometimes attacked by defoliating insects.

ECONOMIC USES.

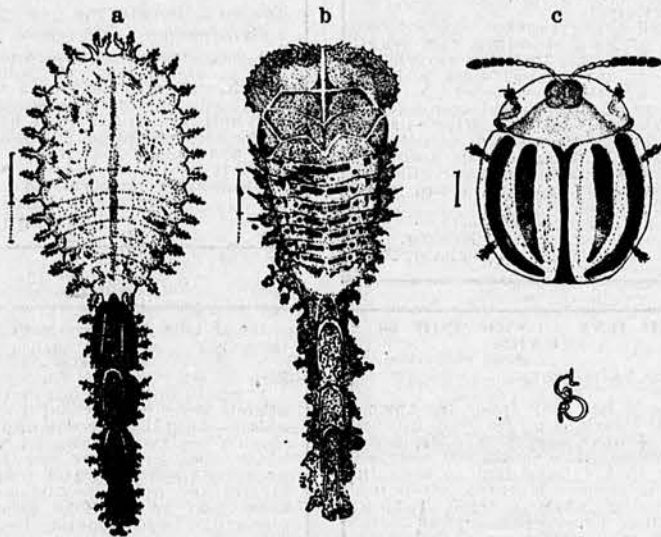
The Russian mulberry serves a number of useful purposes. If close-planted and severely pruned, the Russian mulberry is useful for the production of posts and fuel. On favorable sites it will produce fence posts in from ten to fifteen years. The wood is rather heavy, elastic, coarse-grained, and moderately strong. It splits easily and, when seasoned, makes a durable fence post, which is probably its most valuable use. The fuel value of the wood is high.

While the fruit is of an inferior quality, it is much used for domestic purposes in the absence of better kinds. Many horticulturists have established mulberry windbreaks around their orchards. The natural form of the tree makes it well suited to form a low, dense windbreak, if left unpruned. The windbreaks, aside from its protective value, furnishes food greatly relished by birds, and they are thus less likely to eat more valuable fruit in the orchard.

In addition, the leaves of the Russian mulberry form an excellent food for silkworms (*Bombyx mori*), and is somewhat used for this purpose in the more northerly portions of the United States, where the broader-leaved varieties of mulberry are apt to be winter-killed. The quality of the leaf for feeding purposes is fully as good as that of the broad-leaved varieties, but its much divided form makes the labor of feeding somewhat greater. The Bureau of Entomology has been for several years past distributing mulberry seedlings in connection with silkculture investigations.

PROPAGATION.

Reproduction of the Russian mulberry takes place both by stump sprouts and by seed. Renewal after cutting is a simple matter; all that is necessary is to remove the surplus sprouts and give the best one a chance



Cassida bivittata, Say.
Two-striped Tortoise, or Sweet Potato Beetle.

a, larva; note the spines and larval skins carried on the anal fork. b, pupa. c, adult; the transparent margin allows a view of head and more of the feet than otherwise could be seen from above.

sidea belongs to the last named. The tortoise beetles feed upon plants of the morning-glory family and their work is of greatest economic interest when they attack the sweet potato. The larvae are long, oval, flattened, soft-bodied, with the head drawn back under the thorax. There are thirty-two spines, more or less branched,

Cassida bivittata, Say; the Golden tortoise, *Cassida aurichalcea*, Fabr.; the mottled tortoise, *Cassida guttata*, Oliv.; and the black-legged tortoise, *Cassida nigripes*, Oliv. The second named is also called "gold-bug" because of its liquid gold color that fades when the insect is startled or killed. The illustration is of *Cassida bivittata* which is now at work near Hutchinson.

The larva (a) is pale straw colored and carries the larval skins but not the excreta. It is about one-fourth of an inch long without the larval skins which are from one-half to two-thirds of the length of the body. The pupa (b) is about one-fifth of an inch and is mottled with gray. The adult (c) is one-sixth of an inch in length and has two black stripes on each wing cover as well as the median stripe.

Sweet potato growers in New Jersey have found that they can best protect their vines from these beetles by letting young chickens have the run of the field. Many even buy chickens for the purpose when they do not care to take the trouble of raising them. Arsenical poisons sometimes prove injurious to the plants as well as to the insect pests and in using arsenate of lead the roots of the plants must be protected, so that the chicken remedy is safest as well as easiest.

LUMINA C. RIDDLE-SMYTH.

Kansas State Museum of Natural History, Topeka.

Russian Mulberry. (*Morus alba tatarica*.)

CIRCULAR 83, U. S. FOREST SERVICE.

The characteristic form of the Russian mulberry is low and bushy. When grown in the open very little of the trunk is free from branches, and even when grown in a close-spaced plantation severe pruning is required to produce a straight undivided trunk. On good soil the Russian mulberry usually attains a size of 30 to 40 feet in height and 1 foot in diameter.

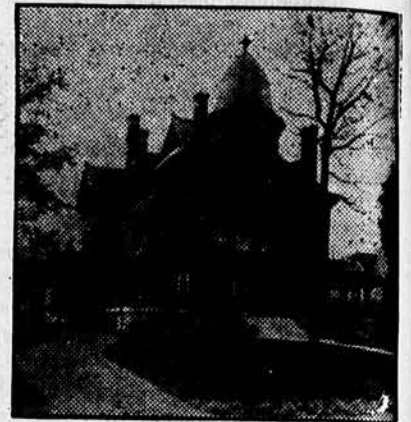
RANGE.

The Russian mulberry is a hardy variety of the Asiatic white mulberry. It was introduced into the United States by the Russian Mennonites about 1875, and was subsequently distributed widely throughout the middle Western States. The range for its economic planting is southern Nebraska, southern Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma,

Mrs. Cora B. Miller Makes a Fortune

Started a Few Years Ago with
No Capital, and now Employs
Nearly One Hundred Clerks
and Stenographers.

Until a few years ago Mrs. Cora B. Miller lived in a manner similar to that of thousands of other very poor women of the average small town and village. She now resides in her own palatial brown-stone residence, and is considered one of the most successful business women in the United States.



Mrs. Miller's New Residence, Earned in Less than One Year.

Several years ago Mrs. Miller learned of a mild and simple preparation that cured herself and several friends of female weakness and piles. She was besieged by so many women needing treatment that she decided to furnish it to those who might call for it. She started with only a few dollars' capital, and the remedy, possessing true and wonderful merit, producing many cures when doctors and other remedies failed, the demand grew so rapidly she was several times compelled to seek larger quarters. She now occupies one of the city's largest office buildings, which she owns, and almost one hundred clerks and stenographers are required to assist in this great business.

Million Women Use It.

More than a million women have used Mrs. Miller's remedy, and no matter where you live, she can refer you to ladies in your own locality who can and will tell any sufferer that this marvelous remedy really cures women. Despite the fact that Mrs. Miller's business is very extensive, she is always willing to give aid and advice to every suffering woman who writes to her. She is a generous, good woman, and has decided to give away to women who have never used her medicine \$10,000.00 worth absolutely FREE.

Every woman suffering with pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing-down feelings, nervousness, creeping sensations up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, or piles from any cause, should sit right down and send her name and address to Mrs. Cora B. Miller, Box 8799, Kokomo, Ind., and receive by mail (free of charge in plain wrapper) a 50-cent box of her marvelous medicine; also her valuable book, which every woman should have.

Remember, this offer will not last long, for thousands and thousands of women who are suffering will take advantage of this generous means of getting cured. So if you are ailing, do not suffer another day, but send your name and address to Mrs. Miller for the book and medicine before the \$10,000.00 is all gone.

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

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

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Then why not give it every opportunity to make the greatest growth. Iowa Hog and Cattle Powder makes Stock thrive. It is not a Stock Food, but a conditioner that puts the animal's system in the best possible condition to digest and assimilate its food. Farmer's wanted in every county to act as our agents. Many of our men are making from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year selling our goods. If you want an agency write us and mention the Kansas Farmer.

Iowa Hog & Cattle Powder Co.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEBRASKA

JOHN D. SNYDER

Live Stock Auctioneer, Winfield, Kansas.

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LIFE ROOT IN ZOA-PHORA

Proof of the Value of This Important
Medicinal Agent.

FOR WOMEN.

Great Physicians Recommend It for the
Cure of Woman's Ills.

