

KANSAS FARMER

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DECREASE OF FOREIGN DEMAND FOR CANNED MEATS.

Since the agitation of the packing-house question about eleven months ago several reforms have been introduced and it is now officially stated that American meats are the best in the world. The consumer, both at home and abroad, has apparently accepted this official statement as conclusive except as to canned meats. Before the agitation the foreign demand for American canned meats provided an outlet for much that the home market would not take. These canned meats, properly prepared, are wholesome and nutritious and are welcomed to tables whose providers are unable to afford the more expensive cuts. Recovery of confidence in the wholesomeness and cleanliness of these canned products has been slow in the countries which took the surplus. The falling off in foreign demand is at the rate of about \$5,000,000 a year.

This loss is probably divided between the stockmen who produce the animals to be slaughtered and the consumers of the better cuts who are charged a higher price to cover the loss on the canned product.

There is agitation for some changes in the new law which provides for the inspection of meats. Two changes are suggested, first that the cost of inspection shall be paid by the packers, and second, that the date of packing shall be placed on all canned meats. The live-stock exchanges have opposed the first on the ground that it would throw the cost of inspection back on the producers of the animals. The packers strenuously object to the second and claim that it can not be put through Congress without a fight that would prolong the foreign distrust of American canned meats.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS OF LAW AS AFFECTING FARMERS.

THE KANSAS FARMER has at various times had propositions from lawyers to conduct a legal department in these columns. These propositions have been declined by the management of this paper in the belief that while the editor is not a lawyer his discussions of questions of law as affecting farmers are more valuable than any that can be obtained from a professional lawyer. The purpose of the editor is not to create legislation but rather to present such considerations of law,

equity, and neighborly kindness as will help the readers to adjust their differences fairly and without the expense and ill feeling of law suits.

THE KANSAS FARMER is pleased to know that its efforts in this cause have been generally successful. Not only have troubles between neighbors been settled in a Christian manner, but differences between farmers and corporations and disputes within farmers' corporations have been adjusted. In some instances in which subordinate employees of railroads have been indifferent to farmers' rights and interests, the editor has taken the matters up with higher officials of the companies and in every instance has secured a proper adjustment.

For these services THE KANSAS FARMER makes no charge. It holds to the rule that the editor must know the real name and the correct address of the person making the inquiry. The name is not published except with the consent of the writer of the inquiry, but such signature is attached as is suggested by the inquirer. It is remarkable, however, that a great many inquirers omit the small courtesy of signing their real names, and then possibly wonder why their inquiries receive no attention. Now, friends, this service is free. It sometimes involves hours of research through law books, sometimes visits to railroad general offices, sometimes voluminous correspondence. Is it not worth the small courtesy of stating your real name, confidentially, to the editor?

The editor makes one other suggestion, namely, that pains be taken to make a clear statement of all facts related to the inquiry. Do not leave these facts to be guessed by the editor. Correct answers depend on correct and full statements of the facts.

DR. RIDDLE-SMYTH'S DISCUSSION OF THE GREEN BUGS APPRECIATED.

As a sample of the expressions received by THE KANSAS FARMER expressing appreciation of the manner in which the green bug problem has been handled in these columns, the following from Erwin A. Taft, Wichita, representative of "The Mills of Larabee," may be of interest:

"I wish to thank you for copy of THE KANSAS FARMER containing the very interesting article on green bugs by Dr. Riddle-Smyth. This article places the story of the green bug before the reader in an extremely interesting and comprehensive

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KANSAS FARMER.

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625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas

manner, and all of your readers must certainly have keen appreciation of an article of so much value."

Commendatory notices from entomologists have not been lacking. One of the strong features of Dr. Smyth's paper is its combination of scientific accuracy with such plainness of statement that everybody can understand it.

HOG-TIGHT FENCE AND THE RAILWAY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please, through your valuable paper give me some fence information? We own a quarter-section through which the Frisco Railroad passes. The company keep up a four-wire cattle fence on each side of the track. I wish to join hog lots to right-of-way fence, and if I put in three sides shall they, the railroad, make their fence hog-tight also?

The railroad is between house and barn and we should like cattle-guards, as we pass stock through quite often. Cherokee County. E. B. CROFT.

Section 6377, General Statutes of 1905, provide that, "Any person owning land by or through which any railroad has been or may be constructed, who has or may inclose the same or any part thereof, and adjacent to the line of such railroad, with either a lawful fence or a hog-tight fence, may demand of such railroad company that it inclose its line next thereto with a lawful fence or a hog-tight fence and maintain the same."

This correspondent has a right to a hog-tight fence along the railroad right-of-way. He should see the section foreman and state to him the situation and ask that the desired fence be built. It will be well to make the application in writing, keeping a copy of the paper presented to the section foreman. Then go on and build the hog-tight fence on the other sides of the proposed inclosure. If there is needless delay on the part of the railroad company in complying with the requirements of the law, make a written statement of all facts in the case and to this attach the copy of notice given to the section foreman with a statement that such notice was served, giving the name of the foreman and the date of service. Send this entire statement to THE KANSAS FARMER and

the editor will take up the matter with the higher officials of the railroad.

Of course there is a way of getting into court about a matter of this kind and spending a lot of money, but this is scarcely ever necessary.

The law, Sec. 6321, requires the railroad company to construct cattle-guards where the road enters or leaves improved or fenced land, but there seems to be no law requiring the railroad to provide guards for crossings in the interior of the inclosure.

RECOGNIZE OUR INSECT FRIENDS.

Alarmed at the great numbers of certain insects in his wheat, Thomas Dew, of Preston, Kans., sent samples of them to Secretary Coburn, believing that these insects were eating his wheat. Mr. Coburn referred the matter to Bernard B. Smyth, Curator of the Kansas State Museum, whose reply contains information which should be valuable to other farmers. Mr. Smyth says:

"The 'bugs' you found on your wheat and sent in a box to Mr. Coburn and which were referred to me for name are the pupa or resting stage of a lady beetle, *Hippodamia convergens*, and are friends and not enemies. They should be protected, not destroyed. They have evidently eaten up all the 'green bugs' on your wheat. They themselves do not injure the wheat at all; they live upon the green wheat plant-lice or 'green bugs' as they are now called. When the lice where they are feeding are all eaten these insects transform into a small, reddish, round-bodied beetle with round black dots on the wing covers, and fly away to some place where there are more plant-lice feeding on plants or trees of some kind; there they lay eggs which hatch out into black, worm-like creatures with six small legs and a pair of large teeth on the front end; these do nothing but eat plant-lice such as the 'green bug' on the wheat, the honeydew lice on the box-elder, the cabbage lice and in short all kinds of aphids or plant-lice. They then transform into the well-known lady beetles or 'lady-bugs' as they are commonly called. [For convenience of the reader the illustrations are here reproduced.] b is the

lady beetle had fallen prey to the active little parasite *Lysiphlebus*. It is believed that Mr. Dew's entire wheat field and all other wheat fields in the neighborhood of Preston, Pratt County, are now rid of 'green bugs' through the joint efforts of these lady beetles and parasitic bees."

WHAT SHALL HE PLANT IN A FIELD DEVASTATED BY GREEN BUGS?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I live in the western part of Clay County, Kansas. I have been a reader of your paper for many years, and have never bothered you with questions, but the green bugs have brought me to it. They have my oats now and are commencing on my corn. I have sent for parasitic bees but have not received them yet. Now what I want to ask you is this: Is there any kind of grain or roughness that I can raise by planting in June that green bugs will not eat? Will green bugs eat Kafir-corn and sorghum when it is young?

Clay County. D. S. HOUSEHOLDER.
The full range of plants attacked by the grain lice that have done so much damage this season is not determined. That their first preference is oats and that their second choice is wheat seems to be well established. There have been numerous reports of attacks upon corn, but the extent of the damage they do to this cereal seems to be still a matter of doubt. The editor has seen no reports of infestation of sorghum or Kafir-corn.

You have pursued the wise course in sending for parasites. Get plenty of them. Under favorable weather conditions they multiply with amazing rapidity and their activity is inspiring. It will probably be found that by the time crops planted in June are up the parasites will have attained such numbers that they will make short work of all green bugs that appear on the later planted crops. It will, therefore, probably be safe to plant whatever is best suited to your locality, the season, and other conditions.

Reports of the work of the parasite where introduced soon after the appearance of the green bugs are so satisfactory that there seems little reason for anxiety on the part of the

six or seven days from the time egg is laid a new, full-grown *Lysiphlebus* appears and is very soon as its parent, depositing eggs in green bugs.

The parasites are readily transported while still within the bodies of green bugs. They are gathered cutting the wheat with hoes at surface of the soil. The parasitic green bugs stick to the blades of wheat, and are taken up and brought with it. One farmer reported to THE KANSAS FARMER that he received paper sack of such wheat on Saturday afternoon. He looked in the sack and saw no sign of living insects. On Sunday he opened the sack and found swarming with the liveliest lot of insects he ever saw. He did not wait until Monday to distribute them in his fields.

Another valuable assistant in destroying green bugs and other harmful insects is the lady beetle, or lady bug, which has an appetite for green bugs. In the adult state the lady beetle is easily recognized. In the larval state it is very active and has a ravenous appetite. It does no harm to vegetation.

The lace winged fly is also an enemy of the farmer in the destruction of green bugs.

Be sure to protect and encourage your insect friends.

Much of the information here given has appeared in recent numbers of THE KANSAS FARMER but is here repeated on account of the many inquiries from various portions of the State.

WALL FOR FLOWING SPRING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a spring in the pasture walled with boards 3 by 4 by 5 feet deep. The water rises to the top and runs in a pipe to the tank. Could such a place be walled with cement blocks, say 12 by 12 or 24 inches long? Could such blocks be made hollow by inserting a piece of wood 4 by 4 inches on one end, and 3 by 3 inches on the other end? How long a time before these pieces could be driven out? Would it be better to cover these pieces of wood with tin? Or would it be better to have the blocks smaller and solid? The water would have to be pumped out as it is difficult to drain it out, therefore I thought blocks of cement would be better. They could be dried and then laid in mortar like brick or stone. The bottom is soft. Would an oak plank laid under the wall do, or would common rock be better? I have had good success with dressed rock laid in cement mortar.

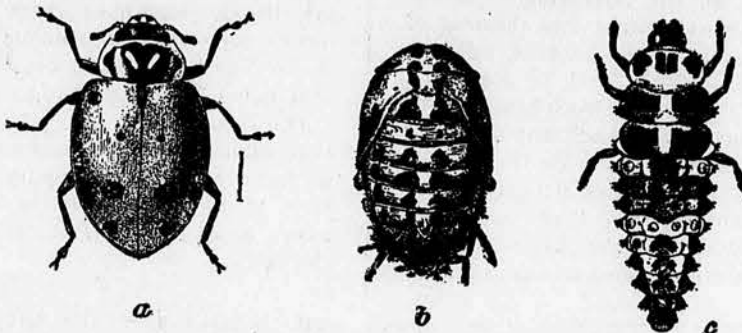
ROBT. P. SHULSKY.

Doniphan County.

Blocks such as those here described may be made and used for walling the spring. The cores for making the blocks hollow should be withdrawn before the mold is removed from the outside of the block. These cores need not be covered with metal. Manufacturers of concrete blocks learn to temper their materials that they can remove the cores and the mold as soon as they have completed tamping the concrete into the mold.

The writer would think, however, that smaller blocks would be preferable as well as cheaper. The size 6 by 6 by 12 inches will make a very strong wall and will be more readily handled in such a place than the larger blocks.

But the writer's preference would be to make the wall one stone, molding it in place. Have the tinner rivet up a galvanized cylinder thirty inches high and of such diameter as is desired for the inside of the wall. Pump out the water, dig the well making the earth walls as true as possible. Provide for making the wall 4 inches thick. Set the sheet iron cylinder in place. Set a larger cylinder around the inner one if the earth can not be substituted for outside cylinder. Mix concrete enough to bring the wall to the top of the cylinder; shovel it into place and tamp it well as it goes in. If good Portland cement is used a good job may be secured even if the water fills it pretty fast. As soon as the concrete has set well enough to stand lift the cylinder and secure it at a height to be used in making the



Three stages of the lady beetle, *Hippodamia convergens*, greatly enlarged. a, adult; b, pupae; c, larva. (From Chittenden.)

appearance of the insect as it reached Mr. Coburn and may have been its appearance when it was started, or c may have been its appearance. That was certainly its condition before it started. In a few days it will be like a, and will then be ready to fly away.

"Never destroy lady beetles; they are among man's best insect friends. They are one of the principal causes of the present destruction of the 'green bug' in your wheat fields. If you will look again in your wheat field you will see no more green bugs. These little creatures have helped to destroy them. This letter is written for Mr. Coburn and in reply to your letter with accompanying box of wheat plants covered with the pupae or resting stage of the lady beetle, *Hippodamia convergens*."

Mr. Smith later reports as follows: "Since writing the above the transformation of the beetles is completed; the adult beetles have emerged and their identification proved to be correct. The insects now have the form represented by figure 2 a in THE KANSAS FARMER of May 16. The material was later examined by Dr. L. C. R. Smyth and she found that the wheat leaves were literally covered with empty 'green bug' shells from which parasites had emerged, showing that all the *Toxoptera* that had escaped the

farmer who is able to obtain a plentiful supply on the first appearance of the pest. But every farmer should examine his fields daily, giving close attention to the under sides of the blades of oats and wheat. If any green lice are found in any field in the neighborhood, request should be telephoned or telegraphed as well as written, without delay, to Prof. S. J. Hunter, Lawrence, Kans., for supplies of the parasites. These are sent free of charge, public-spirited persons having provided for the expense of procuring, storing, and forwarding them to all parts of Kansas where needed.

These green bugs, scientifically known as *Toxoptera graminum*, are likely to continue throughout the season except as destroyed by their insect foes, or as their food plants die or mature. There are several insect foes to the green bug. The most active and efficient of these is the very small, wasp-like insect which has been called the parasitic bee. Its scientific name is *Lysiphlebus* sp. It lays its eggs within the bodies of the green bugs, proceeding rapidly from one to another, depositing one egg in each bug. These eggs very soon hatch into larvae or worms which feed on the internal organs of the green bugs, bringing reproduction to an end, and resulting in the death of the bugs. In about

JUNE 6, 1907.

ring of the wall; and proceed as before. It will be unnecessary to place any boards under this kind of a concrete wall. It will not be very apt to settle in the mud, but if it should settle another ring can be built on top to make as high as desired. Such a wall should last for several generations.

MORTGAGE AND THE WIFE'S INTEREST.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please answer a legal question through the columns of your valuable paper? A man and his wife, have been living apart for years but neither have obtained a divorce. A buys a farm and borrows money on the farm. Is this mortgage good? If not, if the wife gets a divorce would that make it good? Can this mortgage be foreclosed and the place sold unless the wife appears and claims her share? Do the circumstances of the loan alter the legality of the mortgage?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Leavenworth County. The fact that A and B, a man and his wife, are living apart makes no change in their legal rights with reference to land owned. The woman is presumed in law to live with her husband; she has a right to live there, and can claim all legal rights of a wife in every respect.

If A lives on the farm, it is the family homestead and can not be sold or mortgaged, except for purchase money, without the joint consent of husband and wife. This provision is contained in the constitution of Kansas, Art. 15, Sec. 9. It is restated in the General Statutes of 1905, Sec. 3085.

If the farm is not occupied as a homestead, A's mortgage is good as against his undivided half interest, but not against his wife's dower right.

If the wife should procure a divorce the court would probably make a division of the property separating the interests of A and B. Should the farm be set apart for A, there is a possibility that he might be estopped from claiming invalidity of the mortgage.

In case of foreclosure proceedings if the land is not used as a homestead the wife's contingent interest can not be extinguished without making her a party to the suit. The wife's interest would in that case be protected by the court, but it would be better that she appear by counsel and ask for such protection.

If the debt sought to be secured by the mortgage is for purchase money, it is a valid lien against the land, and can be enforced regardless of homestead and other rights.

But if the debt is a just one will it not be possible to obtain settlement without the trouble, expense, and uncertainty of litigation? Why not buy the farm, have an understanding with both husband and wife as to what shall be done with the money over and above what will pay the mortgage and then have both sign the deed? The application of the principles of equity with a little diplomacy and a good deal of good-will should solve a problem like this without the aid of court and jury.

A BOYCOTT IS ILLEGAL.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Is there any law forbidding the forming of a boycott? If so, please state what it is, and what are the penalties. A county seat town refuses a franchise to the farmers of the surrounding territory for their rural telephone company, and quite a number of the farmers want to retaliate by forming a boycott. Can it be done without laying themselves liable in any way?

Is there any legal procedure to compel the granting of a franchise? The members of the city council are owners of and dominated over by stock in a home telephone company, which has several lines throughout the country.

Republic County. A SUBSCRIBER.

The boycott proposed would presumably take the form of an agreement among those aggrieved to abstain from trading with the offending business men of the town or some of them. This would in effect amount to a conspiracy to injure their business

and would come under the conspiracy law of Kansas, which is found in Sec. 2452, General Statutes of 1905. Any one engaging in such conspiracy is liable to a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail for not less than twenty days nor more than ninety days.

Conspiracy is sometimes hard to prove. Thus, if A concludes to try trading in another town than the one he has usually patronized, and if B hears that A is well satisfied with his trade at the other town and finds the merchants over there to be liberal minded men who appreciate a farmer's trade and B concludes to try the other town; and if C hears about it and goes over and gets acquainted and trades, and if these were all the facts in the case a charge of conspiracy could not probably be maintained. Should it happen that each of the several farmers interested in securing the desired franchise finds it desirable to trade at the other town and continues to so trade for a considerable time, it is probable that a spirit of liberality would come over the city council of the county seat and would lead to inquiries as to what could be done to reestablish the old-time friendships and business relations. In such case it would be perfectly proper for A, B, or C to state that he was displeased at the action of the city in the telephone franchise matter and that until more liberality should be shown he would feel inclined to trade elsewhere. To avoid liability under the statute it is important to avoid all agreements among those dissatisfied.

There is no law requiring the city to grant a franchise. That is entirely in the hands of the city council. But it will be well to talk the matter over with leading business men showing them the desirability of the franchise both for the farmers and for the merchants. There surely is a way of reaching correct conclusions without hard feelings or inconvenience on the part of any of those interested on either side. If, however, no arrangement can be made to get the farmers' line into the county seat, why not make application to another town? Many towns are glad to have farmers' lines run into their exchanges and make most liberal terms. They invariably reap their reward in increased trade.

Oiled Roads.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please inform me through THE KANSAS FARMER in regard to the oiling of roads. What condition must the road-bed be in before applying the oil? How much oil is required per square rod and what will it cost? How long will it last until another application is needed?

Reno County. G. W. GIBSON.

This letter contains a good many questions which are ably considered in Prof. Albert Dickens's report on experiments with oiled roads. This bulletin may be had free of charge on application to Dr. C. W. Burkett, director Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The railroads have granted a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, from all points in Kansas and including Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., on the certificate plan, to attend the Kansas State Agricultural College Commencement exercises and alumni reunion. Tickets on sale June 14 to 20, good returning till June 24. Be sure and take a certificate for each ticket purchased coming. These, when signed by Miss Sarah Hougham, will enable you to obtain return ticket at one-third fare, provided one hundred certificates are presented.

Following is the program for Commencement Week, 1907:

Sunday, June 16.—Baccalaureate Sermon, College Auditorium, 4 p. m., Rev. S. S. Estey, D. D., pastor First Presbyterian Church, Topeka, Kans.

Monday, June 17.—Recital by music department, College Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Tuesday, June 18.—Examinations from 8.35 a. m. to 2.40 p. m.; senior

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**Bureau of Navigation,
Navy Department, Box E,
Washington, D. C.**

play to invited guests, College Auditorium, 8 p. m.

