

# KANSAS FARMER

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 30, 1908

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## THE THREE GREAT STATE SCHOOLS.

The conference of the managing boards of the three Kansas State educational institutions called by Governor Hoch convened at the Governor's office at the Capitol on Tuesday of this week. The necessity of preparing all copy for the KANSAS FARMER at least two days in advance of the publication date, brings this writing at about the hour of the meeting at the executive office, and makes it impossible to report the proceedings in this number.

The original purpose of the conference as suggested, to the Governor by Secretary Coburn, seems to have been to determine the proper location of "line fences" between the fields of usefulness of the three great State schools. This matter was discussed at some length in the KANSAS FARMER on the appearance of the call. The positions then taken by this paper have been warmly commended both by letter and in personal communication from many and, in some cases, unexpected quarters.

Through recent statements in the daily press it appears that a plan of administration by one board for all of the three schools instead of, as now, a separate board

for each, will be presented and urged. THE KANSAS FARMER has not studied this proposition exhaustively with reference to the interests which center at the State University or the State Normal. But the Agricultural College is in many respects a different proposition. The KANSAS FARMER has persisted in urging upon successive governors the desirability of having several of the educated, broad guaged, and progressive farmers of the State in the governing board of this institution. That there are plenty of such farmers needs not to be said. At no time in recent years has a majority of this board been composed of farmers. Can it be expected that under a joint management of the three schools the political place-hunters will permit the Governor to name even a minority of farmers on the proposed governing board?

It is stated that the three boards are expensive. Under the present system the chief compensation of the regents consists of the honor attaching to the position. The mileage and per diem about pay the necessary expenses of travel and subsistence. If the work of the three institutions were placed upon one board, the draft upon the time of the members would be such that none



The Lincoln Importing Horse Company's sale. A snap shot at a part of the crowd made by The Kansas Farmer man.

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## KANSAS FARMER.

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

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except very wealthy or very incompetent persons could afford to accept appointment. In case the work were paid for at a reasonable rate, as would be necessary to secure the almost continuous services of efficient men, the cost would be greater than at present where the honor is accepted as compensation for practically all except the expense account.

The great investment which the State is making in these three educational institutions is mentioned. If there has been extravagance it is for the Governor to appoint more conservative regents. But that the people of Kansas are willing to invest largely in higher education is apparent from the readiness with which successive legislatures vote the appropriations.

The real question is more one of quality of service than of cheapness. Extravagance is always to be avoided, but so is stinginess.

Whatever may be the needs of the other institutions, the Agricultural College should have a board possessing the qualifications of appreciation of the special character of the work of this great institution.

## KANSAS EDITORS AT EMPORIA.

The Kansas Editorial Association held its sixteenth annual meeting at Emporia on April 20 and 21. The attendance was larger than usual. During the sessions of the 1907 meeting it was rather dolefully looked upon as the last likely to be held. The gloomy foreboding resulted from realization of the possible effect of the anti-pass law under which editors pay their fare just as do all other reputable citizens. Instead of staying at home this year to lament their loss, the boys invited their wives to accompany them and manifested other remarkable signs of easy circumstances.

The proceedings related to the work of the craft, interspersed with humorous and other literary productions.

The exhibits of typesetting machines adapted to the country printing office attracted much attention and resulted in numerous orders.

On the entertainment side the citizens and institutions of Emporia added to their already great reputation. The address of welcome by Mayor J. H. Grotfelter opened wide the gates of the city's hospitality. At the close of the labors of the first day the automobiles were in waiting and the visi-

tors were taken on a flying trip through the finely shaded and well kept streets of the city. Emporia has not only substantial business houses but may well be noted for her residences, ranging from the neat and tasty cottages to the large and elegant residences of her wealthy citizens.

At the termination of the seeing-Emporia ride the visitors were landed at the College of Emporia, whose stately buildings at the northwestern edge of the city many of us had admired from passing trains but had never visited. This college is the synodical school of the Presbyterian churches of Kansas and should not in any way be confused with the Kansas State Normal School, also located at Emporia, of which mention will be made later. At the College of Emporia the visitors were first treated to some excellent music. They were next invited to supper, which was gracefully served by young lady students. Returning to the chapel, the company enjoyed a presentation of the Greek play, "Agamemnon," presented by students. The reproduction of ancient Greek costumes, the simulation of ancient Greek customs, and the presentation of the ancient Greek tragedy carried the imagination back to an age where myths and realities are so intermingled that the wisest historian of to-day is unable clearly to separate them.

The College of Emporia does not boast of turning out many money-makers, but rather that so large a proportion of its graduates enter those fields of labor in which money-making is of little importance. Perhaps it is a prophesy of an age to come when men will look with astonishment upon the time when their ancestors regarded the getting of money as the chief purpose of life, the leading incentive to worthy effort.

From the College of Emporia the visitors were driven to the State Normal, where after a brief and excellent musical program they were addressed by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of the American Magazine. Miss Tarbell is well known on account of her papers concerning "Standard Oil." She spoke to the editors as one of them and was strong in her presentation of the desirability of honesty in every branch of the work from the gathering of news to the discussion of weighty problems of government.

A reception by the faculty of the State Normal terminated a rather strenuous day's doings.

The second day's proceedings were varied by two illustrations of the fact that a good writer may be immensely scared on appearing before an audience. One of the most popular and incisive writers of the State was so overcome with nervousness that before he had read one-third of his paper he gave up and asked the secretary to read it for him. His production was excellent, sparkled with wit, and was liberally applauded. Another, an old stager, editor and proprietor of one of the best papers in the State, who ought not to be afraid of all the men and women in Kansas, got through with his assignment but was uncertain at its conclusion whether he had spoken of things terrestrial or of things celestial.

For the second evening the citizens of Emporia and the State Normal took possession of their guests and banquetted them at the Normal gymnasium. The banquet speeches were by Hon. J. L. Bristow, on "The Editor in Politics;" Gov. E. W. Hoch, on "The Editor in Office;" Geo. R. Peck, formerly of Kansas, on "The Old Familiar Faces;" Hon. Henry J. Allen, on "The Younger Crowd;" and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, on "Kansas and the Nation."

The homes of the citizens of Emporia were thrown open for the entertainment of such as cared to accept this kind of hospitality.

So far as outsiders could discover the faultless arrangements and their faultless execution were in the hands of William Allen White, editor and publisher of the Emporia Gazette. His overflowing good nature, which appears alike in his paper and in the

many books of which he is the author, and his propensity for helping everybody to do and to be the best possible, have obliterated all visible manifestations of the proverbial old "town row" of Emporia and have enabled the people to pull together in every commendable community enterprise. Hurrah for Emporia!

## A LAND TRANSACTION.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—On July 25, 1906, A sells a quarter section, less two acres, to B, consideration \$4,400.00. A agrees to pay all taxes due, have abstract brought up, and give warranty deed on November 1, 1906. A agrees to pay \$300.00 cash in hand, \$1,600.00 November 1, 1906, and assume \$2,500.00 mortgage which is on the place. A written agreement was left with banker C.

In October of said year B took sick. A had purchased land in Texas and intended to move there and expected his cars about October 25, 1906, and urged B to make settlement. B, while not able to go before a notary entrusted banker C with the business and instructed him to proceed according to agreement. When B received warranty deed, already recorded, he found the whole quarter section had been deeded to him and after looking up the matter he found the abstract was not brought up. Then B had banker C write A about the matter but received no answer. In December, 1907, the county treasurer informed B that the taxes on said land for 1905 have never been paid. Then B wrote to A to straighten up the matter but received no reply.

Now I ask THE KANSAS FARMER to kindly state what steps B can take to bring A to terms.

Dickinson County. O. C. IHDE.

First, B should pay the delinquent tax to protect his farm from sale for taxes and to avoid costs.

Second, B should have the abstract brought down to the date of his purchase and should take a receipt for the cost of the abstract.

Third, B should have the abstract examined by a competent attorney, and obtain from him a written statement of the condition of the title at the date of purchase.

Fourth, B should ascertain what it will cost to clear the title and should present an itemized statement thereof to A with a request that he either clear the title or pay the expense thereof.

Fifth, if A neglects or refuses to clear the title, B should instruct his attorney to take proper proceedings in the matter.

If B paid the bank for looking after the business for him, the bank should take a lively interest in seeing that A makes the title good.

When B's attorney has been put in possession of all facts in the case he will be in position to advise as to recovery of damages if any have been suffered.

## LOCATING A ROAD.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The section line divides my land from my neighbor's. He wants a road through but does not want it on the line but proposes putting it on the line about 90 rods, then run the rest over on my land. If this is done it would cut into my alfalfa field and take two acres of land that is nice for trees, but too low for alfalfa, cutting my father off from a way out without buying a right-of-way.

The section line crosses the creek twice, the first crossing will have to have a bridge. The second crossing, where he wants to turn the road over on me, is a level crossing that does not require anything in the line of a bridge. My neighbor came over and tried to buy that corner of me but I would not sell it. Now what he wants is to get the land condemned and buy it. Can't I compel the surveyor to put the road on the line? How should I proceed to have it put on the line?

Trego County. JOHN L. MANZER.

It will be well for you to read the chapter of the Kansas Statutes on "Roads and Highways." The first

seven sections cover your inquiry pretty well.

A public road is laid out on petition which must be signed by at least twelve householders of the county residing in the vicinity where the road is to be laid out. One or more of the petitioners must enter into bond with approved security to pay costs and expenses incurred in case the proceedings had in pursuance of the petition be not finally confirmed and established.

In due course viewers are appointed who with the county surveyor "proceed to view, survey, lay out, alter, or vacate the road as prayed for in said petition, or as nearly so as a good road can be made at a reasonable expense, taking into consideration the utility, convenience and inconvenience, and expense which will result to individuals as well as the public, if such road, or any part thereof, shall be established and opened, or altered. Said commissioners or viewers shall also assess and determine the amount of damages sustained by any person or persons through whose premises the said road is proposed to be established."

It is further provided that the commissioners or viewers shall at the same time they make their certificate of the view, make also a separate certificate in writing stating the amount of damages, if any, by them assessed, and to whom, and submit therewith the written applications upon which the assessments of damages have been made.

It is thus apparent that the locating a road may be more than a mere matter of desire of somebody to have the road located on or near a certain line. While a road may be located by agreement long acquiesced in by the parties interested in the lands taken, even such agreement is not a one-man affair. The road cannot be located on your land, if you object, by any other than the regular proceedings with the help of commissioners or viewers who are bound by the law. A land owner who is not satisfied with the action of the viewers has a right to take the matter by appeal to the district court.

But with such a knowledge as you can obtain from this discussion and from the Statutes, you should be able to come to a just understanding with the neighbor and secure such location of the road as will be best, in view of all interests involved. If your interests are not likely to receive proper consideration, employ an attorney to keep you out of court if possible, and to protect your interests whether in or out of court.

## THE TITLE SHOULD SHOW THE TRUE OWNERSHIP.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A and B are man and wife. Both A and B had money left them from their fathers' estates. They purchased Kansas land but bought it in A's name. Can B make a will so, if she dies, that her half will go to their children?

Russell County. M. C.

In general it may be said that any will that B can make will not affect the distribution of lands that are held in A's name, in case A outlives B. Should B outlive A, she may determine by will the disposition of the half of the property she would inherit from A. Better get the title amended so as to show the true ownership while both are of sound mind and good intentions.

Kansas went to bed last Monday night feeling great apprehension for the fruit crop. The wind had been from the northwest for two days; low temperatures had prevailed; the clouds had vanished, and the wind had fallen. While full reports have not been received from all parts of the State, the information at the Weather Bureau shows temperatures above freezing in the southern third of the State, in the Kaw valley, and up the Republican as far as Concordia. In other sections freezing temperatures are reported. Frost is mentioned in only one report, that from Concordia. Doubtless the ten-mile wind which sprang up at about three in the morning had a good



effect. The Weather Bureau sent warnings of the cool wave to hundreds of stations in Kansas. Farmers using telephones can generally be informed several hours in advance of the occurrence of any notable change in the weather.

#### HUNTING LICENSE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly state in THE KANSAS FARMER whether a person has to procure a hunting license to kill game in season on his own premises? We have a crow bounty here in Wilson County. Some say we will have to buy a license to shoot them.

D. O. FRIEND.

Wilson County.

The Kansas game law, Gen. Statutes of 1905, Sec. 3292, provides that the requirement of a license "shall not be construed to affect the right of the owner or occupant of any land to hunt or shoot on his own premises."

### Miscellany

#### Kansas Wheat Officially.

On conditions as found by the growers April 11, the Kansas Board of Agriculture issues a report of the State's growing winter wheat, as follows:

The winter wheat area of Kansas for 1907 was 7,051,882 acres, or the largest ever recorded. Last November the board's correspondents estimated the area sown for the 1908 crop less by about one per cent, and approximating 6,978,328 acres. Of this it is now reported that 2.4 per cent probably will be plowed up, leaving 6,811,800 acres standing, or an area ranking second largest, and its present condition averages 91.4 for the State, 100 representing a good average stand and satisfactory condition.

All the counties credited with conditions of 100 or above are in the eastern three tiers, except Harper, which has an average of 105, the highest. Considerable damage is reported in extreme western and northwestern counties; from these are returned the largest areas likely to be plowed up, and there, too, the outlook is least promising. Where damage is reported it is ascribed chiefly to dry weather and the winds blowing out the wheat, although in 61 of the State's 105 counties none is reported abandoned.

Correspondents here and there, in possibly a dozen counties, make mild mention of the Hessian fly, while reference to the so-called "green bug" is even less frequent, and the presence of the chinch bug is suspected by but one reporter.

It is interesting to note that 27 counties, each having 100,000 acres or over of growing wheat, and aggregating 4,014,661 acres, or nearly 59 per cent of the State's winter wheat area, report an average of 91.7, a fraction above the average for the whole. Excepting three or four, these comprise a block of the more centrally located counties. It is in the eastern third of the State, however, where the plant is uniformly thriftiest and present conditions are most favorable for vigorous growth, although many other counties present prospects almost equally if not entirely as encouraging.

A notable circumstance in connection with the usual advance killings of the Kansas wheat crop by the always industrious, versatile, and resourceful expert killers, is that instead of putting out their usual line of poisons they are this year apparently depending upon dry weather to do their deadly work, heartlessly ignoring their old-time faithful allies, the (imagined) various and sundry bugs and flies. To be sure, their wire-scorching messages have not yet proclaimed the wheat as wholly withered or blown away, but can be relied on to so proclaim within a very short time—unless there are disheartening rains.

But no Kansas wheat-grower remembers a season without rains, or when Kansas failed to raise a wheat crop that made those of most other States look unwell by comparison.

The average condition for the State to-day is above 91. Two weeks later than this last year it was 84, and the crop 74,000,000 bushels. Two years ago it was 89.5 and we harvested 93,000,000 bushels. Four years ago it was 83.5 and the crop was 65,000,000 bushels. The average April condition for five years prior to this year was 90, and within those years Kansans put in their bins something more than 400,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Persons inclined to nervousness will do well to constantly carry in mind that our State's unapproachable specialty is the hard winter wheat, which, with its firm fall-gained roothold can survive a dryness of soil early fatal to others less hardy; or failing to germinate in the fall can yet make a growth in the spring, and later a yield, which no other variety equals, and which is easily dumbfounding to the unsophisticated.

The table below shows by counties the probable area of winter wheat sown in each last fall, the per cent estimated plowed up, and the per cent of present condition (based on 100) for the remainder:

Counties.	Probable acreage.	Plowed up, pr. ct.	Condition of remainder, pr. ct.
Allen.....	26,327	1	92
Anderson.....	18,900	0	100
Atchison.....	33,185	0	101
Barber.....	58,366	0	100
Barton.....	258,342	1	95
Bourbon.....	14,086	0	100
Brown.....	37,986	0	97
Butler.....	16,047	0	95
Chase.....	5,969	0	93
Chautauqua.....	4,523	0	95
Cherokee.....	31,919	2	95
Cheyenne.....	24,501	12	65
Clark.....	32,275	0	75
Clay.....	78,360	0	93
Cloud.....	84,896	0	95
Coffey.....	36,720	0	104
Comanche.....	27,488	0	95
Cowley.....	71,556	0	97
Crawford.....	32,587	0	96
Decatur.....	94	12	79
Dickinson.....	106,208	0	97
Doniphan.....	32,776	0	99
Douglas.....	35,089	0	95
Edwards.....	119,189	0	96
Elk.....	7,378	0	94
Ellis.....	185,264	4	89
Ellsworth.....	137,147	2	90
Finney.....	22,430	4	95
Ford.....	145,586	0	88
Franklin.....	16,950	0	98
Geary.....	19,851	1	90
Gove.....	100,626	11	86
Graham.....	95,427	0	80
Grant.....	644	5	80
Gray.....	51,717	3	93
Greeley.....	4,039	50	50
Greenwood.....	6,451	2	98
Hamilton.....	1,490	50	50
Harper.....	140,199	0	105
Harvey.....	90,069	0	95
Haskell.....	16,420	0	80
Hodgeman.....	68,429	5	93
Jackson.....	16,881	0	97
Jefferson.....	27,475	0	97
Jewell.....	53,554	0	94
Johnson.....	38,398	0	100
Kearny.....	5,304	0	100
Kingman.....	130,526	2	95
Kiowa.....	76,570	0	99
Labette.....	39,240	1	100
Lane.....	95,288	21	70
Leavenworth.....	44,473	0	94
Lincoln.....	107,641	2	89
Linn.....	14,480	0	100
Logan.....	34,491	10	95
Lyon.....	25,343	1	93
Marion.....	86,915	2	95
Marshall.....	53,845	0	96
McPherson.....	175,616	1	92
Meade.....	55,449	0	80
Miami.....	31,960	0	98
Mitchell.....	108,943	0	91
Montgomery.....	36,335	0	95
Morris.....	13,228	0	90
Morton.....	723	0	95
Nemaha.....	15,272	0	98
Neosho.....	31,689	1	95
Ness.....	128,776	2	86
Norton.....	74,049	3	80
Osage.....	27,942	0	101
Osborne.....	105,947	0	92
Ottawa.....	107,119	0	88
Pawnee.....	210,043	0	95
Phillips.....	92,397	2	86
Pottawatomie.....	12,863	0	99
Pratt.....	170,342	0	95
Rawlins.....	99,910	25	77
Reno.....	218,911	0	93
Republic.....	44,573	0	97
Rice.....	145,418	1	88
Riley.....	17,226	0	90
Rooks.....	132,226	4	92
Rush.....	184,123	3	89
Russell.....	155,846	1	93
Saline.....	111,750	2	88
Scott.....	48,449	6	83
Sedgwick.....	146,369	0	94
Seward.....	14,095	15	90
Shawnee.....	15,509	0	100
Sheridan.....	96,068	8	83
Sherman.....	17,805	25	60
Smith.....	83,283	2	92
Stafford.....	189,269	1	87
Stanton.....	1,151	0	85
Stevens.....	4,346	0	95
Sumner.....	218,165	0	93
Thomas.....	131,175	4	85
Trego.....	88,874	4	88
Wabaunsee.....	25,123	0	98
Wallace.....	2,801	10	85
Washington.....	60,914	0	96
Wichita.....	33,270	25	70
Wilson.....	30,458	0	95
Woodson.....	8,138	0	97
Wyandotte.....	11,683	0	100

The cost of Admiral Evans' fleet of sixteen great battleships was \$97,000,000. Last year Kansas produced \$119,828,255 worth of corn and wheat alone.

# KANSAS FARMER SPECIAL OFFERS

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

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

#### Special Offer No. 1.

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

Review of Reviews.....	\$3.00	Our Price \$3.75
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00	
Success Magazine.....	1.00	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$6.00	

#### Special Offer No. 2.

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

Country Life in America.....	\$4.00	Our Price \$5.35
The Garden Magazine.....	1.00	
McClure's Magazine.....	1.00	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$7.00	

#### Special Offer No. 3.

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

#### Special Offer No. 4.

Metropolitan Magazine.....	\$1.50	Our Price \$2.00
Reliable Poultry Journal.....	.50	
Weekly Capital.....	.25	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$3.25	

#### Special Offer No. 5.

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

#### Special Offer No. 6.

Vick's Magazine.....	\$1.50	Our Price \$1.40
Green's Fruit Grower.....	.50	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$2.00	

#### Special Offer No. 7.

The American Magazine.....	\$1.00	Our Price \$3.75
Review of Reviews.....	8.00	
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00	
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00	
Regular price.....	\$6.00	

#### Special Offer on Dailies.

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

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

#### Special Offer on Weeklies.

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

Breeders' Gazette.....	\$2.00	Inter-Ocean.....	1.25
Scientific American.....	4.00	Western Swine Breeder.....	1.75
The Commoner.....	1.60	American Swine Herd.....	1.00
Hoard's Dairyman.....	1.60		

#### Special Long Time Offer.

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

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

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

#### —ADDRESS—

**The Kansas Farmer Co.,  
TOPEKA, KANS.**



## Stock Interests

### Value of Different Kinds of Green Forage for Hogs.

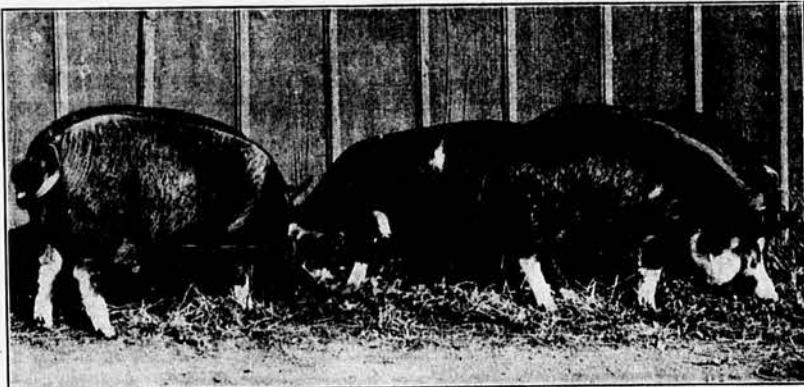
H. J. WATERS, DIRECTOR MISSOURI EXPERIMENT STATION, IN BULLETIN NO. 79.

Perhaps the largest single waste occurring on the Missouri farm at the present time is that which comes from the too exclusive use of corn in grow-

The rape was large and coarse, and only the fresh green leaves were fed.

The alfalfa, until August 12, about the middle of the experiment, was rather too mature and coarse to be relished by the hogs, and was fed just as it came from the field, stems, leaves, etc. After the 12th of August the alfalfa was of fairly satisfactory quality.

The red clover and blue-grass were both young and tender until late in the season, about the last thirty days, when they were both rather too mature and coarse for the best results.



Lot 1.—Cornmeal three parts; ship stuff two parts. Average daily gain per head, .67 lb.; grain required per pound of gain, 5.18 lbs.; cost per 100 pounds of gain, with corn at 40 cents per bushel, ship stuff \$18 per ton, \$4.07.

ing and fattening hogs. The cheapest and most easily applied remedy is a more general use of the proper forage plants in summer and the use of some home-grown protein in winter. It is not of course to be denied that the hog is primarily a grain-consuming animal, at the same time forage plays an important role in economical hog production and deserves far more attention than it has yet received. To secure accurate information on this point, this station undertook some time ago to compare the value of various forage plants when combined with corn for the growing and fattening of hogs.

#### DETAILS OF THE EXPERIMENT.

Six lots were fed. Each lot contained six high-grade Poland-China pigs, weighing about 50 pounds each. The rations were as follows:

Lot I. Cornmeal three parts; ship stuff two parts.

Lot II. Cornmeal; fresh rape.

Lot III. Cornmeal; fresh alfalfa.

Lot IV. Cornmeal; fresh red clover.

Lot V. Cornmeal; fresh blue-grass.

Lot VI. Cornmeal one part; skim-milk three parts.

The feeding experiment covered a period of one hundred and two days, beginning July 25, 1902, and continuing until November 4, 1902.

Each lot was confined in a separate pen, on a granitoid floor, with a shed for protection against the sun and heat.

The green forage was fed in a separate trough twice daily, immediately

with deep well water, and the pens were kept clean and sanitary.

It was not expected that in ordinary farm practise the green material would be cut and fed to the hogs in this manner. At the time the experiment was undertaken, however, it was not feasible to fence off areas of each of these forage crops and graze them;



Lot 2.—Cornmeal and green rape—(first 40 days of experiment only)—Average gain per head, .58 lb.; grain required per pound of gain, 4.41 lbs.; cost per 100 lbs. of gain, with corn at 40 cents per bushel and green rape at \$3 per ton, \$3.34.

after being cut, the same being carefully weighed, and given in such quantities as the hogs would eat without waste.

The cornmeal was of medium fineness, was mixed with water to the consistency of a thick dough, and was fed twice daily in such quantities as would be eaten without waste. In the case of Lot VI, having cornmeal and skim-milk, the meal was wet with the milk instead of with water. Otherwise they were all fed in the same manner.

besides, to know what amount of each of these green forage crops was consumed by hogs when full fed on corn was deemed to be information of importance both from a practical and a scientific standpoint. Outside of the extra expense required for cutting and hauling this material to the hogs, it was not considered that they would do so well on this material as if allowed to graze, for when grazing they would be able to select their material and would eat a larger quantity of forage than it was possible to get them

to consume in a pen when it was cut and fed to them in the manner described. It is safe, therefore, to assume that our experiments show the minimum advantage of these forage crops and that in actual practise a larger benefit would accrue from the use of these materials than our experiments show.

The following tables present a summary of the data:

PERIOD I. July 25 to September 3—40 days.  
(At the end of this period, rape was exhausted.)

Lot.	Ration.	Wt. at beginning.	Wt. at close.	Total gain in lot, lbs.	Grain eaten, lbs.	Forage eaten, lbs.	Av. daily gain per pig, lbs.	Gain per lb. gain, lbs.	Cost* per lb. gain, cts.
1.	Cornmeal and middlings.	290	437	147	719	...	.61	4.89	3.99
2.	Cornmeal and rape.	284	423	139	609	173	.55	4.41	3.34
3.	Cornmeal and alfalfa.	283	460	177	608	159	.74	3.43	2.59
4.	Cornmeal and clover.	295	452	157	608	133	.60	3.87	2.89
5.	Cornmeal and bluegrass.	271	411	141	617	133	.50	3.37	2.27
6.	Cornmeal and skim-milk.	283	650	367	635	205	1.53	1.83	2.17

\*Cornmeal, 40c per bushel of 56 pounds; middlings, \$18 per ton; green forage, \$3 per ton; skim-milk, 15c per 100 pounds.

#### RESULTS OF ENTIRE EXPERIMENT. (Rape lot omitted.)

July 25 to November 4—102 days.

Lot.	Ration.	Wt. at beginning.	Wt. at close.	Total gain in lot, lbs.	Total grain eaten, lbs.	Total forage eaten, lbs.	Av. daily gain per pig, lbs.	Gain per lb. gain, lbs.	Cost per 100 lbs. gain, \$
1.	Cornmeal and middlings.	290	707	417	2163	...	.68	5.18	4.07
2.	Cornmeal and alfalfa.	283	793	510	2049	463	.83	4.01	3.00
3.	Cornmeal and clover.	295	766	471	2049	440	.77	4.35	3.25
4.	Cornmeal and bluegrass.	271	658	387	2058	436	.63	5.31	3.96
5.	Cornmeal and skim-milk.	283	1269	986	3396	718	1.61	2.43	2.83

\*Blue-grass free from white clover, and always fresh. In fall, however, when blades were long it was not so tender and palatable as earlier, and hogs did not eat so much and did poorer than before.



Lot 3.—Cornmeal, fresh alfalfa; average daily gain per head, .83 lb.; grain required per pound of gain, 4.01 lbs.; cost per 100 pounds of gain, with corn at 40 cents per bushel, fresh alfalfa, \$3 per ton, \$3.

trial. The cost per 100 pounds of gain was as follows:

First Period. Corn and alfalfa, \$2.59. Corn and red clover, \$2.89. Difference, 30 cents per hundred.

Whole Period: Corn and alfalfa, \$3 per hundred. Corn and red clover, \$3.25. Saving from use of alfalfa, 25 cents per hundred.

This means a difference on the basis of a 250-pound hog of 62½ cents or about \$37 on each carload of hogs, or more than enough to pay the freight, even if the yield of the two crops is to be counted the same.

Of more importance than the superiority of the feeding value itself is the fact that the alfalfa will yield a much larger amount of pasture than will red clover, and that it will come on earlier and remain green later than clover, and will, if kept clipped, remain green throughout the summer and therefore afford a green pasture of succulent material which the hogs will relish most highly.

It is believed to be possible to grow enough alfalfa for hog pasture at least on practically every farm in Missouri.\* Until, however, alfalfa is an assured success on every farm, the farmer ought to arrange for a clover pasture for his hogs every year without fail.

#### A SUCCESSION OF PASTURES FOR HOGS.

It is not safe or even desirable to rely upon a single crop, excepting alfalfa where it is an assured success, to furnish pasture for our hogs throughout the entire season. It is better to arrange for a succession of pastures from the beginning of the season until the hogs are ready for market, making the feed richer and more concentrated toward the close of the season and as we approach the finishing or fattening period. For this purpose the following crops are recommended: Red clover or alfalfa, cow-peas, soy-beans.