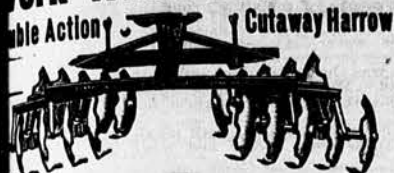
The National Standard Dispensatory is a medical work of nearly two thousand pages, acknowledged as standard authority by the medical profession everywhere. It was edited by such world-famed physicians as Hobart Amory Hare, M. D., professor of therapeutics and materia medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Henry H. Rusby, M. D., of Columbia University, New York, and others of equal prominence.

This great medical authority describes the action and use of the best medicines recognized in the pharmacopoeias of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, with numerous reference to others. In discussing the properties of Life Root, this best of authorities explains the wonderful action of this medicine on the delicate menstrual organism of women. The remedy favors an increased discharge when the menses are too scanty and painful, and regulates the menstrual function when irregular or too profuse. Notice that the effect is to regulate and restore normal functions of these organs, no matter whether the trouble be suppressed menstruation, or its opposite, profuse.

This medicinal plant, Life Root, with others of equal value, are found in Zoa-Phora. Your druggist will supply you with this remedy, already prepared, compounded in just the right proportion and put in sealed, sterilized, dollar bottles. Ask him for Zoa-Phora—no further explanation will be needed. Each package contains complete and explicit direction for using the medicine, also a copy of "Dr. Pengelly's Advice to Women," a little book of great value, explaining about the various forms of womanly weakness and disease and the proper treatment for their cure.

If you desire more information about Zoa-Phora, the Zoa-Phora Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., will cheerfully answer all inquiries. No higher authority regarding the value and use of a medicine is known than that above mentioned. In addition, and to prove conclusively to the most skeptical the value of Zoa-Phora, we have the personal experience of Dr. Pengelly, the formulator of Zoa-Phora, who used this prescription constantly in his private practice for many years in treating the various diseases and ailments to which the delicate organism of woman is singularly subject.

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



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

Walnut Grove Farm, Emporia, Kans.

Spasms

St. Vitus' Dance

Many persons who suffered untold agonies from epilepsy, fits, spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance are today well. The strengthening influence of Dr. Miles' Nerveine upon the shattered nerves having restored them to perfect health.

"I endured agony that words cannot express from St. Vitus' dance, which followed a very severe spell of rheumatism. I doctored with a physician; but the more I took of his medicine the worse I got. My mother's devotion saved me. After she had become almost heart-broken, as well as physically exhausted from constant care, by the advice of a neighbor she procured a bottle of Dr. Miles' Nerveine. From the first dose to the last a continual change for the better was noticeable, and when I had taken eleven bottles I was well, and in robust health."

EDWARD D. REAM,

North Manchester, Indiana.

"Our little boy Harry, had spasms for three years, and although we doctored with many physicians, he continued to grow worse until he had ten spasms in one week. About that time our attention was called to Dr. Miles' Nerveine. We began giving it to him. His improvement seemed slow, but when he had finished the fourth bottle the spasms had disappeared, and have not been seen now for years. We shall always recommend Dr. Miles' Nerveine."

MRS. BELL M. TINDALL,
Hastings, Neb.

Dr. Miles' Nerveine is sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it fails, he will refund your money.

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind

to develop. A quick-growing stump sprout will have better form than the original tree. Plantations can be started from cuttings, but propagation from seed is easier and produces better plants.

Fruit is borne abundantly. The seed may be separated by crushing and washing the berries. After drying, the seed should be kept in a cool, dry place until a week or ten days previous to sowing. The seed may be sown as soon as it ripens, but generally the better practice is to wait until the following spring, so that the seedlings will have an entire season in which to grow before the coming of cold weather. The seed should be sown in fresh, fertile soil, and covered not more than one-half inch. About one to two weeks are required for germination. Better results are obtained by mixing the seed with moist sand and keeping the mixture in a warm place until germination begins. The sand and seed can then be sown together on a well-prepared bed. The bed should be covered with one-eighth inch of sifted loam. The growth during the first season will be enough to bring the trees to proper size for transplanting to the permanent site the following spring.

PLANTING.

The Russian mulberry should be spaced close in a plantation, in order to overcome, as much as possible, its inherent tendency to branched and crooked growth. For windbreaks, consisting of one or two rows, the trees may be planted at 2 or 3 foot intervals, and in plantations they may be spaced 4 by 4 feet or 4 by 6 feet. The Russian mulberry is found more often in mixed than in pure plantations. Its ability to thrive under partial shade makes it well suited for planting with light-demanding species, such as black locust, honey locust, black walnut, and green ash.

CULTIVATION AND CARE.

Cultivation should be thorough and continued until the ground is rather fully shaded. When the trees begin to crowd, the plantation should be heavily thinned. The trees remaining should then be pruned to a height of 8 or 19 feet.

The Empire Push.

Down in New Jersey, in the little town of Bloomfield, there lives a young fellow named Pritchard, William A. Pritchard, who is surely onto his job. Now New Jersey is popularly supposed to be too far away from Kansas to ever amount to anything, but there are a few smart men there "one of whom Pritchard is which." He is the editor of the Empire Push which is the official organ of the Empire Separator Co., and he puts brains into his work. No matter whether you are interested in cream separators or not, no matter if you never milked a cow, no matter if you are satisfied to eat "bull butter" all your life, you will be interested in reading the Empire Push for its literary excellence no less than for the skill and ability, shown by its editor in getting his care before the public.

If you will write to the Empire Separator Co., Bloomfield, N. J., they will send you a copy of this handsome little magazine and it will not cost you a cent. The motto of this company is expressed by Pritchard, thus: "Back of every cloud that gathers there's a silver lining clear; Turn the inside out and wear it So the lining will appear; Then no doubt will e'er assail you, Naught your joyful hearts can crush, You will always be the Victor If you always, Push! Push! Push!"

HOW TO BUY TOOLS.

Tool Cabinets for the Home Containing Sets of Guaranteed Tools.

In every household a certain number of tools are an absolute necessity, such as hammers, hatchets, saws, chisels, files, screw-drivers, and planes.

The question is how to get the best of each kind of tool, because for the all-round uses about the home, only the best tools would be satisfactory. How many of us can recognize a good tool when we see it? Most of us merely ask the hardware man for the best he has, and take chances on its quality. In that case, if anything goes wrong, we not only lose the value of the tool, but the time necessary to replace it, which may mean considerably more.

Nearly forty years ago Simmons Hardware Company began to put out a complete line of tools and cutlery under one name and trademark, backed by a guarantee, taking all risk themselves and giving to the public an absolutely safe way to buy tools. These are Keen Kutter Tools.

These famous tools have been assorted into various sets to suit different requirements, and put into cabinets, so you can buy a complete set and have a place to keep them properly.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets are the only ones to be had, containing a set of tools every one of which bears the same name and trademark and backed by a guarantee.

The name Keen Kutter and the trademark which is on every tool in the

set, means that it is perfect in every respect—examined and tested thoroughly by experts before leaving the factory. It means it is the result of nearly forty years of study and experiment. It means it will outwork and outwear any other tool you can buy.

Keen Kutter Tool Cabinets come in various sizes and assortments, ranging from \$8.50 to \$85.00. The smallest Cabinets contain just the tools that are necessary in every household, and the largest offer a complete tool kit sufficient to meet every requirement.

If your dealer does not keep Keen Kutter Tools and Tool Cabinets, write to Simmons Hardware Company, Inc., St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.

Gossip About Stock.

R. F. Norton, owner of the Orchard Hill Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine, Clay Center, Kans., recently sold two fall gilts to Hon. Geo. E. Tucker, of Eureka, Kans., who expresses himself as highly pleased with his purchase. These gilts are strong in the blood of Ohio Chief and Tip Top Notcher.

Circular No. 21 of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association contains a synopsis of the business transactions of that body for 1906, the prizes offered for 1907 together with the by-laws, rules of entry and other matters concerning his powerful and wealthy association. Address, Secretary John W. Groves, 17 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill., for a free copy.

J. W. & J. C. Robison, owners of Whitewater Falls Stock Farm at Topeka, Kans., have lately sold two carloads of registered Percheron stallions and mares to parties in Idaho and Oregon. Mr. J. C. Robison, the resident manager says that in all of his experience, he never saw so good a demand for Percherons. Among the mares sold were the prize-winning Albertina and Imp. Candeur.

Col. Jas. T. McCulloch is now located at Clay Center, Kans., and is prepared to give his very best services to those who may need them, at prices that will be reasonable. Col. McCulloch has had much experience in the selling of purebred stock and will make a specialty of selling the same anywhere in the country, but will also cry farm sales if desired.

The Colonel has a few open dates, write, wire, or telephone him at his expense if you need his services.