Wednesday, June 19.—Examinations from 8.35 to 11.50 a. m.; business meeting alumni association, 4.30 p. m.; informal reception to alumni, Domestic Science Hall, 8 p. m.

Thursday, June 20.—Annual address, College Auditorium, 10 a. m., Prof. John Hamilton, Farmers' Institute Specialist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; presentation of diplomas; cadet band concert, College Auditorium, 2 p. m.; military drill, 3 p. m.; president's reception to regents, faculty, and invited guests, East Parkgate, 8 p. m.

The Kansas State Bank Commissioner has just issued a statement of the condition of State banks as shown by his reports for May 9, 1907. He finds that since January 26 the deposits show an increase of \$6,066,458.76, making the present deposits \$77,839,882.91. No report of the condition of National banks for the corresponding date is available, so that it is not possible to determine with accuracy the aggregate of deposits on May 9. It is generally found, however, that deposits in National banks are as great in amount as those in State banks. The Bank Commissioner estimates present total deposits to approximate \$160,000,000 in round numbers. This is a new record for Kansas deposits. Other features of the report are no less encouraging.

The fifteenth annual session of the National Irrigation Congress will be held at Sacramento, Cal., September 2-7, 1907. This promises to be a great meeting. Irrigation, reclamation, and forestry are related activities which will be represented. A grand exposition of products is to be a feature. Kansas will doubtless be represented.

Volume 9 of the Hampshire-Down Flock Record is just out. It is a compact book containing more than 1,300 registrations.

Crude Oil as a Dressing for Harness.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Has the crude oil which is now used for fuel any value for oiling harness? It makes old leather nice and black, also soft. But the question now arises, is

it all right and not injurious to put on a good harness? A SUBSCRIBER.

Saline County. I see no reason why crude oil should not be satisfactory as an application to leather. It may lack something in body, but there would be nothing injurious in the untreated natural oil. The heaviest grade should be used.

J. T. WILLARD.

Breed Dairy Cattle.

Kansas has long been famous for her beef production. Her farmers have grown wealthy by raising the "beef steer and his sister." From the early days of the range steer the beef animal has been a potent factor in the production of the wealth of the State and the possibilities of the future are hardly dreamed of much less comprehended.

In these later years, however, another most potent factor in wealth production has developed. This is the dairy which is now estimated to bring in a revenue of more than seventeen million dollars annually. Unlike the beef industry, however, the dairy has reached a point beyond which it can not go without a greater number and a better class of milk-producing animals.

There are constant demands made upon THE KANSAS FARMER office for information as to where milk breeds of cattle may be purchased and as the few breeders of these cattle in Kansas sell their calves very quickly and, in some instances, before they are born, it has heretofore been impossible to direct purchasers.

The demand for dairy cattle is so great, so strong, and so insistent that it seems incomprehensible that there are not already more breeders in Kansas. It is also difficult to understand why the younger generation of farmers, more particularly the bright young fellows who have been trained by the Agricultural College, do not at once enter this most profitable and promising field of endeavor.

In all the live-stock world of Kansas there is no more promising field than that afforded by the breeding of dairy cattle.

Naming Cattle.

A proposition to limit to twenty-six or less the number of letters contained in the name of an animal offered for registry will be submitted to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at its annual meeting next month. This is a move in the right direction and should be passed by a unanimous vote. This highly useful breed of cattle has long suffered under the burden of innumerable names. Their owners have seemingly tried to express the pedigree of each animal in the names given it, and the results have been cumbersome to the breeders who are thoroughly familiar with the Holstein family names and thoroughly disheartening to others less familiar with them.

These names are against the material advancement of the breed. Think of a farmer who, learning of the value of the Holstein cow, goes out and buys some and then think of him, when some time comes, going to his pasturing gate and calling, "Sook, sook, ture gate Moolie Twisk." Think of him trying to milk and saying to the cow, "So, Edith Pauline De Kol Korndyke, or 'Hist, De Kol Witkop Wayne Belle Korndyke."

What's the use?

Stock Interests

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

June 11—T. J. Wornall & Sons, Liberty, Mo.
June 14—J. W. Leeper, Auburn, Neb.
June 21—Jos. Duncan, Osborn, Mo.
Oct. 23—A. C. Shallenberger and Thos. Andrews, Alma, Neb.
Nov. 5—E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans.
November 6 and 7—Furdy Bros., Kansas City.

Herefords.

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

Aberdeen-Angus.

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

Poland-Chinas.

June 12—J. Walter Garvey, Thayer, Ill.
September 19—J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans.
October 8—M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.
October 12—D. C. Stayton, Independence, Mo.
October 12—Sam Rice, Independence, Mo.
October 14—E. E. Kilne, Oak Grove, Mo.
Oct. 15—John Blain, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 16—Geo. Hull, Burdett, Neb.
October 17—Charlie 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 23—A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.
October 24—G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans.
October 24—J. E. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.
October 25—W. J. Honneyman, Madison, Kans.
Oct. 26—H. G. Chapman, Dubois, Neb.
October 26—Martin Lents, Atherton, Mo.
October 26—A. B. Hoffman, Reece, Kans.
October 28—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
October 28—Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, 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 6—E. Y. Calvin, Belcourt, Kans.
November 6—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
November 7—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 8—U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.
November 9—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
November 11—Adams & Lorraine, Moline, Kans.
November 12—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.
November 12—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.
November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Nov. 13—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
November 14—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kas.
November 16—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
November 16—J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.
November 18—A. & P. Schmitz, Alma, Kans.
November 19—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
November 20—Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans.
November 21—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimmon, Mo.
November 21—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.
November 22—C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo.
November 23—F. F. Orley, Oregon, Mo.
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.
October 15—Bernham & Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.
October 22—Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, Kans.
October 23—John M. Coats, Liberty, Mo.
January 30—H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
February 6—C. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.
February 6—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 7—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimmon, Mo.
February 8—Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo.
February 8—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
Feb. 26—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.

Duroc-Jerseys.

Oct. 15—Jno. W. Jones, Concordia, Kans.
October 16, 1907—Ford Skeen, Auburn, Nebraska
Oct. 18—G. W. Colwell, Summerfield, Kans.
October 22—J. E. Jones, Clyde, Kans.
November 2—Jos. Lynch, Independence, Mo.
November 26—Geo. Hannon, Olathe, Kans.
November 26—Marshall Bros. & Stodder, Burden, Kans.

January 21—Jas. L. Cook, Marysville, Kans.
February 4—Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kans.
February 5—C. G. Steele, Barnes, Kans.
February 6—J. F. Chandler, Frankfort, Kans.
February 7—Joseph Reut, Frankfort, Kans.

O. I. C.

October 17—Frank Walters, Rockport, Mo.

Percherons.

Feb. 22—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans.

Combination-Sale.

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

Cattle Symposium.

DISCUSSION BEFORE THE IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Hanna: Gentlemen, we very much regret that the gentlemen whose names appear on the program are not here; but possibly they may appear before the session is over. At any rate we feel sure that there is plenty of talent among the cattle-breeding fraternity here to make this interesting. In my remarks I will connect them with some remarks we had last evening in regard to heredity and inbreeding, and the suggestion that possibly it would be profitable for this State to carry on experiments in that line at the Experiment Station. My familiarity with the history of inbreeding is mostly with Shorthorn cattle. Perhaps the best illustrations of the effect of inbreeding is in the history of Shorthorn cattle, and also in some of the other breeds—all of them, for that matter, but especially in Shorthorn cattle. The experience has been so great that it is hardly necessary, and

hardly will be necessary, for us to carry on experiments in that line. We have had that done for us by wonderfully able men. Those who are familiar with Bates-bred, and Collins prior to him, and Cruickshank, must know the effect accomplished by inbreeding, and we know that each one of those great breeders arrived at a point where they have got practically to the end of the rope. There are dangers in it we can avoid by the various histories and these various experiments. It is my opinion that it would be unwise for the State to establish any costly experiments along that line. Line-breeding is an entirely different thing from what we understand by incestuous inbreeding, and line-breeding is, in my opinion, the way in which we improve the development of our live stock, whether it be cattle, sheep or hogs, or any other kind. It would be unwise, in my opinion, to encourage any State experiments along those lines.

Mr. Sponsler: I labor under the disadvantage of not knowing what was said last night. I am very sorry I missed the session. On the matter of inbreeding, I am opposed to any experiments along that line carried on at public expense. I have had a little experience myself in that line I might report at this time. I had four Shorthorn heifers that I bred to their sire. I wanted to see what might be done with these four. I just got two calves. The other two were frail and weak and died within a few days. They were no good. The other two were rather styled after their sire, which was very short-legged type of Shorthorn bull, but of course, while they are lusty enough and give good promise now, the percentage of loss is too great. Although I think if I could get one out of four that would be an improvement on the dam or sire I would be satisfied, but after studying it all over I will not repeat the experiment myself. I think nature provided against incestuous breeding. All sorts of wild animals have their day and are horned out by the younger. It is a natural provision against incestuous breeding. I think that great success, of course, as the president has shown, has resulted from inbreeding. Line-breeding is the ideal, I think, adopted generally by most men. On the cattle proposition I think we all see better days coming. The fact is, the last two or three years in these meetings here there has been very little interest in cattle. Take it in our institutes we hold around over the State, we can scarcely get up any interest in cattle. But until lately there has been very little interest in local farmers' institutes. From now on there will be more, no doubt, because of better outlook for prices. I sometimes wonder what is going to be the real condition in our State with reference to the cattle business. Land is getting too high, and the large farms—large ranches—are practically exhausted, and still we have about as many cattle as we ever had. Something over three million head. I suppose one of the things we are trying to do, and ought to do at these farmers' institutes is to try to get the people to breed better cattle. The method that I have thought probably would result in the most good was the fair—county fairs—to show the people what a type of animal is. But when prices are low it is hard to interest people, somehow. The very time to buy is the hardest time to interest them. The last few years we have had extraordinary good local fairs in Kansas, and still the prices have been low, and whether or not the State is filled up with better cattle I do not know. I would like to know about that. I would like to ask somebody—some of the fieldmen of the live-stock papers—to answer whether they think the State is filled up with a better grade of cattle.

Mr. Berry: I think I agree with the statement of the gentleman that perhaps the quality of some cattle twenty or thirty years ago was not as good as many today; but I believe the average quality of cattle over the State, and cattle going to market, is much higher than it was. The grade has certainly been improved, and the grade of block cattle over the State is much improved

over former years. This is no doubt due to the use of good sires throughout the country.

Mr. Heath: The object of the executive committee in this cattle symposium was that they didn't want any papers; they wanted to leave it open largely for a general discussion, so as to hear from any one who had any matters they wanted to bring out about the cattle industry. In this connection, I want to follow up Mr. Sponsler in one thing. He referred to the rather hard times cattle men have been having. He was speaking in reference to the beef breeds only. Now, the dairy breeds are having a very prosperous time. There is more call for dairy cattle than the people can supply, and it is a good opportune time for people with pure-bred dairy cattle of any kind. I know that at my office I have a large number of inquiries from people who want to know where they can get a pure-bred bull of some dairy breed. Well, of course, our breeders are few and far between who are breeding to any extent pure-bred dairy cattle, Jerseys or Holsteins. They are the nabobs in the cattle business, and yet they are the most modest of all cattlemen. They have not spent any money advertising, and if they were not so modest they would be getting better prices, and we would like to hear more of these people.

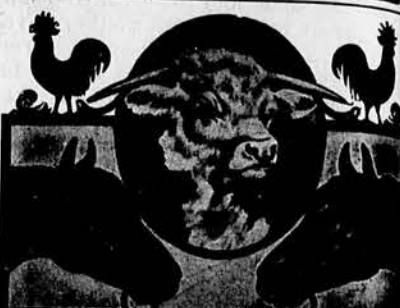
A Member: I would like to ask a question or two along that line. Why are there not more Jersey cattle in Kansas? I am struck on the Jersey cattle for dairy cattle. About three years ago I was up in Wisconsin. I was around among the farmers there considerable. I was interested in the dairy business because my son was. I found up there a good many Guernseys as a dairy cattle, and I took a fancy to them myself, and I would like to have the question answered, if there are Guernseys in Kansas, where are they?

Mr. Heath: There are some in Southeastern Kansas. There are one or two breeders, and several small herds being started. They are very popular on account of their size. There is going to be a great number in this State in the near future because those that have them are doing well. Hardly any of them that have herds large enough. The local people take everything that they will spare. Of course they are not selling any females, but every one of those breeders are able to sell their males just as soon as they are weaned, and sell them locally and get satisfactory prices.

Professor Burkett: Let me state my position on breeds. One man is thoroughly successful with Galloways, another is just as successful with Shorthorns and another with Angus. You have got to select a breed that suits you best, just the same as you select a wife. I think we are not careful enough when we select our breeds, and then are not satisfied with them. Now, then, I tried to bring out last night where we cross. Take the Shorthorn and the Hereford, for instance. I am inclined to think you get a better carcass, that will come to maturity and will finish in better form by that crossing. But if you take that cross-bred animal and use it for breeding purposes you have introduced this mixed blood, and you can not tell what is going to come in the second generation. That is why I do not think it is a good policy to introduce this new blood. If I were to start in cattle-raising tomorrow I would have to start in a very modest way. If I had a lot of capital, I would get pure-bred animals, and as I said last night I will repeat this morning, I wish all Kansas had nothing but pure-bred animals. The grade animal must be eliminated; but until we can eliminate just as well these scrub-stock raisers we are not ready to eliminate the scrub stock. Just as soon as we can get pure-bred stock-raisers we are ready for pure-bred stock. The main thing is, when you start on a line, continue on that line, and do not change thereafter. You can start with scrub animals provided you start with a pure-bred bull. The curse of animal husbandry to-day is scrub bulls. Let's look after and get nothing but the best

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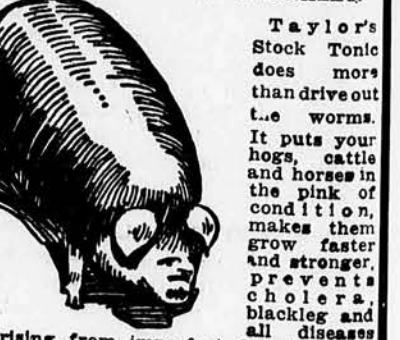
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6, 1907.

that we can, and get a good one for scrub stock.

Member: How long would you be to breed up?

Doctor Burkett: In five generations those animals you can get practically the full bred. Scrub or grade or mixed breeding is not an ideal for anyone who wants to excel or even succeed in breeding live stock.

Mr. Hanna: One speaker referred to the fact that nearly all branches of cattle-breeding were exceedingly prosperous now except beef breeds. I think that is true. Every branch is enjoying the highest prosperity, except, perhaps, it is the breeds of beef cattle. The very fact that we are enjoying these prices in the face of this abundant supply of corn indicates clearly that a change in raising beef cattle is at hand; that the man who raises pure-bred cattle is going to have a winning and have it very soon. We can feel well encouraged.

Governor Glick: I agree with the professor. If you want good cattle you have got to buy good males; but, as referred to, when times are a little harder and when a little cramped for money they go and buy a cheap bull. Well, the result is he is breeding his cattle down. I know the foundation of a fine herd in Kansas, but the man is always trying to find a cheaper bull for his herd, and instead of his herd getting better it is getting poorer every year and larger, too. Mr. Cruickshank bred cattle thirty years before he ever established a reputation as a breeder. He then got Champion of England, and began to study, or did so after he had got the best bulls in Scotland and England. After he got to using the Champion of England and commenced inbreeding and line-breeding he established a reputation second to no Shorthorn breeder in the world. That came from the fact that he knew what to do and how to do it. Now, I believe in line-breeding. I think it is the only way for a man to establish and maintain a perfect herd. By that means you have your animals uniform; they practically all look alike. I do not mean close breeding. You do not need to do that. Take bulls of a family and they needn't be second cousins and yet they will have large amount of the blood of the herd. Of course I haven't given much attention to breeding for the last few years because I am out of the business, but I studied and read and learned everything I could for thirty-five years, while engaged in breeding up a herd of Shorthorns. A gentleman spoke last night about sire and daughter. At a sale of cattle I raised there was a heifer sold for \$600. Well, she was an inbred heifer. An accident occurred, but the heifer was produced, and was as fine an animal as a man almost ever saw walking on four feet. She was bid off quickly at \$600. In another case an accident occurred—the cow had twins. One of those twins sold for \$600 and the other for \$500. And yet I would not inbreed because I do not think it necessary. Now, I believe it is the experience of every man who is feeding cattle that the roans and red roans are the best feeders he has in his feed-lot, and I think the man who simply breeds to red all the time, and wants to breed red, is making a great mistake. He is injuring his cattle. You can go into a herd and feel those animals and their hair feels rough; when you take hold of the hide of a roan steer the hide is soft and velvety and shows there is plenty of room to make meat under that hide. Eighty per cent of the bulls that have been taking premiums have been roans or red roans; in one case a white bull has been taking premiums for several years. Now, as to my own experience in that, after studying it over (I had no neighbor to consult with, and I had to study those things myself) I came to the conclusion to use a roan male. I did so, and I could see a material advance in the character of the produce. Winsome Duke 11th, I think, was as fine an animal as I ever saw. His mother was an imported cow, and his produce were all extra fine. He was the sire of the inbred heifer I spoke of that sold for \$600, and also the accidental sire of the twin heifers that sold for \$600 and the other for \$500. So my advice to

you gentlemen, or any man breeding Shorthorns is if he has a red herd to get a red-roan bull, and he won't hurt his herd if he gets a white one.

Mr. Dowling: I am not through with the color question. I am catering to farm trade to grade up their herds with, and they want red bulls in their herds; they must be red, and I have been working for a long time to get them all red. But the white spots will crop out on them, and when once white spots appear it is hard to get rid of them.

A Member: Ninety per cent of those cattle at fairs that take premiums are roans.

Governor Glick: A man makes a mistake when he caters to any absurd idea in the purchase of those bulls.

Mr. Dowling: Why can't we take those red and by judicious selection breed them up and have them just as good as the roans?

Governor Glick: A man has his herd, and he has but one male. He has no chance for selection. He uses that animal in his herd until he thinks he can not use him any longer. No man can breed up a herd and get pure-bred qualities that does that. He has got to have a chance to use two or three males. You see if you have but one animal there is no chance for branching out and investigating.

Mr. Dowling: You seem to have such thorough success in your inbreeding that it would almost convince a man that he could do that without any injury. Would you dare to go right along and use your herd bull on all his daughters?

Governor Glick: No, sir; I would not.

Mr. Dowling: Is there another reason? Isn't your observation that where this is practised it has more often proven a failure than a success?

Governor Glick: I could not say as to that, but taking the history of the Booths and the Bates and the Cruickshanks, I do not think it would.

Mr. Dowling: Where they made one success in doing this they might have made 100 failures.

Governor Glick: O, yes; that's all very true. We will never know the private part of that process, but we are benefited in knowing the policy they pursued in making the extra fine herds—the recognized standard in the market.

A Member: Which contributed the most to their success, their line-breeding or their inbreeding?

Governor Glick: That would be hard to tell. Take the original Shorthorn bull; he was bred and inbred, and that to the fourth and fifth generation; probable a hiatus occurring once in a while. It did not depreciate, but on the contrary increased the value and character of the Shorthorn on that early day.

Mr. Heath: There is one class of breeders that have a legitimate right to the red. We have a number of breeders of Red Polled cattle here, members of this association, and we would like to hear from some of them as to the prospects and condition of their business. I notice two or three in the room.

Mr. Morrison: We have no trouble about the color of our breed of cattle. Their color is fixed. They are all right, and have no horns. Some of our breeders are breeding mostly to beef type and we have no other breeders that are breeding for milking qualities, which are meeting with favor with the general farmer. The male calves, are bought up very readily. I don't know of any breeder in the State that can raise enough to go around. They get 90 per cent of the calves hornless, and generally the red color governs. So far as black noses is concerned, there is one family, I understand that have black noses, the Suffolk family in England. I do not know of any breeder in this State or Nebraska but what is selling all his stock readily. They seem to be growing in favor with the general farmer.