#### COW-PEAS.

To provide a crop of cow-peas in the best condition for the hogs, it will be necessary to select some very early-maturing sort and sow rather earlier than is advised for a general crop.

\*As to the best method of seeding and growing alfalfa, the reader is referred to Bulletin 72 of the Missouri Experiment Station, on Alfalfa Growing, by Prof. M. F. Miller.



For this purpose the New Era, Sherman's Northern Prolific, or Warren's Extra Early are recommended, to be sown about the middle of corn planting time in rows about thirty inches apart and cultivated shallow and leveled as often as is necessary to hold the

clover, alfalfa, or cow-pea hay by way of variety of feed. Sorghum stalks grown as is customary for the production of sirup, in limited quantity, make an excellent addition to the ration. The main thing to be avoided in carrying hogs of this sort through



Lot 4.—Cornmeal, fresh clover, average daily gain per head, .77 lb.; grain required per pound of gain, 4.35 lbs.; cost per 100 pounds of gain, with corn at 40 cents per bushel, and fresh clover at \$3 per ton, \$3.25.

weeds in check. For the best results the hogs should not be turned on the peas until the first pods are turning yellow. They will, however, make good pasture before this time, and if the hogs are needing pasture it is not advised to wait until that stage of maturity. A larger area of cow-peas for hogs should be sown about the end of corn planting time, and for this purpose the Whippoorwill variety is to be recommended, or a second sowing of the New Era may be made. These may be sown broadcast and covered with a spring tooth harrow, or what is better, sown with a grain drill, letting all hoes run, using from a bushel to a bushel and a half of seed to the acre. They will require no subsequent cultivation and will come on about the time the earlier varieties mentioned have been eaten down. It is considered still better and more economical of seed to sow in rows and cultivate as above suggested.\*

#### SOY-BEANS.

As a grain crop to use in connection with corn for crowding the spring crop of pigs to market, the soy-bean is a very valuable crop. It is essentially a grain plant, very rich in protein, and while the hogs are running on soy-beans they should have access to corn to balance the ration. While the corn does not contain enough protein for the best results, soy-beans contain more than is profitable to feed, and the combination of the two grains is therefore much better.† The soy-bean matures about the same time as a medium early corn, like Reid's Yellow Dent, and the two crops could be grown in the same field as that the hogs could have access to both without further labor. If this is not feasible, the corn should be thrown to the hogs every day. The early yellow variety is recommended, sown in drills about thirty or forty inches apart, using about three pecks to the acre, and cultivate shallow until the plants completely shade the ground. The hogs should be turned in when the first pods begin to ripen.

The soy-bean is regarded as somewhat better adapted for finishing a bunch of hogs than the cow-peas; at the same time if one does not care to bother with so many different crops, the cow-pea may be used instead with satisfactory results.

For brood sows in winter and very early spring, it is always advisable to give them access to a piece of early sown wheat or rye, and to let them have a limited amount of nicely cured

the winter is a straight corn diet. The greater the variety of cheap materials like these, the better the sows will do.

#### Sheep in Rice County.

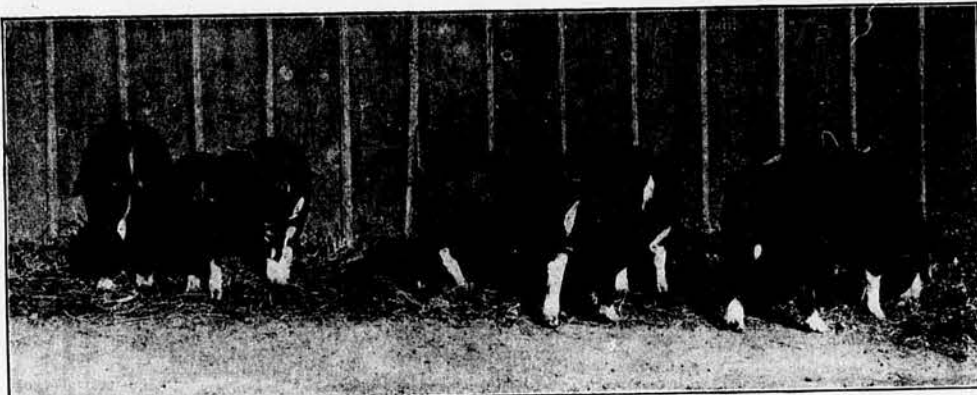
EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In THE KANSAS FARMER of December 19, 1907, I read an item entitled "Sheepmen Speak Up."

I bought sixteen head of imported Shropshire ewes of our State Agricultural College farm three years ago. They have proved the most profitable stock that I ever kept. Their wool

down breeds are the most profitable and kept on a good agricultural farm in flocks of fifty to one hundred head as the lambs are the most sought after by the butchers and their wool brings the most on the market. But flocks of this size do not suit the average Kansan as it is not boring with a large enough auger. I met a stockman as I was coming home from buying my sixteen sheep he asked me where I had been. I told him to buy sheep. He said how many cars did you buy? After telling him he made lots of sport of me and said, "What does a man want with a few sheep on a farm?" There is just the place where they are wanted. I find them the easiest to handle of any stock and the quickest to respond to good treatment.

A fence that will turn cows will hold Shropshire sheep, although I am using twenty-six inch woven wire with two strands of barb wire above. This makes a good fence where horses are kept. No danger of them cutting their feet. My sheep keep all weeds down in the pasture. I wondered why milk was so good this summer, not thinking about the weeds being destroyed. Sheep are needed in many pastures here. You go to town and buy a dish of ice cream and you can taste weeds in it. I live in the wheat belt. As soon as harvest is over I plow up wheat stubble, sow rape, turnips, and cow-peas. These come on when the pastures dry up and furnishes sheep pasture until December.

My flock consists of thirty-four head of registered breeding ewes. I re-



Lot 5.—Cornmeal, fresh blue-grass; average daily gain per head, .63 lb.; grain required per pound of gain, 5.31 lbs.; cost per 100 pounds of gain, with corn at 40 cents per bushel, and fresh blue-grass at \$3 per ton, \$3.96.

has brought me from twenty-four to thirty-one and one-half cents per pound unwashed. I ship wool to St. Louis. The ewes of this breed are very prolific and good breeders. I never fail to raise twenty-one lambs to ten ewes.

ceived the 27th of this month three ewes that were imported in November from England by the Chandler Brothers of Chariton, Iowa. The ram that heads my flock was imported by them in August. They are all just fine. I



Lot 6.—Cornmeal, skim-milk; average daily gain per head, 1.61 lbs.; grain required per pound of gain, 2.43 lbs.; cost per 100 pounds of gain, with corn at 40 cents per bushel, and skim-milk at 15 cents per 100 lbs., \$2.33.

While I have sold a good many for breeding purposes of both sets at profitable prices, I have sold to the butcher lambs in the fall and winter at \$4.75 to \$7.00 per hundred. I believe the

expect to be able in the near future to furnish something good to the people of this State that want to improve their flocks. There isn't anyone near me that keeps sheep.

People come about to see them and ask very peculiar questions about them; one man that saw them recently said, "Jim, the old-fashioned sheep my father used to keep in Ohio when I was a boy, had long tails." But the most amusing thing that I ever met came from an educational institution from Oklahoma. The professor wrote me that he was going to start a flock of sheep. I sold him two lambs that had been docked close. I had their registration papers transferred to him and sent them to him. The next spring he wrote me and asked if those ewes were registered or just eligible; that one of them had two lambs and they both had long tails and wanted to know if that did not indicate impure blood. There is not any stock that helps the looks of a good farm as a bunch of good Shropshire sheep. They typify docility, industry and prosperity.

J. W. JOHNSON.

#### Inbreeding for Eggs.

A common error in this country is inbreeding for egg production, causing harmful results. This is because of lack of care in selection, for I have proved by years of test that if properly done, inbreeding is of as great value for this purpose as for show purposes. In England I saw a Birchen Silver game cock 16 years old, which though intensely inbred, was still very vigorous, and was mated to two yearling hens. One of these hens was the result of breeding back to him every year for fourteen years, and her particular line was, I was told, larger and more vigorous than the rest of the flock. This flock, though small, had had no new blood for over thirty years. I am confident that if our breeders understood better the value of vigor and size, and inbreeding, that they would obtain vastly superior results on the egg farms. I knew a heavy-laying strain to be almost ruined for average egg records by the introduction of new blood from another equally good strain.

The average results are what count, and better average results can be obtained by line-breeding from hens than from males for egg production, so I say, "when you get a grand hen, keep her and breed back to her as long as she is vigorous, and get her blood all through the flock." A strain is a strain, whether for eggs or ribbons, and can only be obtained by inbreeding, so for highest results, keep the best "old hens."—The Feather.

#### Bulletin 198, the Prevention of Injury by Floods in the Neosho Valley, Kansas.

The floods which occasionally cause great injury in the Neosho Valley of Kansas have led to an investigation of that region by the drainage engineers of the United States Office of Experiment Stations, with the object of ascertaining the best method to be adopted for the prevention of this injury, and the probable cost of carrying out the work. This bulletin contains the results of this investigation, including a description of the present condition of the valley and river channel, a history of recent injurious floods, together with an account of previous attempts at protection, and an estimate of the increased value of the land when properly protected by the levees and other improvements which are recommended.

Requests for this bulletin should be made to the Director of the Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture.

## Champion Two-Row Cultivator

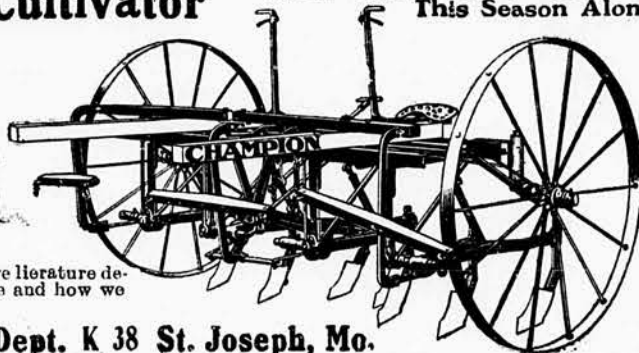
—WILL SAVE YOU \$110.00 This Season Alone

The greatest and grandest Corn Cultivating Machinery ever manufactured. Fully guaranteed to do as good work and twice as much as any one-row Cultivator made. Easily operated—old men, boys and even girls operate it satisfactorily. We want you to send your name immediately and learn all about this

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Write to-day—a postal will do—for complete descriptive literature describing this wonderful labor saver, copy of our guarantee and how we save you \$110.00 this season—do it right now—address

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\*For a full discussion of cow-pea varieties and the best method of growing this crop, see Missouri Experiment Station Bulletin 73, by Mr. A. E. Grantham.

†For a detailed report of a number of feeding experiments with various grains rich in protein, see Missouri Experiment Station Bulletins 65 and 67, by Prof. E. B. Forbes.



## Field Notes

## LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Do not forget the sale at Wichita, Kans., Tuesday, May 5, 1908, of Standard-bred horses. There are sixty head of brood mares, stallions, drivers of all kinds, and matched pairs. There are a number of well-bred animals in this sale, which is probably the last one of the kind to be held in Kansas this spring. Write to Dr. J. T. Axtell, of Newton, Kans., for a catalogue.

On April 13 at the Victoria Hotel in Kansas City, the executive boards of the Kansas and the Missouri Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association met and made plans for the Duroc show at the American Royal. It was decided to offer \$400 in cash premiums. Prof. R. J. Kinzer, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, was chosen judge and Thomas L. Williams, of Kansas City, as superintendent. It was also decided not to hold a sale at the Royal as it was thought that it would not advance the interest of the breed enough to justify the trouble and expense. The boys from the two States all worked together for the one purpose—the advancement of their favored breed of hogs. We would especially urge that Kansas' Duroc-Jersey breeders do their share to make the show a success. Carl P. Thompson is secretary of the Kansas Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association.

On Saturday, May 2, at the rooms of the Commercial Club, 625 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, will be held a county good roads' meeting. This meeting is called by H. W. McAfee, chairman of the good roads' committee of the Topeka Commercial Club, in the interests of the city and county, especially. Mr. McAfee is also president of the Kansas Good Roads' Association and this meeting will be attended and addressed by Prof. Albert Dickens, of the State Agricultural College, who is secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Good Roads' Association. In addition to the farmers and towns people who will be present it is expected that the county commissioners and all the county road officials will meet here for the purpose of making systematic plans for the improvement and maintenance of Shawnee County roads.

## The Big Nebraska Horse Sale.

When Col. S. Z. Branson opened the first annual sale of the Lincoln Importing Horse Company at their big barns near Lincoln, Neb., on Tuesday, April 21, there was seated in front of him a large amphitheater filled with farmers interested in securing draft horses, while behind him was a big barn filled with Percherons, Belgians, English Shires, and German Coachers. With a good bunch of horses, a good auctioneer, good weather, and a good crowd the sale could not have failed to be a success. Manager A. L. Sullivan has been in the horse importing business for a great many years and the Lincoln Importing Horse Company is recognized as one of Nebraska's institutions. The crowd of buyers that faced Colonel Branson was made up of men from Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa. The horses were well selected from the large number in the barn and were presented in a good, useful condition. Every animal was sold under guarantee and while the sale was for cash the reputation of the Lincoln Importing Horse Company for honesty and fair dealing was such that the guarantees were accepted and the horses sold well. In all twenty-two head of the different breeds were sold at an average of about \$750 per head. While no record-breaking prices were made it is believed that each animal will go out and make good and the success of this sale will probably justify the Lincoln Importing Horse Company in holding at least one sale a year hereafter. Our picture shows a part of the crowd in attendance upon this sale. In order to show the range of prices brought by these horses and without giving a full report of the sale, a few representative sales are here shown:

3. L. Berquist, Shickley, Neb....	\$810
5. J. H. Ruthison, Lincoln, Neb....	770
9. Chas. Hayden, Seward, Neb....	925
16. T. Norsiff, Milo, Ia.....	1,100
17. W. A. Forgur, Esbon, Kans....	905
20. W. M. Dunn, Weeping Water, Neb.....	1,045
21. Tom Norsiff.....	1,200
22. O. L. Crumbliss, Ulysses, Neb.....	1,400
28. Geo. Munsey, Cambridge, Neb.....	860

## Fredonia Shorthorn Sale a Success.

The sixth annual sale of Shorthorn cattle from the herds of H. M. Hill, of Lafontaine, and S. C. Hanna, of Howard, Kans., with entries by Stephenson Bros., I. L. Swinney, and Fred Cowley, which was held at Fredonia, Kans., Monday, April 13, was a success. The States of Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma were represented in the crowd of enthusiastic buyers who assembled at the ringside for the purpose of buying some of these good cattle.

It is a compliment to Mr. Hill and Mr. Hanna and the other consignors, as well as a recognition of their untiring efforts to improve and produce the best in their favorite breed, to know that their offering was so thoroughly appreciated by local buyers who understood its value, that only a few were permitted to leave the State, and some of the best things were bought by Wilson County men. A. M. Campbell, of Lafontaine, a Wilson County man, topped the sale on females, paying \$240 for Lyndale Faithful, a beautifully bred Sylvester Campbell Rosebud heifer.

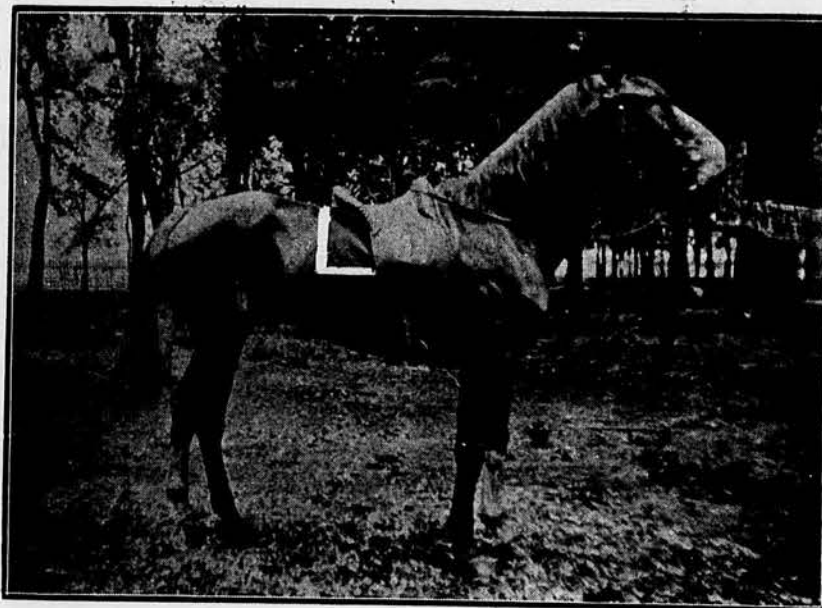
er by Hempton's King, dam Faithful 2d by Prides Baron. Some other top prices on females were \$205 for Snow Cream, a beautiful white yearling heifer by Choice Prince, he by Imp. Choice Goods, dam Lady White Wreath by 20th Earl of Valley Grove. She was bought by J. E. Thompson, of Fredonia. T. K. Tomson & Son, of Dover, Kans., paid \$200 for Archer's Lilac by Archer, and out of a Gallant Knight dam.

In the bull division Royal Archer, a grandson of Imp. Collynie, dam Syringia by Royal Knight, topped the sale at \$240, going to W. S. Fears, Broken Arrow, Okla. Imp. Collynie blood was prominent in the entire offering and nearly all of the younger females were safe in service to Ingle Lad, Mr. Hill's Scotch show bull, who is conceded to be the best of the many good sons of Imp. Collynie.

The cattle were not highly fitted or they would have brought more money. The general average of Messrs. Hill's and Hannas' consignment was \$130. Colonel Bellows, assisted by Colonel Sheets, did the selling in their usual satisfactory manner.

The averages, totals and a complete list of the sales follow:

33 females.....	\$3,687; average..	\$111.71
14 bulls.....	1,625; average..	116.00
47 head.....	5,312; average..	113.80
Violet Cloud 5th, T. J. Woods, Chiles, Kans.....		\$155.00
4th Hedgewood Violet, S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kans.....		135.00
Lyndale Faithful, A. M. Campbell, Lafontaine, Kans.....		246.00
Collynie Queen, J. E. Thompson, Fredonia, Kans.....		180.00
Lady Victoria, Fred Cowley, Holloway, Kans.....		155.00
Red Lady 6th, C. Caseman, Sedan, Kans.....		180.00
Monograph, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans.....		170.00
Miss Josie E. 3d, H. E. Hayes, Olathe, Kans.....		160.00
15th Elder Lawn Mary, H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kans.....		115.00



Kansas King 12007 has changed his postoffice address. This horse will be remembered by the people of Topeka and vicinity for his individual qualities and high training. He had also appeared at various horse shows where he has attracted universal attention. He not only has the quality so desirable in a high class horse of this type, but he is endowed with wonderful intelligence as well. Mr. H. W. McAfee, Prospect Farm, Topeka, who owned and developed Kansas King, has lately sold him to Joe Cole, Coffeyville, Kans., at a good, long figure. This horse was bred by Col. J. F. True & Son, who sold him to Prospect Farm when a colt. We are glad to know that he still remains in Kansas. The accompanying cut gives a very good idea of his general appearance at 8 years old.

Kirklevington Princess, J. Swinney, Buffalo, Kans.....	70.00
Little Brisels, J. E. Rowley.....	100.00
Snow Cream, J. E. Thompson.....	205.00
Roan Wreath, J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kans.....	110.00
Lavender Lilac, Dr. Wolf, Ottawa, Kans.....	110.00
Poppy Queen, E. K. Barge, Severy, Kans.....	45.00
Archer's Poppy, H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans.....	60.00
Susan 11th, Dr. Wolf.....	105.00
Archer's Susan, C. W. Thompson, Fredonia, Kans.....	42.50
Branch, C. S. Nevius.....	85.00
Archer's Blanche, H. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans.....	60.00
Allice, J. T. Rowley.....	120.00
Scotch Mary, Geo. McFadden, Benedict, Kans.....	100.00
Secret Rose, A. H. Hardvan, Lafontaine, Kans.....	60.00
Nonpareil Bloom, J. Bolger, Cherryvale, Kans.....	75.00
Mary Aberdeen, A. Hamilton, Fredonia, Kans.....	65.00
Archer's Lilac, T. K. Tomson & Son, Dover, Kans.....	200.00
Roan Princess, Dr. Wolf.....	100.00
Roan Harmony, E. K. Bard.....	62.50
Mary Aldrie, J. M. Swinney.....	87.50
Rosewood Belle, J. M. Hyde.....	102.50
Louise Primrose, H. Bachelder.....	90.00
Miss Rose, J. Bolger.....	67.00
Rosebud Secret, J. Bolger.....	105.00
Royal Archer 291114, W. S. Fears, Broken Arrow, Okla.....	240.00
Secret Aberdeen 291118, P. E. Crabtree, Hannon, Mo.....	180.00
Collynie King, C. S. Nevius.....	180.00
Captain 231948, H. Bachelder.....	110.00
Lord Mayor 3d 249943, A. Ford, Buffalo, Kans.....	100.00
Sir Cowslip 291800, H. Hardvan, Spartan Champion 291119, H. E. Hayes.....	107.50
Collynie's Mariner 291099, H. E. Hayes.....	85.00
Collynie Abbottsburn 291098, J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kans.....	90.00
Bapton Lord 291094, H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kans.....	95.00
See Captain, C. A. Clark, Fredonia, Kans.....	115.00
Red Jacket 2d 291201, Geo. Starnes, Lafontaine, Kans.....	77.50
Christmas Lad 291196, A. Bachelder.....	70.00

## Ballantyne's Shorthorns.

D. Ballantyne & Son, of Herington, Kans., is offering for sale, through THE KANSAS FARMER, a lot of young bulls and females of different ages that should interest buyers of Shorthorn cattle. They have on hands about a dozen well grown, extra good, yearling bulls; a number of these are good prospects for herd service and others are excellent for the farm and range trade; they are all good, strong, vigorous fellows with plenty of bone, good strong straight backs, and extra good heads and horns.

They are nearly all by Marshal Abbottsburn 3d and out of some of the best cows in the herd. The females that are being offered are a good lot and include a dozen 2-year-old heifers that are away above the average. These are well grown, very uniform, and just the kind that will go on and make good on the farm or range or wherever they may be placed. These are largely by Marshal Abbottsburn 3d and are bred to Collynie's Pride, one of the best breeding sons of Imp. Collynie. There are some older females that will be sold. These are excellent cows and will prove money makers for their purchasers. These have calves at side by Collynie's Pride. Collynie's Pride is now getting his first crop of calves on the place and they are showing up strong with good backs, fancy heads, good uniform colors of red and roan, and showing strength and vigor. Collynie's Pride is among the best of the many good sons of Imp. Collynie and is proving an excellent sire.

Messrs. Ballantyne have always used good bulls on their herd. Some of these are: Goldfinch by Imp. Spartan Hero, dam 3d Linwood; Golden Drop by Baron Victor; Beauty Heir, got by Isabella's Heir, bred by D. Alexander, of Bridgden, Ont., and Marshal Abbottsburn 3d by Marshal Abbottsburn.

Nearly all the females in the herd are by these sires and have proven ex-

cellent breeders. The constitutions and breeding qualities of these cattle have always been carefully looked after and no "shy" breeder can find a place in the herd. The Ballantynes do not claim to breed show cattle (although we saw a number, that if properly fitted would be strong competitors in the show ring), but they do claim to produce animals that they can send out that will make good under ordinary or even unfavorable conditions. Their stock is not pampered but is grown in the open with plenty of exercise, and muscle and bone-producing foods.

The cows composing the herd are heavy milkers and the calves and young things that we saw, while not loaded with flesh, showed that they had been well nourished, and developed in the best possible manner to insure their future usefulness.

We know of no better place to secure good, useful breeding stock, with size, bone, vigor, and breeding qualities than right here. So sure are the Ballantynes that they have what the buyer and breeder wants that they invite you to come and inspect their herd with the understanding that they will pay expenses if they have not got the goods. We believe that there could be no better investment than one of these good young bulls to improve your cattle or a few of these choice young females bred to a son of Imp. Collynie. With the increase in land values the farmer must breed better cattle in order to make a profit, and Ballantyne & Son have the kind that the farmer and ranchman wants, and that will not fail to make good.

Write them to-day or visit and inspect their herd and you will not come away without buying some of these good cattle. Their prices are right and their aim is to please. Look up their card on another page of this paper, and when you visit kindly mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

## Buchheim's Durocs.

One of the good herds of Durocs to be found in that part of the State is that of F. M. Buchheim, of Leocompton, Kans. The writer recently had the pleasure of visiting "Cedar Lawn," and inspecting Mr. Buchheim's Durocs

## HORSE OWNERS! USE

## GOMBALZ'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.



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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

## SCOURS

Cured in pigs, calves, colts and sheep by feeding ANTI-SCOUR. Send for circular. The Agricultural Remedy Co., Topeka, Kansas.



## ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS

For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$3.50 to \$6.00. Safety Impregnating outfit, especially adapted for getting in foal so-called barren and irregular breeders, \$7.50. All goods prepaid and guaranteed. Write for Stallion Goods Catalog.

CRITTENDEN & CO. Dept. 31, Cleveland, Ohio.



## TO CURE GALLS

Use the old, reliable, standard remedy "Bickmore's Gall Cure" and beware of imitations. Every genuine package bears the above trade mark of the working horse, and if you are not satisfied after using it according to directions, dealers are authorized to refund your money.

## Bickmore's Gall Cure

cures open sores, cuts and abrasions of every description promptly and speedily. Does not interfere with working the animal. Try it. Sample with full directions and Bickmore's New Horse Book mailed for 10c.

BICKMORE GALL CURE CO. Box 918, OLD TOWN, Maine



## KRESO-DIP

## FOR SPRING DIPPING

## Hand Dressing All Stock.

PUTS AN END TO LICE, TICKS, MITES, FLEAS, MANGE, SCAB, RINGWORM, ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Don't waste time and money on inferior dips.

## KRESODIP

NON-CARBOLIC. STANDARDIZED. Prepared in our own laboratories. Ask your druggist for Kreso Dip. Write us for free booklets telling how to use on all live stock.

## PARKE, DAVIS &amp; CO.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN. BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis, London, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, N.S.W., St. Petersburg, Russia; Bombay, India; Tokio, Japan; Buenos Aires, Argentina.



## THE MAN WHO SWEARS BY THE FISH BRAND SLICKER



is the man who has tried to get the same service out of some other make

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Clean - Light - Durable Guaranteed Waterproof and Sold Everywhere at \$3.00

ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE FOR THE ASKING

A. J. TOWER CO. BROTON, U.S.A.

THE ROYAL HOTEL, Lincoln, Neb. Modern, fire proof, only American Hotel in the city. Centrally located, 14th and O Sts.



and found that while he was comparatively a new breeder he had built up a herd that any man would be proud to own.

Mr. Buchheim has not spared expense, and has shown excellent judgment in selecting his blood lines and foundation stock. The result is great uniformity with plenty of size, bone, and finish.

There are twenty sows of breeding age, most of these are the large, smooth, roomy kind with plenty of bone and have proven very prolific, the average farrow this spring being thirteen pigs to the litter.

These sows are by such well known sires as Long Wonder, Nelson's Model, Aaron, Red Chief, and Parker. The chief herd boar in service up to the present time has been Parker 67633, a grandson of the noted Parker Mc. and a good individual, with strong, thick-fleshed back, fancy heads and ears, and the best of legs and feet. Parker has proved an excellent sire. The spring farrow of over eighty pigs are largely by him, and are an exceptionally fine, even lot, with good color and showing lots of vigor and quality.

Mr. Buchheim is offering Parker for sale, through no fault of his own but because he can not use him longer in his herd. He is also offering for sale at right prices a few fancy fall males by Parker. These are good ones, well grown, with good heads, fine color, and lots of quality. He will also sell a few choice gilts. These will be sold open. Look up Mr. Buchheim's card in THE KANSAS FARMER and write him about these, for this kind at his prices won't last long.

Mr. Buchheim has recently purchased the great breeding boar, Long Wonder 21867, who has made such a reputation at the head of J. F. Staadt's herd of Durocs. Long Wonder is a hog of immense size, weighing 1,000 pounds in good breeding form; he has plenty of bone and the best of feet, and is considered one of the greatest brood sow getters of the breed. Long Wonder is a grandson of Pilot Wonder, champion hog at the Chicago International, 1903. He was a winner at the Nebraska State Fair, 1906, and won first and sweepstakes over all breeds at several leading Nebraska shows, defeating a number of State Fair winners. He also topped the breeders' sale at the American Royal, 1906.

Mr. Buchheim has shown judgment and enterprise in securing this great sire to head his herd, and will be sure to reap an ample reward.

#### R. M. Buck's Poland-Chinas.

R. M. Buck, the well-known breeder of Poland-Chinas at Eskridge, Kans., is offering for sale, through his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER, some crackjack fall boars, and a few choice gilts bred for August litters. These are all richly bred representing through sire and dam some of the best families of the breed. They are sired by Mr. Buck's herd boars, Advance 39415 and On and On 2d 39317. Advance is one of the best breeding sons of the great Chief Perfection 2d and an outstanding individual, with strong prepotent qualities, a natural fletcher and feeder, with 10-inch bone and standing on the best of feet. On and On 2d is a good son of the \$8,000 On and On. He is a big-boned, strong-limbed fellow with plenty of length, nice head and ears, and good, strong, well-arched back. He has proven an excellent sire, some of the best things in the herd being by him. Mr. Buck is offering this fellow for sale, or will trade him for good females by champion sires. His only reason for parting with him is that he can not use him longer on his herd. The herd sows and dams of this young stuff that is being offered are among the best in the land individually and are by such sires as Top Chief Perfection 2d, T. R.'s Perfection, Model Too, Keep On, Advance, On and On 2d, Perfection E. L., Mischief Maker, Perfect Challenger, and other good ones.