Prof. Oscar Erf, head of the Dairy Husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has just started for Europe where he goes as a delegate to the International Dairy Conference to be held at the Hague. During his absence Prof. Erf, will visit a number of the dairy countries for the purpose of studying dairy methods and conditions.

In Switzerland his special study will be Swiss cheese and he will visit of Cheese Manufacturing districts of France, with the object of adapting the methods of these famous districts to the conditions found in Kansas.

Chas. Morrison, who owns the big Phillips County herd of Red Polled cattle and Poland-China swine at Phillipsburg, Kans., is evidently feeling happy. He reports fine growthy weather, the yield much better than expected. Corn in that county is in fine condition and with seasonable weather, will make a big crop. He is now cutting the second crop of alfalfa, which is good, as was also the first crop although it was frozen down twice. Garden truck is late but in fine shape and in addition to these good things, he has a fine crop of Red Polled calves coming on and all the cattle are doing well on the good grass of this season. Mr. Morrison just shipped a fine young bull to Hiram McLaughlin of Centralia, Kans., and another to C. F. Curtis of Lawrence, Neb. The demand for Red Polls is constantly growing. The Poland-Chinas are doing well and he will have some fine ones to ship out soon. Every body who is interested in this great dual purpose breed of cattle or in Poland-China swine is invited to visit the Phillips County herds.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

SHEEP FOR SALE

I have sold my farm, therefore have 300 smooth Delaine ewes for sale by 15th or 20th of August. Also 800 half-blood Hampshire lambs, as large as their mother. These are fine, early, big lambs. Will sell 10 pedigree Hampshire bucks at low price. Come and see them.

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\$10.00 Sweep Feed
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We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

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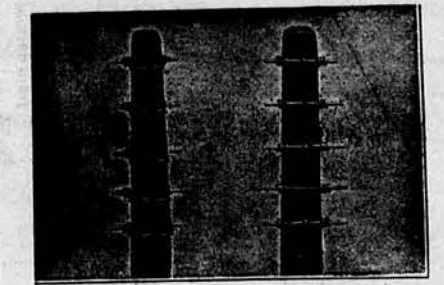
We can furnish you bee and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies cheaper than you can get elsewhere, and save you freight. Send for our catalogue with discount sheet for early orders.

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Sales of pedigreed stock a specialty. Sixteen years selling for America's best breeders.

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Makes a special study of the preparation for public sales and the general conduct of the same, as well as the actual selling. A lifetime in the fine stock business. Terms and dates by mail, wire or phone.

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Live Stock Auctioneer
Hutchinson, Kansas

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Col. T. E. Gordon

Live-Stock Auctioneer

Waterville, - Kansas

Reference: Those for whom I have sold.

John Daum Nortonville, Kansas

Live Stock Auctioneer

Fine stock a specialty. Large acquaintance among stock breeders. Sales made anywhere. Working and booked for best breeders in the state. Write or wire for dates.

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending July 16, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.			Precipitation	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.
WESTERN DIVISION.					
Ashland.	97	61	78	0.12	86
Cimarron.	96	54	74	0.33	86
Colby.	98	57	72	0.33	86
Dodge City.	95	62	76	-0.03	85
Frederick.	101	57	78	1.51	92
Farmersburg.	103	54	78	0.22	92
Garden City.	101	67	82	1.72	83
Hill City.	104	62	80	1.24	83
Hoxie.	101	57	78	0.65	80
Lakin.	104	57	78	0.93	89
Liberal.	97	60	77	1.39	89
Norton.	102	56	80	0.91	87
Scott.	100	57	76	1.42	90
Wakeeney.	102	59	78	1.53	83
Division.	104	54	78	1.24	83

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Anthony.	95	60	77	1.92	86
Clay Center.	101	58	80	0.92	86
Coldwater.	95	63	78	0.12	50
Concordia.	99	57	79	-0.45	50
Cunningham.	95	61	77	1.00	90
Eldorado.	94	57	77	0.49	64
Ellinwood.	98	58	78	0.15	86
Ellsworth.	99	54	78	0.16	97
Hanover.	102	55	80	0.15	73
Harrison.	101	53	79	0.70	86
Hutchinson.	96	56	78	0.03	86
Jewell.	102	55	80	1.75	79
Larned.	96	60	76	0.05	81
Macksville.	95	59	76	0.79	81
McPherson.	99	64	80	0.64	70
Minneapolis.	99	56	78	0.20	94
Norwich.	95	63	78	0.69	89
Phillipsburg.	102	59	78	1.10	80
Pratt.	98	58	76	0.80	84
Republic.	101	54	80	0.52	81
Rome.	94	57	76	0.14	74
Russell.	98	56	78	0.77	86
Salina.	100	53	80	1.11	86
Wichita.	95	61	77	0.45	79
Division.	102	53	78	0.20	79

EASTERN DIVISION.

Atchison.	96	64	80	0.14	74
Baker.	94	61	76	0.77	86
Burlington.	94	58	76	1.11	86
Cottonwood Falls.	96	55	77	0.45	79
Emporia.	96	60	77	0.20	79
Escondido.	94	63	76	0.23	59
Eureka.	92	56	78	0.30	83
Fort Scott.	103	54	80	0.70	86
Frankfort.	91	61	76	0.20	74
Garnett.	91	60	76	0.29	57
Grenola.	97	60	78	0.63	82
Independence.	98	63	80	0.80	74
Iola.	93	60	77	1.21	86
Kansas City.	94	66	78	0.16	-0.76
Madison.	95	61	76	0.32	86
Manhattan.	100	55	76	0.44	89
Olathe.	92	59	76	0.26	77
Osage City.	95	66	80	0.50	71
Oswego.	90	60	76	0.46	67
Paola.	96	59	78	0.44	79
Pleasanton.	91	58	76	0.63	89
Sedan.	92	60	76	0.26	77
Topeka.	95	61	78	0.50	71
Toronto.	96	59	76	0.46	67
Valley Falls.	95	58	77	0.15	90
Division.	103	54	77	0.58	76
State.	104	53	77	0.70	79

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

April 6.	67	18	54	0.12	86
April 13.	93	15	49	0.06	86
April 20.	80	12	44	0.15	86
April 27.	88	16	52	0.27	86
May 4.	88	5	44	1.42	54
May 11.	90	30	54	0.65	76
May 18.	95	17	62	0.46	76
May 25.	97	37	70	0.13	79
June 1.	83	20	55	0.68	33
June 8.	101	36	67	0.56	71
June 15.	103	41	75	1.02	81
June 22.	98	39	73	1.51	62
June 29.	100	40	73	1.69	64
July 6.	103	52	78	0.36	92
July 13.	104	53	77	0.70	79

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Tho the mean temperature for the week was nearly normal, the first days were unusually warm, and in the western counties temperatures of 100 to 104° were common. However, the latter part of the week was much cooler and temperatures of 60°, and lower, were recorded. Altogether the average precipitation was somewhat deficient, in some portions of the State it was quite excessive. In the counties from Seward to Decatur and Norton inclusive, the precipitation was much above normal. Excessive precipitation also occurred in Pawnee, Stafford and Harper Counties. While it was ample in several of the southeastern counties it was excessive in Osage, Lyon and Coffey counties and in the northern portion of Greenwood County. But in the central and central northern counties it was light. Hailstorms occurred in Decatur county on the 10th and 12th and in Graham County on the 13th, while on the 12th and 13th windstorms in Trego County damaged some buildings, trees and windmills.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The temperature averaged one degree below normal, the fore part being somewhat warmer than the latter part. There was plenty of sunshine, the showers fell the middle part.

Anderson.—Plenty of warm, clear weather prevailed

this week, maximum temperatures generally ranging in the eighties and minima in the sixties. Rain fell on the 9th and 10th.

Achison.—The week was warm, with fine summer weather and mostly clear days. A light rain fell on the 11th.

Bourbon.—Maximum temperatures ranged in the nineties the first four days and in the eighties the last three days. The nights were pleasant. Three days were clear, one partly cloudy and three cloudy. But a trace of rain fell.

Brown.—The weather became cooler as the week progressed, the first two days being uncomfortably warm. A good rain fell on the 10th.

Chase.—Favorable weather prevailed, with high temperatures at the beginning and ending. On the 9th, 0.45 of an inch of rain fell, but more is now needed.

Chautauqua.—Temperatures were about normal. The week began and ended clear, but showers and cloudy weather occurred on the 10th and 11th.

Coffey.—The weather was seasonable. The highest temperature was 93° on the 7th and the lowest 58° on the 12th. Heavy local rains fell on the 9th and 10th.