Mr. Harrington: It seems to me, at least, that we are losing sight of the question I am looking after. We are up against this proposition: The farmer wants to raise a beef animal. He didn't care very much about a milk animal three years ago. Now butter-



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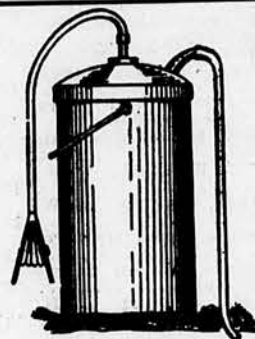
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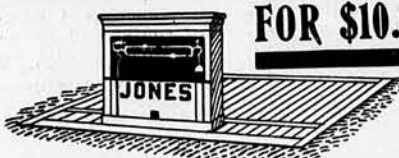
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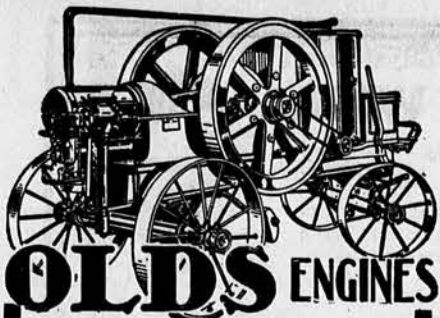
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fat has got so high, 30 cents a pound, that he wants to produce the butter-fat and the beef. The reason I do not want the Jersey line is because they are good for nothing except milk. That, it seems to me, is what we want to learn here to-day. Can we continue to breed for milk and not destroy the propensity for beef? I know you will jump me in a moment when I speak about the dual-purpose cow. But land is too high, in Brown County, anyway, for us to raise cattle. We want something besides the calf. I want, if possible, to increase the milk-flow of my Durham cow or my Shorthorn cow. I don't care anything about the color. I think the Shorthorn fellows are to blame for running to red altogether, and my friend Glick is as much to blame as anybody because he is the leading breeder in Northeastern Kansas. If I can buy red steers I do it because when I get them back there they sell a little better. Now, I said I had an animal from a milk strain of Shorthorns. I asked the Professor last night, could I use him on his relatives and he did not answer to my satisfaction. I am afraid to. Just so now with swine. I have got the type of hog I want, but I am afraid to use him on his relatives because I am afraid I will breed the bone fine or perpetuate the disease germs, if there are any. I am in a quandary. If I can breed up the Shorthorn so I can get the milk and still maintain the beef product I believe I can run the Jersey out of the country.

(To be continued.)

Henry Kuper's Shorthorn Sale.

The sale of Shorthorns held by Henry Kuper at Humboldt, Neb., May 28, was not as profitable to the owner as it should have been for the offering was an excellent one and Mr. Kuper merited better support from the breeders.

The straight Scotch cows, 12 in number, averaged around \$205 with the top at \$570. This sale was on Lot 3 in the catalogue, Scottish Daybreak, a 6-year-old by Imp. Prince Oederic 136398 and out of Daylight by Imp. Ducal Crown 97148. This excellent cow went to Mr. Suedmeyer, of Table Rock, Neb.

The top of the bulls was \$265 paid for Lot 1, Mysie King 274470 by Dalmeny Star 212973 and out of Mysie Grace by Commodore 118477. This bull went to Uno Henic, of Wilbur, Neb.

Below is a list of sales of \$100 and over. Quite a number of the animals selling below this figure were heifers that lacked age.

BULLS.
Mysie King 274470, 20 months, Uno Henic, Wilbur, Neb., \$265
Onward 289593, 20 months, Jno. Ackerman, Johnson, Neb., 140
Duke of Gloster 274469, 19 months, Herman Weir, Auburn, Neb., 105
Baron Count 289592, 20 months, E. W. Crossgrove, Farnam, Neb., 145
Baron Starlight 274468, 15 months, Frank Dudder, Table Rock, Neb., 150

FEMALES.
Mysie Grace, 6 years, Robt. Leeper, Auburn, Neb., 175
Scottish Daybreak, 6 years, Mr. Suedmeyer, Table Rock, Neb., 570
Red Butterfly, 6 years, L. J. Hitchcock, Salem, Neb., 180
Duchess, 4 years, Reuben Harshberger, 120
Prophetess, 8 years, I. E. Smith, Humboldt, Neb., 200
Junata, 3 years, L. E. Smith, 250
Pleasant Hill Victoria 2d, E. D. Ludwig, Sabetha, Kans., 205
Northern's Gem, 7 years, Reuben Harshberger, 110
Ruth 3d, 2 years, E. W. Crossgrove, 120
Beauty 17th, 2 years, G. W. Kellogg, Friend, Neb., 100
Red Bud's Bonnie of Walnut Stream, 5 years, H. T. Blanck, Franklin, Neb., 130
Lady of Londondale 10th, 7 years, W. L. Tiller, Pawnee, Neb., 155
Faustina, 6 years, Enoch Eastman, Humboldt, Neb., 127.50
Silva, 5 years, F. W. Chase, Pawnee, Neb., 100
Queen of Autumn, 5 years, E. W. Crossgrove, 100
Constance, 4 years, Frank Howard, Pawnee, Neb., 150
Mary Perl, 6 years, Walter Hartwell, Pawnee, Neb., 100
Red Bud's Lassie, 3 years, C. H. Wiltse, Rulo, Neb., 105

An Important Hereford Sale.

C. A. Stannard, owner of the Sunny Slope Berkshires at Emporia, Kans., writes as follows:

"I write to inform you that I have sold my entire herd of registered Berkshire hogs to T. F. Guthrie, of Strong City, Kans. I regret very much to part with them but Mr. Guthrie was willing to pay a price that induced me to sell them. This is the whole reason for my selling them."

"The herd as you know was headed by Berrington Duke, a litter mate to Masterpiece and I may be pardoned if I say I believe him a better sire than Masterpiece, for I believe he has proven it. He was assisted by Lenoir 8985; Forester 2d 8981, and Baron Duke 100329, a half brother to Berrington Duke, out of the same dam as Berrington Duke and Masterpiece and from a son of Berrington Duke. This boar promises to be a better individual than his sire. He has wonderful length and bone and will develop into a great boar. This great herd of brood sows (which was acknowledged by some of the best breeders to be the best lot of sows they ever saw) adds to Mr. Guthrie's already

good herd will certainly put him near the top if not quite there in the Berkshire business. Mr. Guthrie is a hustler and is sure to win. I do not intend to stay out of the Berkshire business but will build up another herd as soon as I can and I hope to make of it as good a herd as I have just sold."

Isn't that an endorsement for a young breeder? Coming from a man like Stannard it is worth much, and when to this is added the fact that Mr. Guthrie already owned Ivanhoe 92184, grand champion at the American Royal; Champion General Premier 93849; Revelation 86906; and Richard Masterpiece 86670, his honors are great.

His show record showed a greater per cent of winnings than any other breeder; more Black Robin Hood blood than any other herd; 80 per cent of blue ribbons and 20 per cent of red and satisfied customers all over the country.

Mr. Guthrie now owns what is probably the greatest herd of Berkshire hogs in the United States. He certainly has more of the famous Black Robin Hood blood than any other owner on earth.

Here is a mighty good place to get the best of Berkshires at reasonable prices. Write him.

E. H. Erickson's Durocs.

One of the best herds of Duroc-Jerseys in the State is to be found six miles northeast of Olesburg, Kans., on Four Mile Creek, for which the herd is named, with E. H. Erickson the proprietor. Mr. Erickson is an experienced and up-to-date breeder, and has spared neither time nor expense to place his Durocs at the head of the list. Orion Jr. 31479 heads the herd. He is a good son of the great Orion. His dam is Fancy Lottie by Long John. Orion Jr. has both size and quality and will weigh over 700 pounds in breeding condition, is a natural flesh-carrier, has strong, well-arched back, good length and depth and stands up on strong, short legs, with bone that measures 10½ inches and is making a record as a sire. Mr. Erickson has recently purchased and placed in commission in his herd E's Kant Be Beat 57563. He was bred by Grant Chapin, of Green, Kans. and was got by Red Raven 47607. His dam is Foust's Pride by Kant Be Beat 10239A. This sow topped Chapin's February sale and sold in the Morrison sale for \$325. E's Kant Be Beat is a show boar and if properly fitted would win in any company. He is only a yearling but he bids fair to make a great record as a sire. The herd sows are an outstanding lot and a partial list of the good ones are: Goldust Rose by Best of Top Notcher, dam Rose of Ripley. Her sister recently sold for \$1,000. Another good one is Countess by Field Marshall Jr., dam Rosebud G. by St. Paul. Her litter sister sold for \$325 in Pratt's sale at Frankfort, Kans. Another one worthy of mention is K. C. Royal, who won first in class at Ottawa Fair 1906. She was got by Nelson's Model. Other good ones are by such sires as Proud Advance, Oom Paul 2d, Hunt's Model, Kansas Wonder, and Eclipse by Improver 2d. These sows are very productive and Mr. Erickson has a fine, even crop of early spring pigs that number more than 100. These pigs are nearly all by his herd boars, but there are a few choice litters by other noted sires. We call special attention to Mr. Erickson's card which starts in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. He is offering some fancy fall pigs of both sexes for sale, also a few proven sows. The young stuff was mostly got by Ohio Chief 2d and Orion Jr. The sows will all be bred to Orion Jr. and E's Kant Be Beat for early fall farrow. Write Mr. Erickson your wants or visit his herd for he has what you want and his prices are reasonable.

Thos. Watkinson's Durocs.

In this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER we start the card of Thos. Watkinson, of Blaine, Kans. Mr. Watkinson is the proprietor of the Pleasant View Herd of Duroc-Jerseys which is located four miles southwest of Blaine. Mr. Watkinson has had much experience as a breeder and some of the best blood lines of the breed can be found in his herd. His herd-boar is Quality King 59831, a grandson of Royal Top Notcher, who was got by Kant Be Beat, the \$5,000 show boar. Quality King is a strong-backed, vigorous young fellow with good, heavy bone and plenty of size and finish. He is proving himself a good sire and has some fancy litters to his credit. A variety of blood lines are represented in Mr. Watkinson's brood sows. A few of the good ones that we will mention are: Queen Perfection by Chief Perfection, and he by Van's Perfection. This sow is a great producer and a good individual. Another good one is Improver Girl 144214, a granddaughter of Orion Chip 10375 and Improver 10229. She has a choice litter by Quality King. Another fine sow is by Ohio Chief 2d, and she has a fancy litter by Quality King. These are only a few of the good ones, but all of the herd sows are productive, farrowing and raising large litters.

Mr. Watkinson's crop of spring pigs is a good one. They are nearly all of early fall farrow and are growing like weeds. They are sired by Quality King 59831, Orion Boy 42137, and W's Top Notcher 59833.

Mr. Watkinson is offering for sale some choice fall gilts that will be sold open, and his spring farrow of seventy five pigs will be ready for shipment after July 15. If you need new blood for your herd or are starting a new one, write Mr. Watkinson, for his stock and prices will please you.

J. W. Leeper's Shorthorn Sale.

We desire again to call attention to the Shorthorn sale of J. W. Leeper, which will be held at Auburn, Neb., June 14. We ask any of our readers who are interested in Shorthorns and who expect to attend this sale to send at once for catalogue. This is Mr. Leeper's first sale and he has not reserved anything that will help to make the sale a success. We have personally inspected the offering and know that he

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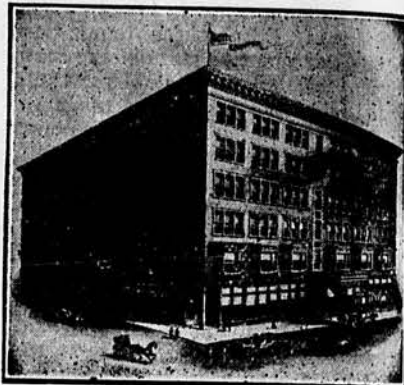
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W. S. Godlove's O. I. C's.

W. S. Godlove, of Onaga, Kans., is starting his card in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, in which he offers for sale some proven sows bred for early fall farrow. These sows are good enough to merit a place in any herd, and in Mr. Godlove's hands have proved themselves excellent producers, farrowing large litters and raising them. In his card he also calls attention to his bumper crop of spring pigs, which will be ready for shipment after July 15.

Mr. Godlove breeds Ohio Improved Chester Whites, and although he is comparatively new in the business he is meeting with remarkable success.

When he started to breed O. I. C's, he started right, by sending to Ohio and purchasing his foundation stock from one of the best-known herds in the State (where this famous breed of swine originated). This was the herd of L. B. Silvers, of Cleveland, Ohio, which is well known to O. I. C. breeders as among the best. Mr. Godlove's first herd boar was named Andrew Carnegie, and from him his herd derives its name. Since then he has been buying good ones, and he has some choice brood sows. Among these are: Miss Carnegie 16345, by Andrew Carnegie 10919; Crescent Lillac 14733 by Norway Chief 12263, who was sweepstakes boar at Nebraska State Fair 1904. Another good one is Grace W 16376, got by Bailey Wagner 12494. These are only a few of the good ones. All of his sows are great producers and good mothers and are raising a fine, even crop of pigs that average nearly eight to the sow.

Look Mr. Godlove's card up in THE KANSAS FARMER and write him your wants for he is prepared to supply you with the best.

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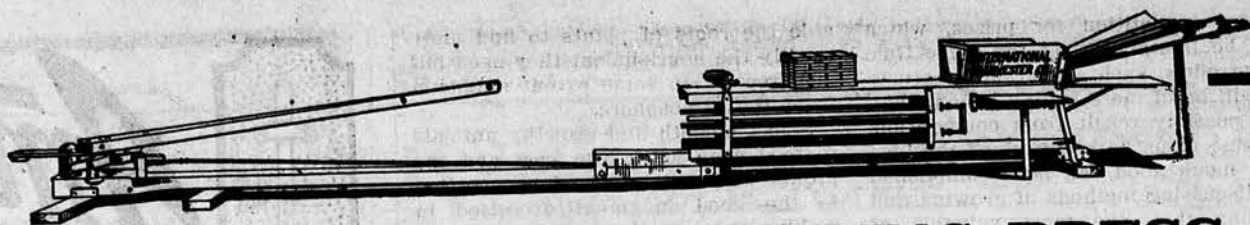
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Pencillaria.

When this crop is grown for hay it is advisable to sow it in rows about eighteen inches apart with seeds four or five inches apart in the row. When grown for solling, namely: to be cut and fed green, the rows should be farther apart, usually three and a half feet. The thinner seeding will require about four pounds of seed per acre and the thicker eight or ten pounds per acre. Pencillaria may also be sown broadcast for hay, when about a half bushel of seed is required per acre. The seed should be covered with only a half inch or so of soil. If the crop is grown especially for seed production, even thinner seeding than recommended above may be practised.

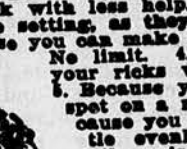
A. M. TENEYCK.

National Corn Exposition.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The National Corn Exposition will be held at Chicago, October 5 to 19, 1907. The purpose of this exposition is to stimulate competition between the several States and between different localities, with a view, if possible, to increase the interest in the growth of corn throughout the sections adaptable to the production of this grain, and at the same time to inculcate among the farmers and their children a higher appreciation of the beauty, strength, and glory of corn.

It will be the purpose of the exposition to bring the corn-growers togeth-

TEN REASONS WHY



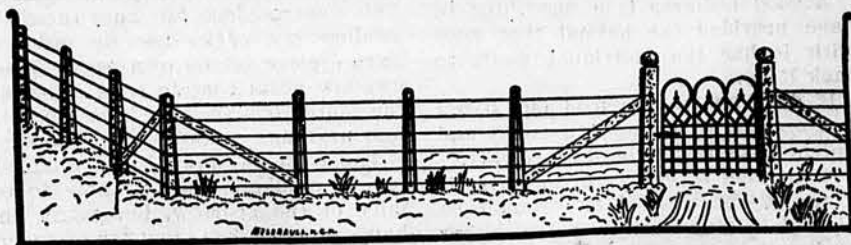
1. Because you can do the same amount of work with less help. 2. Because you lose no time setting, as they are always ready. 3. Because you can make ricks as long as you wish. No limit. 4. Because you can re-top your ricks without any loss of time. 5. Because you can place hay in any spot on a rick of any length. 6. Because you can build stacks that settle evenly and keep. 7. Because there is not a pulley on the machine and only 18 feet of rope. 8. Because the load can be dumped or carried at any point of elevation. 9. Because you can move the stacker as readily as a sweep. 10. Because you want the only Up-to-Date Stacker made. We also manufacture Sweep Rakes. Write for catalogue and prices.

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Will fit on any right or left hand wood or steel beam walking plow, lister, sod breaker, middle breaker or harrow. **ALL OF THIS WITH THE SAME ATTACHMENT.** A wrench all the tool for attaching. Is regulated by levers, same as a regular riding plow. Plow or lister may be adjusted to depth from 1 to 12 inches, and from 8 to 24 inches width. Lifts point out of the ground for moving. Made of malleable iron and steel; no wood or hard castings. 26-inch wheel with removable box, 2-inch oval tire, 14-inch solid steel axle, steel levers, pressed steel seat—the best of material used throughout. Weight complete 110 lbs., and will cause plow or lister to stay in as hard ground and do as good work as any riding plow or lister. 15,000 now in use. **WE GUARANTEE EVERY ONE.** Only \$15 from your dealer, or delivered by us to your nearest station. We want an agent in every locality and we prefer men who use plows. Write for terms and full descriptions. **THE IMPLEMENT AND MFG. CO., Coffeyville, Kans.**



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er in competition for prizes, which will be liberal, and at the same time to introduce such educational features as will be of more lasting benefit than can possibly result from competition.

Some of us have conceived the idea that much good can be accomplished by discussing methods of growing and judging this, the most valuable of farm products. It is proposed to offer premiums to students for articles on the following subjects:

1. Improvement of Corn from the Corn-Growers' Standpoint, or How to Increase the Yield and Quality of the Corn Crop.

2. Articles on the Improvement of Corn from the Corn-Breeders' Standpoint.

3. Articles on Corn-Judging Contests—Their Value and How to Conduct the Same.

4. Articles on How Corn Grows. This article to give the botany of corn.

5. Article on Corn Products—Their Uses and Importance in the Commercial World.

6. Article on Growing Corn One Hundred Years from To-day.

Each of the articles should contain about 1,000 words.

H. N. HIGANBOTHAM, Secy.
77 Jackson Boulevard, Great Northern Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

A cool headed driver makes a cool headed horse.

Quick fattening lowers the cost of production.

As a rule maximum crops are the profitable crops.

Profitable cropping means clear culture. There is no profit in weeds.

When a variety is supplied more food is consumed and there is better digestion.

In successful farming the principle that like begets like must be controlling.

The chances of good crops are always improved by thorough tillage and heavy fertilization.

One of the best places to apply manure is on clover sod intended for corn.

Breeding and stock raising need not be without well defined purpose and positive results.

One advantage in a good system of rotation is that the mechanical condition of the soil is improved.

The management and care of the stock of the farm will decide to a great extent its profitability.

There is no economy whatever in raising an animal that will not meet ready sale at good prices.

After a good soaking shower is the best time in the world for hand weeding, but the poorest for hoeing.

Feeding, locality, and judicious selection of parents on both sides are powerful factors in producing good stock of all descriptions.

A clover crop adds largely to the amount of organic matter in the soil, and facilitates the absorption of moisture.

While a well balanced ration is desirable, a proper balanced ration in cost as well as in food constituents must be considered.

The horse must always be handled with kindness, care, and judgment to insure its being a sure, safe, and obedient animal.

By thorough tillage we can increase the plant food available in a given field that will enable it to produce a larger crop.

A good pedigree is a fine thing to have provided the animal that goes with it has the individual merit to back it up.