Two of the gilts that Mr. Buck is offering for sale are by Advance and out of Lady T. R. by T. R.'s Perfection; they are bred to On and On 2d for August litters. These are extra good ones and he is pricing them at \$20.

Among the fall boars are some show prospects that are fit to win in good company. One of these is a September pig by On and On 2d and out of a Keen On 2d dam. The breeding of this young fellow can not be excelled. He is a double Keep On and a double Chief Perfection 2d cross and his individuality equals his breeding. If not taken soon Mr. Buck will fit and show him this fall.

Another one that is outstanding is an October boar by Meddler 2d and out of a Mischief Maker dam. It is doubtful if Mr. Buck could be induced to part with this fellow, for he will probably keep him to use on his own herd. Everything offered is priced worth the money, and guaranteed as represented. In dealing with Mr. Buck you will get a square deal both in quality and prices. The writer has inspected this stuff and can recommend it in every way. This is a good time to buy. Write Mr. Buck and kindly mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### Prospect Farm Shorthorns.

H. W. McAfee, owner of Prospect Farm, Topeka, reports that he now has the best crop of calves that ever came to the Prospect Herd of Shorthorns. These are largely by Orange Commander 220590, who is proving himself a great sire. Mr. McAfee has just sold within the last six weeks five straight Cruickshank bulls by Violet Prince 145647 and four bulls by Orange Commander. All of these go to good homes. Within the last two months he has sold eleven heifers and now states that he is sold closer on breeding stock than at any time in years past. Until the young crop of calves come on, he will have little to offer except animals of the original herd. Prospect Farm is only a short distance from Topeka on the West Sixth Avenue road and visitors are always welcome, and they will find something worth buying.

# More Pork

Nature has provided the hog with great digestive capacity. It reaches full development and fit market condition in a few months' time. This fact, however, makes the hog an easy prey to indigestion or disease. When we consider the great increase in bulk and weight, (often several hundred pounds), made in a season's feeding, we see the necessity for maintaining the digestive functions of the animal in a normal and healthy condition. Dr. Hess Stock Food, given in small portions twice a day in the regular feed, provides the necessary preventive of disease and the proper aid to a regular and increasing power of digestion.

## DR HESS STOCK FOOD

Increases appetite in all domestic animals. Steers and cows eat more coarse fodder with the grain ration and digest the largest possible proportion of it, the manure showing by analysis a much lower per cent. of lost nutriment than that of animals differently fed. Dr. Hess Stock Food is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains iron for the blood and nitrates to cleanse the system. Professors Quidman, Winslow and Finley Dun, our ablest medical writers, recommend these ingredients for producing the results claimed. Makes cows give more milk and steers lay on fat. Gives good condition to everything that eats it. Sold everywhere on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$5.00; 25 lbs. \$1.60 } Except in Canada and extreme West and South.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

FREE from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio  
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Lice Killer.  
INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE.



#### Trip to Los Angeles and San Diego Beach Railway Motor Car—Omaha to Los Angeles.

A feature of the celebration of the arrival of the fleet at San Diego is the Union Pacific gasoline motor car which President Babcock of the Los Angeles and San Diego Beach Railway has installed as a treat and novelty for the world-girdling jacksies and the thousands of others who will flock in and out of the Southern California city while participating in the festivities of the occasion. President Babcock thought it would be a novel experience for the sailor boys and sightseers to have the pleasure of riding through the sunny California climate on one of these modern and up-to-date mediums of transportation, and it is safe to say those who have the opportunity will agree with him.

The trip of this motor car to the coast was a noteworthy one. Ordered at a late date, that it might reach its destination on scheduled time it was necessary to start the car from Omaha without the customary trials or breaking in. The monster 200 horse-power engine propelling this car was not put together and tested out until the afternoon of April 6, and had but three hours of actual service propelling the car before starting on this long trip. No better evidence of these cars can be offered than the wonderful performance of this car from Omaha to the Coast. Leaving Omaha at 5 a. m., April 9, the car arrived at Los Angeles at

3.05 p. m., April 13, having made the entire run without mishap or any delay whatever chargeable to the car. This is probably the fastest and most noteworthy long-distance trip ever made by a similar vehicle and demonstrates that the cars being built by the Omaha Union Pacific shops are not surpassed, as far as workmanship is concerned, by the product of any of the great manufacturing industries of the world.

#### The Roofing Proposition

Is prepared roofing all right? How does it compare with shingles when used in Nebraska? I am told that the wind plays smash with this kind of roofing here in the West. Tell us something about it.—T. H. D., David City, Neb.

The cheap, thin, poor roofing is dear at any price, and we would not advise its use. The good, heavy roofing is all right and you can use it without fear of its blowing away or leaking if you use even ordinary care in putting it on. There is roofing on the market that is not much thicker than common paper, and this we advise everybody to pass up. The heavy mineral roofing that does not need painting when put on is the kind to get. It will cost you a little more at first, but in after years you will be glad that you invested in that kind. We don't generally give business addresses in this column, but we will say that the kind called "Amatite" will give good results used on any roof no

matter of what pitch. It requires no paint or asphalt dressing, so can be used on a steep roof. The old time shingles made the best roof we know of aside from slate, which is too costly to be reckoned with, but that kind of shingles are gone with the white pine lumber. The shingles that are furnished to-day are very unsatisfactory and are getting worse all the time. We know of roofs that have been covered with this "Amatite" for a long time and it is giving the best of results. It is easy to put on and easy to haul out from town. Try it on the next building you put up and you will not be disappointed with the results.—Farm Progress.

You can obtain a free sample of Amatite by addressing the nearest office of the manufacturers, The Barrett Manufacturing Co., at New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Allegheny, Kansas City, St. Louis, Boston, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New Orleans, or Cincinnati.

#### The Best Way Is the Galloway.

A unique feature in a great advertising campaign was made by William Galloway, of Waterloo, Iowa, when he issued a handsomely colored wall map of each State to which he ships his famous manure spreaders and sent them out to his patrons. THE KANSAS FARMER office has one of these maps hanging upon its wall where it is frequently referred to and where the picture of the manure spreader which accompan-



King's Lady Lee 7th is one of the great brood and show sows of the herd and of the breed. One can not describe her better than to use the words of George W. Berry, a critical judge and disinterested observer: He says in speaking of the King's Lady Lee family: "Inspection of these full brothers and sisters convinces that Lord Durham, their sire, and the great daughter of Lord Premier, Lady Lee 93d, their dam, were properly mated. To imagine more uniformity, better heads, greater length of bodies, with broader, stronger, smoother backs, stronger feet, and pasterns, more style and finish and stronger constitution and greater vigor than is evidenced in this family is impossible." King's Lady Lee 7th has proved a regular and great breeder. One of her daughters has recently been sold as the star attraction in the great herd being founded by John W. Lewis in Oklahoma. Another has gone to the great herd of E. B. Wright in California for show purposes. From her last litter Lou Burk sketched a gilt he said was the best he ever saw and as conservative a judge as F. A. Scott recently said she was a wonder and ought to be from such a dam as King's Lady Lee 7th and sired by such a boar as King's Masterpiece.



ies it is always seen. Mr. Galloway considers this manure spreader a mechanical masterpiece and his very large business interests have been built up by his policy of selling all of the line of agricultural implements which he manufactures direct to the user without any middlemen's profits. The Galloway Manure Spreader is built to attach to an ordinary farm wagon and thus save the purchaser the expense of a new truck. Read his advertisement in the regular issues of THE KANSAS FARMER and notice how many different implements he manufactures and sells direct. Then write him for a catalogue which is free.

#### Alcohol Traction Engines.

Every farmer in Kansas and Oklahoma should have a copy of the handsome catalogue of traction engines issued by the Hart-Parr Company, of Charles City, Iowa. These engines are built to operate with gasoline, kerosene, or alcohol, and they are certainly far ahead of anything else that the writer has ever seen. One of the great difficulties that has been encountered heretofore, in the making of gasoline traction engines has been found in the feeder. In stationary engines the question of feeding liquid fuel was a comparatively easy one, but traction engines which are always in motion and rarely on level ground, presented a serious problem which has been completely solved in the fuel feeder invented by this company and used upon their engines. The Hart-Parr Traction Engine is adapted to a great variety of uses such as thrashing, plowing, hauling sugar beets or grain, shelling or shredding corn, driving saw mills, hauling road graders, diskings wheat land, pulling a harvesting machine, or pumping water. This engine can be used on soft land which would not uphold the weight of the ordinary traction engine. It is an easy matter to plow 25 to 30 acres per day and by hitching it to two header binders from 60 to 70 acres of grain can be harvested in one day. In these times when the farm help is so difficult to obtain, a machine of this kind which is so thoroughly efficient is well worthy of consideration of every farmer. If you will write to the home office or to the Hart-Parr Company, Wichita, Kans., you will receive one of these valuable catalogues free.

#### Cures Hay Fever.

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

The Toxicol Laboratory, 1123 Broadway, New York City, has generously offered to send a free trial of Toxicol, a cure for hay fever, asthma, and catarrh, to all who write for it. This free offer will convince many skeptics who still insist that the only preventive of this malady is a change of climate.

#### How to Prevent Leaks in the Roof.

A little puddle on the floor inside the building does not necessarily mean a leak directly overhead, but it does mean a leak somewhere. Often such leaks are very difficult to trace because the water will follow the roof boards under the roofing for a considerable distance before it comes through. The most likely place for leaks is around chimneys and gables. These are the points where cement must be used freely when the roofing is laid, but even with the utmost care a stiff and heavy roofing will work itself away from the bricks and let the water in.

The best way to avoid such troubles is to adopt a roofing which is very pliable, as such a roofing is much easier to cut and fold in the small corners.

Congo Roofing, for instance, is both pliable and easy to handle. The natural result is that a Congo Roof is invariably tight, whereas other roofings which may be just as good in their waterproofing qualities will be frequently extremely difficult to get tight the first time owing to their stiffness and difficulty in laying same.

A free sample of Congo may be had by sending a postal card to the manufacturers, the United Roofing and Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Chicago, or San Francisco.

#### Some New Santa Fe Folded.

Some of the handsomest railroad folders that have been gotten out by any road recently are the ones that have been issued by the Santa Fe directing attention to the Democratic National Convention which will be held in Denver on July 6 and which gives a series of pictures showing scenes along the line of that road of places which may be visited by those who will attend this convention. The other folder is equally attractive and well illustrated and directs especial attention to the National Educational Association, which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 29 to July 3, 1908. The Santa Fe runs a very direct line to Chicago and has an equipment that is ideal, while its direct line to Denver with its rapid and comfortable train service gives opportunities for sight seeing along the foot hills of the Rocky Mountains which are not afforded by any other direct road.

It will pay any farmer who is apprehensive about blackleg or anthrax, or who is troubled with rats about the barn and cribs to write to the Pasteur Vaccine Company, 323-325 Dearborn St., Chicago, for literature as to remedies. The rat and mouse problem has been solved by the discovery of a disease to which rodents are liable. This disease is disseminated among the rats and mice and is fatal to them.

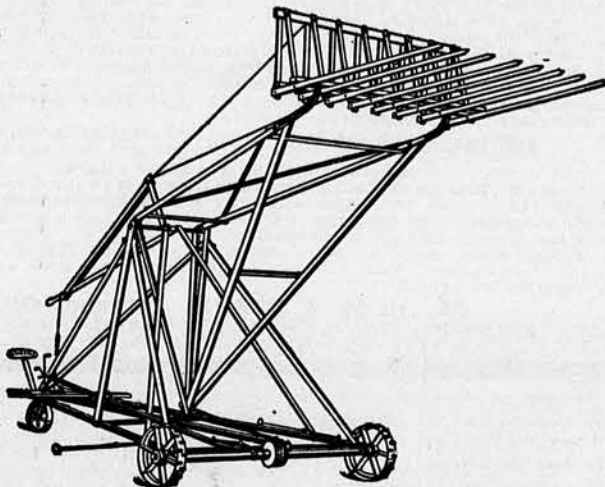
Humans and domestic animals are said to be immune so that the disease may be spread among the rats and mice without danger of harming man or his friends.

#### THE MARKETS.

##### Kansas City Grain and Produce Markets.

Kansas City, Mo., April 27, 1908. It was a quiet day in the grain pit to-day and fluctuations were in a very narrow range. Statistics were all very bullish, but the crop prospects could not be better and in the long run they seemed to have outweighed figures. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 867,000 bushels and the total visible is nearly 17,000,000 bushels lighter than this time last year. The primary receipts were 600,000 bushels lighter than the same day last year and the world's shipments last week were 5,000,000 bushels lighter than the same week last year. But Liverpool came in  $\frac{1}{4}$ d @  $\frac{1}{4}$ d lower at the close. Budapest was  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower to  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher and Berlin was  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower. With bearish cables and fine crop prospects the statistics were without influence and there was a general disposition on the part of speculative longs to realize and prices eased off. May wheat started the day  $\frac{1}{4}$ c

ter than Saturday, and had the offerings been freer lower values would have obtained. Home dealers and order men were both in the market, but they only wanted such lots as they had to have, the feeling being that values must rule lower after the first of the month. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 96,000 bushels. The world's shipments last week were nearly 2,000 bushels lighter than the same week last year, showing that the present high prices are having a marked influence upon the exports of corn. Liverpool came in unchanged at the close. The primary receipts were 577,000 bushels, against 600,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 742,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 6,000 bushels. In Chicago July closed  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher than on Saturday, but here the same option advanced  $\frac{1}{4}$ c, but May went off  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars high color 63c, 5 cars 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1 car 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 4 mixed, nominally 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ @62c; No. 2 yellow, 3 cars 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 3 yellow, nominally 63@63 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 4 yellow, nominally 62@62 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 2 white, 4 cars, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3 white, 1 car 62c; No. 4 white, nominally 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ @62c. Oats.—Receipts past 48 hours, 4 cars; shipments, 25 cars. Receipts same time last year, 14 cars; shipments, 26 cars.



The Jayhawk Stacker, Manufactured by the F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., of Salina, Kans.

lower then rallied  $\frac{1}{4}$ c, when the market broke again and lost  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c, the finish closing  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower than on Saturday. July was also bearish and finished  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower. Corn, if anything, was even duller than wheat. But little doing in it one way or the other. May closed  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower and July lost  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Kansas City futures to-day and Saturday:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closed	Closed
				to-day.	Sat
<b>WHEAT.</b>					
May	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	91	92
July	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ -79
<b>CORN.</b>					
May	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	56	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56	56 $\frac{1}{2}$	56 $\frac{1}{2}$

In store—Wheat, 1,025,500 bushels; corn, 261,200 bushels; oats, 37,300 bushels; rye, 5,100 bushels.

Wheat.—Receipts past 48 hours, 55 cars; shipments, 45 cars. Receipts same time last year, 73 cars; shipments, 64 cars. Inspections Saturday, 49 cars. There was less life in the cash market to-day than for some time. The receipts were light for two days, but so was demand. Buyers were not only backward, but inclined to be bearish under the influence of a lower speculative market, but as the offerings were light, what little done was at Saturday's prices. Holders held for old figures under the very light arrivals and the bullish statistics. Buyers, however, were indifferent about taking hold. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 867,000 bushels, and is now nearly 17,000,000 bushels lighter than this time last year. Liverpool came in  $\frac{1}{4}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ d lower at the close and Budapest was  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower to  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher. Berlin was off  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The primary receipts were 407,000 bushels, against 1,007,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 638,000 bushels. The world's shipments last week were 5,000,000 bushels lighter than the same week last year, but against these statistics the crop prospects continue very promising. In Tennessee the wheat is said to be heading out, and they will begin to cut wheat in Texas at the end of six weeks. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 189,000 bushels. In Chicago July closed  $\frac{1}{4}$ c lower than the day before. Here the same option lost the same. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard, choice turkey, 1 car \$1; fair to good turkey, 1 car, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; yellow and ordinary, 3 cars 98c, 2 cars 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 5 cars 97c. No. 3 hard, fair to good turkey, 1 car 99c; dark, 1 car 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; yellow and ordinary, 1 car like sample 92c. No. 4 hard, choice turkey, 1 car 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; fair to good, 2 cars 93c, 1 car 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; ordinary, 1 car 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, 1 car 91c, 2 cars 90c, 1 car poor 89c. Live weevil hard, 1 car 90c, 1 car 88c, 1 car 85c. No. 2 white, nominally 99c@\$. No. 3 soft, choice, nominally 98c; fair to good, nominally 96@97c, 1 car 97c. Mixed wheat—No. 2, 1 car 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Durum wheat—No. 2, nominally 80@81c. No. 3 durum, nominally 77@79c. White spring wheat, No. 2, nominally 93@96c.

Corn.—Receipts past 48 hours, 16 cars; shipments, 23 cars. Receipts same time last year, 25 cars; shipments, 50 cars. Inspections Saturday, 24 cars. Very little in to-day for two days, but at the same time the supply was equal to the demand. Buyers were more indifferent about taking hold than for some time and the prices were not bet-

Inspections Saturday, 18 cars. The arrivals were very light to-day, but with the receipts that were left over from Saturday the offerings were very good and the market was draggy all day and values were rather weak than otherwise. A few cars were taken by the home trade, but that was about all that was doing; and that prices were steady with Saturday's figures was due to the light arrivals. Oats as well as corn are thought to be high and buyers are inclined to do a hand to mouth business. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 323,000, but this failed to influence the market. The primary receipts were 525,000 bushels, against 806,000 bushels for the same day last year; shipments, 437,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, none. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, nominally 47@48c. No. 3 mixed, nominally 46@47c. No. 4 mixed, nominally 45@46c. No. 2 white—Fair to good, 3 cars 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; color, nominally 48@49c. No. 3 white—Choice, 1 car 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; fair to good, 2 cars 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; color, nominally 48@48 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. No. 4 white, nominally 47@48c. Rye.—Receipts past 48 hours, — cars; shipments, — cars. Receipts same time last year, — cars; shipments, — cars. Inspections Saturday, — cars. Nothing doing in this grain to-day. No offerings. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2, nominally at 75@76c; No. 3, nominally at 74@75c.

Barley.—No. 2, nominally 65@70c; No. 3, nominally at 60@65c. Corn Chop.—Steady, but dull; country at \$1.19 per cwt., sacked. Cornmeal.—Slow sale and weak; quoted at \$1.32 per cwt., sacked. Bran.—Firm and in fair demand; mixed feed, \$1.12@1.13 per cwt., sacked; straight bran, \$1.11@1.12; shorts, \$1.18@1.20.

Flaxseed.—Off again at \$1.02 upon the basis of pure.

Cottonseed-Meal.—All points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$27.40 per ton in car lots, \$30 per ton; 2,000-pound lots, \$31; 1,000-pound lots, \$16; 100-pound lots, \$1.70.

Castor Beans.—In car lots \$1.65 per bushel.

Seeds.—Timothy, \$3.80@4.25 per cwt.; red clover, \$14@17 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, \$1.07@1.08 per cwt.; cane, \$2.25@2.30 per cwt.; millet, \$1.60@1.70.

Alfalfa.—Per cwt., \$11@14.

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

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., April 27, 1908.

The advance of 25@50c on beef cattle last week had the effect of drawing out a good supply to-day at all the markets, and lower prices are the result. The run here is 12,000 head, more than twice as many as arrived last Monday, and many good to choice steers are included. Heavy steers are 10@15c lower, light steers and cows and heifers are steady to 10c lower. Chicago has a run of 80,000 to-day, market 10@20c lower on steers. A string of four loads sold here to-day at \$7, and another lot is being held at \$7.15. Yearlings brought \$6.80, quarantine steers \$6.85, and Northern Colorado steers \$6.65. Packers have got-

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ten rid of a good portion of the meats that were burdening their coolers in the last two or three weeks, and with a slightly improved demand and sharply reduced receipts last week the market showed great activity and made the good gain noted. The heavy run to-day is not expected to be continued this week, or thereafter, as the fed cattle are now mainly in the hands of professionals, who will market them in a manner calculated to secure best results. Cows bring \$3.50@5.75, heifers \$4.50@6.50, bulls \$3.50@5.50, calves \$4.50@6. Stockers and feeders advanced 25c last week, about steady to-day, with receipts of that class very small, stockers \$3.50@5.50, feeders \$4.75@5.80. Cattle receipts for April at all the markets show a shortage of nearly 40 per cent as compared with April last year, and it looks like the showing for May would be not much better than April has made.

Hogs declined 17c per cwt. last week, although receipts were only 47,000 head, against 64,000 head same week last year. The run is 10,000 to-day, market 10@15c lower, top \$5.40, bulk of sales \$5.25@5.35. Declining prices of provisions and the limited outlet for fresh meats are the basis on which packers continue to talk for a lower range, but there is still a contingent of salesmen who hold that if the volume of receipts keeps smaller than a year ago, an upturn of the market is inevitable.

The mutton market was full of soft spots last week, although the best stuff closed the week about steady with the opening. Market to-day is 10@20c lower, receipts 11,000 head, and as a good run is in sight for the balance of the week, the market will do well to hold steady. Best woolled lambs sold at \$7.35 to-day, medium grades \$6.95@7.30, clipped lambs \$6.25@6.60, clipped fed Western muttons \$5@5.75, Texans \$4.75@5.50, goats \$3.40@4.

J. A. RICKART.

#### South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 27, 1908.

The country sprung a little surprise on the markets for the opening of this week by turning loose a much larger run of all classes of live stock than was looked for. In the line of cattle the Western markets had almost double as many as on the opening day of the previous week. The markets were not in condition to stand a liberal increase and at once responded in a lower turn. Especially was this noted on fat steers, prices generally declining about a dime but with supplies being rapidly absorbed at the decline. Locally, the number of arrivals were not only much larger but included a big proportion of quite well fattened steers. There was nothing, however, on strictly prime order but a very nice proportion of the good to choice kinds that sell in a range of \$6.40@6.75. In the cheaper grades, about the same decline was shown except as to cows and heifers; these sold steady to a shade easier, the proportion of them being very light. While it is regarded as a possibility that liberal receipts may turn up occasionally, it is an admitted fact generally that the supplies of fully fat cattle are running low, in fact lower than they have for several years and it is regarded as only a matter of time until prices must take a firmer turn unless the country should be enveloped in labor trouble or some other disturbing movement. Under natural laws of supply and demand the conditions favor firmer prices for all fat cattle.

The packing interests were able to take in a few bargains as a result of increased supply of hogs on the opening of the week. The supply was considerably above expectations and the condition of trade during the past two or three weeks has not been favorable to firmer prices; in fact, it has been a bearish season probably influenced more largely by the condition of the provision market than by the demand for fresh pork. Hogs and the manufactured product are considered out of line, and whether it is a manipulated condition or not it is one that can hardly last. Hogs must either go lower or the product must advance. In the natural course of things and taking into consideration the quality of hogs coming, it would look as though the markets must take a stronger turn. Prices now current: \$5.25@5.40 for the bulk of hogs at this writing are 30@40c lower than one week previous and under normal conditions of both product and the live hog trade, the supply has not been large enough to have warranted this decline. While the run was liberal at central markets for opening of the week it is not considered likely that this is a condition that is apt to continue.

The beginning of the week brought out a liberal run of sheep in the West and prices generally took an easier turn. It is possible that prices for fat stuff may see a stronger turn during the next month or six weeks, as it is known that the feed lots are becoming pretty well depleted, but in a general way the outlook does not point to higher prices for live mutton, as it is only a matter of a short time until the fat stuff will be out of the way and the market must adjust itself to grass stuff.

WARRICK.



## Agriculture

### A "Prognosis."

I read with much interest an article in the Daily Capital of April 12, of this city, on "The Danger This Year of Short Crops," being founded on a bulletin from the Experiment Station at Manhattan. I also noticed in the same paper an article from your pamphlet respecting the most appropriate kinds of crops to grow.

I would thank you kindly if you would send me a copy of each of these documents.

As I have been thinking somewhat along these lines myself, I enclose copies of correspondence with the United States Department of Agriculture, which I would be glad to have you look over, if you can find the time.

The time never should have come; but having come, should long since have passed, when false representations respecting land and agricultural conditions in the West are to be held out by real estate men and schemers to deceive those unfamiliar with conditions to get them to buy their land. What I have done has been in the interest of science and truth; and I am pleased to see your station disseminating the scientific principles of the situation, as it is infinitely more profitable that our people should know the science of farming in our locality than that the schemer should be able to make large gains at the expense of the unwary or uninformed; because the reaction from these schemes can only result in disaster to our citizens and to our own discredit in the end.

For almost twenty years I have traveled extensively and almost constantly over the State and adjoining States, and know whereof I speak.

As further bearing upon this condition of affairs, I desire to say that this same Capital, a short time ago, published approvingly an article written by some one, I do not now remember whom, resenting the imputation of "irrigation in the western part of the State" for the reason that crops grew there abundantly without irrigation, and irrigation was not needed, and the contention on the part of some in that direction was a slander on that part of the State.

The reputation of Kansas will never be retrieved until we cease trying to lure people here for the purpose of getting their good money for bad propositions, thus causing their ruin, and consequent emigration from the State, a disaster they will always remember and always comment upon to everybody who will listen.

Following the lines laid down in this correspondence, I would like to add a "prognosis" respecting the crop of corn this year, and it is this:

The chances for a crop of corn are good because practically no rain has fallen this year, the reason being the extension beyond the tropics over this territory of the conditions there prevailing as a fixed climatic state, so that we need not expect much rainfall until the sun approaches well toward the tropic of cancer, when we may look for a rainy season, which will carry the corn crop through the summer, and will make a good crop, even though it is late in starting as well as retarded in its growth in the spring and early summer.

You, of course, know that the season when our corn crop has been poorest, was when abundance of rain fell in the early spring, and, sometimes, even up to June.

Now, if we have little rainfall up to June, the corn will still germinate and grow, more at the root than in the stalk; and when soaking rains come, it then makes a very rapid development.

Our years for corn failure have, as a rule, been when it looked its best about the first of June.

If these views be correct, then the farmer would do well to list his wheat fields, when their failure to produce a

crop this season becomes an assured fact, into corn.

From a practical standpoint, I am familiar with conditions which have prevailed over the State during the past winter and this spring to date; and what I conclude respecting the wheat crop is this:

With no moisture for about five or six months, sufficient to wet the ground down to the roots of the wheat, the blades have been lashed about by the winds, loosening the stalk in the ground, admitting a free circulation of the atmosphere around it down to the roots, drying it up, so that now, while it looks nice and green, as if it might threaten a "bumper yield," yet it has little vitality; and no amount of rain, even if it came now, could retrieve the damage done, although the most favorable conditions would, of course, save a failure.

Two or three weeks more, without sufficient rain to wet the roots of the wheat thoroughly, and pack the ground tightly around the stalks, and we will have little or no wheat.

A. A. GRAHAM.

Shawnee County, April 13, 1908.

I consider the matter of determining which are the best crops to grow and what methods of farming are safest to practise, as you do, of general interest to the permanency of successful agriculture in this State.

I hope your "prognosis" respecting the corn crop of this State will come true. I agree with you that we have a rather low average yield of wheat in this State unless the season becomes very favorable during the next few weeks. This may happen. Although there is a relatively small storage of water in the subsoil, yet the crops have this advantage that the atmosphere has not been especially dry and the drying out of the soil has not been so great this spring as often occurs in wetter seasons. The surface foot of soil is not unduly dry. If nature should favor us with a heavy rainfall during the next few weeks, it would work wonders in giving a vigorous growth of wheat and other small grains.

In this section of the State the wheat is thick enough but has not grown so rapidly perhaps as in the average season. The grain on some fields appears to have been injured by lack of moisture as indicated by the dry, dead leaves at the base of the stool and pale color of the living blades. The seed-bed preparation shows up wonderfully in the growth and stand of wheat this year. On our plots we observe that the early plowing and cultivation in the fall, firming and packing the ground, has had a greater effect in increasing the growth and stand of grain than has usually been the case, compared with loose, mellow, or dry seed-beds which received no cultivation after plowing or which were plowed late.

A. M. TENEYOK.

### Difference Between Kafir-Corn and Milo Maize.

There is a good deal of controversy here on the Board of Trade as to the difference between Kafir-corn and Milo maize. We have been contending that they both belong to the same family. We have had it up with the Kansas State Inspection Department and we find the opinions there are as diversified as they are on the "Board," so if you can enlighten us we assure you that we will be greatly obliged to you.

We have in hand Farmers' Bulletin No. 37 from the United States Department of Agriculture, written by Prof. C. C. Georgeson of your college, but it says nothing about Milo maize. This bulletin is dated 1906 so perhaps you have something later. Milo maize is decidedly new with us; at least it does not date back more than a year or so.

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Milo maize belongs to the non-saccharine sorghum group, botanically known as sorghum vulgare. While these plants, including Kafir-corn, etc., are all sorghums botanically, sorghum with the farmer is usually understood to mean only the sweet sorghum or

syrup-producing kind, which is classified, botanically, as saccharine sorghum.