Elk.—Temperatures were uniformly seasonable, the showers, with slightly cooler, occurred on the 9th and 10th. The week began and ended clear.

Franklin.—The 7th and 8th were uncomfortably warm, with a maximum of 96° on the latter date. The 10th was cloudy and showery and was followed by cooler days.

Greenwood.—Temperatures were above normal and the wind was light. Rain fell at Madison on the 9th, 10th and 11th and at Eureka on the 9th.

Jefferson.—Day temperatures of 90° or above occurred the first four days, but the last three days were more pleasant. Night temperatures generally ranged in the sixties. Light showers fell on the 9th, 10th and 11th.

Johnson.—Temperatures were remarkably uniform, maxima generally ranging in the eighties and minima in the sixties.

Labette.—The weather was favorable. Considerable sunshine occurred and temperatures were about seasonable.

Linn.—The cloudy days and some rain occurred the middle part, the beginning and ending were clear and warm.

Lyon.—The first three days were quite warm and favorable. Rains on the 9th, 10th and 11th aggregated 1.56 inches.

Marshall.—The weather was hot, maximum temperatures ranging from 82° on the 11th to 103° on the 8th. Every day but one was clear and a moderate rain fell on the 10th.

Miami.—The week was unusually warm, clear and favorable.

Montgomery.—The first three days were warm, the last half cool, with rain on the 9th and 10th, making fine weather for July.

Osage.—Rains on the 10th, 11th and 12th amounted to 3.10 inches. The week began hot, but ended with more comfortable temperatures.

Riley.—Very fine July weather prevailed.

Shawnee.—The week was very favorable. The fore part was quite warm, the highest temperature of the season, 95°, occurring on Monday, the 8th. A good shower of 0.35 of an inch fell on the evening of the 10th and was followed by cooler weather till the week closed.

Wabunsee.—Hot, dry weather prevailed the fore part, cooler weather, with showers, the latter part.

Woodson.—Temperatures were quite high, especially the fore part. Only a trace of rain fell.

Wyandotte.—The first half was warm, the latter part cooler and more pleasant. Temperatures averaged 1° above normal.

Barton.—Maximum temperatures ranged from 88° on the 8th to 86° on the 11th and minima generally in the sixties. Most of the days were partly cloudy and nearly half an inch of rain fell.

Butler.—Each day was clear and generally warm. Only a trace of rain fell and more would be beneficial.

Clay.—The weather was very favorable. Temperatures were above 90° on every day but the 11th, the highest, 101°, occurring on the 8th. Only a trace of rain fell.

Cloud.—The temperature was 9° above normal, with a maximum of 99° on the 8th, but fell to 6° below normal on the 12th. Warmer weather came at the week's close.

Comanche.—Warm, sunny weather prevailed and was very favorable. A rain of 0.92 of an inch fell on the 13th.

Ellsworth.—The first four days were hot and dry, the highest temperature being 99° on the 8th. The week ended with a light shower.

Harper.—The weather was ideal. The temperature averaged above normal, and rains on the 10th and 13th amounted to 1.92 inches.

Hamilton.—Heavy hail in southern part of county on 10th and 12th.

Graham.—Some hail on the 13th.

Hamilton.—Last part of week too wet for wheat harvest, but good for beets and canteloupes which are doing finely.

Kearny.—A fine rain on the 12th. Beets doing finely.

Lane.—Sunday was the hottest day this season—hot wind in the afternoon, rest of week cooler.

Norton.—First half of week very warm, latter half quite pleasant. Rain of 12th ensures potato crop.

Scott.—Nice rains; crops doing well; harvest and fall plowing progressing.

Sherman.—A very good week.

Stanton.—The week was warm, with maxima above 90°, the last three were cooler and more pleasant.

Pawnee.—Hot and dry weather the fore part was very beneficial. The latter part was cooler, with 1.48 inches of rain falling on the 10th and 12th.

Phillips.—Temperatures were abnormally high, a maximum of 100° occurring on the 8th and 102° on the 7th. There was much sunshine and several light showers.

Pratt.—The week began with hot days and clear weather, which were followed by showers and cooler the last three days.

Reno.—Temperatures of 90° or above occurred the first three days, but the maxima ranged from 87° to 89° the last three days. Three days were clear and showers on the 10th, 11th and 13th amounted to 0.70 of an inch.

Republic.—The maximum temperature rose above 90° every day, the highest being 101 on the 8th. Clear weather prevailed and there was plenty of moisture from the preceding weeks.

Russell.—Hot weather characterized the fore part, showers and somewhat cooler the latter part.

Saline.—Day temperatures were high, being above 90° each day. The nights were uniformly pleasant. Traces of rain fell on the 10th and 11th.

Sedgwick.—Temperatures averaged one degree below

Jewell.—Clear weather, hot days and pleasant nights characterized the week. A temperature of 102° occurred on the 7th and 101° on the 8th. The rainfall was light, but there was plenty of moisture from the preceding weeks.

Kingman.—Temperatures were seasonable and the weather very favorable.

McPherson.—The week was hot and dry and rain is beginning to be needed. Maxima of 90° or above occurred on every day but the 12th, the highest being 99° on the 9th.

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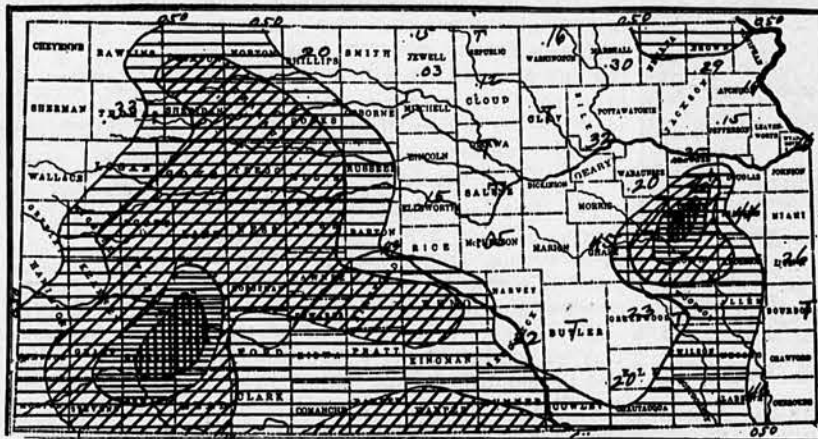
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RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 13, 1907.



SCALE IN INCHES:

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

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Sedgwick.—Temperatures averaged one degree below

normal. A shower of 0.17 on the 12th is the first rain of consequence since June 26th.

Special Want Column

"Wanted," "For Sale," "For Exchange," and all other special advertisements for short time will be inserted in this column without display for one cent per line of seven words or less per week. Advertisements of a number of words as one word. No order accepted for less than \$1.00.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A butter bred young Holstein bull, by J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kans.

FOR SALE—Good milk cow. E. B. Cowgill, 1825 1/2 St. Topeka, Kans.

FOR Red Polled bulls or heifers, write to Otto Oung, Utica, Ness County, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Oriskany Short-horn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. F. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Garret Hurst, breeder, Sedgewick County, Kans.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEEDS FOR LATE SOWING.

FOR SALE—Cow peas, Cane, Millet, Buckwheat, Milo Maize, Kaffir-corn, Rape, Turnip, and all other seeds. Ask for prices. Kansas Seed House, The Garden Seed Co., Lawrence, Kans.

rees At bargain prices. List now ready tells all about our cleaning-up sale of choice seeds. Send for to-day. Easterly Nursery Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

SWINE.

FOR SALE.—Large boned, extra size thoroughbred Poland China boar, 2 years old, best of breed. J. W. Cunningham, Route 2, Meriden, Kans.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Duroc Jersey boars, large enough for service; also my herd boar. Prices right. Address I. W. Poulton, Medora, Reno Co., Kans.

POLAND CHINAS.—A few extra fine gilts bred for September and October farrow; farm raised; prices right. C. E. Romary, Olivet, Kans.

FOR SALE—Forty registered Duroc sows and their bred for August and September farrow. Also few unregistered sows, bred to fine boars. R. O. Stewart, Alden, Kans.