It does not pay to feed out steers that are not well shaped, growthy and which will not take on flesh readily.

If a horse is too warm to water it is too warm to feed and should be allowed to stand awhile before either is given.

Produce sold from the farm is gone forever. That which is fed on the farm leaves a residuum of good manure to keep up the fertility of the land.

A fine, mellow soil will not only en-

able the roots of plants to find more readily the nourishment they need but also receive to some extent ammonia from the atmosphere.

Select smooth and growthy animals to feed even at greater cost and the profits will certainly be in proportion to the good judgment exercised in making the selection.

Fattening animals is the obvious method by which coarse grain and fodders are converted into rich manures, by which the animals fattened return a better profit than by the sale of grains.

Swallows as Allies to the Farmer.

The Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture has hit upon a somewhat novel method of aiding the Southern cotton-planter in his war against the boll weevil. As is well known, this insect invaded the State of Texas several years ago and has damaged the cotton-crop to the extent of millions of dollars annually. Despite efforts to stay its increase, it is spreading at the rate of about 50 miles a year, and unquestionably in time will extend its ravages into all the cotton States.

The Survey has been investigating the pest in Texas for several years and finds that no fewer than 38 species of birds feed upon the insect. It is not claimed that birds alone can check the spread of the weevil, but it has been demonstrated that they are an important help which the farmer can not afford to ignore. Hence an appeal is made to the Northern farmer to aid in the work on the ground that the insect enemy of the farmer of every district is the common enemy of the country, and that a full measure of success is to be obtained only through cooperation. The importance to the cotton-planter also of colonies of swallows is emphasized, and the best means of increasing their numbers in the Southern States is set forth.

Among the foremost of the useful allies against the boll weevil are swallows. As is well known, the food of these birds consists almost exclusively of insects, and hence to the agriculturist they are among the most useful of birds. They have been described as "the light cavalry of the avian army." Specially adapted for flight, they have no rivals in the art of capturing insects in midair, and it is to the fact that they take their prey on the wing that their peculiar value to the cotton-grower is due.

Other insectivorous birds adopt different methods when in pursuit of prey. Orioles alight on the cotton bolls and carefully inspect them for weevils. Blackbirds, wrens, and fly-catchers contribute to the good work, each in its own sphere, but when swallows are migrating over the cotton-fields they find weevils flying in the open and wage active war against them. As many as 47 boll weevils have been found in the stomach of a single cliff swallow.

The idea is to increase the number of swallows both at the North and the South. The colonies nesting in the South will destroy a greater or less number of weevils during the summer; while in the fall, after the local birds have migrated, Northern-bred birds, as they pass through the Southern States on their way to the tropics, will keep up the war.

Swallows are not so numerous in the North as they used to be. The tree swallow, for instance, formerly abounded, but of late years its numbers have greatly diminished, owing to persecution by the English sparrow. This unscrupulous foreigner turns the swallow out of its nest in order to have a place for its own eggs. When swallow nests contain eggs or young, the murderous sparrow kills the helpless nestlings or throws out the eggs.

The barn swallow also is diminishing in numbers, owing partly to enmity of the sparrow, but more, perhaps, to the fact that the modern tightly built barn denies its friendly shelter, and it finds no substitute places in which to nest. The cliff swallow, whose curious pouch-shaped mud nest used to be a common sight under the eaves of barns and outbuildings throughout the Northern States,



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It comes ready-to-lay. We send nails and cement for laps with every roll so you don't have to send to the store for anything.

As Amatite has a real mineral surface you don't have to spend any time patching, painting or repairing it. Once down, it's there to stay. It won't leak—it won't blow off.

As compared with shingles, tin, and most other ready roofing, the price of Amatite seems ridiculously low. Yet it makes a better roof than any of these.

Investigate for yourself. Don't take our word for it. Send to-day for a FREE SAMPLE. If you once see Amatite—how pliable, tough and solid it is—you will never buy any other.

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This Company is conducted on the cooperative plan by the Independent Cooperative Elevators. We are the terminal for Farmers and Independent Elevators and solicit your membership and patronage.

ARE YOU POSTED

on the recent development in the Grain Trust investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission? IF NOT, ASK US. Why don't you farmers fight the Trust? We will help you, if you will help yourselves.

DO YOU KNOW

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

The National Grain & Elevator Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

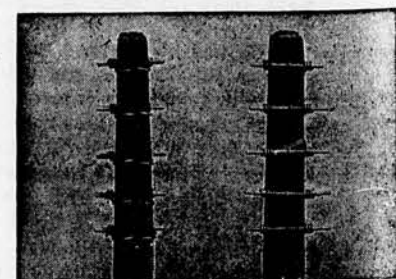
Reference—The Editor of this paper.

has now been entirely banished from many localities under the mistaken impression that they are undesirable neighbors because of certain parasites which infest their nests. These have been supposed to be bedbugs, and hence the nests have been destroyed and the birds driven away. This is an error, for, although related to the above objectionable insect, these swallow parasites are peculiar to birds and are not to be feared by man.

Of all the swallows the martin is considered the most important to the farmer, and suggestions are given for increasing its numbers by the erection of additional boxes and of increasing its range by the transportation to new localities of boxes containing old birds and half-grown young, in the belief that the old birds will be induced by the presence of their young to remain and feed them. If they do not, the only alternative is bringing the young up by hand, which has been successfully done by feeding them meal worms, grasshoppers, and the like.

Migratory birds—and most American birds are migratory—are the property of the Nation rather than of individual States, and cooperation between the several States for the preservation and increase of insectivorous birds is a principle worthy of universal adoption.

Circulars of the Survey treating of this subject (No. 56, "Value of Swallows as Insect-Destroyers," and No. 57, "Birds Useful in the War Against the Cotton Boll Weevil") will be furnished free upon application to the United States Department of Agriculture.



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Hungry Markets Surround Colorado Farmers

Products in Otero County Bring From 10% to 25% More ON THE FARM Than The Same Article on The Same Day in Chicago.

WHY—because Colorado markets demand more than Colorado can ever grow. Only 2,000,000 acres out of 26,000,000 can be cultivated in Colorado, and while the population of Colorado is steadily increasing the number of producing acres is limited. Owners of Otero County farms are secure for life in their local markets alone.

This is *One* advantage of farming in Otero County.

And Here's the reason why the Otero County farmer's land *pays* better than yours.

He can grow things that you can't and sell them at better prices than you can get on anything you raise.

He can raise *Three* crops of almost anything *You* can in the same time it takes you to raise *One*, for he can work *His* land practically *Every Day*.

And he will be able to do this *Always* with the *same* land, because *his* land has "fertility everlasting."

It doesn't "wear out" like yours, because it is *Irrigated* land and is enriched continually in the following way:

The water that *Keeps* the Otero County farmer's land in fruitful condition flows down from the virgin soil of the mountains and brings with it the potash, the lime, the magnesia, and the sulphuric acids — which things constitute the very "Breath Of Life" of the soil. The water stays on this land as long as desired, and these fertilizers soak into the soil. These *Free* mineral fertilizers are far more valuable than any you *Buy* at *High Prices*.

Did you ever stop to realize that your dependence upon rain is a detriment to your profits in more ways than one?

Drouth and early frosts kill *your* crops. You find neither in Otero Co.

Excessive rains carry these necessary natural mineral deposits off your land and they are wasted.

That's why your land becomes languid — your crops become sickly.

Your prices in already well supplied markets suffer accordingly.

Right Now — the farmers in Otero County are profiting over you, two, three and four to one without working any harder than you do.

Not only because their land is four times better than yours, but because they can get their water when they want it, and put it where they want it

Otero County, Colorado

in just the right amounts. They feed and fertilize with one operation here; consequently they get the best development in all products and the best prices.

Farming is a *Real* science in Otero County—easily acquired and rich in possibilities.

Here Are Some **STUBBORN FACTS** — See report No. 80, U. S. Department of Agriculture Page 109, on Colorado Irrigated Lands:

480 acres sugar beets 10,100 tons or.....	\$50,500
Less all expense.....	19,200
Net profit.....	\$31,300

Compared With Corn—

480 acres corn 24,000 bu. or.....	\$9,600
Less all expenses.....	3,600
Net profit.....	\$6,000

Net profit in favor of Sugar Beets.....\$25,300

The price of Beets every year is \$5.00 per ton. The price of corn uncertain.

On 34 acres of beets one man cleared net \$3,825.

Another rented 80 acres for 3 years, planted all in sugar beets, he paid rent \$4,380, and cleared above all expenses, \$9,920.

Do you know of any land owner or tenant in Illinois, or other central states, doing as well raising corn? The above are not isolated cases, but are common to land sold by the Northwest Land & Trust Co. Under irrigation Alfalfa, Oats and Wheat will pay better than corn in Illinois. Fruit, cantaloupes or vegetables will pay better than sugar beets. It will pay you to go and see before investing elsewhere or renting a farm for next year. We can prove that the profits mentioned here, and others, equal, are made by former Illinois farmers who are now cultivating these lands.

There are many "stories" about "things they do in Otero County" that are dubbed "fabrications" by people who have never been there or have never investigated.

But these "stories" are real facts worth Dollars and Cents to Owners of Otero County Farms.

Stock raised here is the tender fat stock from which come

the "choice cuts"

—and choice prices.

Hogs fed on alfalfa, sugar beet pulp, etc. are marketed quick-

er because they fatten quicker and are better specimens.

Sheep graze in the open country the year around, no freezing, no housing—easy to care for and rich in revenue.

Horses and Cattle thrive here.

In fact, Otero County is a grain, fruit, vegetable and stock-raising country *Par Excellence*.

We want to *Prove* that we are talking facts. We cannot do it in this small space, but *We Can* if you will write us.

Even though we fail to prove it, it costs you nothing to let us try.

There are 40,000 acres in cultivation now. We have still 6,000 acres which are not yet under cultivation. None of these tracts are more than four miles from the main line of the Mo. Pac. R. R., affording easy and quick shipments. The prices *Now* range from \$85 to \$110 per acre.

The terms are easy. Let us prove to you that you can buy a better farm than the one you have at present — put up a house, barn, out-houses, etc.—get your crops in and make money the first year.

Write us today, tell us how much land you have—let us put this in figures for you. If we fail to convince you that Otero County is far richer in possibilities for you than your present location, it has cost you nothing but a 2-cent stamp. But we have the proof. Write for it to-day.

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Modern comforts, electric lighting, an elegant boat equipped for people who travel right. Three sailings weekly between Chicago, Frank-

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Life Is What You Make It.

To the preacher life's a sermon.
To the joker it's a jest;
To the miser life is money.
To the loafer life is rest.

To the lawyer life's a trial.
To the poet life's a song;
To the doctor life's a patient
That needs treatment right along.

To the soldier life's a battle.
To the teacher life's a school;
Life's a "good thing" to the grafter.
It's a failure to the fool.

To the man upon the engine
Life's a long and heavy grade;
It's a gamble to the gambler.
To the merchant life is trade.

Life's a picture to the artist.
To the rascal life's a fraud;
Life perhaps is but a burden
To the man beneath the hod.

Life is lovely to the lover.
To the player life is play;
Life may be a load of trouble
To the man upon the dray.

Life is but a long vacation
To the man who loves his work;
Life's an everlasting effort
To shun duty to the shirk.

To the heaven blest romancer
Life's a story ever new;
Life is what we try to make it—
Brother, what is life to you?
—S. E. Kiser.

Common Lives.

CORA BULLARD.

The following beautiful prose poem on blue-grass, from the pen of John Ruskin, has suggested to the writer the blessedness of common lives:

"Gather a single blade of grass, and examine for a minute, quietly, its narrow, sword-shaped strip of fluted green. Nothing as it seems, there, of notable goodness or beauty—a very little strength, and a very little tallness—and a few delicate long lines meeting in a point—not a perfect point, either, but blunt and unfinished—by no means a creditable or much cared for example of nature's workmanship—made only to be trodden on to-day and to-morrow to be cast into the oven; and a little pale and hollow stalk, feeble and flacid, leading down to the dull brown fibers of roots. And yet, think of it well, and judge whether, of all strong and goodly trees, stately palm and pine, scented citron and burdened vine—there be any by man so deeply loved, by God so highly graced, as that narrow point of feeble green. And well does it fulfill its mission. Consider what we owe merely to the meadow grass, to the covering of the dark ground by that glorious enamel, by the companies of those soft and countless and peaceful spears. All spring and summer is in them, the walks by silent scented paths, the rests in noonday heats—the joy of herds and flocks, the power of all shepherd life and meditation, the life of sunlight upon the world, falling in emerald streaks, and falling in soft blue shadows, where else would have struck upon the dark mold or scorching dust."

As it is with the countless billions of the these "brave blades" covering and glorifying this dull brown old earth; so it is with the countless millions of precious common human lives—leading down to the dull brown root fibers of earth through the constant and commonplace daily duties each life in its own small sphere doing its part towards the world's good and glory.

We worship our heroes. Some one has said, "A hero is not a luxury, but a necessity. We can no more do without him than we can do without the sky. The hero electrifies the world. He is the lightning of the soul, illuminating our sky, clarifying the air, making it thereby salubrious and delightful. What any elect spirit did insure the credit of us all." And yet, after all, how easily we could lose out of this world's life many of its brilliant deeds and not be much the poorer—but to lose the uncounted faithfulness of the millions of common lives would indeed leave this world a cold dreary void in which to live.

It is in the every day of life that nearly all the world's best work is accomplished.

The mountain peak that lifts its glittering crest into the clouds, compels our admiration and attention, but we turn to the broad valleys below for life and sustenance. It is upon the broad plains and great valleys that the harvests grow and fruits ripen on which the millions of earth feed their hunger. So it is not from the few conspicuous deeds of life that the blessings chiefly come which make the world better, sweeter, and happier, but from the countless lowly ministries of the every days, the little blades of faithfulness that fill the interstices of long years and cover the dull, dreary places over which the feet must tread. The every day of life is never so interesting as are some of the few bright particular days. Oftentimes it is very dreary and monotonous, and yet it is in the every day that our real measure and test comes. Almost anybody can do well on special occasions. The most of us can be good on Sundays or can be bright and cheerful in exhilarating society. There are few who can not be sweet amid gentle influences, and almost anybody can do a heroic thing once or twice in a life time. But the ordinary attainment of the common days is a truer index of life, a truer measure of its character and value, than are the most striking and luminous things of its exalted moments. It requires a greater fortitude to be faithful in the ninety and nine commonplace duties when there are only a few eyes to see, when there is no great motive to stir the soul to its best effort, than it does in the one duty the world is to witness and applaud. Thus it is that the every day life betrays our real inwardness rather than our public acts. There are men who are magnificent when they appear on great occasions, but who are unbearable in their irascibility and selfish disagreeableness behind the closed doors of home to those to whom they should show all of love's gentleness and sweetness. There are women, too, who shine with wondrous brilliancy in the drawing-room, sparkling in conversation, winning in manner, always the center of an admiring group, but who in the every day life in the company of their own household are the most fretful and the most wearisome of mortals. In these cases the common every day, unflattering as it is, gives the truer index of character than does the hour or two of brilliancy or graciousness in the blaze of publicity.

Again there are men whom the street scarcely knows, whom the newspapers never mention, whose lives have no glittering peaks reaching above the masses. And yet the level plain of their years is so rich and fruitful through their faithfulness to duty, through love to their fellow men, that, like the meadow grass, "They are the rest in the noonday heats, the power of all shepherd life and meditation." And there are women whom society rarely sees, whom the drawing-room devotees look down upon with commiseration and contempt, "nature's chary average," they sigh. Yet in their quiet, sheltered world, these common, faithful ones do the tasks of life with fidelity and love, move in ways of lowly duty and unselfish serving with sweet patience and quiet cheerfulness, pouring out their pure lives in a profusion of fragrance all about them. To such as these the world owes the greater debt of gratitude, like the blades of blue-grass, "All spring and summer is in them." They are "the power of the sunlight upon the world."

A Word to Fathers.

That gawky boy of yours—ungainly, gaunt, shy, unprepossessing, as he is—writes Henry A. Shute, in the *Delinquent*. You nag him. You laugh at him and ridicule him. Did you ever realize how it hurts? You ought to realize it for it is not long since you knew how it felt. You would have

stood pain like a man and so does your boy. You would have borne privation like a stoic, and so does your boy, and there would have been a grim sort of enjoyment in it, for the joy of resistance is fully awake at fourteen.

But you could not bear ridicule, and he can not, and yet there is scarcely a day when you do not cause him sharp discomfort.

The boy's mother never does this. She loves every awkward movement of her boy. She loves his long legs and she loves to hear his raucous voice. She smiles at it, too and at him, and it is a smile of genuine amusement, but there is love in the smile, and love in her eyes, and he knows it, and adores her for it.

If he becomes depressed and despondent, he confides his troubles in his dog, which sits in front of him gazing at him with an almost human expression of sympathy and puts his paw on his master's knee.

A bit unfortunate, isn't it, that your own boy is obliged to depend on his mother and his dog for sympathy and affection? He gets none from you and but little from his brothers and sisters. It is true, isn't it?

My friend, if you paid as much personal attention to the proper development of your boy as you do in raising the two-minute trotter, or the blue-ribbon Guernsey, or the Black Strain Jubilee or Orpington, or in beating bogy, or in your game of whist, you would be astonished at the results.

Recipes.

Parker House Rolls.—Mix thoroughly in one and one-half quarts of flour, one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of lard. Scald one pint of milk and when it has become cool, add one-half teaspoonful of salt, a scant cupful of sugar and a dissolved yeast cake. Place the flour in a deep mixing bowl, make a well in it and into this pour the yeast and let it stand for several hours until very light. Mix all together, knead one-half hour and let rise. Roll out in a long strip with the rolling pin, cut in small pieces and rub with butter, put in pan, let rise the second time, then bake.

Bread Tarts.—Cut white bread into thin slices, then in rounds with a biscuit cutter. With a pastry brush the surface is moistened lightly with milk, spread with any kind of jam or marmalade and lay two together. A little butter is heated in a heavy frying pan and the tarts are fried to a delicate brown on each side, sprinkled with powdered sugar and served hot.

Cod Fish Cones.—Pick enough salt codfish into small pieces to make two cupfuls. Soak over night, drain and bring to the boiling point. Make a white sauce by melting two tablespoonfuls of butter and blending it with two tablespoonfuls of flour and one cupful of hot milk, cooking to a thick cream. Have ready one pint of hot, seasoned mashed potatoes. Beat the fish into the sauce, add the potatoes, mix thoroughly and form into small cones. Place them on a buttered baking sheet, brush with melted butter, sprinkle with bread crumbs and brown in the oven.

Rice as a Vegetable.—The correct way to cook rice is to have each kernel dry and separate from the rest; this is done by boiling a cupful in five or six cupfuls of water. After washing the rice thoroughly pour it into the boiling water, salt to taste. Let it boil twenty minutes. If necessary pour more boiling water into the pan, but do not stir with a spoon. Mash a kernel of rice between your fingers, and if soft, pour all into a collander, allowing it to drain into a pan. Serve as soon as drained. It is often eaten with a curried meat stew. The rice water may be used for soup.

London dispatch says that it is the European demand for wheat, induced by partial crop failures in Germany, Roumania, Hungary, and Austria, aggregating about 40 per cent of the total crop, which has put up the price of wheat in this country. From all over Europe except France crop reports are unfavorable.

England has 30 tunnels a mile or more in length.

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The Young Folks

My Wants.

I do not want a fortune great;
I do not seek the cares of State,
With all their glitter and their glare,
And wicked schemes afloat in air;
I do not yearn for power or place;
Nor would I take part in the race
For gold—I only ask that I
May sow good will while passing by;
And that when I am laid below
The cool, green sod, where daisies blow,
Some one will pause a bit, and then
Declare: "He helped his fellowmen."