The non-saccharine sorghums may be divided into three groups, namely: Kafirs, durras, and broomcorn. Although belonging to the same species, Kafir and durra represent two groups, quite as distinct as dent corn and flint corn. The methods of cultivation and handling, however, are very similar. The Kafir group includes three common varieties, namely: White, black hulled white, and red Kafir; while the durra group includes the Milo maize, brown durra, and white durra. The last named variety of durra is also commonly known as Jerusalem corn, rice corn, and Egyptian corn.

The Kafirs come from the coast region of Eastern-Central Africa, hence the name "Kafir." The durras come from Northern Africa; also from Southwestern Asia. The durras and Kafirs differ somewhat, botanically, the principally observed difference being that the Kafir-corn heads stand erect while the heads of the durras are pendant or crook-necked. There is also a difference in the two plants in the arrangement of the flowering spikelets.

The culture and use of the two crops are somewhat similar and there is little difference in the composition and feeding value of the grain. The durras have a softer, starchier grain than the Kafirs, which may be preferred for feeding whole. The Dwarf Milo maize will mature two weeks earlier than the Kafir-corn and seems to be better adapted for growing under dry-land conditions.

At this station Kafir-corn has, on the average, yielded a little more grain per acre than Milo maize, the Dwarf Milo being the variety commonly grown here and in the western part of the State. The Kafirs are perhaps more valuable for forage than the durras, the Dwarf Milo producing a less leafy and a coarser stalk than the Kafir-corn.

Commercially, in my judgment, there should be little preference between the grain of Kafir-corn and Milo maize. One may be used in place of the other either for feeding whole to poultry or for grinding and feeding to other stock. However, the grain of Milo maize and Kafir-corn is quite different in appearance and need not be confused by the expert. The yellow color of Milo maize distinguishes it from either the white, black hulled white, or red Kafir-corn. Also the grain of the Milo maize is larger and not so oval in shape as the grain of Kafir-corn.

A. M. TENEYOK.

### Iowa Corn Seed.

In reading your answers to M. D. Bartlett, Johnson County, in last week's KANSAS FARMER, I find much to interest me, especially about the question of planting Iowa seed corn. I have used Iowa seed corn for several years, planting part of Iowa and part of Kansas seed. My experience with Iowa seed has been smaller stalks, less barren stalks, not firing, and better yield than Kansas seed, but after first year could see no difference in results. I know the general opinion is that Northern seed corn does better the second season, but with me it has proved like the Northern potato seed, the second year or "yearling seed" is no better than seed raised here for years. Now there is a chance that the Kansas seed corn I have been using has not been well bred. I am going to plant some Silvermine from the Maple Hill Farms this year.

I would be glad to receive bulletins on corn and cow-peas.

Douglas County. ALLEN A. HICKS.  
I am pleased to receive your letter of April 13. Your experience is not the common experience of farmers who have purchased Northern-grown corn and planted it in comparison with good native varieties. It depends very much, however, upon the season as to what success may be had the first season from planting Northern- or Eastern-grown seed corn. With a favorable season and on good soil the imported seed may often give excellent

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results. This has been shown by the experiments at this station. In other years when the season is less favorable—subject to drouth, hot winds, or unfavorable soil conditions—a good, well-bred variety of "native" Kansas grown seed corn will usually give better results than well-bred imported corn.

At this station we have grown the same strain of Reid Yellow Dent corn for five years, having secured the original seed from James Reid, East Lynn, Ill. As an average for four years (from 1903 to 1906) the home-grown seed of this variety has yielded 52.81 bushels per acre, while the best imported sample has yielded 51.66 bushels per acre. This is also true of the Leaming corn, the home-grown seed yielding 59.36 bushels per acre as an average for the four seasons, and the imported seed from Ohio, yielding only 54.59 bushels per acre.

Opposite results, however, were secured with the Boone County White, the Kansas strain yielding on the average for the four years, 52.47 bushels per acre, while the best imported corn (from Indiana) of this variety yielded 55.16 bushels per acre. As an average for three years, 1904-06, our home-grown Silvermine yielded on an average 56.12 bushels per acre while Silvermine corn from Illinois gave an average yield of only 50.87 bushels per acre. It may be, as you have suggested, that the difference is partly due to breed or variety as well as different climatic and soil conditions.

The yields given were for the years 1903-04-05-06. The season of 1907 was much less favorable for corn than the preceding seasons referred to. Last season, the home-grown Reid Yellow Dent gave a yield of 55.93 bushels per acre, while the imported seed yielded 39.68 bushels per acre. The home-grown Leaming corn yielded 52.93 bushels per acre, while the imported seed produced only 37.56 bushels per acre. The Kansas Experiment Station Silvermine gave a yield of 58.50 bushels per acre, while the Illinois Silvermine yielded 45.27 bushels per acre. The home-grown Boone County White yielded 51.52 bushels per acre last season while the Indiana corn gave a yield of 52.77 bushels per acre. It appears that this strain of Indiana corn is a good one. We planted, also, a sample of Boone County White from Illinois which yielded 47.83 bushels per acre and another from Tennessee which yielded 48.33 bushels per acre. Another Kansas-grown sample, secured from John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans., yielded 53.27 bushels per acre.

These figures bear out my general statement that the imported seed is not apt to give so good results on the average as good, well-bred, home-grown seed of the same variety. For further data on this subject in the comparison of the yield of other "native" Kansas varieties, with imported corn, I refer you to bulletin 147 of this Experiment Station, being a report of our experiments with corn during the four years, 1903-06 inclusive.

I have mailed you a copy of this bulletin; also copy of bulletin 139 on corn judging. Have also mailed you copy of circular No. 8 on cow-peas.

A. M. TENEYCK.

#### English or German Grain Louse.

I enclose some blades of wheat on which are some bugs. Will you please tell if the bugs are green bugs or are they Russian lice? The fields in this vicinity are full of them. The bugs seem to have increased rapidly in the last few days. C. H. HUNSAKER.

Sumner County.

These lice are not the real green bug (*Toxoptera graminum*), but are specimens of the green louse common to all parts of the wheat belt. They have been found throughout the winter and spring in almost every wheat field that we have examined. There are two species of these lice; the English grain louse and the German grain louse, that are so much alike that even experts experience some difficulty in separating them. We will, therefore, in view of the crushed and dried condition, make no effort to do so, and

simply refer to the lice as being specimens of the English or German grain louse (*Macrosiphum* sp.).

Inasmuch as the lice are present nearly every year and yet rarely do serious harm, and as the warm weather so favorable to their natural enemies has been with us and seems likely to remain, there is little danger of serious damage this year.

T. J. HEADLEE.

#### National Corn Exposition.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The National Corn Breeders' Association will hold its second annual exposition at Omaha, Neb., December 10-19, 1908. The first National corn exposition at Chicago last October was one of the greatest expositions of its kind ever held. In fact it was more than an exposition; it was a great school to those interested in breeding and growing corn. There is no question but that the exposition at Omaha next fall will be the greatest thing of its kind that has ever been carried out. As announced by the management of the National Exposition Company, the purpose is to exhibit not only corn, but also other cereals such as wheat, oats, and barley. Alfalfa and grasses may also be included as a part of the exposition.

Definite plans for the exhibits and awards have not yet been published by the National Association. However, the association will offer generous premiums on exhibits of hard winter wheat, soft winter wheat, durum wheat, spring wheat, and several classes of oats, barley, rye, emmer, etc. There will also be pure-bred classes of some of the leading varieties of wheat, oats, barley, etc. The awards will be liberal, ranging from \$50 or \$100 down to \$5 for each of the best ten samples in each class.

The corn exhibits will be the great feature of the exposition. There will be several classes open to the world, of yellow, white, and other corn in which the awards will be liberal, ranging from \$100 or \$150 down to \$10. There will also be standard pure-bred classes and awards for the ten best samples of pure-bred varieties, such as Reid Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Silvermine, Leaming, etc. There will be classes also for boys, of yellow corn, white corn, and other corn, for which liberal awards will be given for the best ten samples exhibited in each class; possibly also for girls and women.

The National exhibition management will offer special premiums ranging from \$50 to \$5 for the best ten samples of yellow corn, white corn, and other corn, grown by Kansas farmers and exhibited in a Kansas class or department.

It is proposed by the Kansas committee on corn exposition, appointed by Governor Hoch, to arrange a series of classes and awards for special Kansas exhibits. There will be classes of each of the best known or pure-bred varieties of "Kansas corn," namely: Kansas Sunflower, Hildreth, McAuley, Roseland White, Hammett White Dent, Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Calico, Bloody Butcher, and perhaps other Kansas varieties.

The awards for these exhibits will be furnished by the contributors who are particularly interested in the development of their particular variety of corn. T. D. Hubbard, Kimball, Kans., has already offered \$25 for the best samples of Roseland White corn.

It is proposed also to offer special premiums for exhibits of pure-bred varieties of other grains such as the Kharkof, Malakoff, Turkey Red, Zimmerman, and Fultz varieties of wheat; Sixty-Day, Red Texas, and Kherson oats; Mansury, Bonanza, and Common Six-Rowed barley. Possibly, also, there will be classes and awards for pure-bred varieties of Kafir-corn, sorghum, and broomcorn, such as the Black Hulled White, White, and Red Kafir-corn; Kansas Orange, Coleman, and Black Dwarf sorghum; Genuine Dwarf, Oklahoma Dwarf, and California Golden broomcorn, etc.

The criticism has been made that awards for exhibits take in quality of

the product and purity of breeding only. The State committee proposes to offer awards for the best acre of corn and the best acre of wheat, taking into consideration both yield and quality of grain produced. Ten awards will be made in each class, the amount of premium ranging from \$50 to \$100 down to \$5. The plan will call for an exhibition of ear corn and one-half bushel of wheat. The corn or wheat must be grown on a measured acre of land and affidavits must be made as to area and yields secured, both by the grower and a competent assistant or helper, who shall be appointed by the chairman of the State committee. A bushel sample of ear corn which is an average of the crop must be taken at time of husking, weighed and shipped directly to the agronomy department of the Kansas State Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., in order that moisture determinations may be made, since the moisture in the corn at husking time varies and in order to secure comparative yields, the moisture content must be the same in all samples.

The junior exhibit of the corn exposition by the boys and girls will be an important and interesting feature and aside from the premiums offered by the National exposition management, it is proposed to arrange for special awards for Kansas boys and girls who enter this contest.

At the National exposition at Chicago last fall, some of the agricultural colleges, including Kansas, made educational exhibits. The National exposition management wishes to make the educational exhibits a prominent feature of the coming exposition. The Kansas Agricultural College will undertake to make a good showing along this line.

Mr. J. Wilkes Jones, general manager, has announced that the executive committee of the exposition has appropriated and authorized the use of \$150 to aid in preparing and installing a Kansas State educational exhibit. It seems advisable, therefore, that such an educational exhibit represent not only the Agricultural College, but the whole State, and all are invited to contribute or assist in preparing such an exhibit of wild grasses of the State and of samples of standard varieties of corn, oats, wheat, and barley from different sections of the State: Northeastern, Eastern, Southeastern, North-central, Central, South-central, North-western, Southern, and Southwestern. Such samples should be bundles of grain in the head or straw, corn in the ear, Kafir-corn in the head, etc. Some counties are proposing to make county exhibits of the general crops of that county. These, perhaps, may be included under the general educational State exhibit.

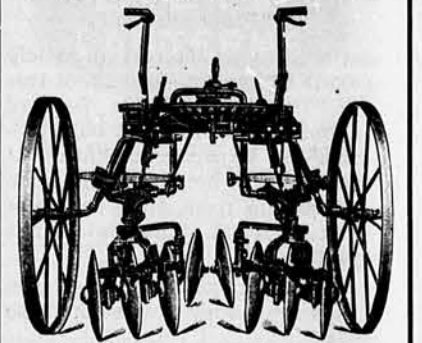
The purpose of this announcement is to call the attention of the farmers to the subject and interest them in the several exhibits and features of the National corn exposition so that they may begin now, by preparing a seed-bed, planting well-bred corn, and giving thorough cultivation to prepare well-bred corn, and good exhibits for this great contest. You are requested to correspond with the member of the State committee in your section of the State, also questions or suggestions of a general nature may be addressed to the chairman of the committee.

We hope that the farmers of the State will take hold of this movement and push it. Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and other adjacent States are making great preparations along this line. They will be represented; Kansas should not take a second place. I hope that every progressive farmer who reads this will prepare to take part in this great competitive school and exposition. Begin now.

No money has been appropriated by the State to promote this exposition. The members of the committee will serve without compensation. Every one will help in this work without reward other than that which he may receive in honors and premiums and in the satisfaction which will be his reward for work in a good cause, well done.

The members of the committee appointed by Governor Hoch are as fol-

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A. M. TENEYCK,  
Chairman of Committee.

## Horticulture

### Watermelons.

L. H. NEISWENDER, BEFORE THE SHAW-NEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

There is something about the name of watermelon that brings up before the mind a delicious and refreshing fruit. While to the colored folks, when in their possession, they might produce that feeling of satisfaction high akin to heaven here on earth; yet to all other people, but few can claim but that a nice, ripe, sweet, well-flavored, cool watermelon on a hot day, produces that feeling of satisfaction, if not so intense or to such an extended degree, certainly to an extent that is of a highly gratifying character.

Their use and demand have become of such a common and of such an extensive nature that if there should be an entire failure of the watermelon crop for one year, their loss would be felt more in one summer by the general public than the loss of any other one crop of fruit. To satisfy this desire and demand for watermelons is the opportunity of the melon grower. He who succeeds in growing a melon that comes on the market early—or he who grows a high grade melon that comes on the market later when the market is well stocked with inferior melons—is sure of a good demand and good prices.

A few suggestions, or remarks, on this subject along these lines might be of some interest, and perhaps of some advantage and profit to those interested in growing watermelons for the market.

### A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

In the first place you must decide on the market you wish to supply and choose the variety of melons adapted to that market. For an early market the Kleckly Sweets, Florida Favorite, Alabama Sweets, Rocky Fords, or some other similar variety are the ones to select from. These have the advantage of coming on the market early when the prices are good and the demand strong. The rind on these varieties is very tender and they will not bear rough handling and therefore are not well adapted to shipping. However, when properly raised, although medium to small in size, the quality for eating is fine and satisfactory.

### MELONS FOR THE GENERAL MARKET.

For the general market there is nothing that will excel the old fashioned Kolb Jem or some of its improved varieties. These, while being later on the market, have the advantage of growing large, have a tough rind so they can be handled and shipped readily—and also have a fine, sweet, delicious flavor. They are also heavy bearers, and seldom fail to yield a profit.

With melons, as with other crops, they are susceptible to improvement by careful selection of seed from large, well-flavored melons and by good cultivation. I think for that reason it is a good plan for all melon raisers to start right and then select their melons and save their own seed. In this way they can maintain or even improve their standard.

### THE SOIL SUITABLE FOR MELON GROWING.

The soil for melons should be sandy loam of fair strength and good subsoil drainage. It is better to have the field

level so that the surface water from heavy rains will not run and settle in the low places and drown out or injure the vines. Ordinarily if the soil is of good productive strength, it should not be enriched with fertilizers, as that has a tendency to throw the growth to the vines, to the detriment of the melon crop; however, on light or run-down soil a light application of fertilizer would be beneficial.

It is a good plan to plow the ground early in the spring and keep it worked on the surface and well settled to retain the moisture till time to plant.

### THE TIME OF PLANTING.

The time for planting is from the twenty-fifth of April to about the tenth of May, depending on the season. Melon seed should not be planted till the ground warms up—usually about the first of May. It is a good practise to sprout the seed before planting. This is done by soaking the seed in warm water over night, then pour off the water and keeping the seed in a can in a warm place, and moistening them occasionally for about two days when you will see them begin to sprout. Then it is time to plant them.

### THE PLANTING.

Mark your ground off with a single shovel plow in rows about twelve feet apart, planting close up behind the plow, to get the benefit of the moist soil. Plant about twelve to fourteen feet apart in the rows.

There is no better way to plant than with a hoe—making a small hill, and dropping about eight or ten seeds to the hill, and covering with one and a half or two inches of soil and settling it with the hoe. It is a good plan to go over the field in four or five days and plant another hill side of the first, in case anything should destroy the first planting you will have another coming on. This can be done also the third time.

### CARE OF THE VINES.

These hills should be raked through with a rake after each rain to prevent a crust from forming.

When the melons are up good the soil should be hilled up around the vines clear to the leaves to protect the stems from the striped bugs. These bugs can be scattered or kept away usually by sprinkling powdered sulfur or lime and ashes on the hills. The vines can also be protected by using a screen cover if any one should care to go to the expense.

The ground during the growing season should be well cultivated, never allowing a crust to form after the heavy rains. When the vines are starting to run the field must be gone over and all the surplus stalks pulled out of each hill, leaving but one or two—never leaving more than two. Many growers miss it by having their vines too thick.

In cultivating, when the runners are four or five feet long they can be thrown out of the way of the cultivator by having some one go ahead using a stock or hoe handle.

### TREATMENT FOR "MELON LICE."

A constant watch should be kept on the melon field for the appearance of "melon lice." These are liable to attack the vines any time after the runners start. Of all the pests that work on melons, there is none to be dreaded by the melon grower as much as this one, and none so difficult to manage, when weather conditions are favorable for their propagation. The simplest, and perhaps the most effective plan for checking their progress is to go over the field every few days carrying a shovel, and where they appear on a hill to cover the hill with fresh soil—commencing at the center and cover out as far as the lice are seen on the vines. By watching closely and keeping the spots covered where the lice first appear they can usually be held in check. This plan does not seem to have any bad effect on the growth of the remaining part of the hill that is not covered. The lice can also be killed by spraying the vines where the lice are at work, with a decoction from tobacco stems. As

Continued on page 532.



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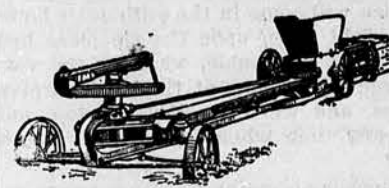
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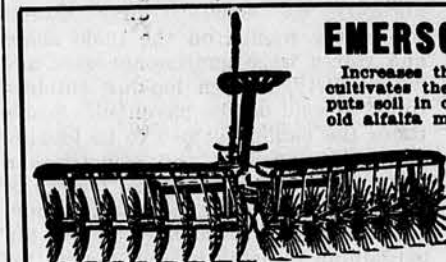
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## Home Departments

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### THE MAN WHO SMILED.

There was once a man who smiled  
Because the day was bright,  
Because he slept at night,  
Because God gave him sight  
To gaze upon his child;  
Because his little one  
Could leap and laugh and run,  
Because the distant sun  
Smiled on the earth, he smiled.

He toiled and still was glad  
Because the air was free,  
Because he loved, and she  
That claimed his love and he  
Shared all the joys they had;  
Because the grasses grew,  
Because the sweet winds blew,  
Because that he could hew  
And hammer, he was glad.

Because he lived he smiled  
And did not look ahead  
With bitterness or dread,  
But nightly sought his bed  
As calmly as a child,  
And people called him mad  
For being always glad  
With such things as he had,  
And shook their heads and smiled.  
—Selected.

### Training the Sensibilities.

"The thousand soft voices of the earth have truly found their way to me—the small rustle in tufts of grass, the silky swish of leaves, the buzz of insects, the hum of bees in blossoms I have plucked, the flutter of a bird's wings after his bath, and the slender rippling vibration of water running over pebbles. Once having been felt, these loved voices rustle, buzz, hum, flutter, and ripple in my thought forever, an undying part of happy memories.

"Between my experiences and the experiences of others there is no gulf of mute space which I may not bridge. For I have endlessly varied, instructive contacts with all the world, with life, with the atmosphere whose radiant activity enfolds us all. The thrilling energy of the all-encasing air is warm and rapturous. Heat-waves and sound-waves play upon my face in infinite variety and combination, until I am able to surmise what must be the myriad sounds that my senseless ears have not heard."

The foregoing is a little scrap from an article in the February Century by Helen Keller, who, as you know, has no sense of hearing or seeing. It is hard to make one's self think she can not see nor hear after reading her remarkable writings. She does see infinitely more than a great many who have eyes, and hear much that others can not comprehend who have ears that are dulled by the sounds that are harsh and discordant. How many of us hear the "rustle of grass," "the swish of leaves," or observe the "flutter of the bird's wings after his bath?" Verily, "there are none so blind as those who won't see." The world is so full of beauty and wonderfully interesting things, and there are voices that charm if only we take time to listen and observe. Did you ever sit quietly in the woods and harken to the sounds and note the variety and countless numbers and try to trace each one back to its source? What a world of thought it opens up and brings to view. Do you ever, busy housewife, as your feet carry you back and forth past the window, take time to see the glorious sun mount up and cast his splendid light upon the sky and clouds, making the world luminous, and did you just look a moment upon the scene? Did you notice that other busy housewife, the robin, with the bits of grass in her bill and observe where she carried it and with what care she arranged it in the nest she was building? As Helen Keller had to train her sensibilities to be able to get the joy and beauty out of life so must we; for we have much that obstruct our vision and dull our hearing. If we wait until we have time for such things the best years will be gone and our sensibilities will be blunted by disuse and neglect.

It would be impossible to describe to Helen Keller the beauty of the rainbow, the colors and their arrangement so that she could see it through her

remaining senses. She can have no correct idea of color through touch, taste, or smell. There are visions that come through the heart and mind that it is impossible for some to see. They have shut their eyes to the spiritual visions and turned a deaf ear to the voice that sometimes comes to the listening heart until they have become insensible to the call. It is useless to try to describe to them anything about it. They can not comprehend and will think you are superstitious and imaginative. God speaks to man through his spiritual nature if He can have a hearing, and it is through this avenue, aided by His Word that He guides humanity. Van Dyke calls it "the full gift of hearing." May we cultivate and train this gift that we may have the "hearing heart?" The voice will come in the still, quiet hours of night when upon the sleepless bed, in times of trouble, when on the very verge of despair, at times of perplexities, and when we lack wisdom and at any time when the heart is listening.

"There is no speech nor language to express  
The secret messages of God, that make  
Perpetual music in the hearing heart."

### Juvenile Court and Hull House.

Chicago contains many interesting things and like all great cities, has its pleasant side and its sad one.

I want to tell you about yesterday. We started out to visit the juvenile court and Hull House. We left our pretty, clean boulevard and entered abruptly on squalid, dirty streets where the names on the little shops and stores were unpronounceable and where dirty, foreign looking children rolled around on the pavement. Sometimes the babies seemed to be looking out for themselves and sometimes a child a few years older had charge of them. In some of the shops we would see a woman with a baby on her hip bargaining in some foreign tongue for a bunch of celery or some potatoes. I was impressed with the great number of men there were loafing around. I wondered whether they were idle from choice or necessity. We passed a children's playground where the children were having so much fun on teeter-totters, swings, merry-go-arounds, and gymnasium apparatus that I wanted to stop and play with them. We passed by Hull House and went to the court house. There I felt as if I had stepped into one of Dicken's books, there were so many queer looking people, more ugly people than one could imagine could be gathered under one roof. As a relief from them there were the two matrons with cultured faces and dressed in white.

The juvenile court proceedings was the saddest and the most beautiful thing I ever saw, sad because the poor boys and girls had been thrown out of adjustment, to use my favorite term, by thoughtless, careless, or ignorant parents. The mothers were usually with the children and one could see that it was more their fault that the children were there than the children's. Sometimes it looked as if the mothers did not love the children at all and were glad to have them sent away to school.

The boys that were brought up for trial did not have hard, bad faces; one or two showed that this was what they were coming to but for the most part they were careless, happy-go-lucky boys. Some had gone pretty far, some had stolen and broken in houses but one could see how easy it would be for them to do this with the little training they had had. Some had been with older men when they did wrong and it was to these that my sympathy went out because a boy does so like to be with a man and do what men do, especially if the man is somewhat of a bully and can make him do things. The girls were even more diverse in characters than the boys. One was a saucy looking, pretty child

who could not be kept off the street and would not go to church. She had a nice looking mother. The judge reprimanded her severely and told her to go home and mind her mother. I think she will do better perhaps because of the threats he made to send her to a school. One was a girl who had no self control. Her mother had given her to another woman who could not manage her. She got so angry and hysterical that she fainted away. The judge let her go back to her mother, who wanted her back.

The beautiful part of the proceedings was the way the judge passed the sentences. He was so kind and so just as far as an outsider could see. He seemed to know just what each child needed and passed his sentences without hesitancy after hearing the cases.

It is fine that the evil tendencies can be nipped in the bud in this way. The schools, they say, are very good and the boys are taken away from the environments which have caused them to go wrong in the past. The interest of each child is looked to and he is given all the help that he can have. If only they will be better and wiser parents than their mothers and fathers have been the work of the juvenile court will be diminished.

When you leave the low, coarse faces, the dirty streets, the clashing colors and sounds and go into Hull House the change is so abrupt that you have to stop a minute to get your bearings as you do when you get off of a merry-go-around. There all is harmonious and quiet. Only low tones are used in the decorations throughout the entire building. The dining room, for instance, is in rose and green and the furniture is mahogany. The only decorations were bouquets of flowers and pieces of hammered brass on the plate shelf. The lower part is wainscotted in dull green and the upper part is papered in rose and green. It is a long room with big arches at each end and a large fireplace for burning wood at one end. All the rooms have this same air of simplicity, harmony, and culture. In the other rooms there are fine paintings on the walls. It is an immense building, so large that we did not get over all of it, and we were sorry when we had to go out again onto the clashing street.  
E. L. C.

### Our Influence.

L. A. WELD.

Few of us realize how much influence we impart to those whom we meet on life's journey, nor the acts this influence will suggest. No man can live unto himself alone and all the elements, good or evil, making up character are diffused and radiate out into our social structure to be absorbed by every one with whom we come in contact, continually increasing until countless numbers of future people will live their lives for better or worse, unconscious of the results of their forefathers' influences. While we are just an atom in the universe of things, yet we are necessary to maintain the equilibrium of nature and each life is a part of the great whole which comprises the conscious part of existence. This earth is the plane of our being and each act and deed is a potent force building and molding conditions for all life to come. How much have we absorbed, filtered through generations, of the sweet and noble spirit, the manly courage and indomitable will, the self denial and sacrifice, the exalted patience and continued hopes, the desire for truth, honor, and virtue? Have these been the legacy willed to us from out the past by those who builded better than they knew, or have the ripples of malice, hate, envy, greed, lust, and dishonor entered the gateway of life and manacled the soul?

There is no limit to good, for good embraces the all worth striving for, and to the good souls who have lived so their pathways through life is a broad highway lighted by the lamps of experience, with signboards of warning where the footpaths lead to suffering, sorrow, and shame, we must give a benediction of thankful hearts.

Life is not long; from sunlight to

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ZEPHYRETTE

The Eddystone Mfg. Co.  
Philadelphia

shadow is only a greeting and then a goodbye. But the day time of life is for sowing of good to others and reaping good from the living and dead. Let us so live that men can be better, do better, and leave a better world because we have lived.

### Appetizing Recipes.

Christine Terhune Herrick in the May Delineator gives some recipes that sound very appetizing. Here are a few:

**Potatoes with Mint.**—Quite the most delicious way of cooking new potatoes is to place them in boiling water with two or three sprigs of fresh mint. When the potatoes have been cooked and drained, a little melted butter should be poured over them. The mint adds a most delicate but not at all an obtrusive flavor. Instead of trying to peel new potatoes the English cook removes the skins by rubbing them very hard with an extremely stiff brush. This leaves them both white and smooth, and obviates the necessity of peeling them after cooking.

**Fried Chicken—Virginia Style.**—Fried chicken is, of course, my chief recollection of the poultry dishes "mother used to make." We had roast chicken, besides and barbecued and smothered and boiled chicken, and roast and boiled turkey and roast duck. But fried chicken was as regular an article on the Virginia bill of fare as beefsteak is in some Northern homes—chicken, fried plain or with cream gravy, with bacon or without. Broiled chicken appeared pretty often—we always had it for breakfast Sunday—but it was not such a real Virginia dish as fried chicken. The Southern cook of old time might fail on anything else in the culinary line, but I don't believe I ever heard of one who got her "han' out" in cooking poultry.

For this you must have young chickens, broiling size, and they must be cut apart as for fricassee, rinsed, wiped dry, peppered lightly and then rolled in flour, a piece at a time. Meanwhile half a pound of salt pork should have been sliced and cooked in a frying pan long enough to make the fat flow, but not enough to brown the pork. In this fat lay the pieces of chicken and fry to a good brown, turning the pieces as they cook. When all are done take out with a fork, so as to free from grease, and lay in a hot dish. Set this in the open oven and pour into the gravy left in the frying pan a cupful of rich milk—half cream is better—add a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth with a tablespoonful of butter. Stir until the sauce has boiled smooth and thick, add a tablespoonful of minced parsley and pour over the chicken.

**A Delicious Custard.**—The recipe for this delicate dessert has been handed down in my family for many generations: Into each individual custard cup put the yolk of one egg; add one



heaping teaspoonful of sugar, two gratings of nutmeg, and five tablespoonfuls of sweet milk. Incorporate thoroughly, and set the cups in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven until firm. When cool, cover with a meringue, using the whites of the eggs for this purpose, and allow one tablespoonful of powdered sugar to the white of each egg. Through the very tip-top of each snowy mound drop a teaspoonful of orange marmalade.

**Asparagus on Toast.**—Wash, scrape the ends and divide the stalks where the tough end will break off easily. They may be cut anywhere, but they will not snap easily except where tender. Cook the tender ends in boiling water, slightly salted, about twenty minutes; when tender remove them and serve on toast. Have the bread cut in half-inch slices and toasted a uniform golden brown. Moisten the toast slightly with the asparagus water, dot it with bits of butter, cover with the asparagus tips and serve at once as hot as possible.

## The Young Folks

### AND VIOLETS.

Here's a prayer for those I love  
Neath the sunny sky above:  
For the ones I love I pray,  
Not the riches of to-day,  
Not a castle by the lake,  
Nor the joys the favored take,  
Not the golden throne of pelf  
Nor the selfishness of self,  
But a cottage in the wood  
And a heart that's pure and good—  
And violets!

Not the lordly gifts of gold  
But the simple things untold,  
Not a miser's clinking hoard,  
Not a warrior's jeweled sword,  
Not the gift of worldly power  
Nor the homage of the hour,  
Not the land of broad estate  
Nor acclaim insatiate,  
But the love of those you love  
With the sunny skies above—  
And violets!

—Byron Williams.

### THE BRAVEST BATTLE.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,  
Shall I tell you where and when?  
On the maps of the world you will find it not,  
'T was fought by the mothers of men.  
Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,  
With sword or nobler pen;  
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,  
From the mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a welled-up women's heart,  
A woman that would not yield,  
But bravely, silently bore her part—  
Lo, there is that battlefield!

No marshaling troop, no bivouac song,  
No banner to gleam and wave;  
But Oh, these battles last so long,  
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet, faithful still as a bridge of stars,  
She fights in her walled-up town;  
Fights on and on in the endless wars,  
Then silent, unseen, goes down.

O ye with banners and battle shot,  
And soldiers to shout and praise,  
I tell you the kingliest victories fought  
Are fought in these silent ways.

Oh, spotless woman in a world of shame?  
With splendid and silent scorn,  
Go back to God as white as you came,  
The kingliest warrior born.

—Selected.

### Prominent Indians in the East.

The Buffalo Express describes a couple of Indians of New York. Boys are always interested in Indians and will be interested to learn about these even if they have outgrown their war paint and tomahawk so I give it here:

"A little while ago there arrived in Buffalo a couple of distinguished looking men, distinguished both in dress, physique, and attainments. They were So-non-do-wah, chief of the Iroquois out at the Cattaraugus Reservation, and So-non-gy-es, a big medicine man of the reserve.

The two were in wondrous apparel, feathers, leather and beads and all the picturesque trappings of the native American Indians. They went to Niagara Falls with Cary W. Hartman to illustrate the lecture he gave for the entertainment of the Vienna singers when they were here, and incidentally stopped off at Buffalo.

"So-non-do-wah is of illustrious lineage among his race. He is the great-grandson of the old Cornplanter, Gyant-wa-ka, who figured in the trouble with Red Jacket, and was also a chief.

The present chief, according to custom, is also known as Cornplanter. It was the old-time Cornplanter who had a half brother whose name, or its English equivalent, was Handsome Lake. Handsome Lake, being of an unusually serious and thoughtful turn of mind, noticed how the white man's firewater wrought havoc among his brothers, and—let who will claim the credit—it was he and no other who preached one of the first temperance lectures ever heard in America. He was a great prophet who left a religion for the Iroquois, and it is this same religion, transmitted from father to son, that is still practised by good Indians of the Iroquois race at Cattaraugus to-day.

"Red Jacket?" said the chief, when questioned about the honored brave whose monument stands as a lesson to all of his race to be faithful to the white man. "Red Jacket? He was no good. He must wheel dirt in the middle land and never go to the happy land of the Indians."

"Asked why this punishment had fallen upon the old chief, he replied with seriousness that would go far to convince, and would certainly forbid a smile: 'Because he gave the earth to the white man. He has a little wheelbarrow, and he goes back and forward, back and forward all the time.'

"The odd part is, to those of us who have always talked glibly of the Indian and his 'happy hunting ground,' that these Indians never speak of a hunting ground, and Mr. Hartman says no tribe that he has ever known has done so. In fact, hunting is to the Indian hard work and a means of getting food only—he does not purpose to make a paradise for himself wherein he must work forever.

"Just one white man has come near the Indian's happy country, the land where the trees are always in leaf and there are flowers everywhere—that man is George Washington. But even he may not come right in. He lives in a house with a veranda upon which he may sit or work when he pleases. The house seems to be floating in the clouds, and the good white man has only to look from his veranda to see the red men pleasuring below. So say these Indians."

### Gardening By Girls.

Oklahoma is a land of opportunities, especially for women. The experience of three girls from an Eastern city is typical. They landed near the capital.

A six-acre tract was being offered for sale at a ridiculously low figure for land so rich and so near the city—one hundred dollars per acre half cash and the rest mortgaged. They bought it, and the first season planted it to cotton because they did not have, as yet, enough capital to build a dwelling and to establish themselves on the land.

They hired a neighboring cotton grower to put the cotton in on shares, says The Delinicator for April, telling the story, and in the meantime the girls worked away in the town. Their cotton crop yielded them two bales to the acre, which at fifty dollars per bale for six acres, gave them their half-share a net profit of three hundred dollars. With this three hundred dollars they paid off the mortgage on the place, and then borrowed six hundred dollars and gave another mortgage, a transaction which they had no difficulty in accomplishing, because their land had increased to double its value in the short time they had owned it. Five hundred dollars of this borrowed money went to building a dwelling, which, as summer was coming, did not require immediate plastering. The other hundred they spent in planting their six acres in onions, lettuce, and tomatoes, and in necessary garden tools and conveniences. They hired a man by the day to do the plowing, and the sowing and planting they did themselves, with the help of the stenographer's mother, who was installed as housekeeper, leaving both the girl gardeners absolutely free to devote their entire time to business. Not until weeding time was any help needed, and then a man

was hired who remained with them till the end of the season. The net profits from their season's venture, after wages for men, seed, etc., had been deducted, was fifteen hundred dollars. Then they figured out that they could make as much money from three acres with more intensive cultivation.

So the following winter they sold three acres of the original six and got one thousand dollars for them. On the three acres which they retained, they last year made a profit of two thousand dollars.

## The Little Ones

### THE DESPERATE DOINGS OF DAN.

Now these are the desperate doings of Dan,  
Before he was old enough yet for a man;  
A very good boy was Daniel, too,  
But some direful deeds he dared to do.

He shot a look, and he stole a glance,  
He took a joke and he seized a chance,  
He smothered a yawn and stifled a sigh,  
He dropped a tear and he choked a cry.

He drove a nail, and a picture hung,  
And over the wall a word he flung,  
He poked the fire, and after he'd lunched,  
He thrust out a ticket and had it punched.

He beat a game and he broke a fall,  
He cut up a caper and kicked a ball,  
He cracked a whip and a hand he shook,  
He struck a path and he crossed a brook.

He pushed a plan and he crushed a hope,  
He lashed some sticks with a piece of rope,  
He scratched a note while he burned a lamp,  
And finished his letter with a stamp.

Now this is the record of Daniel's fun,  
But really, you see, no damage was done,  
For a gentle lad was Desperate Dan,  
And he wished no harm to any man.

—St. Nicholas.

### A True Woodchuck Story.

Frank and Ben went to their grandpa's house last summer to spend a few days. As they had not been there for a long time, they went to see a woodchuck's hole. Behold Mr. Woodchuck sitting on the outside edge of his dwelling place.

As all country boys know, the woodchuck is a furry animal that lives in a hole it has burrowed in the ground. Its body is the size of a large cat, but its legs are much shorter. Its bright eyes glisten, and its teeth are very sharp. It is a handsome animal, as its fur is thick and glossy. But it destroys the farmer's grass. For this reason, both boys and dogs are encouraged to kill woodchucks. They would otherwise become a great pest.

This particular woodchuck had dug his burrow in the "corner lot," next to the barn, and was this afternoon just outside his home, basking in the sunshine.

"Hurrah!" cried Ben; "let's catch him."

Frank, who was two years younger, was always ready to do Ben's bidding.

"All right, say we do," he said, jumping around in his excitement. And they ran to the house for a bag.

"O grandpa," they shouted, both talking at once, "the woodchuck is out, and we're going to catch him alive, and keep him to tame."

"Ho, ho," laughed grandpa, in derision, "I guess you will not be likely to catch him in that bag."

"I believe we can," said Ben, who always grew more determined when opposed. "At any rate, we are going to try."

As they approached the woodchuck, he whispered: "Now, Frank, you keep still." Then he threw himself flat on the ground, and, with bag in hand, crawled along on his stomach.

Mr. Woodchuck sat still, blissfully unconcerned. Nearer and nearer crawled Ben. Suddenly, some freakish notion caused the woodchuck to run a little way from his hole. Now was a chance for Ben. Jumping up, he ran quickly to the hole, and sat down over it, tucking the bag all around him.

"Frank! Frank!" he called; "drive him in." Great was the excitement of both boys and woodchuck when he

## What Do They Cure?

The above question is often asked concerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription."

The answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative or blood-purifier, and tonic or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder, curing a large per cent. of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous diarrhea), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections it is often successful in affecting cures.

The "Favorite Prescription" is advised for the cure of one class of diseases—those peculiar weaknesses, derangements and irregularities incident to women only. It is a powerful yet gently acting invigorating tonic and nerve. For weak worn-out, over-worked women—no matter what has caused the break-down, "Favorite Prescription" will be found most effective in building up the strength, regulating the womanly functions, subduing pain and bringing about a healthy, vigorous condition of the whole system.

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turned and ran toward his hole. He tried to get in at the side of Ben, but was soon covered with the bag.

"Now we'll have him," shouted the boys. After much biting and scratching by the woodchuck, and screaming and jumping by the boys, poor Mr. Woodchuck was inside the bag; and his captors, with smiling faces, rushed off to show grandpa their prize.

"Well, well," said he. "I wouldn't have believed it. You can't do it again if you try for a year," he added, as he peeked into the bag at the blinking woodchuck.

They had caught one, anyway, and, fearing to lose him, they left him in the bag until papa should come to take them home.

And now comes the funny part of the story. Papa and mama both came in a buggy for the boys. So Ben and Frank rode at the back with their legs dangling down outside. The bagged woodchuck was carefully placed underneath the seat close by the boys. Old Ned was trotting briskly along when papa and mama were frightened by a piercing scream. They looked around in time to see Frank rising from the dusty road, and holding his back. He was crying loudly, and mama thought he must have fallen out, and that his back was badly hurt. When he could talk, he said the woodchuck had bitten him, and he jumped so that he went right out of the wagon.

Sure enough, when they reached home, mama found on his back two little red spots made by the sharp teeth. The woodchuck had had his revenge; but that was not all, for the boys put him in a tall wooden box for safety over night, and until a cage could be made. The box was well covered with boards, yet when, as soon as they were dressed the next morning, they rushed out to see him. Mr. Woodchuck was gone. He had pushed off the boards and climbed out in the night, and the boys were again without a pet.—Lillian Searle, in *Pets and Animals*.

"Frank Moore had a basket of peaches given him. He was preparing to eat them when Mrs. Moore said:

"Call in your little playmates, my boy, and share with them."

"The boy did, but in a very unwilling spirit. He begrudged every bite his comrades took into the luscious fruit. While they were eating a lady called on Mrs. Moore on an errand of mercy. She said in Frank's presence:

"You know the Kaisers, Mrs. Moore. The boys go about the neighborhood sawing and chopping wood. Well, there is a little girl baby over at their house, and not clothes enough to cover it. I thought you might have some cast-off clothing to give, or a small amount of money that would help.

"Mrs. Moore tossed her head. She said:

"Not I! They're a shiftless lot. I've nothing to give such people. Why don't you let the town authorities care for the baby? It seems to me you waste a lot of time trotting around for such trash."

"The lady went away empty-handed and grieved at heart, not because she secured nothing, but for the spirit that moved such a reply to her request. Five minutes later Frank was heard to say to his playmates:

"Get away from here! You're a shiftless lot. You don't deserve any peaches. Them's my peaches, and you ain't going to have any more."

"Where did he get the idea for such a stand, for such a spirit? What brain and soul, of all brains and souls, influences him the most at his present age?

"Oh, the world-wide difference between preaching and practising? And what woeful influences fall upon the child that finds the preacher-parent and not the practising parent! How much more powerful the spirit of example than hollow words that are not to be put into real acts! Think of his, you who have the responsibility of a child's soul development upon you!"—*Mother's Magazine*.

## Club Department

### Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

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### Our Club Roll

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Domestic Science Club (1893).....Osage, Osage Co.  
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Challaco Club (1903).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.  
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Star Valley Women's Club (1902).....Iola, Allen Co.  
West Side Forestry Club (1903).....Topeka, Shawnee Co., Route 2.  
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Progressive Society (1903).....Rosalia, Butler Co.  
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Clio Club (1897).....Columbus, Kansas.  
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Girls' Fancy Work Club.....Princeton, Franklin Co.  
Silver Prairie Club (1907).....Wanneta, Kansas.  
The Ladies Mutual Improvement Club, Crawford Co.  
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.)

### Program.

Responses—What I have gained from my club.

I. The Club Woman's School and Play Ground.

II. The Club—Its Relation to the General Public.

III. The Club—An Ally of the Home. I hope to receive a club paper on each of the subjects given in this program for publication in this department after it has been read at the club.

I. It is an established fact in the minds of those who have tried it that the club is the woman's place for recreation and education to a very large degree. A paper, showing how and why it is so and also its splendid results will be interesting.

II. There is much that combined effort may do for the public by creating sentiment in the right direction and by bringing to bear an influence in favor of anything worth while. The history of the club movement in the past illustrates that the woman's club has been a power and great opportunities for the future lie before them.

III. Does the club interfere with the happiness and best interests of the home? What has been your experience? If you are not the better for belonging to it, it is your duty to abandon it at once.


### The Biennial at Boston.

The biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Boston, June 22. Clubs have now a little more than three weeks in which to federate with the National organization and secure representation at Boston. By April 22 the dues and names of delegates must be in. Clubs desiring representation may communicate with Mrs. C. C. Goddard, of Leavenworth, general federation secretary for Kansas. The dues are \$2.50 for clubs of twenty-five members or less or ten cents per capita for more than twenty-five. Clubs must federate directly in order to be represented at the biennial.

### The Convention at Manhattan.

The annual convention of the State Federation which is to be held at Manhattan on May 12 to 15 promises to be one of enjoyment as well as instruction. The State Agricultural College extends a welcome to those in attendance. Mrs. Calvin will give a demonstration of the department of household economics and pure food. A visit to the institution itself is worth while.

There will be a musical evening



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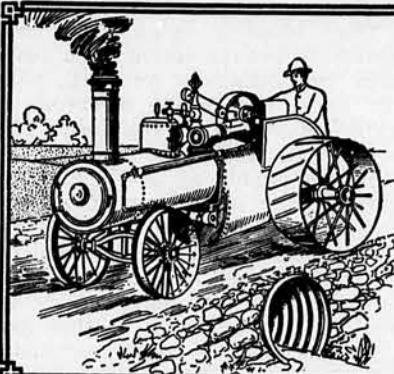
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## The Veterinarian

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

**Blackleg in Cattle.**—I wish you would write to me in regard to blackleg. My nearest neighbor has had a steer affected with this disease running with his herd for several weeks, and now three of my cattle have blackleg. Is there any law prohibiting farmers from keeping animals affected with this disease? Could you prescribe a remedy for it? W. C. B. Atchison, Kans.

Ans.—Send to Manhattan and get blackleg vaccine and vaccinate your calves at once. I think there is no law against blackleg.

**Examine Gelding's Teeth.**—I have a 4-year-old gelding that has not been doing well since last July. He is well fed but remains poor all the time. He has a very heavy coat of hair which is of a dull color and curls up when he becomes the least bit warm. He does not shed his hair right. A veterinarian looked at him some time ago and said the gelding's blood was out of order and left some powders, which did not seem to do him any good. What shall I do for him? H. H. B. Randall, Kans.

Ans.—Have his teeth examined by a qualified veterinarian. Take sulfate of iron, pulverized, 2 ounces, nux vomica 4 ounces, hyposulfate of soda 5 ounces, fenugreek seed 5 ounces; mix and divide into thirty powders and give one twice a day in the feed. Also have the horse clipped.

**Scours in Small Pigs.**—I would like to know what to do for scours in small pigs. Some of my little pigs get it when they are only two days old, others when a week old. They are dying right along. We feed the old pigs corn and oats, mixed, and give them separated milk with water. We have a good hog house and supply plenty of good bedding. I have given them copperas in their slop but it does not seem to do any good. G. T. Alma, Kans.

Ans.—Boil the milk that you give the sows and put in half a teacupful of lime water twice a day to each. Take bicarbonate of soda 1 pound, bismuth subnitrate 1½ ounces, salol 1 ounce; mix and divide into twenty-four powders. Give one powder to each sow twice a day for two days and then half a powder twice a day. Do not feed too heavy until the pigs get old enough to stand the milk.

**Blackleg in Calves.**—I should be glad to learn what killed my calves. About November 1 I began feeding fifty black calves that I had just gotten from Kansas City. Some had the pink eye, which run through the bunch. In about five weeks one of them died, and a week later another. I put them out in the stalks and fed alfalfa until March 1. After being turned out for a few days they were all right again. I began to feed corn carefully but just as I got them down to the full feed, as before, they began to die. Again I put them out and they got well in two days. The calves seem to be hearty now. The last ones that died did not scour but seemed to be paralyzed in the hips. This does not appear like blackleg but I don't know what else it could be. U. J. S. Clyde, Kans.

Ans.—Blackleg. Have your calves vaccinated.

**Examine Teeth.**—I have a valuable brood mare that has had some ailment for the past six months. She eats well but is very thin. Her hair is rough and she will not gain any in flesh. She seems to be troubled with gas a great deal and at times sweats severely around the flanks and belly. I have treated her for worms. Her feed has been prairie hay, bright corn fodder, corn chops and bran mixed, and also a

little oil-meal. The mare is 13 years old. She has raised several colts and has never been troubled much.

Vernon, Kans. W. R. Ans.—Have a qualified veterinarian examine her teeth. Take nux vomica, powdered, 5 ounces, sulfate of soda 8 ounces, gentian root, powdered, 3 ounces, fenugreek seed, powdered, 5 ounces; mix and divide into thirty powders and give one powder twice a day in oats or bran. Do not give the oil-meal but give a small handful of flaxseed-meal in her feed twice a day.

**Lump on Mare's Knee.**—I have a 2-year-old mare that had a lump come on her right knee about a year ago. The lump is just below the joint or knee cap and is half as large as an egg and is as hard as bone. I don't know how it came there unless it was injured in the pasture when running. I have used equal parts of turpentine and iodine and Dean's Sweet Ointment but they have not helped it any. About two months ago she got so lame that I began to use Kendall's Spavin Cure but it has done no good as yet. When the mare first starts out in the morning she is a little lame but gets over it and goes as well as she ever did. Can you recommend anything that will prevent her from getting lame?

Fredonia, Kans. W. R. S. Ans.—Take biniodide of mercury 4 drams, Russian cantharides 1 ounce, hogs' lard 2 ounces; mix and apply with the hand after clipping off the hair. Repeat this treatment every ten days for three times. Give her a run on grass afterwards.

**Mare Chokes When Drinking.**—I would like to know what is the matter with my 8-year-old mare and what I can do for her. She acts after drinking water as a person would who was sick at his stomach. When drinking the water she will sometimes run from the nostrils and she will cough as if she choked and vomits the water. After she has had one of her choking spells she is very weak for several days. Can you tell me what is the trouble and a remedy? L. B. B. Boyd, Oreg.

Ans.—Choking is either caused by a stricture of the esophagus (or gullet) or maybe a pocket in the side of same. Take Fowler's Solution 12 ounces, belladonna fluid extract 1½ ounces, simple sirup 10 ounces; mix and give a tablespoonful, back on the tongue, with a dose syringe four times a day. Feed the mare sloppy feed until grass and then turn on for a month and report.

**Wart on Colt's Breast.**—I have a colt, a year old this spring, which had a wart grow out about an inch right in the center of his breast. This he rubbed off on the manger. Then a growth came out about the size of an English walnut which is raw and sore and discharges some. I would like to know what it is and what will cure it. Herington, Kans. M. E. A.

Ans.—It is a wart. Grease all around it. Touch the wart with a stick of caustic potash until it all turns black and when this black scab comes off repeat the treatment, then apply carbolic acid ½ ounce in 4 ounces of glycerine once a day to heal it up. Tie him up short so that he can not bite the wound or rub it on the manger.

**Cholera.**—I have a calf that I would say has the St. Vitus dance. Its head and legs keep up a continuous jerking. It seems to be an involuntary movement. It can walk but stumbles and falls when it tries to run. It seems to be in perfect health otherwise and is the fattest calf in the bunch. Is there any treatment you know of? Lawrence, Kans. M. L. S.

Ans.—The trouble is cholera. Give 2 ounces of Fowler's Solution, 1 ounce of nux vomica, fluid extract, and simple sirup 5 ounces; mix and give a dessert spoonful twice a day, back on the tongue.

**Warts on Cattle.**—Can you please tell me the cause of warts and a remedy for them? My cattle are bothered with warts and some of them are four and five inches long. Mrs. M. S. Pueblo, Colo.

Ans.—Warts are a morbid overgrowth of the skin. A strong man can



## Paint That Will Wear

The house-owner wants paint which will not become spotted or streaked or scaly. White Lead, if pure, mixed with pure linseed oil, makes paint which never scales nor spots.

It is possible to know the purity of the White Lead before painting if you have a blowpipe, and this we will furnish free for the asking.

We could not afford to make this exposure if our White Lead had a grain of adulteration in it. The "Dutch Boy Painter" trade-mark guarantees the purity of our White Lead.

Send for Free "Test Equipment No. 23" which includes blowpipe, instructions and paint booklet. Address

### NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

in whichever of the following cities is nearest you:

New York, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Bros. Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co.)



## BLACK LEG VACCINE.

Pills, Cords and Powders—single and double. PRICES, single, 10 doses, \$1; 50 doses, \$4. Double, 10 doses, \$1.50. Largely and successfully used in America and abroad for 9 years.

### Sorby Vaccine Company,

Sole agents for

Pasteur's, Cutter's, Bruschettini's & Merck's Vaccines and Serums.

163 Randolph Street, CHICAGO.

## Blacklegoids

Simplest, Safest, Surest Vaccination for the prevention of

### BLACKLEG IN CATTLE

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

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

**PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY**

HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.

NOTICE.—For a limited time we will give to any stockman an injector free with his first purchase of 100 vaccinations.

usually twist them out with his hand, then rub in fine powdered blue vitriol. In a few days apply castor oil 8 ounces, carbolic acid 2 ounces until the wound is healed.

**Swelling on Wethers.**—I have a horse that has a swelling on the wethers. The horse is used some. What treatment would be best for sores of this nature? G. D. W. Whitehorse, Okla.

Ans.—Fistula is the trouble. Take antiseptic tablets one part to five hundred parts of warm water, and inject in the cavity and pipes, if any. Fill and hold it there a few minutes. Repeat in three days, then wash out well every other day with carbolic acid one part to twenty of warm water. Make a good, free opening low down so as to have a good drain from all of the pockets.

**Stringhalt.**—I have a fine 7-year-old mare which is quite nervous. Last fall when she was away from her mate she became very restless, and frequently jumped into the manger. She sprained her left hind leg and shortly afterward began to show stringhalt. Is there any cure for it? SUBSCRIBER. Springdale, Ark.

Ans.—Have a qualified veterinarian operate on her and the chances are that she can be cured. There is no treatment for such.

**Lame Mule.**—I have a brown mare mule, 9 years old, that has been lame for over a year but seems to be getting worse all the time. She appears to want to walk on the toe of her front foot. After she moves about a little she is not so lame only when she

## Buy Land IN THE GREAT Southwest

Land is the safest of all investments. Right now is the time to get the best values. I publish monthly a bulletin of lands for sale in the Southwest—Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas—which will put you in immediate touch with some good bargains.

It's free, let me send you a copy. I'll be glad to send you descriptive literature, too.



**S. G. LANGSTON**

Manager M., K. & T. Land Bureau.

Wainwright Bldg.,

St. Louis

turns. It seems to make no difference whether she walks on hard or soft ground. What treatment would you advise? I. W. H. Dighton, Kans.

Ans.—Have a qualified veterinarian operate on her for it by removing a small piece of the nerve that goes to the coffin joint. The chances are that she has gone too long to cure by treatment and the operation, if performed properly, will likely cure her.

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



## Dairy Interests

### Alfalfa for Roughage Saves \$10 Per Cow.

PROF. D. H. OTIS, WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT STATION.

Last year a Wisconsin farmer who was successful in raising alfalfa for the first time commenced feeding it in place of other roughage as corn stover, timothy, etc., but continued to feed the usual amount of grain. He submitted his ration to the Experiment Station for approval. It was suggested that since alfalfa contained a larger amount of digestible nutrients than ordinary roughage, that he could reduce the amount of grain fed. He adopted the suggestion on a herd of fifty cows and watched the results. He gradually decreased the grain allowance until his cows were receiving five pounds per day per head less grain than formerly without causing any decrease in the yield of milk. Five pounds of grain per cow for fifty cows for seven months' feeding amounted to twenty-six tons, which at \$20 per ton is worth \$520, or over \$10 per cow.

### The Depressing Influence of a Poor Cow.

PROF. D. H. OTIS, WISCONSIN EXPERIMENT STATION.

One poor cow in a dairy herd may decrease the production of the best cows 100 pounds of butter fat per annum per cow when averaging the results of the herd. This is clearly shown in the records obtained at two of our experiment stations (Kansas and Michigan) with herds composed of twenty or more common cows.

	Yield of milk in lbs.	Yield of butter fat in lbs.
<b>FIRST HERD</b>		
Best cow.....	9,116	383.7
Second best cow.....	6,966	344.6
Average.....	8,041	359.1
Poorest cow.....	2,463	87.2
Average of the three.....	6,182	268.5
Average of the herd.....	6,288	251.2
<b>SECOND HERD</b>		
Best cow.....	7,607	371.1
Second best cow.....	8,113	361.7
Average.....	7,860	366.4
Poorest cow.....	1,205	41.1
Average of the three.....	5,642	258.0
Average of the herd.....	6,259	256.6

In both instances the poor cow reduced the average yield of the two best cows to the average of the entire herd, a reduction of practically 100 pounds of butter-fat per cow. These results show it is possible for a few poor cows in a herd to so reduce the profits realized from the good ones that it appears that the entire herd is being kept at a loss or at only a small profit. The depressing influence of poor cows will be eliminated when the dairy farmer keeps records of his individual cows so as to discover and remove all star boarders.

### Butter Making.

MRS. A. A. MARSH, BEFORE THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT WHITEHALL, MONT.

Looking back over a period of more than twenty-five years to the time when I began without knowledge or experience in this work, I must say I can not teach any one how to make butter—only give a few suggestions that served a good purpose in the work. Beginning as a novice every bit of advice and every article on methods, given by many different writers and persons, was utilized. Some were worthless or not available with my surroundings, for there were many obstacles to be overcome—no large, cool, airy dairy house; no ice house; no ice for summer use, did we have.

Says one: "It is just as easy to make good butter as to make poor." Oh, no, friends, because hard work is not easily done; and only by constant, careful, painstaking, hard work can you make a really good quality of butter. From the cow grazing out on the bench or the hillside, to the market where the product is disposed of, it is required—is a necessity.

### TREATMENT OF THE COW.

First in order comes the proper

treatment of the cow, and here are several "don'ts." Don't run the cow until she comes into the corral heated and cross. Don't beat her if she refuses to stand quietly for you, nor expect the milk drawn under such conditions to produce cream of the desired quality and quantity. Don't be sparing of good pure water for her to drink. Don't fail to give all the salt she desires; otherwise there will be a taint in the cream, and it will not come out in the churning. Tainted milk and cream will never make first quality butter. Given plenty of good feed, pure water as often as the stock desires it, kindly and quiet treatment, and a great advance is made toward the desired end.

### CLEANLINESS.

Cleanliness is another essential in the business that must not be overlooked. This, too, must begin with the person who milks, even the care of the stables and corral where the animals are kept. In handling the milk after it comes to the house, clean, well scalded utensils must be considered. If set in open vessels, never set them where a current of air can blow over them.

### CHURNING.

When butter comes from the churn it should be excluded from the air, but don't make the mistake of shutting up milk or cream in air-tight vessels. There is a vast difference between handling butter, and handling milk and cream. If more than one milking is to be used in the churning, each time that cream is added the mass should be thoroughly stirred, so that all will be of the same degree of acidity and temperature. Churn as soon as the cream is soured and properly mixed. Some no doubt will differ with me in this idea, i. e., that butter is better, and will keep better, if the cream has become sour before churning, than if churned sweet. But experience teaches that churning at a certain degree of acidity is the better way. For churning, 62° to 65° F. in summer and 65° to 67° in winter, seem to bring the best results.

### SALTING AND WORKING.

From one-half to three-fourths ounces of salt to the pound seems to suit the popular taste best. Here let me say—weighing the salt is not a true test. If the salt is damp there is considerable more weight in the same bulk, and a far better way is to have a measure. Wash and salt the butter immediately on taking from the churn, then cover closely first with a cloth wrung out of cold water, then with one or two more dry ones. Let stand from three to six hours—till all the salt is dissolved. Then press out all the brine and mold, after which let the rolls lie on a table or board suited to the purpose until they are firm enough to pack in boxes for market. Butter that comes to the market in nicely shaped smooth rolls is more salable than any other. In working don't draw the paddle or lever over the surface of the butter, as it breaks the grain, but raise it up and press down on the mass, causing the brine to run out. Sometimes in very warm weather it will be found a good plan to have a pail of cold water at hand and a large cloth (one that is not dirty) and wringing it out, spread over the surface of the butter. Pat it gently with the hands, thus taking up a great deal of moisture. This requires less handling of the butter, which is a very desirable item, as the less working the better. Don't let milk or cream freeze if it can be avoided, nor let it stand in so cold a place that it will become bitter before souring, as that is certain ruin.

### TO THE MAN BEHIND THE COW.

Any subscriber to THE KANSAS FARMER, whether new or old, who sends us \$1 before May 1, 1908, for subscription or renewal, will be presented with one year's subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer if he so desires. Kimball's Dairy Farmer is published at Waterloo, Iowa, in the heart of the dairy district. It is a live and up-to-date paper for those interested

# THE BEST CREAM SEPARATOR

## AND THE DIFFERENCE IN CREAM SEPARATOR ADVERTISING

All separator advertisements seem very much alike to the average reader, who is at a loss what to make of them and how best to attempt guessing which may be the best machine, where all claim to be the best and all appear to be about everything that could be asked for.

THE EXPLANATION AND THE SOLUTION ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DE LAVAL AND OTHER CREAM SEPARATOR ADVERTISING.

The De Laval Company has always stuck to the old fashioned plan of having its advertising written in its own offices, by the men who make and sell its machines and have been doing so for years, and who know no more about advertising than to describe as simply and best they can the merit and efficiency of the machines they offer to the public.

Practically every other separator concern of any consequence has its advertising composed and in great part "invented" by professional agencies and hired advertising writers, located in the big cities, who could not themselves tell the difference in looks between a cream separator and a corn sheller, and who take up the advertising of everything that comes to them, from needles to automobiles, for anybody able to pay for their services, just as does the lawyer for any client who comes along, whether the case is good or bad and the client right or wrong.

It is up to these professional composers of prose, poetry, fiction and romance in an advertising way, and the professional artists who work with them in illustrating their productions and putting them into showy and attractive shape, with their wide knowledge of what "takes" with the public generally, to claim the utmost their prolific brains can evolve for the separators they are retained to advertise.

What these professionalists all do know, or are at any rate first told, of cream separators is that the DE LAVAL machines and the advertising descriptive of the DE LAVAL machines are the ESTABLISHED STANDARDS by which their advertising productions must be measured, and MUST ENLARGE upon in some way, or else they will stand little show of drawing any business for their patrons.

As a result, the biggest advertising claims are frequently made for the poorest and trashiest separators. The biggest advertising done and the biggest claims made are by jobbing and "mail order" concerns who don't even make their own separators at all, but simply buy them where they can buy them cheapest, and who are almost invariably selling a machine which has already proved a business failure once or twice before under a different name and a different coat of paint.

When the DE LAVAL claim was justly made of saving \$10 per cow every year for its users one of the poorest and cheapest separators ever produced put out a claim of saving \$15 in the same way, and since then another has come along and made it \$20. The next may as likely make it \$25.

BUT IT IS THE MACHINE AND NOT THE ADVERTISING THAT SKIMS MILK POORLY OR PERFECTLY AND LASTS TWO YEARS OR TWENTY YEARS AFTER THE BUYER HAS PUT HIS MONEY INTO IT, AND THAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DE LAVAL AND OTHER CREAM SEPARATORS, SMALL AS THE DIFFERENCE MAY SEEM IN THE ADVERTISING CLAIMS MADE.

The 1908 DE LAVAL catalogue—to be had for the asking—is an educational text book of separator facts, of interest to all who read and think for themselves.

### THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

42 E. Madison Street,  
CHICAGO.  
1213-1215 Filbert Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Drumma & Sacramento,  
SAN FRANCISCO.

General Offices:  
74 CORTLANDT STREET,  
NEW YORK.

173-177 William Street,  
MONTREAL  
14 & 16 Princess Street,  
WINNIPEG.  
107 First Street,  
PORTLAND, ORE.



in dairy farming, and is well worth the price asked for its subscription.

If you desire this excellent paper order at once by sending your dollar to The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

#### Teaching Calves to Drink.

Fred P. Robinson in the Country Gentleman offers his experience of twenty years in teaching calves to drink as follows:

After trying various plans, I have come to the conclusion that my present one is the best.

As soon as the newly-born calf has been licked dry by its dam, the calf is removed without having sucked and is tied up with collar and chain, the length of chain being about 6 feet, and the wall fastening 3 or 3½ feet from the floor. The calf is kept warm and is not bothered for 24 hours. Then it is offered about three quarts of its mother's milk in a pail; the calf generally is hungry and will come toward the pail, stretching to the full length of its chain. The pail is held toward it on a slant, and, as its nose touches the warm milk, nine times out of ten it will drink at once. No fingers are used at all, for it once used it takes so much longer time to teach it to drink, naturally, as with a finger in its mouth it sucks, not drinks. If it does not drink the first time after touching its nose several times to the milk, we try it again six hours later, and have never had one refuse.

My stock is composed of Jerseys, and the milk is extra rich (the cows being fed heavily all the year round). Hence the calf, during pregnancy, becomes used to rich food, and its mother's milk from its first stages is what the calf has been built from. We give the calf whole milk—all it will take—for the first week, then half whole and half separated milk for the second week, and after that we gradually reduce the whole milk until at the end of the third week we give it only separated milk, supplemented with whatever grain feeds we are using at the time for the cattle.

After the calf is two weeks old it will always lick the bottom of the pail after finishing its milk, so we put a small amount of feed in the milk, which, when stirred, will sink to the bottom of the pail, and the calf very soon learns to lick and look for it. If this is increased gradually, beginning with a very small quantity, there will be no scours or any other internal trouble, and we find that after the calf is six weeks old we can dispense with the milk entirely and substitute water, with an increased ration of grain, adding a pinch of salt every other day.

I may say that we have had only one case of scours during the last ten years, and that was caused by increasing the grain feed too quickly. With this exception we have had no digestive troubles and no necessity for oil or paregoric.

Keep your calves dry by using plenty of bedding, offer them a little fine hay and young clover when four weeks old; they will soon know what to do with it. If one can afford it, I strongly advocate letting the calf run with its mother until it is from three to four months old, but few dairymen can do this.

#### Barren Cow.

I have a pure-bred Jersey cow, 7 years old and seemingly in good health; being in good flesh but will not breed. She has been giving milk for five years and at the present time I am milking more than one gallon per day of very rich milk from her. She has been bred often but will not get with calf.

What should I do in order to get her with calf? She is running on white clover pasture and I am feeding corn twice a day.

I. F. THORN.

Franklin County.

From the descriptions given as to the health of this animal under the treatment given by the owner, I am led to believe that at the time of freshening the cow has been injured in some way, which has rendered her barren. I have known of several cases of this kind. I have one in mind at present which is very similar to this, and



## DON'T THROW MONEY TO THE PIGS

The mine owner gets his gold mixed with rock and combined with other metals. He gets out all the gold and then makes in addition what he can from the lead and silver, the "by-products."

The dairyman's gold is cream; the skim-milk his principal "by-product." To get all the profit he must use an

## IMPROVED 1908 U.S. CREAM Separator

With this Separator he gets out all the cream, and then uses to best advantage the skim-milk. He can't afford to feed cream to pigs.

Our Catalogue No. 91 tells why. Let us send you one.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing warehouses at: Chicago, Ill., La Crosse, Wis., Minneapolis, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., Toledo, O., Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Buffalo, N.Y., Auburn, Me., Montreal and Sherbrooke, Quebec, Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont., Calgary, Alta.

which has been treated in various ways to induce pregnancy, with no favorable results. The feed has no particular influence in this direction. It might be possible, however, that the animal is too fat, and that if exercised a good deal for some time she might breed again. I would advise that the owner consult a good veterinarian, though I am of the opinion that little can be done to induce pregnancy in such a case.

D. M. WILSON,

State Dairy Commissioner.

#### A Sensitive Subject.

A trolley car had collided with a heavily laden milk cart, and sent can after can splashing into the street. Soon a crowd gathered. A man, coming up, had to stand on tiptoe and keep dodging his head about to see past a stout lady in front of him. "Goodness!" he finally exclaimed, "What an awful waste!"

The stout lady turned and glared at him. "Mind your own business," she snapped.—Everybody's Magazine.

## 26<sup>30</sup> SEPARATOR

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR LATEST IMPROVED 1908 MODEL ECONOMY CREAM SEPARATOR? Built on the low down order, easy running, simple beyond comparison. Skims to a trace. The easiest running, closest skimmers, strongest and by far the best cream separators ever made. Prices so low they scream for attention. Look in one of our latest Big Catalogues for cream separators. If you haven't a Big Book borrow your neighbor's; otherwise before buying a cream separator anywhere at any price, on a postal card addressed to us simply say "MAIL ME YOUR LATEST AND GREATEST CREAM SEPARATOR OFFER." Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

DAGGETT CALF WEANER guaranteed to wean or money back. CALF WEANER CO., Shenandoah, Iowa

Take Off Your Hat to the MYERS The only Glass Valve Pump—never sticks—never fails—always ready. Also HAY TOOLS, Barn Door Hangers, Hay Rack Clamps. Write today for Circulars and Prices. F. M. Myers & Bro., 21 Orange St., Ashland, O.

THE PUMP THAT



Would be about as much use to you as a \$10 cow

You'd never in the wide world think of trying to run a dairy with a lot of scrub cows, and you know full well it would be just throwing money away to have a separator that wouldn't skim all the cream. If you're like most farmers you've had to work hard for what you've got and you just can't afford to put your good, hard-earned dollars into a separator of any kind until you have at least seen the

## Peerless Cream Separator

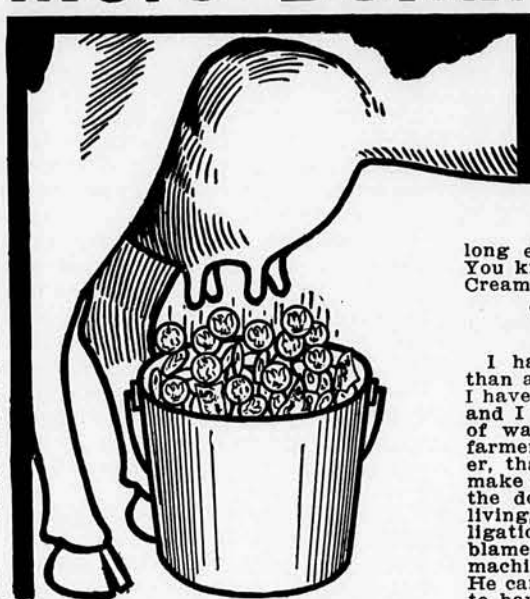
The only machine with combination of hollow and disc bowl—gives double capacity—the hollow bowl doesn't break the large fat globules—you know that means more butter from every gallon of cream you churn; or a better price if you sell the cream. There are a dozen points where the Peerless Separator is different from all others, and every single point of difference will help you to get more profit out of your dairy. Haven't room to tell you ALL about it here—but send for our catalog and look it over pretty carefully—it will be money in your pocket. Write us today while the matter is fresh in your mind.

Waterloo Cream Separator Company Dept. C, Waterloo, Iowa

## FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR

Guaranteed to skim closer than any separator in the world. Sold direct from the factory. We are the oldest exclusive manufacturers of hand separators in America. You save all agents' dealers' and even mail order house profits. We have the most liberal 30 DAYS TRIAL, freight prepaid offer. Write for it today. Our new low down, waist high separator is the finest, highest quality machine on the market; no other separator compares with it in close skimming, ease of cleaning, easy running, simplicity, strength or quality. Our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN machine. We can ship immediately. Write for our great offer and hand-some free catalogue on our new waist high model. Address, Box 1119, AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

## More Dollars for the Cowman



I would like to shake your hand and talk with you face to face. If I could do that I could sell you a Cream Separator. I sell separators to the man who turns the crank. He is the man I am after. What do you and I need of the jobber and dealer between us? They simply make a profit. You know that. Who pays that profit? You do, Mr. Man that turns the crank. We know that, don't we? I know you are tired of paying this profit. Did you ever stop to think how many millions of dollars you farmers pay to middlemen every year? Take the Cream Separator business alone. It costs the old style companies sixty per cent to sell their separators to you. Why does it cost sixty per cent? Because there are two men between you and the factory. What is the use of these two men? You know there is none. What is the good of a host of traveling men with big salaries and long expense accounts? Who pays these traveling men? You do, of course. You know this. I am mentioning it here simply to show you why I can sell Cream Separators for one-half the money that the old style firm does.

### Why Not Keep the \$50.00 That I Save You in Your Pocket?

I have sold more cream separators than any one man in the United States. I have been in the business twelve years, and I have sold separators in all kinds of ways. I used to wonder why the farmer would allow the jobber and dealer, that I had to sell Separators to, to make such a profit. Of course, it is not the dealer's fault. He has to make a living, but you are not under any obligations to make it for him. Don't blame him for asking high prices for a machine. He has to buy of the jobber. He can't buy any other way, and he has to have a profit.

### You Take My Word for It. It's Dollars In Your Pocket for Us to Get Acquainted.

It only costs me one-urth as much to sell the Speelman Separator as it does the other fellow who sells through jobbers and dealers. I do not send out catalogues which cost as much as the freight on my separator from our factory to your farm. It is too expensive. But the catalogue houses do it. This is why I undersell them.

The Speelman machine is made in our own factory and it costs as much to build it as any other high grade machine on earth. We start right where the other fellow does, but he sells through the jobber and dealers and we sell direct from the factory to the man who turns the crank.

We send this machine on thirty days' free trial. If it is not absolutely what we represent it to be, if it is not satisfactory and if it does not do the work, if it is not as good as any machine made all you have to do is to send it back and you will not be out one cent. Isn't that a fair and square proposition in every way?

I can sell you a standard high grade separator and save you \$50, so I think we ought to get acquainted. I do not make a big profit, but I can do fairly well at this and I am building up a big trade. If I can make a little on each separator I am all right.

I want to get acquainted with you. I want to do business with you. I want to do business so you will tell your neighbors "Speelman is a square man." If you buy my separator and it isn't right I will make it right. The man that sells you a separator for twice the money can do no more than this. Just as sure as you milk cows it will pay you to write me.

SPEELMAN, The Separator Man, 324 New Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

#### 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL



"THE SEPARATOR MAN"





## Watermelons.

(Continued from page 531.)

the lice work on the under side of the leaf it is evident that the vines must be first turned upside down before spraying, or else an under leaf sprayer should be used.

When the vines begin to meet in the middle of the rows and nearly cover the ground in some places it is time to "lay them by." This is done by turning the vines over to the left on one side of one row as far as the hills, and to the right on the adjacent row, leaving the middle between the rows free from vines—then plowing the middle very shallow with a stirring plow, throwing the soil toward the rows, then running the harrow over the ground to smooth it down, carefully laying the vines back in place. This can be done even when small melons have begun to form on the vines. By having two boys to go ahead, and open up the middles, a team can almost be kept busy plowing and harrowing.

While this method of "laying melons by" might seem injurious to the vines and crop, yet it is about the only successful way of raising a good crop—especially on foul or weedy ground.

## MARKETING MELONS.

A word about marketing melons. If you have melons to sell, study the market and sell them for what they are worth. There is nothing so disastrous to a market as for a man to come into a town with a load of melons and selling them to the man who makes him the first offer, regardless of their value.

In conclusion, there is no reason why any farmer, who takes an interest in his crop should not, with proper care, if he has the right kind of soil, raise a good crop of melons. And if he does he has something that can be enjoyed every day by his family and friends—and also something that he can place on the market at a good profit for his time and labor.

### Miscellany

## The Shawnee Alfalfa Club.

Although the spring work is now pressing a goodly number of farmers came out to the regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee County Alfalfa Club on Saturday last. This club is made up of men who are practical farmers and alfalfa growers, and yet when it came to a discussion of the subject of curing and caring for alfalfa, many different methods and varying results were developed out of their individual experiences.

There were no formal papers read and no set program. It was simply a free-for-all discussion of the subject, and President Bradford Miller gave each one of the 60 members present an opportunity to tell his own experience and ask for that of others during the meeting. Before taking up the regular subject for discussion, President Bradford Miller announced that the Secretary had arranged to secure a copy of the bulletin recently issued by Professor Theodore Scheffer of the Kansas Experiment Station on the subject of gophers for each member who would furnish his name and address, also that the Secretary has arranged for the securing of sample boxes of "Gopher Death" manufactured by the Fort Dodge Chemical Company, Dodge, Iowa, so that the members could determine which of the two methods is the better.

Mr. C. P. Baker, Valencia, Kans., had been given the sample of Gopher Death by Secretary Graham about two weeks before this meeting, and he was asked to report upon the results obtained with it. Mr. Baker stated that he tried every means in his power to destroy gophers during the last 17 years and had found nothing that was at once so convenient and so effective as Gopher Death. He stated that the only implement needed to properly place the tablet in the gopher runways was a wagon rod or a walking cane, and the results obtained by

use of this poison were immediate and noticeable. He stated that he leveled the gopher hills by the use of the common King road drag, which he found more effective than a harrow.

In discussing the subject appointed for this meeting Geo. M. Kellam said that it had been his practise to mow in the morning and by using the tedder he was able to put his hay up in the afternoon without losing leaves and without serious trouble from heating.

O. C. Skinner said that he had handled a great deal of alfalfa with heavy stems by use of the tedder which he considers a great implement for the alfalfa grower.

C. P. Baker decided that after many years of experience there could be no fixed rule for the curing of alfalfa. He said that in his experience he had sometimes been able to cure alfalfa ready for the stack or mow in one day, while under different conditions several days were required. His former practice was to start the machine when the field was about one-tenth in bloom, but now he begins cutting as soon as the blossoms appear. He usually begins cutting about four o'clock in the afternoon and stop at seven. The next forenoon the hay is ready to rake. He thinks that most people cure their alfalfa too long and thus make it shed its leaves. His alfalfa barn holds about 40 tons, and he puts the hay away as green as possible without danger of heating. He also has a large shed under which he places a good supply of alfalfa for his brood sows.

E. W. Young of Lawrence, stated that he had not had a large or successful experience in curing alfalfa and that he had made the trip to Topeka to-day to especially attend this meeting and learn how.

A. B. Glathart who also came up from Lawrence to attend this meeting, stated that he cut about 25 acres last year and bunched it in fair sized cocks and after it had stood for a number of days a white gummy substance exuded from the leaves and the hay did not seem to be worth much though the stock would eat it.

F. H. Webster at the head of the Topeka Alfalfa Milling Company, stated that it was important that the hay should be thoroughly cured before it was shredded into alfalfa meal.

Henry Wallace regards the tedder as a necessary machine to alfalfa growers. His method has been to put the alfalfa in small cocks and then mow it away as soon as it is ready.

Ed. Buckman, who raises a good deal of alfalfa, says that it is hard to fix a rule by which to cure it. He would not be willing to put the hay into the barn in the afternoon of the same day in which it had been cut. He has always used his own judgment and put the hay away when he thought it was ready.

The plan of Geo. Christman is to cut the hay in the afternoon, rake the following day and then put it up within 48 hours.

Hon. Edwin Snyder thinks that if the hay is properly scattered about the barn and piled in not to exceed 3 feet in depth at one time and allowed to settle without tramping, there would not be danger in mowing away the alfalfa in a fairly green state.

A. L. Brooks of Jefferson County, who is one of our most regular attendants, thinks that if rather green alfalfa is placed in a barn that is closely built so that the air is practically excluded, there will not be great danger from heating. We all know that the greener and fresher alfalfa can be preserved the more valuable it is.

It was objected by some member that the tedder, while a very useful implement, had the decided disadvantage of throwing more or less dirt into the hay and the question was asked as to whether the side delivery rake would not operate to sufficiently air the hay without the use of a tedder. H. W. McAfee, who has been using the side delivery rake for a number of years, stated that it was a decided success and that he would not be willing to do without it. Mr. McAfee's barn holds 250 tons of hay in its various

## A Piano for \$175.00

F. O. B. Kansas City, including stool, scarf, boxed and put on board the cars for the very low figure of \$175. We have purchased 300 of these beautiful, full-sized pianos, mahogany, walnut or oak veneered cases, ivory keys and repeating action, fully guaranteed for 10 years.

IS REALLY \$300 VALUE.

Write and we will send you pictures of piano and tell you more fully of these beautiful pianos. Payments as low as \$5.00 per month.

Olney Music Co., <sup>910</sup> Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo.

mows and bays. His plan is to cut the alfalfa in the forenoon, rake it about three o'clock in the afternoon, and put it up the following day. He uses a double harpoon fork and spreads the hay out rather thin from each load. He objects to the tedder because it breaks the hay, knocks off the leaves and throws more or less dust into it. He says the side delivery rake affords as good opportunity for curing the hay as does the tedder, and leaves it in better shape.

John Peck found that by using the harpoon for a few loads and then a combination of harpoon and sling, he handled his alfalfa with greater ease and economy. As the question of heating in the mow or stack is a very important one, Mr. Peck raised the question as to whether any one present had ever actually seen a case of spontaneous combustion in alfalfa. Several members stated that when the hay was put away green or when it had the dew on it, it some times got very hot but only one member admitted that he had ever seen spontaneous combustion, and this was in some stacks in Riley County.

Peter Hell is satisfied that the weather conditions have a great deal to do with the proper handling of alfalfa. In dry, sunshiny weather it can be cured much more rapidly than under other circumstances.

President Miller asked for a statement of experience in baling alfalfa from the field and Mr. McAfee said that he had known of one large alfalfa farmer in Nebraska who baled from the field and afterward sold his hay for \$12 per ton.

S. M. Crow formerly owned an alfalfa farm in Greenwood County and stated that the man who managed this farm for him for 7 years always baled from the field and never had any trouble from heating. This alfalfa was grown on upland, was allowed to dry a little after cutting and was then baled right from the windrow. After baling it was placed in a well ventilated shed and he never knew him to have a bad bale.

Samuel Parr asked for advice about how he should handle a case of sick alfalfa. Mr. Scott Kelsey replied that his experience had taught him that pasturing was perhaps the best remedy. He believed that sick alfalfa occurred when the soil was too loose, and that the trampling of the animals while in pasture seemed to firm it down so that the plants would thrive very much better.

R. I. Lee said that one of the best fields of alfalfa in his neighborhood belonged to Peter Miller who told him that he had never used a harrow, disk or other implement on it and did not intend to.

President Miller stated that he began to raise clover in 1873. This was followed by clover and timothy and later by alfalfa. He has always used the tedder and does not see how farmers can get along without it, especially in handling the first alfalfa crop. He says that his usual plan is to begin cutting in the morning after the dew is off and follow the machine with the tedder. In the afternoon he rakes and bunches it and about four o'clock it is ready to go in the barn. He regulates the cutting by the weather and while the hay gets hot sometimes he has never considered it dangerous and

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60 Acres, 60 Varieties.  
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30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE BY MAIL ON 25c.

the heat has never injured his hay. He says the great point to be gained is to have the air pass through the hay right after cutting it. Mr. Miller mentioned the spiked tooth harrow which has proved successful as an alfalfa implement and also stated that caps for the hay cocks had been very highly recommended.

Dr. F. L. DeWolfe, the Government inspector for the Department of Agriculture, who is an enthusiastic member of the club, told of the immense amount of good that is being accomplished by this club to the people of this and other States, as well as to its own members. He also suggested that the club ought to have a more permanent organization and moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to draft a constitution and by-laws to be submitted at the next meeting. This motion was carried, and Dr. F. L. DeWolfe, Henry Wallace and I. D. Graham were named as members.

As the time for the next regular meeting of the club falls on Decoration Day, it was decided by vote to call the next meeting for May 23, instead of May 30. By vote it was decided to continue a discussion of the same subject, which is that of curing alfalfa, and to add to it the saving of seed and the relative value of alfalfa for pasture and for hay.

It is hoped that there will be a very full attendance of the members at the next meeting as the question of adopting a constitution and by-laws and electing new officers will come up for action.

Nearly any horse can be improved in his walk by being carefully handled by those who lead him.



# Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending April 28, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

## DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.			Precipitation.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.	Percent of sunshine.
WESTERN DIVISION.						
Ashland.	50	40	45	0.80	53	
Cimarron.	86	44	62	1.31		
Colby.	86	39	62	T		
Dodge City.	87	47	64	+0.96	52	
Dresden.	84	44	60	0.30	57	
Farnsworth.	92	37	63	0.01	60	
Garden City.	90	40	T	T		
Jetmore.	89	40	62	0.46		
Liberal.	88	43	T	0.59	70	
Norton.	85	40	62	0.21	52	
Scott.	90	39	62	0	59	
Ulysses.	86	42	64	0.62		
Wakeeney.	89	45	64	0.03	42	
Wallace.	90	40	T	0.04		
Division.	90	37	62	0.38	56	
MIDDLE DIVISION.						
Alton.	89	40	66	0.38	56	
Chapman.	83	48	67	0.38	79	
Clay Center.	87	44	65	0.18		
Concordia.	85	46	65	+0.9	71	
Cunningham.	89	45	T	0	50	
Eldorado.	81	45	66	0.48	93	
Ellinwood.	84	44	64	1.15	48	
Ellsworth.	83	40	64	0.33		
Hanover.	89	41	66	0.29	71	
Harrison.	87	42	64	0.86	73	
Hays.	84	28	59	2.01	65	
Jewell.	88	45	66	0.07	75	
Kingman.	85	46	68	T	46	
Larned.	85	40	62	0.55		
Lebanon.	87	50	68	0.26	51	
Macksville.	84	45	T	0.99		
McPherson.	82	45	66	0.61	50	
Marion.	82	45	66	0.16	59	
Norwich.	84	50	68	0.06	76	
Phillipsburg.	86	46	65	0.81	57	
Republic.	89	42	T	0.65		
Rome.	82	53	T	0.27		
Salina.	84	43	66	0.83		
Winfield.	81	50	66	+0.45	46	
Division.	89	38	65	0.54	63	
EASTERN DIVISION.						
Atchison.	83	49	67	0.67	44	
Baker.	85	44	T	1.50		
Burlington.	86	45	68	0.17		
Columbus.	80	50	66	0.21	37	
Cottonwood Falls.	83	45	66	0.51	51	
Emporia.	83	45	67	1.10		
Esbridge.	81	50	67	0.12	50	
Eureka.	T	T	T	0.51		
Fort Scott.	83	45	64	0.16	78	
Frankfort.	87	41	66	T	57	
Garnett.	82	48	65	0.28	57	
Grenola.	81	49	65	0.38	41	
Independence.	82	50	67	0.01	50	
Iola.	81	45	66	-0.50	54	
Kansas City.	82	51	68	-0.05	70	
Madison.	87	47	T	0.21		
Manhattan.	87	44	T	1.40		
Moran.	82	50	68	0.30	57	
Olathe.	83	46	66	1.00	71	
Osage City.	86	46	66	0.49		
Ottawa.	84	44	66	0.16	64	
Pleasanton.	80	48	65	0.28	68	
Sedan.	85	50	66	0.11	75	
Topeka.	83	51	68	-0.44	57	
Toronto.	89	44	T	0.56		
Division.	89	41	66	0.44	58	
State.	92	37	65	0.46	60	

## DATA FOR STATE BY WEEKS.

April 13.	89	19	55	0.91	54
April 20.	92	30	60	0.79	53
April 27.	92	37	65	0.40	60

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The weather was quite favorable until the 23d but the high winds, beginning on Thursday and continuing, were detrimental. The temperature averaged 9° above normal, the greatest daily departures occurring during the first days of the week and the least during the last days. The excess in temperature was greater in the eastern portion of the State than in the western.

Showers were quite general from the 21st to the 24th, being heavier than usual from the southwestern counties across the State to the northeastern counties, also in a few southeastern counties and in Phillips, Jewell, and Republic Counties, yet the precipitation for the State was somewhat below normal. Hall occurred in Greenwood and Anderson Counties, on the 21st. There was less sunshine than usual, the deficiency being greater in the western and eastern division than in the middle division.

The ground in the extreme southeastern counties is drying out slowly. On the night of the 23d and during the 24th severe dust storms prevailed in the western portion of the State.

## EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—The weather was mostly cloudy and warm, temperatures averaging 10° above normal. The rainfall amounted to 0.15 of an inch. The sunshine was less than the normal amount. High winds prevailed on the 23d and 24th.

Anderson.—Temperatures were uniformly high and the moisture abundant. On the 21st there was a thunderstorm, with hail and a high wind.

Atchison.—The week was typical of April weather, warm showers being interspersed with sunshine.

Bourbon.—The week was characterized by alternating showers and sunshine and temperatures averaging considerably above the normal.

Chase.—The weather was very favorable. Rain fell to the amount of 0.51 of an inch, the sky was clear on three days and temperatures were mild.

Chautauqua.—The days were all warm and minimum temperatures ranged in the fifties. Light showers on the 22d and 24th furnished all the moisture needed.

Cherokee.—Altho the rainfall was light, the sunshine was deficient and the ground was wet from the rains of the previous week.

Coffey.—Temperatures were high, and the rains, tho light, were sufficient.

Elk.—The weather was warm and measurable precipitation fell on but one day, but the sunshine was deficient.

Franklin.—The days were warm and the temperature reached or exceeded 80° on every day but Friday, the 24th. A light shower fell on the 21st, but the ground did not need more moisture.

Greenwood.—A high wind occurred on the 24th and hail fell at Eureka on the 21st. Temperatures were favorable. The sky was partly cloudy every day but Wednesday, the 22d, which was clear.

Johnson.—The weather was pleasant. The week began warm and clear, but temperatures were lower the last three days, tho still above normal. An inch of rain fell on the 22d.

Linn.—Temperatures decreased as the week progressed, but the weekly mean was much above normal. Light rains fell on the 21st, 22d, and 24th.

Lyon.—Temperatures were uniformly high. Rains on the 21st and 22d amounted to 1.10 inches.

Marshall.—The week began with hot and clear weather which was much needed, but closed cloudy

only 0.07 of an inch fell at Jewell. Temperatures were mild and four days were clear.

Kingman.—The week was dry. Only one day was clear, five were partly cloudy, and one cloudy. Temperature extremes were 89° and 45°. A very high northwest wind blew all day Friday.

McPherson.—Sunshine the first of the week and rains on the 21st, 22d, and 23d were very favorable.

Marion.—Light showers, amounting to 0.16 of an inch, fell on the 21st, 22d, and 23d. The week began and ended cool and clear, but the middle part was quite warm, with much cloudiness.

Osborne.—Several light showers fell during the week, but more rain is needed badly. Temperature extremes were 89° and 40°.

Pawnee.—Showers fell on the 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, the total being 0.55 of an inch. High northerly winds blew on the 23d and 24th. Temperatures were mild.

Phillips.—On the 21st a fine rain, amounting to 0.71 of an inch, fell. This was the first good rain for some time. A high wind blew all day on the 24th. Two days were clear, three partly cloudy, and two cloudy.

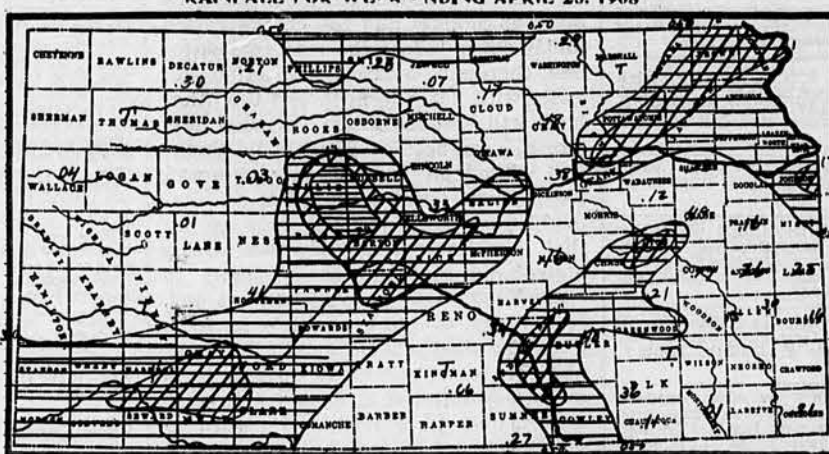
Republic.—The week was favorable, with 0.65 of an inch of rain and moderate temperatures.

Saline.—The rainfall was somewhat above normal and the ground is very wet. Light hail fell on the 20th.

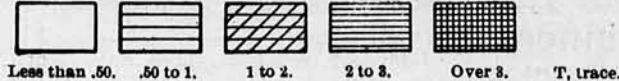
Sedgwick.—The sunshine continued below normal during the week, the temperature averaged 7° above normal. A series of fine showers occurred on the 21st, the total being 1.07 inches.

Smith.—Showers fell on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, aggregating 0.28 of an inch. More rain is yet needed. Two days were clear, three partly cloudy, and two cloudy. Temperatures were above the seasonal average, minimum temperatures ranging in the fifties and maximum temperatures generally in the eighties.

## RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 25, 1908



SCALE IN INCHES.



and somewhat cooler. Traces of rain fell on the 21st, 22d, and 24th.

Montgomery.—Higher temperatures and more sunshine this week have dried the soil. The latter part was cloudy and cooler. High winds blew on the 23d and 24th.

Osage.—Temperatures rose above 80° the first five days. Showers fell on the 22d and 25th.

Riley.—The week was exceptionally favorable. Rains the last half amounted to 1.40 inches.

Shawnee.—The week was very favorable. The first five days were unusually warm for the season, with about the normal amount of sunshine, and there was plenty of moisture in the ground. Southerly winds prevailed, becoming high on the 23d and 24th. The maximum velocity was 34 miles an hour on the 23d.

Wabaunsee.—Warm, partly cloudy weather prevailed. Maximum temperatures ranged in the seventies and minimum temperatures in the fifties. Light showers fell on the 21st, 22d, and 24th.

Wyandotte.—The week was warm, but cloudy and threatening, except on the 19th and 25th. Thunderstorms occurred on the 21st and 22d.

## MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—The rainfall this week was again heavy, the total being 1.15 inches. There was not as much sunshine as usually occurs, but temperatures were above normal.

Butler.—The week was favorable. A fine rain of 0.48 of an inch fell on the 21st and every day but one was clear.

Clay.—Fine weather prevailed. Temperatures were 80° or above the first five days and a shower on the 22d, combined with the rain of the previous week, furnished plenty of moisture.

Cloud.—The first five days were exceptionally warm, ranging from 10° to 14° above normal, the last two days were slightly cooler. The sunshine and rainfall were deficient.

Cowley.—The weather was warm, partly cloudy, and wet. Maximum temperatures ranged in the seventies and minimum temperatures generally in the fifties.

Dickinson.—Two days were clear and five partly cloudy. The rainfall was about normal and temperatures much above normal.

Ellis.—The fore part was clear and balmy. On the 21st 1.99 inches of rain fell which was much needed. A gale blew steadily on the 24th, reaching at times a velocity of 66 miles an hour. The last two days were cooler.

Ellsworth.—Temperatures were high thruout. Showers on the 21st and 24th amounted to 0.33 of an inch.

Jewell.—Welcome rains fell at Harrison on the 22d and 24th, the total being 0.86 of an inch, but

Stafford.—Fine rains fell this week. Temperatures ranged from 84° on the 23d to 45° on the 25th.

Sumner.—The rainfall has been light, but the ground is still very wet from the heavy rains of the previous weeks. On the 24th a high wind blew all day.

Washington.—The rainfall was rather light, but nothing has suffered from the lack of moisture. Warm, balmy weather prevailed the first five days.

## WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—The week began cloudy, but fine rains on the 20th and 21st were followed by sunny skies the next two days.

Decatur.—The most violent dust storm since March, 1895, began on the night of the 23d and continued for 24 hours. Light showers fell the last five days of the week, but the total was only 0.30 of an inch.

Finney.—Temperatures ranged from a minimum of 40° on the 19th to a maximum of 90° on the 22d. On the 24th there was an unusually severe wind and dust storm which did considerable damage. No precipitation occurred except a trace on the 24th.

Ford.—The average temperature, 64°, was 7° above normal. Seasonable and generous showers on the 20th and 21st wet the soil to a depth of over a foot where it had been cultivated. The sunshine was deficient.

Grant.—A fine rain of 0.62 of an inch fell on the 19th and the ground is in good condition.

Gray.—A very beneficial rain, amounting to 1.31 inches, fell on the 20th and was followed by warm and partly cloudy weather till the week's close. There was a high wind on the 24th.

Hodgeman.—Showers, aggregating 0.46 of an inch, fell on the 20th, 21st, and 22d and temperatures were mild all week. A very high wind blew on the 24th.

Lane.—The week was characterized by cloudy weather and light showers. A very severe dust storm occurred on the 23d and 24th.

Norton.—A very hard wind storm occurred on the 24th. Light showers fell on the 21st, 23d, and 24th, but more rain is much needed.

Scott.—An exceptionally hard dust storm began on the night of the 23d and continued for 24 hours. The temperature reached a maximum of 90° on the 23d and a minimum of 39° occurred on the 19th. There was no rain. The week began clear, but cloudiness increased towards the close.

Seward.—Showers, aggregating 0.59 of an inch, fell on the 19th and 20th. Much cloudiness occurred. Friday, the 24th, was very windy.

Thomas.—There was only a trace of rain. A very high wind occurred on the 24th.

Trego.—Only light showers fell. A high wind and dust storm occurred on the 24th.

Wallace.—The week was dry and warm, with a high wind and dust storm on the 24th.

## The Grange

### Oak Grange.

Silence has reigned so long out Oak Grange way that an introduction may be necessary to remind THE KANSAS FARMER folks that we still live, in fact we are very much alive and active when Grange interests are concerned. At all times there are problems confronting the man whose business is tilling the soil, but if he is a wide-awake farmer he will be able to guard his interest where most needed. Action is now demanded from all subordinate Granges in safeguarding the bills now pending in Congress which are vital to the farmer's interest to a successful issue. These bills are looked after closely

by the National Grange legislative committee. National Master Bachelor has sent out circulars requesting the aid of every Grange in the accomplishment of this work. Shall we not put ourselves on record by our united aid in the right direction?

A very important one is the parcels post bill for rural communities. At a recent meeting of Oak Grange the patrons were unanimous in their desire for its passage. A resolution to that effect was sustained and the secretary was instructed to forward a communication to our congressmen under seal of the Grange expressing their wishes and urging their influence in its favor.

The meeting referred to occurred April 15, and deserves more than casual mention, being unusually interesting, mainly because a large number of patrons were present—at least sixty. A bountiful lunch was served, a splendid

repetition of many former "spreads" enjoyed there. The coffee served was a "fragrant nectar" the most delicious of "McClintock's Blend."

The fraternal neighborliness both seen and felt seemed to uplift one, and the little worries and perplexities which had come from their homes with many under the benign influence of this kindly fraternal feeling "folded their tents like the Arabs and softly slipped away." And is this not fulfilling the purpose of the Grange? Should not this beautiful social feature be cherished, encouraged?

After an hour of social relaxation Grange was called to order by our Worthy Master, Henry Wallace. The program was fully carried out. There was music by the Grange and a fine piano solo by Miss Mabel Buckman. Two valuable papers were read, "Mistakes and Leaks on the Farm Which Might be Avoided," by Mrs. W. M.

Lytle, and "The Home Education of Children," by Mrs. B. F. Axtell. These papers were received with well deserved appreciation.

The third and fourth degree was then conferred on a class of eight, which swells the membership to one hundred and thirty. The young people are coming into the Grange, thus improving the social features, musical, and literary. The insurance feature has also attracted many who are taking up its advantages.

The State president of "Woman's work in the Grange," a department wide in its scope, has urged that each take up such work as practical within their environment. The sisters of our Grange have been planning a definite line of charitable work which will if possible be carried out in the near future. At present we have much on our hands in the way of necessary



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS from Toulouse and Emden geese; Pekin, Rouen and Muscovy ducks; peacocks; Bronze and White Holland turkeys, Buff White and Barred Plymouth Rocks; White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; Houdans; Buff Cochins; Cornish Indian game; Buff, White and Silver Faced Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Hamburgs, Black Langshans, White Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Bantams, Sea-fancy Bantams; Pearl and White Guinea; Doves and fancy pigeons. I am going to make it a specialty in furnishing eggs this year by the setting; 50 and 100 geese eggs, \$1 per setting. Duck eggs, 18 for \$1. Poultry eggs, 15 for \$1. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Nebr.

**BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—Pure bred stock breeding pens for sale to make room for chicks. Eggs during May and June, 75c per 15. Mrs. George Clark, Route 6, Topeka, Kans.

**WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—Large birds, good layers, farm range. Eggs after May 1, \$3 per 100, \$1.75 per 50. Etta L. Willett, R. 1, Lawrence, Kans.

**ROCK**—Chalk White Rocks. Eggs \$4.00 per 100. Week-old chicks, \$1.25 per dozen. R. L. Taylor, Route 1, Iola, Kans.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS**—Not the cheapest, but the right kind. I have a vigorous strain of heavy layers. \$1.50 per 15, two or more sittings \$1.25. B. A. Nichols, West Liberty, Iowa.

**BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—Strain winners of 87 premiums. Eggs, \$2 for 15, \$5 for 45. Winter layers. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kans.

**FARM BRED**—Barred Rocks, Blokey Partridge Wyandottes. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Minnie K. Clark, Lawrence, Kans.

**BARRED P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—High scoring, well barred, and bred to lay kind. Cockerel or pullet mating. Pens \$1.50 per fifteen; range \$1 per fifteen; \$5 per one hundred. Mrs. Chas. Osborn, Eureka, Kans.

**BUFF P. ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY**—Farm range. \$4 per 100, 75c per sitting. Mrs. Wm. Lovelace, Muscotah, Kans.

**LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS** will surely please you. Pens mated now. Send for circular. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Incubator eggs \$3 per 100. No eggs from pens after May 15. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Harvey County, Kans.

**EGGS**—White Rock, White Langshan, R. C. Rhode Island Red, Buff Orpington, \$1 per 15, \$4.50 per 100. Mrs. Lissie B. Griffith, Route 3, Emporia, Kans.

**DUFF'S BARRED ROCKS**—Choice standard stock by standard mating. We breed them now exclusively, and have the very best. Eggs and stock in season. Write your wants. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

## Layers and Winners

are Smith's Barred Rocks. Large, well barred and quality every way. Eggs, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1.25 per 15. Pen No. 1, 6 hens and 1 cock for sale; write. Chas. E. Smith, R. 2, Mayetta, Kans.

**High Class Poultry and Eggs For Sale**  
Fifteen best varieties.  
For catalogue and bargains write  
T. J. PUGH, - - - Fullerton, Neb.

**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**  
Prize winning cocks from the Kansas State Shows of 1907-8. Hens have good range and eggs hatch well. Eggs carefully packed for shipping. \$1.50 per sitting.  
R. W. Goodman, St. John, Kans.

## Buff Plymouth Rock Eggs

I won 1st cock, 92%; 2d hen, 92; 3d pen, 184; at the Kansas State Show, 1908. Eggs from these birds for sale at \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. GEO. H. GARRETT, 1808 Logan St., Topeka, Kans.

## WHITE IVORY STRAIN OF WHITE ROCKS

The - Silver - Cup - Winners  
are the largest, whitest and highest scoring White Rocks in the West. Send for circular and ten beautiful half tones of my 96 to 97 point birds.

**BLUE RIBBON STOCK FARM,**  
Chas. C. Fais, - - - Sharon, Kans.

## Miller's Famous Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Eggs now ready from the fanciest pens in the West. My pens are headed by my State Show prize winners. I have won many of the leading prizes for 4 consecutive years. My stock is as good as you will find in the West. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular.

A. H. MILLER, Bern, Kans.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**KANSAS PHEASANTRY, LAWRENCE, KANS.**  
has R. I. R. eggs for sale. Circular free provided you mention this paper. Hens for sale after June 1.

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**—Heavy winners at Kansas State Poultry Show. Our egg circular giving show record, description and prices, is free. A. D. Williams, Minneapolis, Kans.

**R. I. RED EGGS** from prize winners and high-scoring birds, in both combs. Circulars free. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kans.

**S. C. R. I. REDS EXCLUSIVELY**—Specials for shape and color. My birds won more premiums at State Shows than any other exhibitor. R. B. Steele, Station B, Topeka, Kans.

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS**—exclusively. Eggs 75c per 15, \$4 per 100. D. B. Huff, Route 1, Preston, Kans.

## R. C. Rhode Island Reds

Eggs from first pen headed by 3d prize cockerel at Kansas State Show, 1908, \$2 for 15; 2d pen \$1.50; good range stock, \$1 for 15; incubator eggs, 50 or more, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Roderick, R. 1, Topeka, Kans.

## MINORCAS.

**IMPORTED S. C. BLACK MINORCAS**—The world's greatest laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; cockerels \$2 and \$3; hens \$1 and \$2. Beautiful circular 5c. Address Geo. Kern, 317 Osage St., Leavenworth, Kans.

repairs, keeping our hall comfortable and fully up-to-date.

Kindest greetings to our sister Granges over the State. What is the matter with our Grangers?

Congratulations to our brothers and sisters at Indian Creek Grange for the accomplishment of their desire for a Grange home.

KITTIE J. McCracken, Sec.

## The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

## Poultry Notes.

The growing flock of chicks should now have the poultry raiser's chief attention. They should be fed regularly and pushed to maturity as soon as possible. Care should be taken to see that they have no setback, so as to stunt them, for a stunted chick is of no value. Sudden storms should be guarded against and the chicks gotten under cover before the rain comes, for one thorough wetting will often get away with half the flock and the other half will probably go in the next storm. Do not let your little chicks out while the dew is on the grass. Keep them penned up till it is thoroughly dry. But while penned up see that they have plenty of room for exercise and that they have plenty to eat. Keep them growing right along. It is folly to stint a chick in feed. Give dry feed and as a rule they will not eat too much of it, though it is well to see that they do not soil what is left over at a meal. If placed in small hoppers they can not very well soil or waste any of the feed.

Eggs are plentiful these days and more of them should be eaten. At ten or twelve cents per dozen they are the cheapest kind of animal food, as well as the most healthy. Less high-priced beef should be eaten and more eggs. Three or four eggs, costing less than five cents, would make a hearty meal for a laboring man whereas it would take ten to fifteen cents to get him enough beefsteak. No better condensed, nourishing, and convenient food than eggs can be bought for so low a price. The more of them and less meat and it will add to your health as well as to your pocketbook.

Now is a good time to spray your poultry houses and nest boxes with some kind of liquid lice killer. Warm weather has not yet come, but soon will be here and it invariably brings lice and mites to the poultry house unless preventives are used. It is much easier to keep the lice away from the houses than it is to get them away after they have once taken possession of the premises. Whitewash the house thoroughly with lime whitewash in which there is some crude carbolic acid and spray the roosts and nest boxes with lice killer. This will prevent the lice from bothering you. If you neglect these precautionary measures you are liable to be troubled with the pests all summer.

If you believe in mixed farming try mixing a little alfalfa with your hogs.

## Preserving Eggs.

A. E. VINSON, UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Preserved eggs may be substituted for fresh ones in many cases with profit. They may be scrambled and used in omelets; also for baking various cakes which do not require beaten whites. As a rule they are the equivalent of fresh eggs in any food where the yolk is broken; but only when specially preserved and when kept not too long are they suitable to serve fried.

The preserving material seals up the pores in the shell and thus prevents the entrance of bacteria and air, as well as evaporation and consequent shrinkage of the egg contents. The old method of greasing the shell to make eggs keep better depended on

## LEGHORNS.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS** Wyckoff and Blanchard stock. Farm raised, heavy laying strain; eggs for sale; chicks 6 weeks old \$5 per 100 if taken soon. Mrs. Frank Sullivan, R. 7, Abilene, Kas.

**PURE-BRED** Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$2.50 per 50, \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

**LEGHORNS**—Rose Comb White eggs from first prize winners at State Show. One sitting \$1.00, two sittings \$1.75, eight sittings \$5.00. Leghorn Park, Pratt, Kans. Correspondence solicited.

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY**. Pens score to 94%. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$5.00 per 100. Samuel Andrews, Kinsley, Kans.

**R. C. B. LEGHORNS**—Topeka winners 24 ribbons. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$2.75 for 50, \$5.00 for 100. Rufus Standiford, Reading, Kans.

**R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS**—Farm raised. Bred from excellent stock. 30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Mrs. Henry Rogler, Bazaar, Kans.

**S. C. W. LEGHORNS** of exhibition quality, bred for heavy egg production from the best laying strain in America. 15 eggs \$1, 100 eggs \$5. Alice J. Lamb, Manhattan, Kans.

**EGGS** from pure bred S. C. W. Leghorns and W. Wyandottes. \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. W. H. Turkey \$1.50, 9 Emden geese, 20c each. A. F. Hutley, R. 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

**EGGS** from high-scoring laying strain of Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Mammoth Pekin ducks, 15 for \$1, 100 for \$5, 200 for \$8. Mrs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kans.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS**—30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Jos. Caudwell, Wakefield, Kans.

**S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS**—30 for \$1, 100 for \$3. Mrs. P. E. Town, Route 8, Haven, Kans.

**STANDARD-BRED S. C. Buff Leghorns** founded by stock of prize-winners of Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs, and have taken first wherever shown. Stock for sale; eggs in season from pens scoring 90 to 95. No. 1 pen, \$2.50 for 15; No. 2, \$1.30 for 15. S. Perkins, 301 E. First St., Newton, Kans.

**S. C. B. LEGHORNS.**  
Eggs from hens scoring from 90 to 95. This strain of birds are State Show winners and have been winning at the prominent shows for the last 17 years. If you want quality write me. F. W. Boutwell, R. 8, Topeka, Kans.

**R. C. B. Leghorns. 7 Years Highest Breeding**  
Topeka winners this year; 24 ribbons in 3 shows. Eggs, 16 for \$1.50 for \$2.75, 100 for \$5. Cockerels for sale. Rufus Standiford, Reading, Kans.

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

**S. C. W. LEGHORNS and B. P. ROCKS**  
Eggs now ready from our 10 mated pens. No more pullets or hens for sale. A few cocks and cockerels at reduced prices. Send for catalogue of S. C. W. Leghorns and B. P. Rocks. Elenora Fruit and Poultry Farm, Centralia, Kans.

## GALVA POULTRY YARDS

R. C. W. Leghorn and White Wyandotte stock for sale. Eggs in season. First pen Leghorns headed by first cockerel Madison Square Garden, N. Y. Write your wants. JOHN DITCH, Prop., Galva, Kans.

## S. C. Brown Leghorns

Bred for beauty, size and heavy egg production. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 30, \$4 per 100. Won all blue ribbons at Eureka fair, 1907, on S. C. Brown Leghorns. L. H. Hastings, Quincy, Kans.

## BRAHMAS.

**FOR SALE**—Light Brahma, B. P. Rock, and White Pekin duck eggs. Miss Ella Burdick, Emporia, Kans., Route 8.

**A LIMITED NUMBER OF EGGS** for sale at \$1.50 per sitting from choice pen of Light Brahmas; perfect comb, dark points, and legs feathered correctly. Howard Gray, St. John, Kans.

## Light Brahma Chickens

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

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

this fact. Such eggs cannot be boiled because the impervious shells do not permit the escape of the enclosed air, which expands when heated and bursts open the egg. By serving the more common purposes the preserved egg economizes the fresh egg for which there is an ever-increasing demand for use as raw food in the treatment of certain diseases. The high prices for fresh eggs prevailing in the Southwest during the fall and winter months make this an especially profitable locality for preserving eggs for family use.

When eggs are to be kept for a short time only, one of the usual methods of packing is sufficient. For this purpose they are imbedded in some fine material such as dry bran, oats, sawdust, or salt. Care should be taken that the packing material is perfectly dry and free from must. There is always danger of losing the eggs by the growth of mold on the inside of the shell, as the writer has frequently observed. A better way is said to be the use of egg shelves. These are arranged in a cool dry place and are provided with holes so that the eggs may be stood on end. Handled in this way, eggs are said to keep better than when packed. Preserving in some chemical solution is, however, a much safer method for general use. Before recommending any formulas

## WYANDOTTES.

**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS**—From my noted prize winning strain, 100 for \$4, 50 for \$2. Orders promptly filled. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kans.

**R. C. GOLDEN WYANDOTTES**—Eggs, 15 for \$1; 100 for \$8.50. Also R. C. Rhode Island Reds—15 for \$1. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kans.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS** for hatching \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100. Mrs. E. F. Ney, Bonner Springs, 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 winners at Kansas State, Nebraska State, Missouri State, and St. Joseph big Interstate Shows. Males score to 96, females to 94%. Eggs \$1.50 to \$10 per sitting. Catalogue free.

**BRIDGEMAN & YORK,**  
Box 102. Forest City, Mo.

## BLACK LANGSHANS.

**BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS** for sale, \$1.50 per 15. O. S. Allen, 729 Home, Topeka, Kans.

**BLACK LANGSHANS and TOULOUSE GEENES**—Absolutely pure. Stock and eggs for sale. T. H. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

## Tenneholm Black Langshans

Surplus stock all sold. Eggs from the best of breeding stock at \$1.50 per 15 or \$2.50 per 30. Orders filled promptly.

Mrs. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kans.

## Black and White Langshans.

Winning 1st pen 5 times in 5 shows this season, including State Fair and State Show; won 12 ribbons on 16 birds at Topeka. Eggs \$2 for 15. 15 years a breeder.

H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kans.

## BUFF ORPINGTONS.

**LARGE BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Eggs for sale, \$1.25 for 15. Mrs. Frank Henning, Route No. 1, Garnett, Kans.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Eggs from the birds that have won the most prizes at State Shows; 57 prizes and 4 silver cups in 1907-08. Inferlies replaced free. Send for circular. Frank Hill, Sabetha, Kans.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS**—Prize winners. No shows. Best winter layers. Great money makers. Breeders, eggs, baby chicks. Catalogue tell. W. H. Maxwell, 1996 McVicar Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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

## BUFF COCHINS.

**EGGS**—from prize-winning and high-scoring Buff Cochins. Took nineteen prizes at Kansas State Show 1908. As good as can be found anywhere. Eggs from 1st pen \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, 2d and 3d pens, \$2 per 15. J. C. Baughman, 2215 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kans.

## DUCKS.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS**—Fifteen for \$1. Mrs. Amalie Williams, Benson, Nebr.

## Indian Runner Ducks.

First prize winners at World's Fair, New York and Chicago.  
White Wyandottes, white as snow. State show winners, Silver Cup winners. Score to 96. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Catalogue free. Expert poultry judge. Write me for terms and dates.

R. L. Castleberry, Box 19, McCune, Kans.

## TURKEYS.

**FOR SALE**—An extra fine bunch of young M. B. turkeys from stock scoring up to 96 points. I took 1st cock, 1st cockerel, 1st and 2d hen, 1st and 2d pullet, 1st and 2d pen at Central Kansas Poultry show at Newton, Kans., this fall. Eggs in season, \$4 per 11. C. W. Perkins, Route 4, Newton, Kans.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## EUREKA PANACEA.

For white scourges in colts, calves, lambs, pigs and poultry. Guaranteed to be safe, sure and reliable.  
T. J. PUGH, FULLERTON, NEB.

## White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

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

THOMAS OWEN. Sta. B., Topeka, Kans.

## SCOTCH COLLIES.

**HIGH CLASS COLLIES**—Pups by Olympian Clunker, the great prize winner, good as the best. At stud Olympian Clunker by Whilaw Clunker. J. P. Morgan's champion dog, Ex Badger Olympian. Fees \$10.00. A. P. Chacey, N. Topeka, Kans.

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

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

## Scotch Collies.

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

**IMPORTED HARTZ MOUNTAIN AND ST. ANDREASBERG CANARIES**  
For particulars address DEER LAKE PARK, SEVERY, KANSAS.





## DEAD CHICKS

Does each morning's visit to the henry show a dead chick here and there—more to-day than yesterday? It's the lice—and now is the time to work if you wish to save even a fraction of your promising brood. Ask your dealer for a can of

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

Dust it over each mother hen and each individual chick and you will find no more dead chicks from lice. Instant Louse Killer, formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), also destroys lice on horses, cattle, ticks on sheep, bugs on melon, squash and cucumber vines, slugs on rose bushes, and is besides a valuable disinfectant and deodorizer. It comes in shaker-top cans and may be used winter and summer alike. Look for the word "Instant" on the can, as there are many imitations.

Sold on a written guarantee.

1 lb. 25c.  
3 lbs. 60c.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will forward 1 lb. by mail or express, prepaid, for 35c.

MANUFACTURED BY  
DR. HESS & CLARK,  
Ashland, Ohio.



## INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

### Incubators and Brooders

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

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.



**\$7.15**  
Buys the Best  
**120-EGG**  
Incubator  
ever made

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery; self-regulating. Best 100 chick hot-water brooder, \$4.35. Both orders shipped by express, satisfaction guaranteed. No machines any price are better. Write for our book today or send price now and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.



### SPECIAL LOW PRICES!

As usual, Johnson, the Incubator Man, makes a further reduction of 10% on orders from May 1st to Nov. 1st. This reduction for 6 months makes the OLD TRUSTY the lowest priced good incubator on the market. 40 days' trial allowed as usual. Big catalog, 300 poultry pictures and trustworthy poultry information FREE for the asking. Write for it today. M. M. JOHNSON, Clay Center, Neb.

## PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

### Shorthorns.

Apr. 18—Brown Co. Shorthorn Breeders Association, Hiawatha, Kans.  
Apr. 21—Mr. F. L. Hackler, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
Apr. 30—Chenault, 1000 & Sons, Fayette, Mo.  
May 5—H. C. Duncan and H. R. Clay, at Plattsburg, Mo.  
June 11—H. E. Hayes, Olathe, Kans.

### Poland-Chinas.

May 30—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.  
October 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Harrisonville, Mo.  
October 19—Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.  
October 30—Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.  
November 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.  
January 21—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at St. Louis, Mo.  
January 25—Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.  
February 4, 1909—F. G. Nies & Son, Goddard, Kas.  
February 21—J. W. Hoyle, Dwight, Kans.  
February 25—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.

### Duroc-Jerseys.

October 6—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans.  
October 7—F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.  
October 8—H. R. Glinrich, Wellsville, Kans.  
October 9—C. R. Green, Spring Hill, Kans.  
October 20—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.  
October 28—Watts & Dunlap, Martin City, Mo., at Independence, Mo.  
October 28—G. W. Colwell, Summersfield, Kans.  
February 27—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.

### Standard-Bred Horses.

May 5—Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kans., at Wichita, Kans.

When writing advertisers please mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

to the public the writer has given several of them a critical study to determine exactly what can be expected under our conditions. The various lots of eggs were preserved in June when they could be purchased at about thirty cents a dozen, and were used in November when fresh eggs were selling at seventy cents. Thus they were carried through the excessive heat of June and July and found to be usable in the fall.

There are two solutions commonly used for preserving eggs, each of which has its advantages and disadvantages.

### LIMEWATER METHOD.

The most common and oldest preservative is limewater. A few lumps of quicklime are slaked in a large vessel of water, and after the excess of lime has settled out the clear liquid is poured over perfectly fresh eggs in a clean jar. A very small amount of the slaked lime may then be added to replace the lime which will be separated out by the action of the air. After a few days a thick crust will form on the surface, which should not be disturbed, for it prevents evaporation and excludes the air. Some add salt to the limewater and claim it improves the quality of the eggs. Limewater-preserved eggs will keep well and are serviceable for all purposes excepting to fry, the yolks not holding up well and the eggs being apt to become mussy. There is a great tendency for the white to become watery, but this does not render the egg unwholesome. They are just as serviceable for baking and for other purposes as fresh eggs, excepting that the whites cannot be beaten. The great advantage of this method is the ease with which lime may be obtained, as it is readily accessible in the most remote places.

### WATER GLASS METHOD.

The other common preservative is water glass. This is diluted with from ten to twenty parts of water, but even greater dilutions will serve when the eggs are to be kept for a short time only. We have observed that the stronger the water glass solution the less apt the yolks are to break when fried. Water glass gives better results than limewater, but is difficult to obtain and quite expensive away from commercial centers. It should be given the preference whenever available, although very fair results can be obtained with limewater. One lot preserved in five per cent water glass solution was still in very good condition the following March.

It is absolutely essential that eggs for preserving be perfectly fresh. They should be preserved within twenty-four to thirty-six hours after being laid. It is not safe to preserve eggs whose history is not known, such as those obtained from dealers. By following one of these formulas a fall and winter supply of cheap eggs may be had which is fully as serviceable for most purposes as high priced fresh eggs, and which will not have that peculiar stale taste so characteristic of shipped and cold-storage eggs.

### Has a Good Place for Game Birds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have a grove of forest trees of eleven acres, or more, containing about twenty thousand trees of different varieties and about as many more small seedlings of one and two years' growth. I would like to have some birds that would stay in this grove. I have raised a good many quails but they run away to the neighbors. I would like to find out more about the imported pheasants and some eggs for spring hatching. W. J. COLVIN, Edwards County.

For information about pheasants write to Hon. Del Travis, State Game and Fish Warden, Pratt, Kans.

### Chick Questions.

I have a thermometer that has been in use for six seasons; it is now on its seventh season; always have made good hatches until this year, and even the first hatch this year was fairly

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

## LAND BARGAINS IN TEXAS AND ELSEWHERE

25,000 acres in Pan Handle country at \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre. 22,000 acres in South Texas consisting of rice, cotton, sugar-cane, and all kinds of fruit lands at \$15.00 to \$25.00 per acre. Also choice fertile lands in the Artesian Belt of Texas. We also have a splendid list of Kansas ranches and farms for sale, and 10,000 acres in Colorado. For detailed information,

Address, H. P. RICHARDS,

Lock Box 116,

Topeka, Kansas

## Special Want Column

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

### CATTLE

FOR SALE—Four red Shorthorn bulls, 10 to 14 months old, and eighteen heifers from 2 to 3 years. Scotch breeding. John J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kans.

WANTED—To buy a registered English Red Polled bull, 9 to 12 months old. W. O. McElroy, Auburn, Shawnee county, Kansas. Route 24.

FOR SALE—One richly bred Shorthorn bull and a number of good females. Call on or address C. W. Merriam, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—Double Standard Polled Durham bull; 1 year old; color, red. R. T. Van Deventer, Mankato, Kans.

TO EXCHANGE—Red Polled bull, King Edward 10554, for one of the same kind. What have you? W. B. Barker, M. D., Chanute, Kans.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Richly bred, well marked and dark red, at reasonable prices for immediate sale. L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, Kans.

FOR SALE—One pure Scotch and three Scotch-topped Shorthorn bulls, registered and of serviceable age. H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kans.

HEREFORDS FOR SALE—Sixteen strong, dark red yearling bulls will be sold very cheap. H. B. Clark, Geneseo, Kans.

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

REGISTERED Holstein-Friesian bull for sale; 3 years old. J. E. Huey, R. 6, Sta. A, Topeka, Kans.

SPECIAL SALE—5 straight Cruickshank Shorthorn bulls for sale at bargain prices for quality. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kans.

### SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SEED CORN—Boone County White recommended by Kansas State Agricultural College. A leading variety of white corn, \$1.25 per bushel. C. P. Nettleton, Lancaster, Kans.

PLANTS—Cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Winningstadt, Early Summer, Succession, Flat Dutch, 25 per 100; \$2.00 per 1000. Tomato, Early Tree, Early Dwarf Stone, Early Kansas Standard, Earliana, Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 35c per 100; \$2.75 per 1000. Best Early Cauliflower; Egg plant, New York Improved; Pepper, Large Ruby King, Long Red Cayenne, 10c per doz.; 60c per 100. Sweet Potato, Yellow Jersey, 1c per doz.; Nansamond, 20c per 100; \$1.75 per 1000. Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish, Southern Queen, 25c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000. Special prices in large quantities. F. P. Rude & Son, North Topeka, Kans. Both Phones.

## Plants. Plants. Plants.

Cabbage, sweet potatoes and tomatoes in any quantity. Shipping orders attended to the day received.

Buy from the grower and save commission. Plants delivered free to any part of the city. M. W. Gilmore, 1500 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kans. Ind. phone 701.

PLANTS—Cabbage; Early York; Early Flat Dutch; Early Jersey Wakefield; Early Winningstadt; Early Summer; All Seasons; Succession; St. Louis; Late Market; 25 cents per 100, \$2.00 per 1000. Tomato—Early Dwarf Champion; Dwarf Stone; Early Kansas Standard; Acme; Matchless; Beauty; Stone; 30 cents per 100, \$2.00 per 1000. Early Snow Ball Cauliflower; Egg Plant; Ruby King and Cayenne Peppers, 10 cents per doz.; 50 cents per 100.

Sweet Potatoes—Yellow and Red Jerseys; Yellow Nansamond; 20 cents per 100; \$1.50 per 1000; Bermuda; Black Spanish; Southern Queen; Vineless; 25 cents per 100, \$1.75 per 1000. John McNew, Station A, North Topeka, Kans. Ind. phone 5551.

PLANTS FOR SALE—Cabbage and tomatoes 30 cents per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000. Egg plant, peppers and celery 10 cents per dozen; 60 cents per 100. Sweet potatoes 25 cents per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000. Eight varieties. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. Schreier & Sons, Argonia, Kans.

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

### SWINE.

CHOICE LOT POLAND-CHINA bred gilts. 7 boars ready for use \$10 to \$15 each. Scotch Collie puppies from trained parents. Catalog and prices for the asking. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kans.

DUROC JERSEYS—Gilts either sired by or bred to Tip Top Perfection 34579, due to farrow in April and May. Cheap if taken soon. L. L. Vrooman, Topeka, Kans.

KANSAS HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS—I have lost my health and will sell my entire herd of 40 head for \$400. F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson, Kans.

### HORSES AND MULES.

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

\$21 A WEEK to put out merchandise and grocery catalog. Home territory. American Home Supply Co., Dept. D 4, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Fine stock and grain ranch, 1,240 acres, all fenced and cross-fenced, some alfalfa, \$10,000 worth improvements; Cowley Co.; railroad switch connections. Neal A. Pickett, Home National Bank, Arkansas City, Kan.

SELL YOUR REAL ESTATE quickly for cash. The only system of its kind in the world. You get results, not promises. No retaining fees. Booklet free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 458 Brace Block, Lincoln, Neb.

WESTERN KANSAS wheat and alfalfa farms for sale; fine water, fine climate. Write for prices. M. V. Springer, Quinter, Kans.

McPHERSON AND MARION COUNTY BARGAINS—180, improved; 180 cultivation \$5,750. 460 improved, 180 cultivation, \$10,500; 180 improved; 117 cultivation, \$4,800; 200 improved, 180 cultivation, \$7,500; 180 improved, 80 cultivation, \$6,400. Some good bargains in stock ranches. Write for descriptions and maps. Garrison & Studebaker, McPherson, Kans.

### A GOOD LITTLE FARM WELL LOCATED

Consisting of 80 acres, all good land, nearly all can be cultivated if desired, 20 acres pasture, some timber, running water, the soil is of a dark sandy loam, an excellent corn and alfalfa farm, good young orchard, 4-room residence, 4 porches, good cave, good new barn, corn crib and other outbuildings; abundance of fine soft water reached at a depth of 20 feet; buildings all well painted and nearly new; located 2 1/2 miles from good railroad town in Sedgwick County. Price \$2400.

THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO., 187 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

WANTED—500 more farmers to raise cotton, hogs, corn and grain. 500 more to engage in fruit, truck and poultry raising in the Gainesville country, Texas. Ultimate unsurpassed, artesian water, and the richest soil. Interurban railroads building through the fruit and truck belt. Special inducements to manufacturing concerns, large and small. Seven crops of alfalfa in one season. 20,000 acres of alfalfa land in Cooke County, for sale. Address, Commercial Club, Gainesville, Tex.

### "Do You Want to Own Your Own Home?"

If so we can sell you 103 acres 4 miles from station, 60 acres of timbered bottom land under cultivation, with good house and barn, large orchard of all kinds of fruit, two good wells, fine feed lots, also watered by creek and pond, for \$32.50 per acre with \$1200 cash, balance in 10 years with privilege of prior payment. Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

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

Eighty acres, Anderson County, three-fourths of a mile from Amiot. Four-room house, barn for ten head of stock, good soil, location and water. Price, \$8,500. B. F. Fridley, Amiot, Kans.

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

### MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE

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

John W. Everman, J. Gallatin, Mo.

## PECOS RIVER BOTTOM LAND FOR \$10.

Greatest bargain on the market. Easy to irrigate, every section has half mile river front. Must be sold in 60 days. \$3.00 down, balance 4 years sold in sections only. Write for particulars and come with us and look at it. J. W. Magill & Co., Topeka, Kas.

## A Cheap Wheat Farm in Stanton Co., Kans.

160 acres level as a floor. Deep, black soil, ready for the plow. In German settlement south part of the county. Price only \$800.

ALBERT E. KING,  
McPherson, Kans.

## Farm Bargains in East Kansas

Write for new land list describing farms that are offered at bargain prices. Corn, wheat, clover and alfalfa land.

MANFIELD BROS., Garnett, Kans.

First published in The Kansas Farmer April 30, 1908

### Publication Notice.

In the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas. Jennie Sieg, Plaintiff, vs. John Sieg, Defendant. No. 24929.

State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss. I, the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that Jennie Sieg, the above named plaintiff, has this 22d day of April, A. D., 1908, commenced an action in the District Court of Shawnee County, Kansas, against you as defendant, asking for divorce, the return of the name Jennie Curtis, for colts and such other relief as she may be entitled to in equity. And you are further notified that unless you appear and answer her petition on or before the eleventh (11th) day of June, A. D. 1908, that said petition will be taken as true and relief granted as prayed for.

JENNIE SIEG, Plaintiff.  
ARTHUR J. BOLINGER, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
[SEAL]  
Attest:  
R. L. THOMAS, Clerk District Court.

## Stray List

Week Ending April 16.

Montgomery County—E. H. Stewart, Clerk. MARES—Taken up, March 27, 1908, by S. N. McGee, in Fawn Creek tp., one 8-year-old bay mare, shod all around. Also one yearling sorrel mare colt, no marks or brands.



good, although for the last two years the chicks are rather behind time. Now I bought a new standard thermometer and compared it with the old one. They vary as much as three degrees in the same position even when placed on the same egg. The old thermometer is a Sure Hatch. Please advise me what to do. Do you think the old thermometer got more sensitive with age? I also have dead chicks in the shells. I run the incubator in a furnace-heated cellar but have run one in furnace-heated room with about the same result. Do you think it can be dry air that causes it? I have applied moisture during the latter part of the hatch.

Do the large breeds, that is their eggs, require more heat to hatch on time? I have the Buff Orpingtons.

MRS. NETTIE KUBIK.

Sumner County.

Ans.—The old thermometer ought not to get more sensitive with age. From the fact of your hatches being late, the thermometer was probably a few degrees lower than it ought to have been. For good hatches it is essential that the thermometer should be a tested one and guaranteed to be of standard register. We would use the new one and discard the old, or if the latter is used run the incubator a few degrees higher. There are quite a number of causes for dead chicks in the shell, the most frequent being lack of sufficient vitality in the eggs. Running the incubator too low, especially in the latter part of the hatch, would also have a tendency to the same effect. When incubators are run in dry rooms, more moisture is required by the eggs and they should be sprinkled or a pan of water placed in the bottom of the incubator. We do not believe the eggs of the larger breeds of fowls require more heat than the eggs of the smaller breeds to hatch; but the smaller breeds, such as Leghorns, are more active and seem to have more vitality than the more sluggish varieties, that they may hatch a few hours earlier.

#### Chicks Have the Roup.

I have two hundred Plymouth Rock hens which have had the roup most of the winter. Some of them have been affected badly while all of them had it, at least in a light form. The roosters were also sick. They apparently have all entirely recovered (that did not die) and have been laying heavily the past six weeks, which are the first eggs I have gotten this winter.

I set a few hens and the eggs proved unusually fertile and the chicks seem strong and healthy. Have been told that the chickens hatched from eggs laid by hens which have had the roup would have a tendency to the disease about the same time of year that the parent stock had had it if they did not have it while chicks. Please advise me what to do, as I do not want to risk such an experience again. I can procure eggs for setting elsewhere but at considerable inconvenience.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I have frequently seen the same statement you mention, that the progeny of roup-infected fowls are likely to be similarly affected, but I have never heard of any proof of the same. I am of the opinion that when the fowls have fully recovered from the disease and are healthy and laying, that no bad effects need be feared in the offspring. Roup in fowls is not an hereditary disease, but is superinduced by colds and exposure and if the cause is removed there should be no danger to the progeny. In regard to eggs proving infertile, would say that early in the season they are liable to be less fertile than later but it is more often the fault of the incubator than the eggs that a greater percent is not hatched. If you hatch 50 per cent of the eggs put into an incubator you are doing fairly well. We have heard of several cases this season where eggs under a hen hatched 14 chicks out of 15 eggs, whereas eggs from the same flock of fowls only hatched 40 or 50 per cent in an incubator.

## The Apiary

### Some Honey Recipes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Every farmer should have a few good swarms of bees as there is more profit from them than from anything else on the farm—considering the money invested, the time spent caring for them, and the room they occupy. It is fast becoming the woman's work. Several Western women have taken up the business and they say there is less work and more money in it than in anything else they can do as the work is light and they can manage it as well as the men.

It is different now than it was twenty years ago; then the bee was left to look out for itself but nowadays they are put in hives that can be taken apart so as to examine them at will and see just the condition they are in so as to keep them in good working order, therefore we get two or four times as much honey than we did from the old-fashioned box hives. We will give you a few cooking recipes that some of you may try them.

Honey Gems.—Two quarts flour, 3 tablespoonfuls melted lard,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint honey, 1 pint molasses, 4 heaping tablespoonfuls brown sugar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  level tablespoonfuls soda, 1 teaspoonful salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint water,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful vanilla. Soft Honey Cake.—One cup butter, 2 cups honey, 2 eggs, 1 cup sour milk, 2 teaspoonfuls soda, 1 teaspoonful ginger, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, 4 cups flour.

Ginger Honey Cake.—One cup honey,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter, 1 tablespoonful boiled cider in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of hot water. Warm these ingredients together and then add 1 tablespoonful ginger and 1 teaspoonful soda sifted in with flour. Use flour enough to make a soft batter. Bake in a flat pan.

Honey Tea Cake.—One cup honey,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sour cream, 2 eggs, 2 cups flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful soda, scant, 1 teaspoonful cream of tartar. Bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

Honey Popcorn Balls.—Take 1 pint of extracted honey, put it into an iron frying pan and boil until very thick, then stir in freshly popped corn, and when cool mold into balls. This will especially delight the children.

Honey Grape Jelly.—Stew the grapes until soft, mash and strain them through a cheese cloth, and to each quart of juice add one quart of honey and boil it until it is thick enough to suit. Keep trying by dipping out a spoonful and cooling it. If you get it too thick it will candy. Any other fruit juice treat just the same way.

Honey Cookies.—One large teaspoonful of honey, one egg broke into the cup the honey was measured in, then 2 large spoonfuls sour milk and fill the cup with butter or good beef drippings, put in one teaspoonful of soda and flour to make a soft dough. Bake in a moderate oven. J. P. LUCAS.

## AUCTIONEERS

**R. L. HARRIMAN**

Live Stock Auctioneer.

BUNCETON, - - MISSOURI

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Twenty Years selling all breeds.

**E. E. POTTER,** Sterling, Kan.

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Pure bred stock sales a specialty. Best of references. Write, wire or phone for terms and dates, at my expense.

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Clay Center, Kansas.

I am making a study of your herd and best interests from a public sale standpoint. I am conducting sales for many of the best breeders in Northern Kansas and want to make your next sale. Selling pure-bred live stock at auction is my business.

## DUROC-JERSEYS

### MADURA DUROCS.

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

FRED J. MILLER, Wakefield, Kans.

### DUROC JERSEYS.

Good size with quality, good feet and pasterns, style and finish. A limited number of extra good sows and gilts constitute my present offering. All of the very best breeding, and will be sold bred. I can fit you out. G. W. COLWELL, Summerfield, Kans.

### Vick's

DUROCS are bred for usefulness. Choice young stock for sale by such great sires as Vick's Improver 47885, Red Top 3241, Fancy Chief 24222 and other noted sires. Correspondence invited. Visitors coming to Junction City and telephoning me will be called for. W. L. VICK, Junction City, Kans.

### DEER CREEK DUROCS

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

BERT FINCH, Prairie View, Kans.

### OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 36471 by Hunt's Model and Corrector's Model 34381. I have for sale a few choice males of spring and fall farrow that will be priced worth the money.

Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.

### HILLSIDE DUROCS and HEREFORDS

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

W. A. WOOD, Elmdale, Kans.

### PEERLESS STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS

FOR SALE.

R. G. SOLLENBERGER, Woodston, Kans.

### Silver Lake Durocs.

Fifty fall pigs will be priced right, either sex. Bred gilts will be priced right on mail orders. Boars in service, Lone Jack 30291, Paul Jumbo 42209.

W. C. WHITNEY, Agra, Kans.

### Howe's

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

J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kans.

### ELK VALLEY DUROCS.

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

M. WESLEY, Bancroft, Kans.

### Cummings & Son's Durocs.

100 top quality pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Tip, Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kant Model, Beautiful Joe and our herd boar OH HOW GOOD, second prize winner at Nebraska State Fair. Sale in October; write or visit. W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

## SPECIAL!

I have a car of long yearling bulls, a car of bull calves, a car of yearling heifers and a car of heifer calves for sale. These cattle are all in good growing condition and are mostly reds. They were sired mostly by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Bold Knight 170654 and Headlight 2d 243305.

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

### Ralph Harris Farm Duroc-Jersey Herd

Kansas Advancer 67427 and Crimson Advancer 67425 at head. At the American Royal, 1907, with three entries, we took reserve grand champion sow, champion sow under 12 months; 1st and 2d sows under 12 months, and 2d in junior yearling sows. We look for excellent pigs by our new herd boars.

RALPH HARRIS, Prop. B. W. WHITE, Mgr. WILLIAMSTOWN, KANS. Farm station, Buck Creek, on the U. P., 45 miles west of Kansas City.

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

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

R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

### FOUR-MILE HERD DUROCS

Choice fall boars by Orion Jr. 31497 and Ohio Chief 2441197. 50 spring boars, growthy, heavy bone, good feet, nice color; sired by the above named males, and E's Kant Be Best 57563. Crimson Chief 31283, Rose Top Notcher 54059, You Bet 31111, Tip Top Notcher 20729, and other noted sires. Sows of the best and leading families. Write or visit herd. Visitors met at trains.

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

### Highland Herd of Duroc-Jerseys

Choice gilts, fall yearling and mature sows by such great boars as Model Chief Again, Ohio Major, Fancy Chief, Fancy Top Notcher, and others. Bred for April and May farrow to Red Raven. C. E.'s Col. 2d, Colossal, and Woodlawn Prince. Also a few very choice fall boars by Model Chief Again, King of Colonels 2d, and C. E.'s Colonel 2d at bargain prices. Come and take your pick or write your wants.

GRANT CHAPIN,

Green, Kansas.

## DUROC-JERSEYS

**GAYER'S** DUROCS: 36 choice fall gilts and 14 top quality fall boars by Golden Chief, a good son of Ohio Chief. These will be sold cheap to make room for my spring crop. Also 1 good yearling boar, 25.

J. H. GAYER, R. R. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.

### Fairview Herds—Durocs, Red Polls

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

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

### Orchard Hill Herd Duroc-Jerseys

A few good spring boars yet for sale.

R. F. NORTON, Clay Center, Kans.

## CEDAR LAWN DUROCS.

Several extra good fall boars and my 2 year-old herd boar Parker 67833, who is a grandson of Parker Mc., and an excellent sire. Also a few choice fall gilts, sold open. Prices reasonable. Call on or write.

F. M. BUCKHEIM,

R. R. 3, Lecompton, Kans.

## Timber City Durocs

Three herds under one management. Breeding stock for sale. Let us book your order for a growthy spring boar of February and early March farrow. Write to either place.

SAMUELSON BROS.,

Cleburne, Manhattan, Moodyville, Kans.

## ROSE LAWN Duroc-Jerseys

Gilts bred to farrow in April and May, either sired by or bred to Tip Top Perfection 34579, by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion of the breed, also pigs in pairs or trios. And a few Hereford cattle and Lincoln sheep for immediate sale.

L. L. VROOMAN,

Rose Lawn Place, Topeka, Kansas

## Lamb's

HERD OF DUROCS

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

Elmer Lamb, Tecumseh, Neb.

## POLAND-CHINAS

### Stalder's Poland-Chinas.

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

O. W. STALDERS, Salem, Neb.

### SIGLER'S

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

A. R. SIGLER, Pickrell, Neb.

## ELM LAWN POLANDS.

Extra good fall boars \$15 and \$20. Choice gilts bred for August litters at \$20. Will also sell or trade my herd boar, On and On 2d 39317.

R. M. BUCK, - - Eskridge, Kans.

### Maple Valley Herd Poland-Chinas

Some fine gilts bred for April farrow that were sired by On The Line 113401s and Col. Mills 42911, and are bred to Mendler's Dream 43921. Also some choice young boars; one fine Shorthorn bull calf, B. P. B. eggs \$1.50 per 15. Have 120 Poland-Chinas and can fill any kind of order. C. P. Brown, Whiting, Kans.

### SUNFLOWER HERD.

POLAND CHINAS—Herd boars, Meddler's Defender (119147) by Meddler (99999), dam Excitement (289588) by Corrector (63379), Allen's Corrector (128613) by Corrector (63379), dam Sweet Brier (261790) by Chief Perfection second (42559). Kansas Chief (125983) by Chief Perfection second (42559). Kansas Chief Corrector's Gem (250729) by Corrector (63379), G. W. Allen, Tonganoxie, Kans. R. R. 4.

## JONES' COLLEGE VIEW POLANDS.

Several first class boars that are herd-heads; from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable.

W. A. JONES & SON, Ottawa, Ks.

Formerly of VAN METTER, In., and breeders of CHIEF TECUMSEH 2d.

## JOHN BOLLIN,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

### Breeds and Sells Popular Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars, Nemo L's Dude and The Piqueet, in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

## WELCOME HERD POLAND CHINAS

Headed by the \$1,000 Tom Lipton. We now have about twenty fine fall boars by this great sire and out of dams by Corrector, Chief Perfection 2d, Prince Darkness, and one extra good one out of the \$700 sow, Spring Tide by Meddler 2d. Prices right.

JOSEPH M. BAIER, Elmo, Kans.



**POLAND-CHINAS****SUNNY SLOPE POLANDS**

A number of spring pigs, either sex, the farmers' kind, at bottom prices. Glits will be sold bred or open. Also a litter of Scotch Collie pups, the great watch and cattle dog.

W. T. HAMMOND, Portia, Kans.

**Becker's**

POLAND-CHINAS. 30 bred sows and glits by Dandy Rex, Emperor Chief, Black Boy, and bred to dandy Rex and Trouble Maker 2d. Prices reasonable.

J. H. BECKER, Newton, Kans.

**BOARS!****BOARS!**

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

THOS. COLLINS, R. 4, Lincoln, Kans.

**Highview Breeding Farm**

Devoted to the Raising of

**Big Boned Spotted Poland-Chinas**

The biggest of the big. The prolific kind. Big bones, big hams, big spots. Young stock for sale.

H. L. FAULKNER, Prop., Jamesport, Mo.

**H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.,****Breeds the Big Type of Poland-Chinas**

Choice stock for sale at all times at moderate prices. Large herd to select from. Show hogs and herd headers of the largest type and no hot air sales. I sell them worth the money and get the money.

Public sale, May 30, at Butler, Mo.

Public sale, October 10, at Harrisonville, Mo.

Public sale, November 10, at Butler, Mo.

Public sale, January 21, at Sedalia, Mo.

Public sale, February 25, at Butler, Mo.

Write me what you want. I will sell them worth the money and guarantee them to please you if you want the big kind with quality. Write for herd catalogue.

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

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Best imported and American breeding. Fancy boars, herd headers, \$25 to \$50; good boars, 100 to 125 lbs., \$15 to \$25; fancy glits, bred to show boars, \$35 to \$50; promising open glits, \$15 to \$30. Strong bone, fancy heads. Every one good.

We offer you Size, Quality and Finish.

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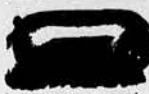
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Double Standard Polled Durhams. Choice young bulls sired by Kansas Boy X 2585, brother to first prize winners last two years. Write or come and see stock.

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13 good, choicely bred bulls from 6 months to 2 years old, by good sires and out of heavy milking dams. Also a few good cows. Prices reasonable.

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Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

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Some choice young bulls and heifers, also a few good cows for sale. Prices reasonable.

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**Red Polled Cattle, Poland-China Swine.**

Best of breeding. Write or come and see.

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Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. Large herd to select from. Acclimated to buffalo grass country, equally good for Eastern breeders.

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Sixty Head Standard Bred Trotters, Brood Mares, Race Prospects, Stallions, Fancy Drivers, Family Drivers, and Matched Pairs.

WICHITA, KANS., TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1908

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BEST BRED HORSES EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION IN KANSAS

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A few fancy male pigs 6 and 7 months old for sale. Also 5 Scotch topped bulls 9 to 12 months old, red, and some heifers; must be sold to make room. See them or write. J. T. Bayer, Yates Center, Kans.

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12 extra good well grown yearling bulls, by Marshall Abbottsford, and out of heavy milking dams; Also choice females of all ages, bred to or with calf at foot, by Collynie's Pride. Come and see them, we can suit you. Farm near town.

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9 good ones, from 10 months to 2 years old, out of heavy milking dams, from such families as White Rose, Rose of Sharon, Daisies, Rubies and Frantics. These will be sold cheap to move them. Also a few choice yearling Duroc glits, bred to good sires for May farrow.

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Would be pleased to quote you prices on any or all of the following cattle: Three 2-year-old bulls; 5 long yearling bulls; 22 last spring bull calves; 40 long yearling heifers; 85 last spring heifer calves.

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I will for the next 30 days sell both imported stallions and jacks, the finest line in the United States, at a cut of from 20 to 30 per cent from regular prices, for cash. The financial conditions have caught me needing money, and the only way to get it is to sell. I have the finest line of Belgian and Percheron stallions that you can find anywhere, which I imported last season, and I will show you better ones than you have ever seen. Your price is mine. I am determined to sell. All parties who want bargains in stallions and jacks, don't fail to come and see me in the next 30 days. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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30 black jacks of good ages, heavy boned and up to 16 hands high; 38 jennets; stock nearly all of my own raising and acclimated. Also several draft stallions and one saddle stallion for sale. Prices reasonable.

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