4c; No. 2 mixed, 1 car 50 1/2c, 1 car 50c; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars 50 1/2c, 3 cars 50c, 1 car 49 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 1 car 47 1/2c, 1 car 47c; no grade mixed, 1 car 45 1/2c, 1 car 45c; No. 2 yellow, 1 car 51 1/2c. Receipts of oats were 26 cars; Saturday's inspections were 13 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/2c lower. The sales were: No. 1 white, 1 car 47 1/2c, 3 cars 45 1/2c, 1 car color 4 1/2c, 1 car color 4 1/2c; No. 3 white, 2 cars 4 1/2c, 2 cars 4 1/2c, 4 cars color 4 1/2c, 1 car color 4 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, nominally 44 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 1 car 43 1/2c, nominally 43 1/2c; flaxseed, 1 car 60 1/2c; rye, 70 1/2c; Barley was quoted at 60c; rye, 70 1/2c; flaxseed, 1 car 60 1/2c; Kaffir-corn, 95c@1.04 per cwt.; corn, 82c@83c per cwt.; shorts, 85c@86c per cwt.; corn-chop, 88c@89c per cwt.; millet-seed, 1 car 25 per cwt.; clover-seed, 77c@78c per cwt. The range of prices for grain in Kansas City for future delivery and the close to-day, together with the close Saturday, were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closed	Closed
				to-day.	Sat'day.
WHEAT.					
pt.	87 1/2-3/4	87 3/4	85 3/4	86 1/2-3/4	87 1/2-3/4
ec.	90 1/2-3/4	90 3/4	89 3/4	89 3/4	90 1/2
ay.	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 3/4	93 3/4	95 1/2
CORN.					
pt.	49	49 1/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	49 1/4
ec.	46-57 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2-47
ay.	48 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2-49
OATS.					
pt.	37 1/2-3/4	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 1/2-3/4	37 1/2-3/4

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., July 15, 1907. There was a fine cattle market last week, receipts 15,000 head. Prices closed the week runner on all kinds except stockers and feeders, cows and heifers showing the greatest strength. The supply to-day is 15,000 head, but heavy rain last night has crippled railroads and delivery of stock is dilatory, and only two-thirds of the estimate in the pens by noon. The general market on natives is steady to-day, top beef steers \$8.90, equal to the best last week, cows and heifers again indifferent for the demand for them, while packers and feeders have had a complete reversal of form and are up 10¢ to 15¢ to-day. General rains in the last week, and the very favorable corn weather lately is reviving interest in country grades, and season for heavy made in that class is about to open. The receipts of grass steers from native territory has been small so far, accounted for by the good condition of pastures and the fact that cattle are thriving better now than at any time heretofore. The usual discrimination is made against green cattle, but it is noticed less this season than usual both because of the strong demand for cattle, and the very good condition of grass steers coming. Heavy grass steers are bringing \$5.25@5.75, and medium weights \$4.75@5.25, dry lot cattle \$6.25@6.90, steers fed corn on the grass \$5.50@6.50. Settlement of the cow question with the packers is not greatly increased receipts of she stuff, it has enlarged the demand, cows selling at \$5.00@5.75, heifers \$4.75@5.25, calves 25¢@50¢ above a week ago at \$4.50@7, stockers \$3.45@5, feeders \$2.75@4.90. With the exception of Friday, hog markets last week tended downward net decline 13¢ for the week. Supply is 6,000 to-day, market lower, top \$5.90, bulk \$5.75@5.85. Spread between lights and heavies is greater than a week ago, and tendency is toward still greater difference between them. Packers are putting meat away all the time, and receipts are liberal and likely to continue so, two facts favoring lower prices for the future. A break in mutton prices early last week at eastern points was not noticed here till late in the week, when lambs declined 10¢ to 15¢, were very light, steady throughout. Receipts to-day, market strong, top lambs to-day \$7.60, others and yearlings \$5.50@6, ewes \$5@6.50. No goats are coming now, and receipts of sheep and lambs from the range will be small for a month yet. J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., July 15, 1907. The detense of rain last night causing washouts resulted in severe curtailment of live stock to-day. Up to 2.30 o'clock there were early a hundred cars back that should have arrived early to-day with no chance of their being in before night. The arrivals of cattle were about 2,100 and slightly below an average Monday run, but about half of these came from Texas, and

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—30 two and three year old mares, and one two year old draft stallion; have not pasture for them. Will trade or sell on long time. A snap for the right man. H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kans.

FOR SALE—A Jack Daw stallion, dam Happy Heir; 4 years old, color dark brown and nicely marked. Good disposition, stylish driver, time 2:58. Can be seen for a short time at 523 Van Buren St. Topeka, or write F. R. Baker. A bargain.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE—Owing to circumstances I am forced to sell my 7-year-old registered Percheron stallion. He is sound, kind, big; has fine action and is a perfect show horse. Will fully guarantee him. Terms: Cash, approved notes, or will trade for cattle. J. B. Weldon, Eureka, Kans.

TWO JACKS FOR SALE—3 and 4 years old. Missouri bred. Address S. C. Hedrick, Tecumseh, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Registered Percheron stallion colt, yearling. Dapple black. American-born but has more style and action than his French ancestors. He will weigh 2,000 pounds when matured. Sidney S. Linscott, Holton, Kans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—New honey; write "the old reliable," A. S. PARSONS, 418 South Main Street, Rocky Ford, Colo.

THORNHILL'S ANTI-SHRINK guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.—E. C. Thornhill, Hutchinson, Kansas.

SCOTCH COLLIES.—Four thoroughbred puppies, three months old, intelligent and handsome. Mother an excellent stock dog, \$5.00 and \$7.00.—C. A. McCormick, R. 1, Benton, Kans.

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

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

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

Stray List

Week Ending July 4.

Jefferson County—Foy Welshaar, Clerk. HEIFERS—Taken up by H. Thos. Evans, in Rock Creek Tp., (P. O. Meriden.) June 10, 1907, one red heifer 1 1/2 years old, valued at \$15; one red heifer 1 year old, valued at \$12.50; one red and white heifer 1 year old, valued at \$12.50. No marks or brands.

Stafford County—J. B. Kay, Clerk. CATTLE—Taken up by George Kenhart in Richmond Tp., (P. O. Dillwyn.) May 7, 1907, six heifers 1 year old, red, no marks or brands, valued at \$40; three steers, 1 year old, red, no marks or brands, valued at \$30. Total appraised value \$90.

Cowley County—A. H. Abrams, Clerk. HORSES—Taken up by Henry Hansen in Beaver Tp., April 27, 1907, 1 horse pony, gray, 4, cross bar, 2 perpendicular bars, figure 3, with 3 perpendicular bars over it, valued at \$15; 2 horse ponies, bay, horseshoe 2, cross bar, S.

Week Ending July 18.

Cherokee County—R. G. Holmes, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John H. Burnside, in Neosho Tp., (P. O. Chetopa, Route 5), on June 21, '07, 1 sorrel mare, valued at \$22.

LEGAL.

FRED C. SLATER, Lawyer,

Topeka, Kansas.

Collections made in all parts of the country. Advice given on matters by mail. Inheritances collected and estates investigated in all parts of the world

(First published in the KANSAS FARMER July 18 1907.)

Notice of Appointment.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss. In the matter of the estate of Charles R. Maunsell, late of Shawnee County, Kansas. Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of July, A. D., 1907, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of Charles R. Maunsell, late of Shawnee County, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.—J. W. O'NEILL, Administrator, with the will annexed.

(First published in the KANSAS FARMER July 18, 1907.)

Notice of Appointment.

State of Kansas, Shawnee County, ss. In the matter of the estate of Angelina Maunsell, late of Shawnee County, Kansas. Notice is hereby given, that on the 9th day of July, A. D., 1907, the undersigned was, by the Probate Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, duly appointed and qualified as administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Angelina Maunsell, (not already administered), late of Shawnee County, deceased. All parties interested in said estate will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.—J. W. O'NEILL, Administrator, with the will annexed.

arrived ahead of the flood. The market was in good active condition, and would readily have absorbed a full opening day's supply. Some good 1,325-pound Kansas steers sold up to \$6.75, a good strong price for the quality, and other nice kinds of dressed beefs sold at \$6.30@6.65, with ordinary fair light styles going at \$5.50@6.25. There was a good, active market for the moderate supply of cows and heifers at fully steady prices. In the quarantine division the receipts were quite liberal and included the best cattle seen here this season. Some very good fed Oklahomas sold up to \$6 and grassers went as high as \$4.85, market being good and strong.

Of four thousand hogs estimated for arrival to-day less than 1,000 head have been yarded up to the closing hour. At outside markets there was a liberal Monday run continuing to indicate that the country has plenty of hogs, and that July is to be a liberal month in marketing. All outside prices were reported 5¢ to 10¢ lower, and while there were not enough hogs here to test the market the indications favored a weak to 5¢ lower trade, after supplies got in. The bulk of the small supply sold at \$5.75@5.80, with tops making \$5.85.