I do not covet mansions grand,
Nor acres broad on every hand;
I do not yearn for jewels bright;
To dazzle my poor neighbor's sight;
I do not yearn to take command,
And order men on every hand—
I only ask that I may go
Along a road where flowers blow,
And dying, have men pause and say:
"He scattered sunshine all the way."

Let others dig and delve for gold;
Let others place of power hold;
Let others with a lordly air,
Stand forth within the limelight's glare.
Let others trade on hopes and fears,
And profit by the sobs and tears
Of those they wreck. I only ask
The strength to do each daily task,
Then homeward go with heart elate
And greet my loved ones at the gate;
Then, dying, have men pause a while
And say: "He gave the world a smile."
—Will M. Maupin.

A Mighty Cure-All.

Several gentlemen were talking one evening at the house of a friend, when one of them exclaimed, "Ah, depend upon it, a soft answer is a mighty cure-all."

At this stage of the conversation, a boy, who sat behind at a table studying his Latin grammar, began to listen, and repeated, as he thought, quite to himself, "A soft answer is a mighty cure-all." "Yes, that's it," cried the gentleman, starting, and turning round to see where the echo came from; "yes, that's it; don't you think so, my lad?" The boy blushed a little at finding himself so unexpectedly addressed, but answered, "I don't know as I understand you, sir."

"Well, I'll explain, then," said the gentleman, wheeling round in his chair; "for it is a principle you ought to understand and act upon; besides, it is the principle which is going to conquer the world." The boy looked more puzzled than ever, and thought he should like to know something that was equal to Alexander himself.

"I might as well explain, he said, "by telling you about the first time it conquered me. My father was an officer, and his notion was to settle everything by fighting; if a boy ever gave me a saucy word, it was, 'Fight 'em, Charley, fight 'em!'"

"By and by I was sent to the famous school, and it so happened that my seat was next to a lad named Tom Tucker. When I found he lived in a small house behind the academy, I began to strut a little and talk about what my father was; but as he was a capital scholar, very much thought of by the boys, besides being excellent at bat and ball, we were soon on pretty good terms, and so it went on for some time. After a while, some fellows of my stamp, and I with the rest, got into a difficulty with one of the ushers; and somehow or other, we got the notion that Tom Tucker was at the bottom of it.

"Tom Tucker! who is he?" I cried, angrily. "I'll let him know who I am," and we rattled on, until we fairly talked ourselves into a parcel of wolves. The boys then sent me on to go down to Tom Tucker's, and let him know what he had to expect. Swelling with rage, I bolted into his yard, where he was at work with Trip and his little sister. "I'll teach you to talk about me in this way," I thundered, marching up to him. He never winced or seemed the east frightened, but stood still, looking at me as mute as a lamb. "Tell me," I cried, throwing down my books, doubling up my fist, and sliding up to him, "tell me, or I'll—kill you, I was going to say, for murder was in my heart. He stepped to one side, but answered firmly, yet mildly, "Charles, you may strike me as much as you please; I tell you I shan't strike back again; fighting is a poor way to settle difficulties. I'm thinking, when you are Charles Everett, I'll talk with you."

"Oh, what an answer was that! how

it cowed me down! so firm, and yet so mild. I felt there was no fun in having the fight all on one side. I was ashamed of myself, my temper, and everything about me. I longed to get out of his sight. I saw what a poor, foolish way my way of doing things was. I felt that Tom had completely got the better of me; that there was power in his principles superior to anything I had ever seen before; and from that hour Tom Tucker had an influence over me which nobody ever had before or since; it has been for good, too. That, you see, is the power, the mighty moral power of a soft answer.

"I have been about the world a great deal since then, and I believe," said the gentleman, "that nearly all, if not all the bickerings, the quarrels, the disputes which arise among men, women, or children, in families, neighborhoods, churches, or even nations, can be cured by the mighty moral power of a soft answer; for the Scripture has it, 'A soft answer turneth away wrath.' Yes, yes, it is just so; it stops the leak in the beginning."—Bapt. Memorial, 1852.

Lazy Language.

Many people clip their words and run others together because they are too lazy, or slovenly, which means the same thing, to speak each word distinctly. A sample of this is given in the Chicago Tribune, which thus reports two girls, who were chewing gum at the time, though the gum was not responsible for their word mangling:

"Alncher hungry?"
"Yeh."
"So my. Les go neat."
"Where?"
"Sleeve go once places nother."
"So dy. Ika neet mo stenny ware, canchoo?"
"Yeh. Gotcher money?"
"Yeh."
"So vy. Gotcher aptite?"
"Yey. Howbout place crosstreet?"
"Nothin' teet there. Lessgurround corner."
"Thattledo zwell zennywhere. Mighta thought that 'tfirst. Getcher hat."
"Ima gettinit. Gotcher money?"
"Yeh. Didn' chere me say I had it? Alreddy?"
"Yey. K'mon."—The Wellspring.

Unfinished Plans.

Nothing is more beautiful than an excess of bloom, promise, and aspiration in youth. But when the youth comes to old age the man grown gray looks back over his past and realizes that not one-tenth of what he had planned has been accomplished. In character we are plans, not cathedrals; cartoons, not pictures; thumb-nail sketches, not perfect drawings; bundles of resolves, rather than great minds and hearts in whom morality is automatic and truth and goodness unconscious because native. It is nothing against a tree that in its ambition to do great things it unrolls more blossoms than it can ripen fruit. It is nothing against a man or woman that their aspirations outrun their achievements.

What if the gifted youth be denied his chance? What if the poets' songs be unsung? What if the reformer's dreams be unfulfilled? What if the mother must die before her children achieve their success? What if Moses never builds his Jerusalem in the Promised Land? God understands the blossom; He does not have to see each bud ripened into the perfect fruit. It is given to an earthly parent to be contented with the child's intention and purpose. And if we, being evil, see far off and future things done by our little children, is not God able to see the plan perfected that we never can see?—Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis.

They had been discussing the pronunciation of "oleomargarine," and finally agreed to leave it to the waiter, but he hedged.

"Sure," said he, "I have to pronounce it butter or lose my job.—Tattler.

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The Little Ones

The Old Gray Turkey's Nest.

Adown a green lane shaded by spreading apple-trees,
Near where the young corn murmured uncertain melodies,
A lithe and agile figure, all clad in feathered gray,
With high and halting footsteps pursued its devious way.
Cool lay the corning dewdrops on every blade of grass;
The sweet June winds blew over, then turned to softly pass;
And all the nameless odors of Araby the Blest,
Lured on and on the seeker for the old gray turkey's nest.

Beyond, a fragrant jungle abloom with nodding peas,
Where butterflies swayed lightly to the trombones of the bees,
Where sild, with wary motions, and with suspicious eyes,
A small head, weirdly snake-like, in a perfumed paradise,
The cherry-bird cheered shrilly amid the crimson fruit,
The bobolink—derisive—urged on the sly pursuit,
And, skulking in the thicket, the part-ridge joined the quest;
All subtly knew the seeker for the old gray turkey's nest.

'Mid gently-tossing wheat waves, there cleft its sinuous way,
A curving neck, and over there sailed a dash of spray;
With plummy breast and pinions a swan the cloudlets grew—
A gray swan in the green sea, a white swan in the blue.
And then through tags of sweet fern a shadow held its way,
With flakes of light bemottled, all swift and lithe and gray;
Behind, a larger shadow with naked small feet pressed,
With eager blue eyes seeking the old gray turkey's nest.

A pause, a questing "quit, quit," a running swift as thought,
Then silence, and the quick eyes fixed on the spot they sought,
And nearer yet, and nearer—the dry leaves eddy round,
A sudden flash and scuttle—the treasure rare is found.
The small heart swells with triumph, and inly shouts and sings,
Till joins in exultations the subtle soul of things.
Oh, once to know the rapture, the triumph of the quest,
Again to follow, follow, to the old gray turkey's nest.

—Mrs. W. A. Cutting.

Little Brother.

ANNA DEMING GRAY.

"May I come in grandmother? Katie Strauss is here, and she has brought her little new brother." A brown head appeared, and a bright face peeped around the half opened door.

"Yes indeed, dear, come in," said grandmother. "And Katie too; I am always glad to meet your friends."

A very stolid looking little German girl, her face like a round, rosy apple, followed Elizabeth into grandmother's bright, sunny room. She carried a dumpy baby, who looked exactly like herself, except for the difference in size.

"He isn't such a very new little brother," explained Elizabeth, "but he's some new; they got him last June. Katie says that he's a lot interestinger than when they first got him. He has four teeth now, and if you put your finger into his mouth, he can bite awful hard. You can do it grandmother, if your finger is clean. Katie's real particular, and she don't allow any of the girls to try it, 'less they have clean fingers. If you bat your eyes at him, he will do the same way—won't he, Katie? We think he is going to be a very smart baby."

Katie's round face remained expressionless, but she nodded her head vigorously.

"There's a fashion in 'girl babies' this year; ever so many people have got that kind, but Katie is the only girl in our room that's got a little new brother. I thought you would like to see him. Katie and me have made up a plan, to pass round a paper grandmother, and see if we can raise enough money to get him a little ring. Seems as if everybody would be willing to give as much as five cents, 'cause he's the only little brother that room has. That room raised a dollar and thirty-two cents to help get a flagpole, and shouldn't you think a live baby would be more important than that, grandmother?"

Grandmother reflected that the baby seemed a very little more alive than a flagpole, but she only smiled at Elizabeth.

"I thought p'raps you would tell us

a story," went on the little girl. "I was telling Katie how many good ones you know. She says her grandmother never did tell her any. And I told her that most everything that happened you would say, 'That makes me think,' and then you would tell me a story."

Grandmother looked over the top of her spectacles and laughed and Katie thought she had never seen such a beautiful grandmother. Her own was quite different, and she wondered why, vaguely. This one seemed to like to have little girls talk to her, and would tell them stories; her hair was soft and white and her eyes smiled when she looked at you.

"Put the baby here on my lap, Katie, and you and Elizabeth push those two low stools up beside me, and I will tell you a story of something that happened when I was a little girl, not so old as either of you."

"Goody!" said Elizabeth. "That's the way all the good ones begin."

"Seeing Katie with her little brother made me think of it," went on grandmother. "There had been no little children in our family for a good many years, when my little brother came. I was so proud of him and loved him so, that I never tired of taking care of him. I thought him the most beautiful baby I had ever seen. When he was ten months old every one who saw him almost, spoke of what a handsome child he was. I grew so foolish about him, that my mother had to punish me to keep me from lugging him about all the time, for he was too heavy for a little girl of my age to carry."

One day my father and mother were going to drive some miles to spend the day with friends. 'I should like to take Baby Knox,' said mother, 'only he has no cap good enough to wear. I intended to buy him a new one the last time I went to the city, but forgot it.'

"He'll be quite as happy at home with Ophelia and Mammy June, anyway," said father.

"Now, I was quite willing to take care of little brother, and beside there was Mammy June, his nurse, to take charge of him when I grew tired, but I felt hurt that Knox was not to be allowed to go visiting and show our neighbors what a sweet baby he was, all because he had no cap! 'I don't think it's a bit fair,' I said, after they were gone. 'Anyway he shan't stay home again because he has no cap. I shall make him one my own self, out of the very prettiest stuff I can find in this house!'

"I shall have to tell you that I had one very bad habit—a habit that gets more than one little girl into trouble. I often meddled with things that I had no right to touch."

"Now, grandmother, I do believe you are agoing to have a mortal to this story," said Elizabeth.

"Yes, dear," said grandmother, "I certainly am. All stories that do us good have somewhere a moral. But I am going to let you and Katie find the lesson in this one for yourselves."

"Well, I hunted through all the piece bags and drawers, but found nothing I thought fine enough for a cap for little brother."

"Mammy June and the other servants were busy downstairs, for they knew I could be trusted to take good care of the baby; and so for almost an hour no one disturbed us."

"On a shelf in mother's closet was a long, flat cedar box. It was not heavy, and by standing on a stool placed on a chair, I managed to lift it down. Then I climbed down myself, and sitting on the floor, I lifted the lid."

(To be continued.)

Japanese auctions are conducted in the following manner: Each bidder at an auction writes his name and bid on a slip of paper, which he puts in a box. When the bidding is over the box is opened, and the goods declared the property of the highest bidder.

The thing to seek is not the good time, but the spirit which can make good times out of common time—the spirit of good cheer. The spirit of good cheer, that is the spring in the hills whence laughter runs.—William C. Gannett.

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Dairy Interests

A Rented Dairy Farm.

A recent bulletin from the Department of Agriculture gives some very suggestive results of the work of Charles J. Augvine, who rents a farm of 120 acres in Michigan. The plan of management is as follows: The owner of the farm and the tenant each own half the dairy herd. The tenant furnishes the horses and ordinary farm implements, such as plows, wagons, and harrows. Machinery that belongs permanently on the farm, such as engines and silage-cutters, and the general expenses of running the place are paid out of the undivided receipts. After all expenses are paid the net proceeds are divided equally.

There are on this farm of 120 acres 60 cows, 43 calves and yearlings, 2 bulls and 9 horses. Nearly all the roughage fed these animals is grown on the farm. Concentrates, such as cottonseed-meal, oil-meal, and bran, are purchased. It is the purpose of the owners to increase the number of animals in the herd to 150.

Being dissatisfied with the ordinary dairy cows that were offered for sale, the owners began several years ago to raise their own stock. Each milking is weighed and an accurate record is kept of the performance of each cow. The unprofitable ones are disposed of as soon as possible. Pure-bred Guernsey bulls are used and only the heifers from the best producing cows are saved for the herd. In this way a herd has been developed whose yearly record averages nearly 7,000 pounds of milk per cow. Some of the grade Guernsey heifers at 3 years of age have made better records than their dams ever did. The proportion of calves and yearlings to milch cows at present on the place is unusually high. This is because of a wish to increase the size of the herd considerably in the next two years.

THE PLAN OF FEEDING

Is the same in summer as in winter. The cows are fed grains in the morning before milking. After milking they get silage, alfalfa hay is fed at noon, and grain and silage again at night. New milch cows get all they will eat of these different feeds. The quantities are gradually diminished as the period of lactation advances. The young stock and dry cows receive more coarse fodder, such as corn-stov-

er, silage, and rye hay, and less grain than do milch cows.

Corn silage would be fed the entire year if a sufficient quantity were available. It has been found necessary at various times to substitute for it some other succulent feeds, such as beet pulp, green alfalfa, and apple pomace.

Soiling is not practised except when absolutely necessary. The manager considers silage in every way as good a feed as green crops and more economical.

Bran forms the basis of the grain ration and is often the only concentrate used. It is fed the whole year. Equal parts by weight of cottonseed-meal, oil-meal, and bran were tried and gave good results.

There is no fixed rotation of crops practised on this place, corn having been planted after corn on the same land in some instances for seven years. The liberal dressing of manure which the whole farm receives each year makes this possible. One field of 18 acres gave a yield of 400 bushels of shelled corn in 1894. After three years of continuous cropping with corn it gave a yield of 1,200 bushels. Meanwhile it had received 500 loads of manure hauled from the city.

While no regular plan is followed in planting the crops, a system extremely simple in outline that promises maximum yields of forage is gradually being developed. It is corn and alfalfa in about equal areas, with winter rye whenever it can be crowded in between two crops of corn and oats when necessary to get a new seeding of alfalfa. Both the rye and oats are cut for hay.

Special care is taken in producing the corn that is to go into the silo. A large kind of ensilage corn is planted on well-manured and thoroughly prepared land. A field of corn that made 25 tons of silage per acre in 1905 received two coverings of stable manure—one during the early winter and the other just before plowing in the spring.

CROPPING SYSTEM.

Marked success has resulted from seeding corn stubble with rye, cutting the rye for hay and planting the same field to corn again. From a 10-acre field cropped in this manner four big loads of rye and 15 tons of silage to the acre were harvested this year.

Seeding alfalfa, both with and after oats or rye has been successful. The plan usually followed is to disk the ground thoroughly after an oat crop has been removed and sow the alfalfa in August. Where the land has never produced alfalfa it has been the practice to inoculate it with two or three wagon loads of pulverized sweet clover sod to 10 acres. This plant grows in great abundance along the highways in this part of Michigan. On 6 acres that were seeded to alfalfa in 1906 three applications of manure of 8 loads each per acre were made before seeding. The field was disked after each application. The alfalfa is cut for hay three times during the season. After the first cutting in the spring the stubble is gone over with a disk harrow. In case June grass gets started it is disked twice during the year. The stand of alfalfa is a good one.

Most of the milk from the dairy is retailed in a near-by city. Two delivery wagons are used. There are several first-class dairies supplying this same market and the competition is very keen. The financial success of this farm can not therefore be attributed to high prices received for milk. The usual rate is 5 cents a quart for whole milk delivered to the consumer.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

A statement of receipts and expenditures for the year is given below. During that year the herd contained 45 cows. About one-third of the milk was sold at wholesale at 4 cents a quart and the remainder at retail at 5 cents. Some days there was a surplus and there were occasional losses from accident. The principal loss, however, resulted from the failure of drivers to keep accurate records of all milk sold on account. Mr. Augvine thinks the losses from this source alone were more than \$1,000. He now uses

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 great 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."

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West Chester, Pa.
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THE SEPARATOR THAT PAYS FOR ITSELF

Occasionally the intending buyer of a cream separator who has but a small amount of ready cash to invest is tempted to put his money into one of the so-called "cheap" machines which are being largely advertised. Although he recognizes the superiority of the DE LAVAL machine and his need of a

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

good separator, he invests in the "cheap" trashy machine because he does not happen to have ready the full amount which he supposes to be necessary to buy a DE LAVAL. This is where closer investigation of the matter would pay him well. A machine may be bought upon such liberal payment terms that it will more than earn its cost while the buyer is paying for it. In addition the DE LAVAL buyer has positive assurance that his machine will be good for at least twenty years of service, during which time it will save every possible dollar for him and earn its original cost over and over again. If he purchases the so-called "cheap" separator he must pay cash in advance and then take the chance of the machine becoming worthless after a year or two of use, to say nothing of the cream it will waste while it does last—all of which means that the buyer has virtually thrown away the money and product in the separator and wasted his time, labor and product in the bargain. The DE LAVAL is THE separator that pays for itself—lasts on the average ten times longer than any other machine and insures the greatest possible profits in the end. This being the fact there surely can be no economy in the purchase of the so-called "cheap" separator, however small its first cost may be. Remember that the DE LAVAL pays for itself. Catalogue and full particulars gladly sent upon request. Write to-day.

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Save \$20 to \$50

on the first cost of a standard high-grade cream separator by straight factory buying. Tells why and how you may make your cows pay you \$10 to \$15 more per cow per year while cutting your dairy work in two. Fully describes the latest improved 1907 model

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR

the easiest running, easiest cleaned, most durable standard separator made and tells why it is. Contains valuable separator information that has cost us thousands of dollars, yet it's free to you—if you write today and mention catalogue A125. Write now. This offer may not appear again.

Davis Cream Separator Company,
54-0 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Cut this out, sign and mail at once.

a ticket system, which prevents most of his loss.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.	
Receipts for milk retailed.....	\$5,500
Miscellaneous receipts for hogs, calves, chickens, etc.....	500
Total receipts.....	\$6,000
Paid out for feed.....	\$1,000
Labor (five regular hands).....	1,404
Labor (day help) and other expenses.....	596
Total expenses.....	3,000
Net proceeds.....	\$3,000

A poorly set shoe will frequently cause the horse to go lame.

The coal yield of Great Britain is now about 236,000,000 tons per year.

Write your inquiries to THE KANSAS FARMER.

If It's Neuralgia

and those sharp, shooting, agonizing pains drive you almost crazy, take Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, and get relief. They drive out the pain by their soothing effect upon the nerves. When taken as directed they are harmless, and leave no bad after-effects. That's the reason they are so popular with all who use them. Your druggist can tell you what others in your locality think of them.

"I do positively think that Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are the best medicine ever put upon the market. I find them so restful and soothing, and without any bad after-effects. I have suffered with neuralgia so that my system would just ache and quiver, and I cannot take opiates; but I can take these tablets, and they always relieve me. No one that suffers with neuralgia need fear to take them as I know they will not form a habit, for if there was any opiate in them I could not take them. Just one in the morning when I feel bad, and I can do my work all day."

MRS. W. H. BURKETT, Macon, Ga.
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails, he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.
Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Established 1880.

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

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Gold, Any Style, FREE.

Send for our new system to test your eyes then send \$1.00 and receive a pair BB lenses to fit your eyes; set in solid gold filled frames (not plated). Secure 5 orders and get yours free. R. H. Baker, Mfg. and Wholesale Optician, Topeka, Kans.

The Veterinarian

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

If in addition to having the letter answered in The Kansas Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by mail, kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across top of letter: "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

Joint Ill.—I have a colt that is 10 days old. One of his hind legs began to swell and broke inside of the hock and discharges matter. The colt was weak when it came and didn't get up for the first day but got up during the night and was all right the next day. The mare is in good condition. Would like to know if I couldn't do something for it.

J. E. P.

Clyde, Kans.

Answer.—I very much fear that your colt has what is known as joint ill, coming from infection in the navel. The only thing you can do is to disinfect the parts as best you can and give the colt nourishing feed.

Ruptured Colt.—Will you kindly tell me if I can do anything for a colt that is ruptured at the navel. Lump is about the size of an egg. The colt is about 2 months old and is in good health otherwise. Your remedy for bloody milk gave entire satisfaction.

N. B.

Answer.—You might try bandaging your colt's rupture. If this does not prove satisfactory in the course of a couple of months, then you had better have a skilled veterinarian operate on your colt.

Wound Refuses to Heal.—I would like to have your advice on treatment for a barbed wire cut on bay horse, 9 years old. The cut is on the left front foot. It begins at the frog of the foot and comes around the coffin joint and stops on front of foot at pastern joint. I treated the wound for ten days, but he would bite at it and keep it raw. I worked him and that made him more lame. His leg is swollen up to his knee. At the coffin and pastern joint it is hard and above it is soft and puffy.

S. F. K.

Studley, Kans.

Answer.—I would suggest that you use blue vitriol in the wound that has not healed. Use it for three or four days as a dry dusting powder. As soon as the surface is raw and apparently healing, discontinue the use of the blue vitriol and then use daily equal parts of boric acid and acetanilid and dust on the wound. After the wound is entirely healed then it will be the proper thing to blister the enlargement in order to reduce it.

Wire Cut.—I have a horse that got his foot over some wire and cut it badly about half way from hoof to joint above. The wound healed and seemed to be all right until a few days ago an enlargement appeared. If you can

advise me what to do I will greatly appreciate it.

S. L. R.

Troy, Kans.

Answer.—In regard to your animal that was cut on the wire will say that if the enlargement is of the nature of bone and is covered with skin, it will be well to blister it. If it is still bleeding and not healed try an astringent dusting powder and see if you can not get it healed. If you apply a blister be sure and tie your animal's head so that it can not bite at the blistered part.

Lump on Mare's Jaw.—I am writing for advice concerning a driving pony which I have. She raised a colt last year which sucked through the winter, the mare running out and becoming quite poor. Some time in the fall she took distemper and it ran on all winter, her throat being terribly swollen. The pony being in another county I knew nothing of her condition until now. I have her home but there is a small lump under her jaw well toward the front of her jaw almost in the fork near her chin. It is between the jaws or rather under her tongue. It seems to come and go again from merely a swelling to about the size of a hen's egg. It is not on the bone. Can you tell me something to remove lump?

W. H.

Morland, Kans.

Answer.—I would advise you to use a stimulating liniment that will blister the lump on your animal's jaw. You may need to use turpentine and oil in equal parts if you fail to get anything else.

A Stimulating Liniment.—Will you kindly give me a recipe for a stimulating liniment?

F. W. S.

Halstead, Kans.

Answer.—The following makes a very good stimulating liniment: Take 4 ounces each of the following: Tincture of capsicum; tincture of cantharides; tincture of iodine and oil of turpentine. Place in a pint of compound soap liniment.

Mare Has Bruised Shoulder.—I have a bay mare, 8 years old, with a bruised shoulder. Has been done for about two months and caused by working on a disk harrow. When it was first bruised it swelled from the top of the shoulder down between the fore legs and was so lame she could not walk except with great pain. Kindly advise me what to do and also send me a press bulletin on poll evil and fistulous withers.

D. M. S.

Lenapah, I. T.
Answer.—The probabilities are that your horse will need to have the soft part upon its shoulder opened and then healed by the use of ordinary disinfectants. We are sending you a press bulletin on poll evil and fistulous withers.

Jack Weak in Hind Parts.—Could you give me a little information in regard to a jack that was shipped here one year ago last March. He was taken down with what has been called hip paralysis. One morning last June I found him in his stall and he could not get up without help and in two more days could not get up at all. His hips were so numb that I could prick them with a needle and he would not flinch and did not have any use of his legs whatever. What I would like to know is there any cure for this disease?

F. L.

Pratt, Kans.

Answer.—I would advise your applying a blistering liniment over the loins and back and see if you can not stimulate the nerves that are supporting those parts so as to get him over the weakness in his parts.

C. L. BARNES.

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

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

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

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

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Hanford Irrigation & Power Company
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Machinery is being built and one hundred and fifty teams and two hundred men are on the ground constructing canals to irrigate 32,000 acres of the finest land under the sun.

Here is a happy joining together of an exhaustless soil of basaltic ash, an extra mild climate and a never-failing supply of water for irrigation. These perfect conditions will grow apples, pears, cherries, peaches, grapes, apricots, almonds, nectarines, plums, and all other large and small fruits of such superior quality that they will return profits for their fortunate owners far exceeding their greatest hopes.

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Four lines of railways, electric and steam, pointed for the Hanford Irrigation and Power Company's lands.

The town of Hanford, trading point for thousands of acres of lands to come under irrigation, is now being laid out for orchard homes.

Five, ten, twenty and forty acre fruit lots soon to be placed upon sale. Our "Question and Answer" circular, with map, tells all about it; sent free. Address,

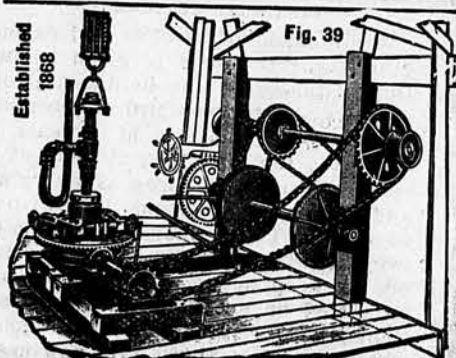
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(Ten acres enough)



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Any Diameter, Any Depth, for Water, Oil, Coal or Mineral

Prospecting,

Descriptive Catalog on request.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

DALLAS, TEX.

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Poultry Notes.

At this time of the year a great number of hens have quit laying for the season, and it would be a wise plan to market such hens at once, unless they are especially choice and wanted for next year's laying. After a hen is past 2 years of age, she is past her profitable period for laying purposes and it would pay you to sell her now rather than to keep her through the summer and over the molt till fall, when you can not get any more money for her than you can now. It is the keeping of unprofitable hens that brings down the average of profits at the end of the year, hence it is good policy to sell all hens that have quit laying.

There is one good thing about the cool, late spring that we have had, and that is that it has kept the lice back and allowed the chicks to have a good start before being pestered with them. But warm days will soon be here and the provident poultryman will see to it that the freedom from lice will be kept up in his flock to the end of the season. Lice are more harmful to young chicks than they are to the older ones, still they retard the growth of the latter, and a riddance of them altogether is more than half the battle in raising chickens to maturity.

As the weather gets warmer it is wise to provide plenty of shade for the growing chicks, for if they are left to the hot rays of the summer sun, without any chance of shade, they will become thrifless and die. Give them plenty of shady places to run to, with an abundance of cool water for them to drink.

A hen will roost out on a tree all winter and seldom catch a cold, but shut her up in a warm house with a little crack in the wall and she will wake up some morning with her eyes swollen shut. Leave one whole end of the house open if necessary, but close up all the small openings. If a cold is noticed bathe the head with coal-oil and inject a few drops into the nostrils.

Ailing Hens.

I have a large flock of chickens, about 200 hens. During the past week they have been dying very fast. The hens sit around with their heads drooped and eyes closed and finally die. The disease seems to be in the head and neck. What do you think is the trouble with the hens?

Clay County.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.—It is hard to tell just what is the matter with your fowls but it would be well to see that they are not in too crowded a house at night and that there are no drafts in it for them to catch cold. They may be too fat and need more exercise. Look them over and see if they are not troubled with lice, and if they are dust them with insect powder and their roosts with lice killer.

Laying Habits of Ducks.

Never keep ducks shut up to lay; they will sometimes lay their eggs upon the ground, or drop them in the water, which gives trouble in collecting, and if there are any carrion crows or even rooks in the neighborhood, they will be there before you, and the eggs will be destroyed, which certainly is a loss, says William Pygott, an English duck-raiser. But breeding ducks hate confinement, and if let out regularly from 6 to 7 a. m. you will find their eggs, as a rule, laid on the floor of the house about that time, and a far greater quantity of eggs will be secured during the season by adopting this plan rather than keeping the birds confined until late hours. I may also add here that if you can safely leave the ducks out until dusk in the evening it is better to do so, as the birds find more natural food—worms, etc., which are quite a necessity to

breeding ducks—during the early mornings and late evenings than any other part of the day. An experienced attendant can tell in a moment by handling each duck any that are carrying an egg, and the bird can be watched, or the first feed could be left until later, when they would return for the meal, and be confined for a while. Sometimes ducks get egg-bound, and have been known to carry the eggs for several days, and eventually die. If taken in the first stages, a pinch of Epsom salts in a small pellet given to the bird will reduce the inflammation of the ovaries, and the egg can be laid; occasionally a second, and even a third, dose will have to be administered (given once a day) before the egg is laid. In fact, I once had a duck lay three eggs in one day, the last being a soft-shelled egg, and the first like cement, having been carried four days. As a rule, it is during the early stages that ducks lay their eggs carelessly about and drop them in water. Later on in the season they will make a nest in the hedge row, or among nettles, sometimes in the stable or duck house, and it is quite safe to leave the bird to nature, removing the eggs at leisure.

Apoplexy.

I moved upon this farm in January, 1907. I brought hens of the Light Brahma breed. The hens are now dying suddenly without apparent ailing. Their crops are full. The cavity of the body is filled with blood, I should think about a half pint. The liver seems to be perfectly rotten. I do not know what the former sanitary conditions of the farm have been, but we have tried to make them the best possible. The chickens have unlimited range and plenty of shade and are located on high prairie land. What can be done for the chickens?

C. A. BRINKERHOFF.

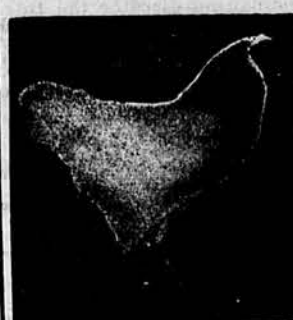
Answer.—The death of your chickens is probably caused by apoplexy, on account of being too fat. Light Brahmas are a very sluggish fowl, being so large and unwieldy and are more liable to this disease than the more active breeds. Less feed and more exercise might remedy the matter.

Lice and Profits.

The one most serious evil the poultry man has to contend with, and yet the one most easily avoided of all evils, is the louse pest. Thousands of farmers think it's impossible to raise hens without raising lice at the same time. They admit lice are a nuisance, but are too lazy, indifferent, or ignorant to make the little fight necessary to rout them neck and crop. The surprising part of the whole thing is that farmers don't seem to realize how lice eat the very heart out of their profits. They take them because they come, without figuring the cost of the visit. If a few hens die, or the pullets don't lay, they call it a "dispensation," instead of frankly admitting it the reward of laziness. The actual truth is, lice are easily gotten rid of, and a little energy expended shaking Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer about will do the business.

One thorough application will quite likely be all that's needed, for if the powder goes down into the cracks and dark corners where the little mites hide during the day, they will never live to come out at night. The big grey body louse that infests the hens themselves is best killed by subjecting each fowl to a personal dose of the powder—sift it into the feathers, on the head and under the wings for a quick cure. Little chicks, too, need the same treatment, though of course in a more gentle and particular way. The best policy for any hen-keeper to pursue is to apply Instant Louse Killer before he even suspects the presence of lice. The old maxim about the "ounce of prevention" certainly holds here if anywhere. A few days of heedlessness, or simple neglect of the daily care that fowls require to keep them healthy may bring a perfect swarm of these little blood-thirsty terrors to give you double trouble later. One lousy hen from another flock—a visit on your part to a louse-infested house—this or that or some other way may easily bring you the trouble; so we say again, the best way is to get Instant Louse Killer now and use it while you don't need it.

Instant Louse Killer is very handy to have about. It's more than a Louse Killer—there is no better disinfectant or deodoriser known. When you sprinkle it about the henry you are actually guarding your flock against disease, because it kills germs, poisonous odors, and gases as quickly as it does lice and so makes the house healthful as well as louse proof. Then, further, if you find insect pests in the garden, on vines, cabbage plants, or roses, Instant Louse Killer is the remedy. Be careful, however, when you go to buy. There are imitations on the market and you may be deceived unless you look for the word "Instant"—that insures the genuine. Dr. Hess backs his preparations with a positive guarantee. If you use this, or any of them, as he directs, and fail to get the results claimed, the dealer from whom you bought will return your money.



White Plymouth Rocks

STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

My first range consists of 100 large white hens weighing from 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 pounds, headed by eight large, white cockerels from my first pen. Stock—100 eggs \$10; 15 eggs \$2. Second range—100 eggs \$5; 15 eggs \$1. First pen—100 eggs \$25; 15 eggs \$5. Second pen—100 eggs \$15; 15 eggs \$3. You run no risk when you buy eggs of me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. R. Davis,

VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS

The Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Strain of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galesburg, Melina, Illinois, Fremont, Hebron and State Poultry Show of Nebraska, and they will win for you. 500 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; also 1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.

W. R. TALBOTT, Prop.

Hebron, Nebr.

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

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

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

Eggs for Hatching

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

A. F. Huse, Manhattan, Kans.

White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY

Good for Eggs. Good to Eat. Good to Look At. W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay 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 HAMBURGERS, SILVER LAYED, BUFF AND WHITE WYANDOTTES, SINGLE COMB, ROSE COMB AND BUFF LEGHORNS, BLACK MINORCAS, BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, BARRED ROCKS, S. BUFF ORPINGTONS AND LIGHT BRAHMAS. Also Brouse Turkeys, small Pekin ducks, Rouan ducks, Toulouse game and peacocks. Each variety kept on separate tract of farm. Write for free twenty-page catalogue giving prices on stock and eggs. Address J. A. LOVETTE, Prop., MULLINVILLE, KANS.

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

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

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

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

BUFF ORPINGTONS

State Show First Prize Winners.....

Breeders, eggs and baby chicks. 32 page illustrated catalog free. Prices for June, July and August reduced one-half. S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs now, \$4 per 100. Scotch Collie and Fox Terrier dogs.

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

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahma Chickens

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

Minorcas.

Exhibition S. C. Minorcas, the world's greatest laying strain. Beautiful in plumage, tall and comb. Eggs \$.50 per 15; baby chicks, \$1; hens, \$2 illustrated circulars free. Address George Kern, 817 Gange St., Leavenworth, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

Scotch Collies—Fine pups, royally bred: sired by grandson of Ormskirck Gallop; in two months old; from \$5 to \$10. A. P. Chappoy, Route 5, N. Topeka, Kans.

LEGHORNS.

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

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

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

NOT TWO LATE to get a start of Hastings' Heavy Laying Strain of S. C. Brown Leghorns. Rest 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, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

White Leghorn Hens

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

JUNE EGGS ONE-HALF PRICE.

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

S. C. W. Leghorns

Eggs, 30 for \$1; \$3 per 100. I replace all broken eggs. Choice laying hens for sale at reasonable prices.

Mrs. Neva Love

FORMOSA, KANS.

WYANDOTTES.

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

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

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels, 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.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS—To sell and advertise our Poultry Com-pound; \$25 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Manufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock eggs. Stock from two excellent strains, careful selection for years. 197 eggs hatching as high as \$5 per cent strong chicks. After May 10th, \$3 per hundred, \$1.75 for 50. Address Elizabeth M. Willett, Lawrence, Kans., Route 1.

TOPEKA POULTRY BREEDERS

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

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

Prof. J. C. Kendall.

Herewith we present a portrait of Prof. J. C. Kendall, who is the newly elected State Dairy Commissioner of Kansas. Professor Kendall has been connected with the North Carolina Ex-



periment Station for some time past and will come to Kansas during the present month ready to assume the important duties entrusted to him as the first State Dairy Commissioner of Kansas.

Professor Kendall brings to us a most enviable reputation for good work and his equipment in special training, energy, and ability is said, by those who know him, to be of the very highest order.

The work which Professor Kendall will be called upon to do is great, but, if it be well done, the rewards are also great. With the work that has been and is now being done by the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station, and that which will be expected of the State Dairy Commissioner, Kansas will feel an impetus along dairy lines that will land her a winner in the race for supremacy among dairy States. In behalf of the men who own the 700,000 milk cows of Kansas we welcome Professor Kendall in the hope that their number will soon be doubled.

Gossip About Stock.

Anderson & Findlay, proprietors of the great herd of Angus cattle, announce a great reduction sale at the Elm Dale Farm, five miles north of Iola, on Wednesday, July 10. Watch for further announcements in this paper.

T. H. Schrepel, owner of the Cheyenne Valley Percherons at Ellinwood, Kans., says he has had a fine trade during the winter and spring and that he has sold everything he had for sale. He has an excellent crop of colts coming on with which to supply his customers in the future. His colts from his great stallion, Recorder, are especially fine and indicate some show stock among them. Kansas Percherons are as good as anybody's Percherons.

All Shorthorn breeders will welcome the little 100-page booklet just issued by Secretary John W. Groves, of the American Shorthorns Breeders' Association. The title of this booklet is, "Shorthorn Cattle, History, Characteristics, and Other Information." It is nicely illustrated with portraits of famous animals and may be had free by addressing the Secretary at Chicago.

The International Live-Stock Exposition.

With a few minor exceptions the premium list for the 1907 International Live-Stock Exposition which will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards, November 30 to December 7 next, will remain the same as last year. Several horse and sheep record associations that have never offered any special awards in the past are making liberal appropriations for this exposition. Mr. B. H. Heide, general superintendent, informs us that numerous other special awards in the shape of silver cups, gold medals and cash premiums were offered by firms and individuals, and most enthusiastic letters from live stock associations and breeders were read, pledging their support to make the coming show another record-breaking success.

It was decided, owing to the danger of disseminating disease, not to add classes for breeding hogs and that the show continue to exhibit barrows only.

Something of Interest to Every One.

There is no kind of roofing quite as cheap in the end as one which can get along without having to be painted. Such a roofing is Amatite. This roofing has a mineral surface, which is much more durable than paint, and as a result Amatite does not need any paint at all.

If you have never seen a mineral surfaced roofing, you should inform yourself at once about this latest development in ready roofings.

The manufacturers of Amatite will be glad to send you a free sample. Address the nearest office of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Cincinnati.

Colonel Harris and the International.

About the smartest thing among the many that have been done by the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago is the recent election of Col. W. A. Harris to the position of "Managing Director." This is a new position that was created to meet the needs of that rapidly growing exposition. The name of Colonel Harris will bring new prestige to this show and increase the immense popularity it already enjoys. With B. H. Heide as

general superintendent and Colonel Harris as managing director the International could not be in better hands.

New Advertisers.

Sidney S. Linscott, yearling Percheron stallion.
Wm. A. Franklin, mineral clay.
A. B. Jetmore, Seymour vs. Seymour.
Geo. Ertel & Co., hay press.
Humane Horse Collar Co., no sore necks and shoulders.
Iowa Hog and Cattle Powder Co., powders.
Jones of Binghampton, scales.
Geo. Kern, Black Minorcas.
McKeever & Sons, Poland-Chinas.
H. C. Dawson's Sons, Poland-Chinas.
E. S. Myers, Langshans.
W. S. Godlove, Carnegie Herd of O. I. C.
E. H. Erickson, Duroc-Jerseys.
Thos. Watkinson, Duroc-Jerseys.
Moler Barber College, wanted.
Pittsburg Oaxaca Mining Co., gold.
Burlington Route, Government land.
G. D. Willems, Berkshire herd-board.

Kansas Fairs in 1907.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Riley County Agricultural Association: W. B. Craig, secretary, Riley; August 20-23.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Plain Figures on Paint and Painting

WHEN you paint, it is not the first cost of paint, but the final cost of paint and painting that really counts.

Divide this "sum total" by the number of years of wear, and also consider the extra cost of getting the surface ready for repainting when paints wear unevenly. These things determine real saving.

Figure it this way: The average house takes about 10 gallons of Lead and Oil or "cheap paint," and about 7 gallons of

Lowe Brothers

"High Standard" Paint

The first would cost about \$12.50 at the lowest price (\$1.25 per gallon), and "HIGH STANDARD" would cost about \$12.25 at the highest price (\$1.75 per gallon).

But—considering the years of wear—the cheap paint costs you \$4.17 per year, and the "HIGH STANDARD" only \$2.45 per year! The real facts. With "shoddy" paint you risk cracking, peeling, fading, chalking and a bad surface for repainting.

With "HIGH STANDARD" Paint, properly applied, you have none of these troubles—it keeps its beauty and protecting qualities and falls gradually leaving a smooth, clean surface.

Before you buy paint, or consult your painter, send for "Paint and Painting"—the most useful booklet on the subject yet published. Mailed free with name of your nearest dealer. Address

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Books which every Farmer and Gardener should own.

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By Glenn C. Sevey, B. S. A practical treatise on the production and marketing of beans. It includes the manner of growth, soils and fertilizers adapted, best varieties, seed selection and breeding, planting, harvesting, insects and fungous pests, composition and feeding value; with a special chapter on markets by Albert W. Fulton. A practical book for the grower and student alike. Illustrated. 144 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.50

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By W. R. Beattie. A practical guide for beginners and a standard reference of great interest to persons already engaged in celery growing. It contains many illustrations giving a clear conception of the practical side of celery culture. The work is complete in every detail, from sowing a few seeds in a window-box in the house for early plants, to the handling and marketing of celery in carload lots. Fully illustrated. 150 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.50

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By William E. Rice and William E. Cox. This is the most complete and exhaustive work of the kind ever published on squab raising. It is not a book of second-hand references, but contains the hard earned experiences of the authors. Every detail of their methods of selecting, breeding, feeding, killing and marketing squabs is given in plain, simple language, with numerous illustrations, all taken from the home plant of Mr. Rice, in New Jersey. The plans and specifications for building, etc., are as complete as an expert architect could make them. Illustrated. 150 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.50

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THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY
TOPEKA, KANS.

THE BOOK OF ALFALFA

History, Cultivation and Merits. Its Uses as a Forage and Fertilizer. The appearance of the Hon. F. D. Coburn's little book on Alfalfa a few years ago has been a profit revelation to thousands of farmers throughout the country and the increasing demand for still more information on the subject has induced the author to prepare the present volume which is, by far, the most authoritative, complete, and valuable work on this forage crop published anywhere. It is printed on fine paper and illustrated with many full-page photographs that were taken with the special 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. Price, postpaid.....\$2.00

DWARF FRUIT TREES

By F. A. Waugh. This interesting book describes in detail the several varieties of dwarf fruit trees, their propagation, planting, pruning, care and general management. Where there is a limited amount of ground to be devoted to orchard purposes, and where quick results are desired, this book will meet with a warm welcome. Illustrated. 112 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.50

TOMATO CULTURE

By Will W. Tracy. The author has rounded up in this book the most complete account of tomato culture in all its phases that has ever been gotten together. It is no second-hand work of reference, but a complete story of the practical experiences of the best posted expert on tomatoes in the world. No gardener or farmer can afford to be without the book. Whether grown for home use or commercial purposes, the reader has here suggestions and information nowhere else available. Illustrated. 150 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth.....\$0.50

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Dates for Registration June 18 to 25

An opportunity to secure a farm of the finest irrigated land in America. Magnificent water supply. Ideal climate. Crops large and certain. Splendid shipping facilities. Terms of payment easier than paying rent.

This land is located in the Yellowstone Valley near Huntley and Billings, Montana. 33,000 acres will be open for settlement June 26. Only those registering at the Land Office at Billings between June 18 and 25 in manner prescribed by the government will be eligible. This is one of the first tracts of irrigated land, upon which the government is spending about \$50,000,000, to be opened for settlement.

Very Low Round-Trip Rates via Burlington Route on June 18

Write me to-day for folder telling about the opening, cost of land, cost of tickets, trains, etc.

H. S. JONES, Southwestern Passenger Agent,
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When writing Advertisers please mention this paper

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending June 4, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.			Precipitation		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Per cent of sunshine.
WESTERN DIVISION.						
Ashland.	72	30	51	0.26	0.48	42
Cimarron.	70	25	47	0.46	0.46	29
Colby.	72	22	47	0.27	0.46	50
Coolidge.	70	28	49	0.24	0.46	54
Dodge City.	70	30	50	-0.32	-0.52	54
Dresden.	70	29	49	0.11	0.12	58
Farnsworth.	71	20	45	0.33	0.33	56
Garden City.	78	28	53	0.15	0.15	58
Hoxie.	75	26	50	0.17	0.17	33
Jetmore.	75	25	50	0.41	0.41	25
Lakin.	73	30	51	0.41	0.41	17
Liberal.	69	24	46	0.65	0.65	16
Norton.	75	24	49	0.21	0.21	35
Scott.	71	28	49	0.40	0.40	37
Ulysses.	75	28	51	0.15	0.15	35
Wakeney.	68	21	44	0.38	0.38	21
Wallace.	78	20	49	0.30	0.30	36
Division.	70	28	49	0.30	0.30	36

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Chapman.	70	32	51	0.90	0.90	25
Clay Center.	75	30	52	0.88	0.88	50
Coldwater.	71	33	52	0.38	0.38	24
Concordia.	72	34	53	-0.91	-0.91	24
Cunningham.	82	30	56	0.70	0.70	19
Eldorado.	73	32	52	1.37	1.37	22
Ellisworth.	80	28	54	0.53	0.53	22
Enterprise.	75	28	51	0.60	0.60	18
Greensburg.	73	32	52	1.02	1.02	18
Harrison.	74	30	52	0.70	0.70	18
Hays.	69	30	50	0.40	0.40	23
Jewell.	72	25	48	0.42	0.42	23
Larned.	72	30	51	0.63	0.63	30
Lebanon.	68	22	45	0.60	0.60	30
MacKsville.	78	26	52	0.77	0.77	19
McPherson.	68	30	49	1.02	1.02	19
Minneapolis.	73	30	51	0.75	0.75	32
Norwich.	80	35	57	0.86	0.86	25
Phillipsburg.	74	29	51	0.66	0.66	51
Pratt.	78	24	51	0.59	0.59	29
Republic.	72	38	55	1.12	1.12	46
Rome.	74	34	54	0.86	0.86	46
Russell.	70	28	49	1.06	1.06	32
Salina.	74	28	51	1.06	1.06	32
Salina.	71	37	54	1.47	1.47	32
Wichita.	82	22	51	0.79	0.79	30
Division.	72	32	52	0.79	0.79	30

EASTERN DIVISION.

Atchison.	72	34	53	0.76	0.76	30
Baker.	80	33	56	0.90	0.90	21
Burlington.	78	33	55	1.07	1.07	21
Cottonwood Falls.	78	33	55	0.93	0.93	21
Emporia.	71	35	53	0.79	0.79	21
Eureka.	75	35	55	1.37	1.37	43
Fall River.	75	35	55	1.09	1.09	43
Fort Scott.	72	37	54	0.58	0.58	43
Frankfort.	73	28	50	0.58	0.58	29
Garnett.	83	35	59	1.30	1.30	29
Grenola.	70	39	54	0.48	0.48	36
Independence.	78	40	59	0.30	0.30	25
Iola.	69	38	53	0.83	0.83	51
Kansas City.	71	42	56	-1.2	-1.2	43
Lawrence.	71	40	55	-0.80	-0.80	35
Lebo.	67	36	51	-0.31	-0.31	35
Madison.	75	33	54	1.11	1.11	16
Manhattan.	74	32	53	0.53	0.53	16
Moran.	74	37	55	0.73	0.73	16
Oswego.	68	35	51	0.78	0.78	16
Osage City.	73	40	56	0.98	0.98	25
Osawatomie.	73	40	56	1.19	1.19	25
Paola.	72	36	54	1.30	1.30	32
Pleasanton.	71	38	54	0.42	0.42	43
Sedan.	70	39	54	0.42	0.42	43
Topeka.	72	37	54	-0.29	-0.29	24
Valley Falls.	69	35	52	0.50	0.50	34
Wichita.	83	28	55	0.83	0.83	33
State.	73	35	54	0.68	0.68	33

DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

Week Ending.	77	18	54	0.12	0.12	..
April 6.	83	15	49	0.06	0.06	..
April 13.	80	12	44	0.15	0.15	..
April 20.	89	16	51	1.42	1.42	..
April 27.	83	6	44	0.65	0.65	54
May 4.	80	30	54	0.46	0.46	76
May 11.	85	17	51	0.13	0.13	79
May 18.	87	27	57	0.68	0.68	33
May 25.	83	20	51	0.68	0.68	33
June 1.	83	20	51	0.68	0.68	33

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The mean temperature was decidedly below the normal, the deficiency ranging from 12° in the north-eastern counties to 16° in the southwestern counties. The minimum temperatures occurred on the 27th and were unusually low, being below freezing in the western half of the State where the killing frosts caused much damage. Five days of the seven were cloudy reducing the average sunshine to 33 per cent and making it the cloudiest week this season. The average precipitation was below the normal, the rainfall was above the normal in Sedgewick, Butler, Greenwood, Anderson, Miami, Johnson and Wyandotte counties; also from McPherson to Wabaunsee counties. The precipitation was over half an inch in the middle and eastern divisions.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The week was generally cloudy and unseasonably cool, with the temperature averaging 14° below normal. There was a light frost on the 27th. The weekly rainfall was 0.33 of an inch and nearly all of this fell on the 30th.

KANSAS FARMER'S WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Chase.—The rains have helped all crops wonderfully. Corn, though backward, is much improved; wheat greatly benefited; pastures improved. Frost of 27th did but little damage.
Coffey.—The rain softened the ground; pastures improved; wheat benefited; corn doing better; gardens improved; stock water replenished; weeds growing rapidly.
Elk.—Light rain, but all that was needed.
Greenwood.—All crops greatly benefited by the fine rains; pasture much improved.
Johnson.—Fine rain; everything growing looks fine.
Labette.—Good rains have improved all crops.
Linn.—Conditions much improved by the rains.
Marshall.—Good rains have benefited wheat, and improved the pasture, which is quite backward; corn doing much better.
Miami.—Vegetation greatly benefited by the rains.
Montgomery.—Cool, cloudy, unseasonable week; more moisture needed.
Shawnee.—The frost nipped potatoes

and beans in spots, injuring some gardens and leaving adjoining gardens untouched, killing some hills of potatoes and passing by surrounding hills; the rain has improved gardens, pastures, and meadows; wheat benefited and corn improved.

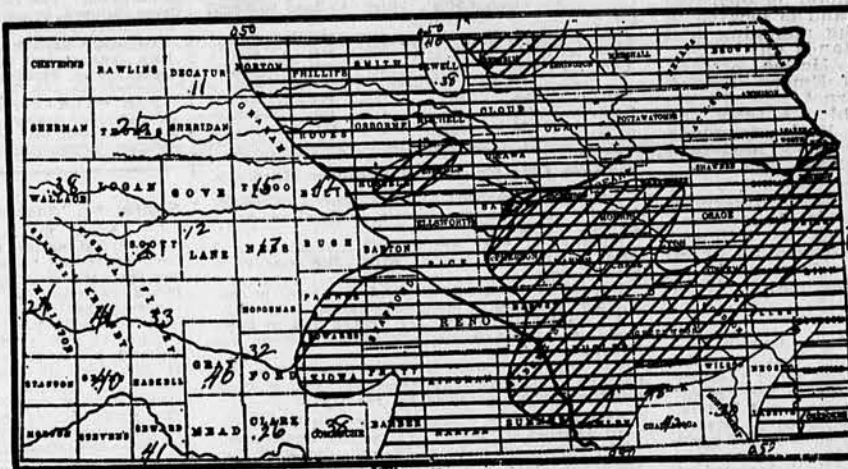
MIDDLE DIVISION.

Butler.—Pasture good; general crop prospect fair; corn late, much replanting done.
Comanche.—Crops doing well but more rain is needed.
Dickinson.—Rains have improved vegetation; crops fair.
Ellis.—Light rains, benefiting crops and pasture.
Ellsworth.—Wheat doing well; corn backward, but improved; pasture improving.
Jewell.—Wheat and oats look better since the rains; wheat is heading; grass has started and pasture is fair.
Kingman.—Much improvement in all crops.
Kiowa.—Good rains have improved pasture and corn and benefited wheat.
McPherson.—Good rains beneficial; hard freeze 27th killed gardens and damaged corn; wheat may be injured also.
Pawnee.—Cloudy, cool week; garden truck damaged by the freeze; corn froze off; leaves killed on native trees.
Phillipsburg.—Quite a shower night

Anderson.—Very beneficial rains were received the latter part. Temperatures were abnormally low and unfavorable, with a light frost on the 27th.
Atchison.—The week was unusually cloudy and cold for the season. A good rain fell on the 30th.
Bourbon.—Temperatures were very much below normal, with much cloudiness. Beneficial rains fell on the 30th and 31st.
Brown.—Some unusually cold weather, for the season, was experienced, a minimum of 33° occurring on the 27th and the maximum failing to reach 60° on four dates. Good rains fell.
Chase.—Light frost on the 27th was followed by a good rain on the 30th.
Chautauque.—Temperatures were much too low for crops, but there was some rain, which was beneficial.
Coffey.—Enough rain for crops was received, but warm weather is now needed. On the 27th, there was a frost, with a minimum of 33° at Burlington and 36° at Lebo.
Douglas.—Every day was below normal, making the mean temperature for the week 12° below normal. This was the coldest week in the second half of May on a 40 years record. There was a white frost on the 27th, the latest spring frost on record. The rainfall of 0.80 of an inch was 0.31 of an inch below normal. The sunshine was 35 per cent of the possible amount.
Elk.—This was a favorable week for crops, except that the weather was too cool.
Greenwood.—Some fine rains were received, but the temperatures were too low to be favorable. On the 27th, thin ice formed at Eureka, a minimum of 26°

occurred at Fall River, and one of 33° at Madison. Jefferson.—Unseasonably cool weather prevailed throughout, the temperature not reaching 60° during the last three days. The drouth was broken by a fine rain on the 30th.
Labette.—Maximum temperatures generally ranged in the sixties and minima in the forties, with but one clear day. Rains on the 28th, 29th, and 30th aggregated 0.96 of an inch.
Linn.—Temperatures were much below normal all week. Cloudiness increased as the week progressed. Good rains fell on the last three days.
Lyon.—On the 30th, 0.74 of an inch of rain fell, which benefited crops. Warm weather is needed.
Marshall.—The first three days were but little below the normal, but the latter part was cooler. The drouth was broken by rains which fell on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May and the first of June.
Miami.—Cold and unfavorable weather was experienced. A temperature of 36° was noted on the 27th, and the maximum failed to reach 70° after that date.
Montgomery.—This has been a cool, cloudy and unfavorable week. Light rain fell on four days and there was only one clear day.
Osage.—Temperatures were too low to be favorable, but some good rains were received the last four days.
Riley.—The situation was relieved by rains on the 29th, 30th, and 31st, but temperatures were much too low. On the 27th there was a killing frost, with a temperature of 33°.
Shawnee.—A slow, drizzling rain, amounting to 0.32 of an inch, continued all day on the 30th and was of great benefit. Temperatures, however, were unfavorable. The week began with a heavy frost on the 27th, and every day was abnormally cool. There was but little sunshine, and the prevailing wind was from the north.
Wyandotte.—The mean temperature was 12° below normal, the temperature being above normal on only one day, the 1st of June. On the 30th and 31st of May, rains fell to the amount of 1.88 inches.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 1, 1907.



SCALE IN INCHES:

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

occurred at Fall River, and one of 33° at Madison. Jefferson.—Unseasonably cool weather prevailed throughout, the temperature not reaching 60° during the last three days. The drouth was broken by a fine rain on the 30th.
Labette.—Maximum temperatures generally ranged in the sixties and minima in the forties, with but one clear day. Rains on the 28th, 29th, and 30th aggregated 0.96 of an inch.
Linn.—Temperatures were much below normal all week. Cloudiness increased as the week progressed. Good rains fell on the last three days.
Lyon.—On the 30th, 0.74 of an inch of rain fell, which benefited crops. Warm weather is needed.
Marshall.—The first three days were but little below the normal, but the latter part was cooler. The drouth was broken by rains which fell on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of May and the first of June.
Miami.—Cold and unfavorable weather was experienced. A temperature of 36° was noted on the 27th, and the maximum failed to reach 70° after that date.
Montgomery.—This has been a cool, cloudy and unfavorable week. Light rain fell on four days and there was only one clear day.
Osage.—Temperatures were too low to be favorable, but some good rains were received the last four days.
Riley.—The situation was relieved by rains on the 29th, 30th, and 31st, but temperatures were much too low. On the 27th there was a killing frost, with a temperature of 33°.
Shawnee.—A slow, drizzling rain, amounting to 0.32 of an inch, continued all day on the 30th and was of great benefit. Temperatures, however, were unfavorable. The week began with a heavy frost on the 27th, and every day was abnormally cool. There was but little sunshine, and the prevailing wind was from the north.
Wyandotte.—The mean temperature was 12° below normal, the temperature being above normal on only one day, the 1st of June. On the 30th and 31st of May, rains fell to the amount of 1.88 inches.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—Light showers on the 28th, 29th, and 30th amounted to 0.53 of an inch. On the 27th a minimum temperature of 28° occurred, with a killing frost.
Butler.—Relief from the dry weather was afforded by a rain of 1.27 inches on the 30th, but temperatures were too low to be beneficial.
Clay.—Rains amounting to 0.83 of an inch fell on the 29th and 30th and were just what was needed to start vegetation growing.
Cloud.—The daily temperatures ranged from 17° below normal on the 28th to 8° below on the 1st of June. Some fine rains fell on the 28th, 29th, and 30th.
Comanche.—A light frost, with a temperature of 33°, occurred on the 27th and cool weather prevailed till the week ended.
Dickinson.—Much cloudy and cool weather occurred, with good rains on the 29th and 30th.
Ellis.—Temperatures were much below normal, especially during the middle part, when moderate rains fell. A temperature of 26° occurred on the 27th.

Ellsworth.—Temperatures were unfavorable during the middle part of the week, but about the normal amount of rain was received.

Jewell.—Frost, with a temperature of 30°, occurred on the 27th. Moderate rains fell the last days.

Kingman.—On the 27th, the temperature fell to 30° at Kingman and 35° at Norwich, and was unfavorably low the other days. On the 30th, much needed rains fell over the county.

Kiowa.—On the 27th, there was a freeze, with a temperature of 30°. This was followed by beneficial rains on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, and a temperature of 30° occurred on the 27th. The rainfall was favorable to the growth of all vegetation, 1.02 inches being received.

Ottawa.—The drouth was relieved by 0.75 of an inch of rain which fell mostly on the 30th. Temperatures were lower than have been for the past three weeks.

Pawnee.—The unusually low temperature of 22° occurred on the 27th and damaged vegetation greatly. The mean weekly temperature was also very low. Rains fell on the 28th, 29th, and 30th.

Phillips.—A good rain on the 29th was beneficial to crops, but temperatures were too low, the lowest, 25°, occurring on the 27th.

Pratt.—Rains on the 28th, 29th, and 30th started crops to growing, but warm weather and sunshine is now needed.

Republic.—Frost occurred on the 27th, with a minimum of 33°. Rains, aggregating 1.12 inches, fell on the 29th and 30th.

Russell.—Rains the last four days amounted to 1.06 inches. Minimum temperatures generally ranged in the forties, except the 27th, when the minimum was 28°.

Saline.—The rains that fell the last four days aggregated 1.06 inches. Temperatures were abnormally low.

Sedgewick.—Temperatures averaged 15° below normal. Light frost occurred on the 27th and a fine rain on the 30th. There was less than the usual amount of sunshine.

Smith.—This was a cool week, with 0.60 of an inch of rain.

Stafford.—A killing frost, with a minimum of 26°, occurred on the 27th. Showers on the 29th, 30th, and 31st amounted to 0.77 of an inch.

Sumner.—The week was cold, damp and unfavorable to vegetation generally. Warm weather and sunshine would help greatly.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Decatur.—A killing frost and a temperature of 29° occurred on the 27th and the rest of the week was abnormally cold. The rainfall, 0.11 of an inch, was too light to be of much benefit.

Finney.—The week began with a killing frost on the 27th and continued unseasonably cool throughout. Showery weather marked the close and 2.33 of an inch of precipitation was received.

Ford.—The temperature was 16° below normal and the precipitation 0.52 of an inch below. A killing frost and a temperature of 30° occurred on the 27th.

Grant.—The week was generally cloudy, cold and dry, the drouth was partially relieved by 0.40 of an inch of rain on the 30th. A killing frost occurred on the 27th.

Gray.—There was much cloudiness and, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, showers amounted to 0.46 of an inch. A heavy frost was noted on the 27th, with a temperature of 25°.

Hamilton.—The week was cloudy and cool and opened with a temperature of 28° on the 27th. On the 29th, 0.24 of an inch of rain fell.

Kearny.—The weather was cold and cloudy. Showers on the 29th and 30th were of some benefit.

Lane.—A temperature of 20° occurred on the 27th, which was unusually low for the time of year. Much cloudy weather prevailed, but the rainfall was inadequate.

Norton.—A killing frost, with a temperature of 24°, was experienced on the 27th, and the week averaged much below normal. On the 29th, 0.55 of an inch of rain fell and was very favorable to the growth of all vegetation.

Scott.—The nights were quite cold, for the season, a minimum of 24° occurring on the 27th. The temperature rose above 70° on but two days. Light showers fell on the 28th and 29th.

Seward.—Rains on the 28th, 29th, and 30th amounted to 0.41 of an inch. The week was cold and cloudy, with a frost on the 27th.

Thomas.—This was a very cool week, with 0.27 of an inch of rain. On the 27th the temperature fell to 22°.

bringing down \$50,000 worth of ore. \$10 properly invested now, should make a fortune for any one. Address the Pittsburg-Oaxaca Mining Co., Block 1033, Pittsburg, Pa., for full particulars.

Mechanical Farm Help.

The question of farm help becomes more and more important each year. Even those farmers who are blessed with large families find that the temptations of large pay in other fields during these prosperous times soon force them to depend upon the very uncertain hired help or to buy more machinery with which to do their work. Inventors and manufacturers have been prompt to recognize these conditions under which the farmers labor and have done much to improve them. Perhaps no one thing among all the labor-saving machines has done so much, or is capable of doing so much, as the gasoline engine, and among gasoline engines none have been more popular than the Olds.

The Olds Gas Power Co., of Lansing, Mich., and Kansas City, Mo., have always been prompt to meet the needs of their patrons, and, just now, they are offering an engine of 3, 4, 6, and 8 horsepower that is mounted on skids and made on purpose for farm use. As it is shipped to the farmer it is a complete and complete power unit in which

A Mountain of Gold.

The State of Oaxaca, Mexico, is wild over the wonderfully rich ore being found there. A single round of shots

every connection is made and there is nothing for him to do but put in some gasoline and water, throw the switch, and turn the wheel.

With this little engine the farmer is prepared to pump water, grind feed, saw wood, cut fodder or ensilage, turn the separator, run the milking machine, and do a thousand and one things better, more rapidly, and at less cost than can be done by hand. One beauty about this little engine is that it can be started at work and left for hours at a time with no oversight. It works while you sleep. Better get one.

A Good Hotel.

Next to the home a good hotel is most to be desired. Kansas City is a wonderful town and is growing at a wonderful rate. It is the market town for the great Southwest and the question of a good, comfortable hotel is an important one to the man or woman whose business takes him to this thriving metropolis of the Southwest. If you want plenty of well-cooked and well-served food and a quiet, comfortable room with all modern improvements in which to rest after the day's business or shopping then go to the Hotel Kupper. This hotel is operated on the European plan and is located in the very heart of the shopping and business district. It stands on the corner of Eleventh and McGee Streets, just one block east of Emery, Bird & Thayer, the Keith Carpet and Furniture store, and two blocks from the Taylor and Geo. B. Peck drygoods stores. The rates are very moderate and the service will please you.

The June circular of Silberman Brothers, Chicago, quotes Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska wools as follows: Fine, 20 to 22 cents; fine medium or 1/4 blood, 23 to 25 cents; medium or 1/2 or 3/4 blood, 25 to 27 cents; coarse, 22 to 24 cents.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., June 3, 1907. Shippers and commission men stood together last week, against the packers, in the contention regarding inspection of cows and heifers, resulting in an advance of 25¢ on steers, and 10¢ on cows and heifers. Packers could not secure any cows or heifers from any source, and had to fill orders with high-priced steers, the small supply of which forced active competition. Independent buyers easily absorbed the supply of she stuff. Stockers and feeders remained quiet, without change in price. Total supply for the week was 27,500 head. Receipts to-day are much heavier, 15,000 head, but trade is lively and all classes are selling steady, including she stuff. Packers are still unable to buy any she stuff on the terms they offer, and all hands are standing firm, with shippers holding all the best of the argument up to date. A fancy drove of steers brought \$6.15 Friday, and tops have sold at \$6 every day recently, including to-day, bulk of steers \$5.15 to \$5.90, yearlings up to \$5.85. Light steers have advanced most in the last week. Cows range from \$3.50 to \$4.55, heifers \$3.75 to \$5.25, although the offerings of she stuff are only about one-fourth the usual volume. Bulls bring \$3.40 to \$4.75, calves \$4 to \$6.50, stock steers \$3.50 to \$4.65, feeders \$4.25 to \$4.85. Hog receipts began to fall off last week, run for the week only 78,000 head, a reduction of 14,000 from the previous week. The market turned upward Wednesday, and made a net advance of 1¢ for the whole week, closing at the best point. The supply is heavy to-day, at 15,500 head, market 10¢ lower than the close of last week, top \$6.20, bulk of sales \$6.10 to \$6.15. Heavy hogs are selling closer to the top than a week ago, although the number of hogs above 260 pounds weight is small. Shippers took a few hogs last week, which is responsible for a portion of the advance. The mutton market advanced 10¢ to 20¢ last week on the moderate run of 25,000 head. Supply to-day is 1,000 head, market 10¢ higher and very active. Quality averages good to-day, receipts embracing clipped lambs at \$3, woolled lambs \$3.95, spring lambs \$3, clipped yearling \$7.10, wethers \$6.25, ewes \$6.10, highest general average of prices ever paid here. Medium grade stock 25¢ to 75¢ below these figures. Goats sell at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

J. A. RICKART.

Kansas City Grain Market.

June 3, 1907. Receipts of wheat in Kansas City to-day were 88 cars; Saturday's inspections were 34 cars. Prices were unchanged 2¢ higher, the advance being in the choice grades. The sales were: Hard Wheat—No. 2, 3 cars \$1.02, 1 car \$1.01, 1 car \$1, 1 car 99¢; 2 cars 97 1/2¢, 3 cars 97¢, 8 cars 96¢, 1 bulkhead car 96¢, 8 cars 95 1/2¢, 7 cars 95¢, 1 car like sample 94 1/2¢; No. 3, 1 car like sample 88¢, nominally 90¢ to \$1; No. 4, 1

car 92 1/2¢, 1 car 88¢, 1 car 87¢, 4 cars 83 1/2¢, 1 car 82¢, 2 cars 81¢, 12 cars 80¢, nominally 77¢ to 96¢; rejected, 1 car 81¢, 1 car 80¢, 1 car 78¢, 2 cars 65¢. Soft Wheat—No. 2 red, 2 cars \$1.02, 1 car \$1.01 1/2, 1 bulkhead car \$1; No. 3 red, nominally 95¢ to \$1; No. 4 red, 1 car 95 1/2¢, nominally 87¢ to 97¢. Durum Wheat—No. 2, 1 car 88¢. Receipts of corn were 128 cars; Saturday's inspections were 82 cars. Prices were unchanged to 1/4¢ lower. The sales were: No. 2 white, 14 cars 51 1/2¢, 5 cars 51 1/4¢; No. 3 white, 1 car 51 1/2¢, 1 car 51 1/4¢; no grade white, 1 car hot 45¢; No. 2 mixed, 2 cars 51 1/2¢, 13 cars 51 1/4¢, 20 cars 51¢; No. 3 mixed, 24 cars 51¢; No. 4 mixed, 3 cars 49 1/2¢; No. 2 yellow, 2 cars 51 1/2¢, 17 cars 51 1/4¢; No. 3 yellow, 4 cars 51 1/2¢. Receipts of oats were 38 cars; Saturday's inspections were 6 cars. Prices were 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ lower. The sales were: No. 2 white, 5 cars 47 1/2¢, 5 cars color 46¢; No. 3 white, 1 car 46 1/2¢, 4 cars color 45¢; No. 4 white, 1 car 45¢; No. 2 mixed, 1 car 46¢, 2 cars 45 1/2¢; No. 3 mixed, nominally 45¢ to 46¢. Barley was quoted at 62¢ to 66¢; rye, 74¢ to 77¢; flaxseed, \$1.12 to \$1.15; kafir-corn, \$1.05 to \$1.15 per cwt.; bran, \$1.01 to \$1.03 per cwt.; shorts, \$1.03 to \$1.07 per cwt.; corn-chop, \$1.01 to \$1.02 per cwt.; mil-lot-seed, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per cwt.; clover-seed, \$7 to \$11 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.	to-day.	Sat'day.
WHEAT.					
July.	91 1/4-91	91 1/2	90 3/4	91 1/2-1/4	91 1/2
Sept.	91 1/4-1/2	92 1/4-1/2	90 3/4	91 1/2	91 1/2-1/4
Dec.	92 1/4	92 1/2	92	92 1/4	92 1/4-1/2
CORN.					
July.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2-1/4	49 1/2-1/4
Sept.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2-1/4
Dec.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/2-1/4

Kansas City Fruit and Produce Markets.

During the months of June, July, and August all commission houses will close at 1 o'clock on Saturday. Supplies of eggs are liberal, but there is a good local demand that gives the market a steady tone. Butter is in good demand at firm prices. Storage demand is especially good. All grades of poultry are scarce and in good demand. Hens were quoted 1¢ higher on change. The supply of strawberries was equal to the demand. The offerings were generally of good quality and were taken up readily. New potatoes are scarce owing to bad shipping weather in Texas. Prices are unchanged. The supply of cabbage is fair. Some of the Texas offerings are not first class, owing to wet weather. Other green stuff is in good demand. The supply of asparagus is limited and prices are higher. A few Texas cantaloupes are on the market, but they are not sound and are hard to sell. Where "exchange quotations" are specified in this column, they are the net prices returned to shippers over and above the commission. Eggs—Extra fancy, 15¢ a dozen; current receipts, cases included, new cases, 13¢; second hand cases, 12 1/2¢; Southern, cases included, 12¢. Butter—Exchange quotations: Creamery, extra, 22¢; firsts, 20¢; seconds, 16¢; packing stock, 15 1/2¢. Poultry—Exchange quotations: Spring chickens, over 2 lbs., 15¢; broilers, under 2 lbs., 22¢; hens, 10 1/2¢; roosters, 4 1/2¢; old ducks, over 3 lbs., 10¢; young ducks, 18¢; turkey hens 11¢; gobblers, 10 1/2¢; culls, 5¢; squabs, \$1.02 per dozen. Strawberries—Fancy, \$2.75 to \$3.25; fair to choice, \$2.25 to \$2.50; poor, \$1 to \$1.50. Watermelons—Texas, \$6 per dozen. Green Vegetables—Tomatoes, fancy, \$3.50 to \$3.75; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Asparagus, 60¢ to 70¢ per dozen bunches. Onions, green, per dozen bunches, 8¢ to 10¢. Cabbage, \$3.25 per cwt. Parsnips, 50¢ to 65¢ a bushel. Turnips, new, per dozen bunches, 15¢ to 20¢; old, 25¢ to 40¢ a bushel. Celery, jumbo, \$1.25. Cauliflower, California, \$3.50 per crate. Spinach, 25¢ to 40¢ a bushel. Mustard greens, 15¢ to 20¢ per dozen bunches. Radishes, per dozen bunches, 5¢ to 8¢. Lettuce, per bushel, 30¢ to 40¢. Cucumbers, 50¢ to 65¢ per dozen. Green peppers, \$3.50 to \$4 a crate. Egg plant, Texas, \$2 per dozen. Beans, green and wax, 35¢ to 40¢ per third bushel box. Beets, 30¢ to 40¢ per dozen bunches. Rhubarb, 15¢ to 25¢ per dozen bunches. Peas, 65¢ per third bushel box. Carrots, 40¢ per dozen bunches. Apples—Willow Twigs, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel box; Missouri Pippins, \$2.25 to \$2.50 per box; Ben Davis, \$6.50 to \$7 per barrel; \$2 per box. Fruits—Oranges, California navels, \$3.75 to \$4.50. Lemons, California, fancy, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Pineapples, Florida, \$3.25 to \$4.50 per crate. Potatoes—Carlots, Northern, 85¢ to 90¢ a bushel; small lots, Northern, 90¢ to \$1. New potatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel. Hidden—Green salted, No. 1 and No. 2, flat, 8¢; side branded, over 40 lbs., 8 1/2¢; under 40 lbs., 7¢; bull hides, 8¢; glue hides, 5¢.

When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

Special Want Column

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

CATTLE.

FOR Red Polled bulls or heifers, write to Otto Young, Udo, Ness County, Kans.

DOUBLE-STANDARD POLLED DURHAM BULLS—Extra good quality, well bred, good color. Address C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kans.

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

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

SWINE.

FOR SALE—A fine Berkshire herd boar, 18 months old. Best breeding in the land. G. D. Williams, Route 8, Inman, Kans.

DUROCS FOR SALE—Sows and gilts bred for July, August and September farrow. S. J. Steinmetz, Alden, Rice Co., Kans.

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

South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., June 3, 1907. Notwithstanding the fact the country has been cautioned to hold back all she stuff from the markets on account of the boycott now existing between the live stock exchanges and the packers, the week opened with a largely increased supply of cattle in sight. The proportion of cow stuff, however, was materially reduced. The market was hardly as good as at the close of last week as packers finding they could not buy cows would not follow up their leads of last week and bid up on steers. The trade on fat steers was steady to around a dime lower, the best offerings were selling at \$5.75, and these were about steady, as were also nice smooth light and handy weights selling at about \$5.25 to \$5.50, but all other grades of steers were in on the weakness and were a little lower at \$4.90 to \$5.40 for the bulk. Common light steers sold as low as \$4.40. The only trade in she stock was to small butchers and shippers, the entire live stock exchange refusing absolutely to sell to the packers, subject to post mortem. All cows and heifers were 10¢ to 20¢ lower; calves were steady at recent advances. There was practically no trade in stockers and prices are nominally steady. A strike among the cutters in one of the packing houses was a factor against the hog market to-day, receipts were very liberal at all points, and this was another weakening factor. Local prices were 10¢ to 15¢ lower and a clearance very slow in being made. It is not likely that the strike will seriously affect the market, as it is only local and will perhaps be settled within a short time. Bulk of hogs here to-day sold at \$6.05 to \$6.15 with prime light and light butchers making \$6.20. Market for sheep was quite liberally supplied, and the first straight grassers of the season were among receipts. There was a good demand for all classes of killing stuff, and prices were steady to firm. Grass Texas wethers sold at \$6.15, top woolled fed lambs made 9¢. There will not be many fed sheep and lambs to come from now on, and it is not likely that grassers will get to running freely inside of the next month.

WARRICK.

[First published in The Kansas Farmer, June 6, 1907.]

Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas. Fannie E. Seymore, Plaintiff, vs. Edward J. Seymore, Defendant. No. 2447. The State of Kansas to Edward J. Seymore: You will take notice that you have been sued by Fannie E. Seymore in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, in the above entitled action and that you must answer the petition filed by said plaintiff in said cause on or before the 25th day of July, 1907, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly against you in said action for divorce in favor of the plaintiff and for other and further relief as equity may require. [Seal] R. L. THOMAS, Clerk of the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas. By JENNIE C. ROSEN, Deputy. A. B. JETMORE, Attorney for plaintiff.

HORSES AND MULES.

\$150 OFFERED

for each mule colt bred from J. Shemman's Jack, 1/2 mile east and 2 miles south of Agrioola, P. S. G.

FOR SALE—Team of mules 5 and 6 years old, matched, sound, \$275. Call on John Thompson, 211 Drive, Topeka, Kans., Ind. Phone 6232.

FOR SALE—A Jack Daw stallion, dam Happy Herd; 4 years old, color dark brown and nicely marked. Good disposition, stylish driver, time 2:38. 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.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—5 varieties; also tomatoes and cabbage, \$1.75 per 1,000; less than thousand, 20 cents per hundred. All varieties. Have the famous Southern potato "Pumpkin Yam." Prompt shipment. W. A. Schreier & Son, Argonia, Kans.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

WANTED—MEN to learn barber trade, will equip shop for you or furnish positions, few weeks completes, constant practice, careful instructions, tools given, wages Saturdays, diplomas granted, write branch, Moler System of Colleges, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo., or Omaha, Nebr.

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.

MERCHANDISE BARGAIN.—Invoice \$3500, annual sales, \$20,000, \$80 per month. Post office in store. Write The Buckeye Agency, Williamsburg, Kans.

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

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

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

Stray List

Week Ending June 6.

Barton County—H. D. Ashpole, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by Andy Gell in Clarence tp., May 28, 1907, one black steer, about 18 months old, small cut on lower side right ear; valued at \$20. Crawford County—Fred A. Gerken, Clerk. Pony—Taken up by John F. Ruby in McCune tp., April 27, 1907, one 8-year-old bay pony, female, weight 800 pound, star in forehead.

LEEPER'S SALE OF SHORTHORNS

Auburn, Nebraska, June 14, 1907

38 HEAD 13 Scottish Lads, 11 General Wheatons, 3 Baron Surmises, 3 Major Healys, 2 Nebraska Canutes. . . . 38 HEAD

The offering consists of nine bulls of serviceable age sired by Scottish Lad and 29 females of breeding age, all safe in calf to Lord Filbert 223307, formerly owned by J. F. Stodder of Burden Kansas, and a bull with a show record. This will be one of the best lot of individuals driven into the sale ring this year. Send for catalogue and mention the Kansas Farmer.

J. W. LEEPER, - - - Auburn, Nebraska