No sheep or lambs were reported at this point to-day, and outside markets were moderately supplied. The Eastern trade has become somewhat demoralized, and it is likely that anything like liberal receipts on middle days of the week will see prices working towards a lower level. WARRICK.

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320 acres, 75 acres alfalfa, 140 acres cultivated, improvements would cost \$5,000 to build, in good condition, 10 room house, barn 42x54, with 18x50 addition, hog-shed 16x60, wagon-shed, poultry-house, three windmills, 17 acres alfalfa hog tight. Price, \$8,000; \$2,500 cash, balance to suit. 320 acres of good grass land adjoining at \$4,000 if desired. All kinds and sizes.

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FINE LOCATION and building for a carriage and buggy factory, for sale cheap. Town of 4000. Address G. L. Bryant, Great Bend, Kans.

FOR EXCHANGE—We own business and real estate worth \$15,000 in this city, will exchange for farm near city, with or without stock, of about equal value. Particulars exchanged.—Box 515, Newport News, Va.

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE quickly for cash. The only system of its kind in the world. You get results not promised. No retaining fees. Booklet free. Real Estate Salesman Company, 488 Brace Block, Lincoln, Neb.

\$250 WILL BUY 80 acres; Christian County, South east Missouri. Perfect title; terms \$10 monthly. W. M. B. Williams, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN in 320 acres, Finney County, wheat farm with improvements. Must be sold on account of sickness. Also a good 1400 acre alfalfa, wheat and stock farm with fine orchard and trees, with an abundance of water. Address, Chas. P. Scott, Eminence, Kans.

240 ACRES in the Kingdom of the Big Red Steer. 100 cultivated, 10 meadow, 120 pasture; good apple orchard and other fruit; frame 7-room house; good barn; living water; limestone soil; 1 mile to school; 5 to station; 15 to Emporia. Price \$5,200. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For live stock or Western land the furniture and fixtures of one of the best 20-room hotels in Kansas, located at Overbrook, Kans., 28 miles southeast of Topeka. Everything in fine condition and hotel doing a good business. Address, Overbrook Hotel, Overbrook, Kans.

FOR SALE—160 acres in Russell County, all fenced and cross fenced. 40 acres good bottom alfalfa land, balance good pasture. Good water, 30 feet deep. Write T. R. Wilkerson, Lucas, Kans.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For real estate, 4-year-old black jack, white points, 15 hands high, sound, sure, a fine individual. Reason for selling, I had partial stroke of paralysis last November, unable to care for stock. A. E. Cooper, Halstead, Kans.

WE HAVE for sale one of the best ranch and farm propositions in Kansas. Write us for particulars. We are in the big four country. Corn, cattle, hogs and alfalfa. J. O. Hoyt, Eldorado, Kans.

FOR SALE—Fruit lands, farms and timber. Stock do well in this section. German truck farmers can make big money. I can loan your money on good security. Campbell, P. O. Box 653, Van Buren, Ark.

BUY LAND OF OWNER—Save commission. stock and poultry farm for sale on Hickory Creek, Butler County, Kans. Address Benj. Mayfield, Latham, Kans.

BRICK HOTEL—Centrally located, 28 rooms, furnished throughout, in good town in gas belt. Good opening. Price \$6,000. A. B. Ohmart, Augusta, Kans.

FOR SALE—One of the finest improved farms in Kay Co., Okla. 1 1/2 miles from county seat. Full discount. Terms given. Address, D. W. Hutton, Newkirk, Okla.

LAND FOR SALE

In western part of the great wheat state. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

FOR SALE Farms—Bargains; 500 farms, stock ranches, Kansas or Missouri. Before you buy, sell or exchange, write for my free list. F. H. Humphrey, Fort Scott, Kans

A SNAP.

160 acres, McPherson county; best of wheat, corn, oats and alfalfa land; level, deep, black loam soil; new 7 room house, barn, granary, well and windmill, orchard; fenced and cross fenced. Price, \$7,500. Can carry \$3,500 at 6 per cent. Best bargain in state.

BREMYER & HENDERSON, McPherson, Kans.

Lane County, Kansas.

320 acres level wheat land in one of the good wheat counties, 10 miles to county seat, 3 miles to shipping point. All tillable, deep, black soil. One half mile to school. American neighborhood; no improvements.

ALBERT E. KING, McPherson, Kans.

This tract of land contains 4,826 acres, and lays nine miles north of Dodge City, in the north part of Ford, and the south part of Hodgeman counties. It is all fenced and cross-fenced; two good sets of improvements, consisting of dwellings, horse barns, cattle sheds, granaries, etc., etc.; 17 acres now in wheat and rye; 45 acres ready for spring crop; the remainder of the land all in natural grass. Three school houses adjacent to this land. This ranch is watered by several of the finest springs to be found in Western Kansas. Sawlog Creek runs through the land, and has in it pools of clear standing water the year round. All of this ranch is the very best of wheat land, and about 600 acres is splendid alfalfa land. We will sell this entire tract for \$10.00 per acre and carry \$4.00 per acre of the purchase price five years at 6 per cent, or we will sell it in quarters, halves, or sections, at a reasonable price and on same terms. This is one of the finest tracts of land in this part of the state, being surrounded by well improved wheat and alfalfa farms. Your last chance to buy this tract of land.

Frizell & Ely,

LARNED, KANSAS

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

\$20 acres, 3 miles from good railway town in Sedgewick county; 280 acres in cultivation, balance pasture, with never-failing running water. This is good wheat, corn and alfalfa land. The owner now lives in Washington, and is desirous of taking his capital with him, and wishes to dispose of this place. The place is all fenced and cross-fenced; small orchard; small residence; out-buildings; 150 acres in corn, one-third delivered in town goes with the place. Price \$8,000.—The Nelson Real Estate & Immigration Co., 137 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

80 Acres Cheap.

65 acres bottom, 7 acres pasture, fine spring, well, grove, family orchard, 5 room house, barn, good corn, wheat or alfalfa land. Will make a fine hog farm; 3 1/2 miles to a good town. Price, \$3,500.

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Any Time and Any Repayments. No Commissions.

Section Bottom Land

Trego County, \$10 per acre, 12 miles from Ransom. Section bottom land, 10 miles from Brownell, \$12.50 per acre. This is a dandy; well set to bluestem grass. Some good wheat lands, \$8 to \$12.50 per acre. Write us for our Rooks and Trego County bargains; large lists. Write

Stevens & Ruby, Stockton, Kans.

Norton County Alfalfa and Corn Farms

We sell Norton County lands where wheat, corn and alfalfa grow in abundance. Write us for list of farms, and full particulars.

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Around Topeka. Also Fruit farms and Stock farms for cattle, hogs and horses. Raise corn, oats, wheat, alfalfa, tame grasses. Unreasonably cheap; too cheap to last. Write for particulars.

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Renters, Read This, Then Act Quick.

160 acres, in 7 miles of this city and 6 miles from Coffeyville, both railroad towns, in gas and oil field, is well fenced. 75 acres in cultivation, balance fine grass, 40 acres of which is used as meadow, balance pasture. Lots of living water, two room house, stables, cribs, etc. This land lays nice, is all black, rich soil which is good corn, wheat, and alfalfa land, one mile to good school. Price \$20 per acre. Will take third or half money and give all time asked for on balance at 6 per cent interest. Would take some good live stock, such as teams or cattle as part pay.

280 acres, 6 miles of this city, in one mile of the 160. About 35 acres in cultivation, balance all in grass. This lays nice, is a nice little ranch, and the making of a good home. Has some timber. \$3,250 will buy this farm. Will take half the money down, balance on time and terms to suit purchaser at 6 per cent interest. Will sell both these tracts of land together if desired. In fact both ought to be owned by same man. W. A. NELSON, Real Estate and Merchandise Broker, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kansas.

The Blossom House

Kansas City, Mo.

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

DUROC-JERSEYS**D. M. TROTT** Abilene, Kans., famous Duroc Jerseys and Poland-Chinas.**J. H. G. Hasenyager, Tecumseh, Neb.** Breeder of Duroc-Jerseys. Write me for prices.**DUROC-JERSEYS**—Large-bodied and long-bodied kind. Bred gilts and fall pigs, either sex. Prices reasonable.**E. S. COWEE, Route 2, Scranton, Kans.****HILLSIDE DUROCS.**Some proven sows, bred for fall farrow; also 60 early pigs, the big boned stretchy kind. Priced worth the money.—**W. A. Wood, Elmdale, Kans.****ROSEBUD DUROCS**Choice fall gilts bred or open. 160 early pigs descendants of Ohio Chief and the great Orion. **RATEBUN & RATEBUN, Downs, Kans.****Pigs Shipped on Approval.** 200 head of Durocs, all ages, representing the blood of Combination, Valley Chief, and a son of Kant-Be-Beat.**T. L. LIVINGSTON, Burchard, Neb.****CUMMINGS & SONS DUROCS**

100 top-py pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Top Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kants Model. Beautiful Joe and our herd boar OH HOW GOOD, second prize-winner at Nebraska State Fair. Sale in October; write or visit.

W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.**Peerless Stock Farm****DUROC-JERSEY HOGS** 30 bred gilts, and fall pigs of both sexes for sale.**R. G. Sellenberger, Woodston, Kansas****I Am All Sold Out**

at present but will have a splendid lot of Long Wonder and Nelson's Model spring pigs later on.

J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.**McFARLAND BROS.,**

Breeder of Champion and Grand Champion Duroc-Jersey swine. Winners at World's Fair, American Royal and State Fairs. Stock of all ages for sale.

Route 1 - Sedalia, Mo.**Fairview Herds Durocs and Red Polled**

My herd bull, Expansion, for sale. No swine for sale now.

J. B. Davis, Fairview, Brown County, Kans.**Mission Creek Durocs**

Gilts and aged sows by or bred to A. B. Top Notcher, a grandson of Top Notcher, for September farrow; also 1 boar that is a show pig.

G. W. Colwell, Route 2, Summerfield, Kans.**Howe's** DUROCS: 100 early spring pigs, the best I ever raised. Improver, Top Notcher, Sensation and Gold Finch blood lines. Call or write.**J. U. HOWE, R. S., Wichita, Kas.****Vick's** DUROCS are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great boars as Vick's Improver 4788, Red Top 23241, Fancy Chief 4788, and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and, phoning me will be called for.**W. L. Vick,****Junction City Kansas****Bargains At The Good Luck Farm**

Must sell to make room. Lower prices than ever before. Shorthorn, Galway and Jersey cattle. Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey and O. I. C. hogs. Dorset sheep and 40 varieties of poultry. Eggs now half price for balance of season.

Can give you bargains in alfalfa and wheat farms. Write us at once. We can save you money. Stamps for catalogue.

A. MADSEN & SONS, Atwood, Kans.**K. & N. Herd of Royally Bred Duroc-Jersey Swine**

have a few gilts that I will sell at reasonable prices bred for April farrow. Also a few fall boars of September, '04 farrow. Write for prices and description.

R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.**Statop Herd Duroc-Jerseys**

Herd composed of best blood in the west. Headed by Otis Top Notcher, out of Tip Top Notcher, who weighed 1130 pounds at 18 months, and sold for \$5,000. Fall pigs for sale at reasonable prices.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,**Edwardsville, Kansas****Oak Grove Herd of Durocs**

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 9971 by Hunt's Model, and Corrector's Model 34281. I have for sale few choice males of spring and fall farrow that will be priced worth the money.

SHERMAN REEDY, Hanover, Kans.**Golden Queen Durocs**

Herd headed by Crimson Jim 4796 and Lincoln Top 5527, two of the best boars in Nebraska. At number of choice gilts for sale bred to these boars for fall farrow. These gilts are all out of my best sows and will be priced right.

W. M. Putman,**Tecumseh, Nebraska.****DUROC-JERSEYS****MADURA DUROCS.**

The home of Miller's Model, by Hunt's Model and Major Rosefield a grandson of Ohio Chief; 100 fancy, growthy pigs also bred sows and gilts for sale.

FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.**Deer Creek Durocs**

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

Bert Finch, - - - - - Prairie View, Kans.**Silver Lake Durocs**

Fall boars, bred right and priced right; also choice gilts bred to Kansas Buddy, a son of Buddy K. 225 spring pigs ready for shipment after July 1.

W. C. Whitney, - - - - - Agra, Kans.**Orchard Hill Herd Of Duroc-Jerseys**

Some splendid fall gilts sired by Norton's Top Notcher by Tip Top Notcher and bred to Kansas Chief 37491, grandson of Ohio Chief. Also some fine fall boars.

R. F. NORTON, Clay Center, Kans.**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

Extra fine blocky pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Also thoroughbred Percheron horses.

W. A. SCOFFIELD, Ind. Phone 6577, Station B. - - - - - Topeka, Kans.**WESTLAWN DUROCS**

Herd headed by Bobby S., a son of 2d Climax, 1st prize boar at Missouri State Fair 1906. Stock always for sale. Choice fall boars and gilts. Also young Shorthorn bulls from heavy milking dams. Prices reasonable.

E. B. Grant, R. 2, Emporia, Kans.**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

A few fall gilts, especially large and fine, sired by GRANGER, one of the thriftiest representatives of the breed.

Buchanan Stock Farm, - - - - - Sedalia, Mo.**Elk Valley Durocs**

Herd headed by Doty Boy 29279, a son of the champions Goldfinch and Dottie. My sows are by prize-winning boars. Choice pigs of both sexes for sale.

M. Wesley, - - - - - Bancroft, Kans.**CRIMSON WONDER HERD.**Our herd, headed by Missouri Wonder King 52908, he by Missouri's Pride 29277, Crimson Meddler, he by Crimson Wonder 8756. Have 47 sows and 41 gilts bred to these fine males that we offer at a bargain. We also offer Crimson Meddler for sale. He is 10 months old. Have a fine lot of March and April pigs.—**Mr. & Mrs. Henry Shrader, Wauneta, Kans.****ROSE LAWN Duroc-Jerseys**

Headed by Tip Top Perfection 34579, by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion at world's fair. Spring pigs by this grand male and a few choice gilts bred to him at reasonable prices. Ind. Phone 6574.

L. L. Vrooman, - - - - - Topeka, Kans.**Gold Dust Herd Durocs**

One hundred fine spring pigs sired by boars that are bred right and out of sows purchased from the leading herds and carrying all the popular blood lines. Also a number of fall boars for sale. Write us for prices.

MINER & AITKEN,**Tecumseh, - - - - - Nebraska****Lamb's****HERD OF DUROCS** is built along the most fashionable blood lines and is noted for the individuality of its make-up. 50 fine pigs sired by the great Hanley, Lincoln Top, Buddy L. by Buddy K. IV, Crimson Jim, Ambition and other great sires. We invite correspondence with prospective buyers.**Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Nebr.****Toppy Fall Boars**

Extra good spring male pigs, selected from over 300 head, ready to ship. A number of tried sows, bred to Doty Wonder, Geneva Chief, and Rose Top Notcher, for early fall farrow.

SAMUELSON BROS.,**Bals, Kans. and Cleburn, Kans.****Elk Creek Durocs**

One 2-year-old boar by Improver 2d and out of Nebraska Bell. Also one yearling boar by Old Surprise, (a son of prize-winners) at living prices. 160 pigs of early spring farrow by Kant Be Beats Best, and Bell's Chief 2d, ready for shipment after July 1.

J. E. JOINES, Clyde, Kans.**Haith's DUROCS**

Herd headed by Lincoln Top 5527 and Ed's Improver 43637. A fine lot of pigs for sale sired by these grand sires, Kant Be Beat, Royal Ohio Chief, Lincoln Wonder, Lincoln Top, Arion and other great boars. Also a few good sows for fall farrow bred to Lincoln Top.

W. W. HAITH,**Vesta, Neb.****Chapin's**

DUROCS. Home of Model, Chief Again, King of Col's II, Red Haven and O. I. C. II; 175 early pigs; 45 fall gilts, and a lot of proven sows to select from for my

Public Sales to be held**Oct. 1, '07 and Jan. 28, '08.****GRANT CHAPIN, - - - - - Greene, Kans.**

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DUROC-JERSEYS**Deep Creek Herd of Durocs**Now for bargains in spring pigs. The best at reasonable prices. Phone connections at Zendale. Address **C. O. Anderson, Manhattan, Kans.****Pleasant View Durocs**

70 early pigs by Quality King 59831, Orion Boy 42137, and W's Top Notcher 59833. Also choice fall gilts at right prices.

THOS. WATKINSON, Blaine, Kans.**Crimson Herd Durocs.**

2 extra fancy gilts, by Pathfinder bred to Red Perfection for Sept. farrow. 88 early pigs ready for shipment soon.

J. W. Reid, - - - - - Portis, Kans.**Four-Mile Herd Durocs**

Choice fall pigs, both sexes by Orion Jr. and Ohio Chief 2d. Also proven sows, bred to Orion Jr. and E's Kant Be Beat for fall farrow.

E. H. Erickson, Route 1, Olsburg, Kansas**PRAIRIE QUEEN DUROCS**70 early springs that are tops, by the great Kant Be Beat, Alex Heir, and Wilkes Echo, out of daughters of Ohio Chief and Village Pride, and other good ones. **G. H. RAMAKER, Prairie View, Kans.****Orchard Herd of Durocs.**

Choice spring pigs of either sex. Prices reasonable. For description, prices, etc., address

F. C. NICHOLSON, Manhattan, Kans.**MAPLE LANE HERD OF DUROCS****F. C. Crocker, Proprietor, Filley, Nebraska** My pigs of March farrow are sired by the great Kant-Be-Beat by Red Knight, sweepstakes Nebraska 1905 by Hogate's Model, sweepstakes Nebraska 1906, and by "Junior Champion," who was the junior champion at New York and Ohio 1906. The blood lines of Crimson Wonder, Belle's Chief, Ohio Chief, Improver 2d, and many others of equal merit, go to make up a strong herd of individuality and breeding that can not be excelled. Fall sale October 5 at Beatrice, Neb.**POLAND-CHINAS****Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas** has Kansas Perfection 40644, and W. R. C. Leghorn cockerels for sale. **F. F. Magura, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kans.****Weaver's** Poland Chinas. Boars in service, Philanthropist, by Expansion and Compromise 2nd, a grandson of Ideal Perfection; 70 choice pigs with length and bone. Public Sale this fall.—**C. B. WEAVER & SON, Wakefield, Kans.****Becker's** POLAND CHINAS; 40 choice pigs; the easy feeding, early maturing kind; by Dandy Rex; first in class at Kansas & Colorado state fairs 1905-6; prices reasonable **J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kas.****Peacock's** Poland Chinas. Choice fall gilts, bred or open; also early spring pigs, either sex. Mischief Maker, On and On, and Corrector strains. Call or write. Farm adjoins town. **W. R. PEACOCK, Sedgwick, Kas.****Stalder's Poland-Chinas**

I have pigs for sale from the leading strains of the country. Prices reasonable. Write for full particulars.

O. W. Stalder, Salem, Neb.**Good's** POLAND CHINAS: Choice fall gilts for sale; also early pigs of the best breeding ready for shipment after Aug. 1. Prices reasonable.**I. B. GOOD, Peabody, Kans.****DECATUR HERD POLAND-CHINAS**Five September boars, good ones and a choice lot of yearling bred sows, bred to Challenger, to farrow in August and September. Also looking orders for the spring crop. Write your wants. Prices right. **R. H. WEIR, Oberlin, Kans.****Maple Valley Herd Poland Chinas**60 fine spring pigs sired by On The Line, Col. Mills by Chief Perfection 2d, Prince Darkness, Dispatcher, Grand Perfection, On Time, and other great sires. Write me for prices and breeding. **C. F. BROWN, Whiting, Kans.****The Useful Type of Poland-Chinas**

Herd headed by Filate Chief 43555 by Johnson's Chief 28774, and Major King 43554 by Major M. 51527, a 1000-pound hog.

E. B. Morris, Bern, Kansas**Square Deal Herd--Poland-Chinas**

Herd boars: Calmar's Chief by Garver's Choice, and Calmar's Grand Chip by Grand Perfection 37480 out of Ma. Chip dam. Address

Wm. D. Calder, Prop., Bancroft, Kans.**CEDAR GROVE HERD**

Of pure-bred POLAND-CHINA HOGS

We will have some bargains this season to offer the public.

J. A. Hebrew, Stockton, Kans.

Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

SIGLER'S

Our Poland-Chinas are rich in breeding and individuality. Our prices are right and we respectfully invite correspondence with prospective buyers.

A. E. SIGLER, Pickrell, Nebr.**SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS**

10 heavy boned, stretchy fall boars, by Hadley and Thompson's Choice; also gilts and tried sows bred to Impudence I know 45180, at right prices.

W. T. Hammond - - - - - Portis, Kans.**POLAND-CHINAS. SHORTHORNS.**

A few thrifty young bulls and boars of the best breeding from champion and prize-winning families. Prices reasonable for quick sales.

R. M. Buck, R. 2, Eskridge, Kans.**POLAND-CHINAS****Erie Gas Light Herd**Headed by Sunshine Chief 2d by Chief Sunshine 2d, dam Queen Perfection, Margarette C. Maydown, Ideal Sunshine 2d and other great sows in best stock for sale. **J. K. Mahaffey, Erie, Kans.****Belleville Big Boned Polands**

Fall boars of the best breeding; also choice gilts bred to Pan Famo for fall farrow. 100 spring pigs by Pan-Famo ready for shipment in July.

W. H. Bullen & Son, - - - - - Belleville, Kansas**Esbon Herd of Polands**

Choice gilts of the best breeding for sale. 100 early spring pigs, both sexes, ready for shipment after July 1.

W. C. TOPLIFF, - - - - - Esbon, Kansas**Shady Lane Stock Farm.**

The home of the western champion, Peerless Perfection 2d 38864. Fifty fancy bred sows, bred to Peerless Perfection 2d 38864. Grand Perfection 7700 and Corrector Chief 38663, for sale at my farm.

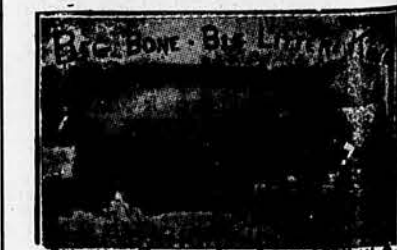
HARRY E. LUNT, Burden, Kans.**McKeever & Sons**

The home of the big useful Poland-Chinas. Hubbell, - - - - - Nebraska

Litters by Expansion C, Expansion, Grand Look and other big ones. Nothing but good ones sold on mail orders. Write us.

BEATRICE HERD**POLAND-CHINAS**

Herd headed by Norval Chief, a winner at Nebraska State Fair, and Challenger, second in class at American Royal. Our herd is full of State Fair prize winners. Write us if you want the best.

C. A. Lewis, - - - - - Beatrice, Nebr.
Mention The Kansas Farmer.**JOHN BOLLIN,****Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.****Broods and Sells Poland-Chinas**The State and World's Fair winning boars **L's Duds** and **The Picket** in service. Bred sows and serviceable hogs for sale.**WELCOME HERD****POLAND CHINAS**Headed by the \$1,000 TOM LIPTON, sired in herd—Springtime, by Meddler 2d, a 710 lb. bred to Perfect Challenger; Cherry Blossom by Perfection B. L., a \$310 gilt bred to S. P. Perfection; Eloquence by Corrector, a 300 sow bred to Meddler 2d; Maxie by Chief Perfection 2d, a 385 gilt bred to Meddler 2d. Stock for sale at all times. Write us or visit herd. **JOSEPH M. BAIER, Elm, Kans.****ALWAYS SHOWN AND ALWAYS WIN.** First-class stock always for sale. Write or call **H. C. Dawson's Sons, Endicott, Jefferson Co., Mo.****BERKSHIRES****Berkshires**

Of both sexes for sale. Herd headed by Improved Baron Compton 89195.

W. J. GRIST, Osawatie, Kans.**Guthrie Ranch Berkshires.**

Home of the Grand Champion, Ivanhoe; the Great Revelation, and their sire, Berryton Duke and Richard Masterpiece—boars of national reputation. High class stuff for sale at all times.

Public Sale Strong City, August 15.

For prices and Catalogue, address

T. F. GUTHRIE, Strong City, Kansas**King's Berkshires**

Have weight, quality and constitution developed by rustling for the best pork producing food on earth. Alfalfa and Blue-grass, supplemented with a ration of grain and mill-feed. They are bred right and best of all are priced right. Write for anything in Berkshires to

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

Pacific Duke 55891, the 1,000 pound champion sired and breeding boar from herd of S. B. Wright, Santa Rosa, Cal., bred by N. H. Gentry; Model Prince 60194, by Halle 60125, sweepstakes Pan-American 5019, Stumpy Lady 63409 by Combination 1902, sweepstakes Kansas City and Chicago 1902, Model Princess 62514, the \$180 daughter of Governor Lee 47971; Lady Lee 99th 65035, the \$160 daughter of Lord Premier 50001, and other "Blue Blood" sows bred to 2 grand boars and young stock for sale.

E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans.