

KANSAS FARMER

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AN "ELECTRICAL" STORM.

Reports have come from some portions of Kansas telling of an "electrical storm" which is said to have "burned" wheat and other vegetation to a crisp. In times now happily past, it was the custom to ascribe every phenomenon that was not clearly understood to evil spirits. The mysterious fatalities in mines were thus ascribed to ghosts, or geists, and from this fancy we have the name gas for the real culprit in the case as proven by scientific research.

For many years people both learned and unlearned have been prone to ascribe to electricity phenomena that were not readily traceable to obvious causes. Electricity is indeed a peculiar manifestation of energy, or of matter—or possibly energy and matter are but variant manifestations of the same thing—but it is scarcely fair to saddle upon this willing worker all of the sins of the material world.

Let us look a little into a few meteoric phenomena that are well known. When warm, moist air is blown in such direction that it must go up a mountain it is cooled and as it cools loses its power to hold so much moisture. Rain or snow results. Conversely, when this air, bereft of much of its moisture, blows down over the hot sands of a desert beyond the mountain it is found to be excessively dry and ready to take up any moisture that may be available, whether in stream, pond, or vegetation. The air that comes with a southeast wind and gradually mounts to higher altitudes and cooler regions as it passes over Kansas is usually moist air and the continuance of such a southeast wind may result in the formation of a bank of clouds in the northwest. Conversely, when the wind blows persistently from the higher and cooler regions in the northwest it carries but little moisture. As it travels into warmer regions its capacity for moisture is greatly increased. Vegetation over which it passes is robbed of its moisture and if there be not a plentiful supply in the soil from which the roots may replace that lost by the leaves, serious results may follow.

Winds of the exceptional character reported last week are rare. Some time in the nineties the writer saw the work of such a wind in the orchard of Amos Johnson in Barton County. The young apples on the northwest side of the trees at the north and west sides of the or-

chard had been badly burned on the sides exposed to the wind. They developed into lop-sided fruit. In portions of the orchard that were well protected by other trees or by the cottonwood windbreak the injury was scarcely noticeable.

The preventive measures suggested are to plant wind-breaks and to give the soil such cultivation as to store and conserve moisture to the greatest extent possible.

It is not inconceivable that the blowing of the dry wind over the prairies may have produced electricity in large quantities, but the effects on vegetation and on the soil are readily accounted for without conjuring with any mysterious agencies.

A COURT OF CONCILIATION.

For many years readers of THE KANSAS FARMER have sent to the editor inquiries involving legal points of importance to farmers. These have been answered by the editor, the purpose being to give such information as to enable those interested to settle differences without the assistance of court or jury. It has been explained that the editor is not and never was a lawyer, that he spent the earlier years of his life on the farm and that his interpretations of the law are those of the farmer rather than of the practitioner at the bar. Indeed, the editor is the son of many generations of farmers, belonging to the seventh generation of tillers of the soil in America. Therefore, let none be deceived into thinking to obtain a lawyer's opinions by writing to THE KANSAS FARMER.

Some have offered to pay for investigations of legal problems submitted. The editor has no time to investigate other questions than those that are likely to be of interest to many farmers and is not disposed to take up any line of legal work for pay. It will be realized that the course pursued leaves the editor entirely free from obligation to favor the views of one or the other of the parties to a controversy. The purpose is to make this work rather that of a "court of conciliation" than of a court of controversy.

When a case is stated that is of such a nature that a court of conciliation is not the proper tribunal, the inquirer is generally advised to consult an attorney, if the interests involved are of sufficient moment to warrant the expense.

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DEALS IN FOREIGN TITLES.

The newspapers have for some time been rather disgustingly occupied with accounts of transactions in matrimony and European titles, whereby a daughter of Jay Gould, once a "high financier" in this country, has been enabled to dispose of considerable of the income from the wealth left to her by her father's will. First she bought a French count who turned out to be so worthless that she had to get rid of him by legal process. Just how many millions of American money this transaction cost may not be known but the sum is large enough to be "respectable," even if the creature bought and discarded was and is despicable.

Scarcely rid of one bad bargain, this same daughter of an American multimillionaire invested in a prince, a cousin of her first venture. It is a pretty safe prediction that this purchase will also prove unfortunate.

But these transactions possess an interest other than that of the scandals with which many of them are polluted.

The money paid for, and to, and on account of these European profligates is American money. This money does not earn itself, neither does the hand that dispenses it earn it. But workers earn it besides earning a living for themselves and their families. By some sort of transaction of modern finance, these hard earnings are transferred to some depository where the hand that earned them not may draw from them to pay for counts and princes and their follies.

How is this done?

One may briefly trace the trail of some of this money.

In the wheat belt of Kansas a man and his sons worked early and late, prepared a good seed-bed, sowed good seed, protected the crop, watched its vicissitudes, harvested it, cared for it, thrashed it, and marketed it. The miller ground it and sent the product to Europe. The official statement showed a great balance of trade in favor of America against Europe. But when the deals were settled the cost of the count and the prince and all of the follies of the purchaser of this kind of chattels was deducted from the amount due to this country.

Wealth is created by day's work. How many days' work are required to produce a million dollars. An official

statement just issued by the U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor shows that for 1904, the latest year for which figures are given, the average wage-earner employed in manufacturing in the United States received \$10.06 per week. At this rate it would require almost 100,000 weeks for the average wage-earner to earn a million. Yet the purchaser of foreign titles can pay several millions for a title weighted down with the worst kind of an incumbrance. Allowing that this average worker would be able to be at his post of duty for fifty weeks in a year, his services would be required for 200 years to pay for one million squandered by an American heiress on riotous rakes in foreign lands.

While these things exist the demand for the "square deal" will not be abated in the United States, and the need for men of penetration, energy, and honesty in official position will not be at an end.

WIRING POWER FOR PUMPING.

Reports tell of a project whereby it is proposed to install a great electric generating plant at Canon City, Col., and to convey this energy by wire down the Arkansas Valley to be used in developing power for pumping water to irrigate the rich lands as far down the great valley as Dodge City. The suggestion is entirely rational. Coal is abundant and cheap at Canon City. When once erected the copper wire conductors will carry the electric energy with little loss and at small expense for maintenance. The electricity will be readily converted into power wherever delivered. Electrical machinery under fair conditions is durable and is easily operated.

The supply of water in the Arkansas Valley underflow is most abundant and is easily reached, so that with abundance of power available at reasonable cost large areas may be brought under irrigation.

Irrigated lands wherever situated command high prices. These prices are justified by their great productivity. The time is doubtless coming when the great valleys of Kansas will all be brought under irrigation by the use of cheap power to be developed as the necessity for its use becomes urgent.

WHY CHANGE A GOOD NAME?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you kindly answer a few questions, either by letter or through the columns of your paper?

Was not the Kansas State Agricultural College established by the Government as an agricultural college, and to be called such?

If the name was to be changed in any way, who would have authority to make the change? Do you believe any other name would be more desirable or beneficial to the school as a whole than the present one?

The question of changing the name of the college is receiving considerable discussion among students and alumni of the school. Although not vitally concerned, being an ex-student of the college, I am greatly interested in the subject, and any information you may give will be greatly appreciated.

Lyon County. RALPH EDWARDS.

The name Kansas State Agricultural College was given to the school by the Laws of 1863, chapter 4, section 1. The name can not be changed except by act of the Legislature. It is a good name. The graduates of the college have made it greatly honored far and near. Why does anybody want to change it?

SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE YOUNG.

The investigations concerning influences that tend to build or to destroy the manhood of young men, conducted by Prof. W. A. McKeever, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, have developed information of so great value and have proceeded according to correct scientific methods to such an extent as to receive marked approval.

At the earnest solicitation of the editor of THE KANSAS FARMER and others, Professor McKeever has prepared a

descriptive outline of his full plan of investigation. His opportunities for obtaining information concerning thousands of young people, both as to causes and results, are exceptionally favorable. He has already published facts well authenticated by his investigations, such facts as may profitably be studied by all who have the care of children and youths. This is satisfactory indication of what may be expected from the fuller research proposed.

The investigator who intelligently takes up such problems as these should be accorded every needed facility for the successful prosecution of his work. Professor McKeever proposes to continue the publication of bulletins of his work as it progresses. The outline of the work given on page 559 of this paper is interesting and profitable for parents to study.

A KANSAS MAGAZINE.

Various attempts have been made to establish a magazine for Kansas. Many years ago a most creditable publication of this sort, "The Kansas Magazine," was edited by a talented writer who afterwards became better known as Senator Ingalls. But the magazine died from inability to earn the expense of publication. Subsequent efforts have generally met the same insurmountable difficulty. But a few years ago Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, the elegance and strength of whose writings had attracted much favorable notice, started an unpretentious publication, calling it "The Club Member." The character of the new venture was more that of a magazine than that of a newspaper. It immediately took high rank and was greatly prized by its constituency.

A few months ago "The Club Member" passed into the hands of Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, who at once threw her strong personality into it. As a writer, as an editor, and as a manager, Mrs. Monroe's abilities have developed the publication into an elegant magazine with strong Kansas characteristics. The name, "Club Member," is already rather narrow for this magazine. But those who receive it enjoy its contents and are not likely to be hurt by the name.

The vitality manifested is assurance of long life for this elegant Kansas product.

The report of the "Transactions of the Kansas State Horticultural Society at Its Fortieth and Forty-First Annual Meetings" is a valuable volume of over 300 pages. The work is one that every grower of fruits in Kansas should have in his library, but the limited supply furnished by the State will make it impossible for the Secretary to respond to all calls. Those who apply early will be the lucky ones. Secretary Walter Wellhouse is to be congratulated on the excellence of this, his first report.

The printing department of the Kansas Agricultural College announces a four-years' course for students who would become proficient in this art. Four years is also the term of apprenticeship required by the International Typographical Union. The printing department at the Agricultural College is presided over by J. D. Rickman, who is a thoroughly competent printer and a careful instructor. The excellence of the execution of the announcement is admired by all who appreciate good printing.

In answer to an inquiry from a reader of THE KANSAS FARMER, Sears, Roebuck & Co., of Chicago, make the following statement: "We bind ourselves to protect every customer in every way as to any claimed infringement of patents, trade marks, or copyrights on any goods bought from us in the past, present, or future."

The Weather Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has ventured upon forecasts of longer range than were formerly thought safe. On last Saturday it was stated that rain covering the agricultural regions of the

country was to be expected during the early part of the week, followed by a second general rain during the latter part. The eastern half of Kansas got the first favor in good shape while lighter precipitation occurred farther west. It is hoped that the second visitation will be even more copious than the first.

Miscellany

The Money Question not Settled.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have recently returned from a four weeks' vacation in Cuba to look after my citrus fruit and sugar-cane investment there. On my arrival home I find that in the issue of THE KANSAS FARMER for February 27, you have published my article on a "Solution of the Money Question." In it I promised to mail you a copy of a pamphlet under that heading as soon as published. I find that that part of the contract was not fulfilled and I enclose a copy that I hope you will take the time to read.

This money question is bound to occupy a prominent position in the campaign that is to take place this year. There does not seem to be the talent in Washington to settle this question in the way that it must be settled.

There have been three prominent bills introduced in Congress, one in the Senate and two in the House, but there is no agreement thus far. Two of them, however, have been laid on the table in the House.

Now, as I view the matter, the whole trouble with our currency is the great inflation of National bank notes. These notes are not money because they are not legal tender for debt, while the United States legal tender notes are money for they are a legal tender for all private debts; that is the distinguished characteristic of money. Now the people of this country during the past history have been paying the banks interest for the use of their credit, and they have inflated this currency and contracted it at their option and in every few years there would be a money panic in which the banks would suspend payments, and the depositors as well as the holders of the notes would lose from 25 to 75 per cent of their deposits and money. Comptroller Knox stated in his Financial Report for 1876 that about every twenty years the people's loss amounts to more than the entire money of the country. Well now with legal tender notes there could be no such trouble with the currency, because the amount of money would be issued on a per capita basis and be increased only as population increased.

With such a paper currency as that made a legal tender for debt, every intelligent farmer, workingman, and business man of the country must see that the legal tender notes would be a great benefit at all times and for all purposes.

Let Congress pass a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$700,000,000 of United States legal tender notes and put them in place of the National bank notes; retire the latter and then call in the bonds and pay them off and it will prevent all panics, confidence would be restored at once, and prosperity would be perpetuated.

DR. E. P. MILLER.

Miller's Hotel, New York City.

Competition.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In THE KANSAS FARMER of April 23, I read an article by S. W. F., under the above heading. Among other things he says: "The man or firm who seeks to stifle competition is an enemy to progress and society." Well, this is only a difference of opinion. What is competition? It is the struggle for existence, "the survival of the fittest," or rather the strongest. Talk about "the law of live and let live!" Such a law is not known in the business world but rather that "might makes right." A "healthy competition" means that the large, healthy fish shall "eat up the small ones." The shrewd competitor

knows no law but "git thar, Eli." Monopolies are a natural outgrowth of competition. They are competition gone to seed. The day of individualism has passed. All classes, both capital and industrial, are being organized. The trusts are here and here to stay. They are arrayed against each other and it is a fight to the finish and God only knows what the end will be. What has brought this necessity for a "square deal?" Competition—the game of dog eat dog. Then what is the remedy? Cooperation, which is the antipode of competition. After those trusts and unions have continued to knife each other in their frenzied struggle for existence they will finally see their folly and will merge into one grand trust, or in other words into "the cooperative commonwealth." Then and not till then can "the brotherhood of man" be practised in business. How can the kingdom of God come and "His will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven," so long as we adhere to our cut-throat competitive system? Competition naturally arrays brother against brother. Jealousy, endless litigations, crimes of all shades, even to murder, are traceable to competition. Why "protest against Gordon Van Tine, of Davenport, Iowa," or any other firm for doing what our system compels them to do in order to survive? Why not labor for the destruction of the system?

It is said that competition is the life of trade. It may be life to the corporation but it is death to the firm or individual who is trying to do an honest and fair business. The honest man can not succeed in business; neither can a Christian practise the precepts of the golden rule and prosper. How many are there to-day either in or out of business who can measure up to the article on page 508, entitled "Honesty in Little Things?" I am not a pessimist. I believe the time will come when "righteousness will cover the earth." Prophets of old foretold of its coming and Christ taught his disciples to pray for it, but before that time can come competition must go.

REV. B. F. MORLAND.

Reno County.

Is Representative Government a Failure?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the past in our State about all nominations of candidates for offices of all political parties have been made at conventions of the various parties, said conventions being composed of delegates or representatives of the various parties. Commencing with a mass convention of the members of said party, usually in each township, or ward, duly called by the constituted authorities of said parties, where each and every member of said party has his full vote and say, both as to platform and delegates, or representatives, who are sent from the ward or township to the county conventions, and the county representatives have their full say and vote as to platform and delegates or representatives who are sent to the State convention. This is a true system of representative government. First the democracy, or meeting of the individual voters, and then the representative. But, Mr. Editor, what have we now in our own free State of Kansas? A primary law that places party above country, that makes it practically impossible for any but men of wealth to be candidates and that gives party bosses a greater power than ever.

On all the present-day questions it is believed by many that there is a wider difference between La Follette and Cannon of the Republican party, than between La Follette and Bryan of opposite parties, or between Belmont and Ryan's man Friday, whoever he may be, candidate of the Democratic party, and Bryan than between Bryan and Roosevelt of opposite parties, yet under this, our present Kansas primary law, long before either the Republican or the Democratic party have made their platform or nomination, all who take part in the selection of Republican or Democratic candidates for State or county offices (and all others

are practically disfranchised so far as candidates are concerned) have had to pledge themselves to vote for those candidates whether they approve of the men or platform or not, thus placing party high above country.

In the Mail and Breeze of April 11, page 5, in arguing in favor of the appointment of county assessors rather than electing them by a vote of the people, the editor says: "It would take probably a month of his time and a couple of hundred dollars in money to pay his campaign expenses." If this is so or anywhere near the truth for this county office, it would be as near true for the other county offices, and on a magnified scale for all State offices, so that it would practically make Kansas offices out of reach of any but those with ready money to spend and time to give. Or take the power of party bosses into consideration. It seems that up to this time very few if any petitions have been circulated until they have first been O. K'd by the party bosses or possibly in some cases by the "boss busters," thus greatly increasing the power of party bosses.

I have lived in this State for over forty years and attended nearly every annual election in that time, and some of the time as a member of the election board, but in all this time in the township in which I have voted I have never known a voter, white or black, that did not cast his ballot the way he wished. So for my own part I believe the election law as was first adopted in this State was better than it is to-day with all its red tape, booths, Australian ballot, blanket ticket, and now this primary law to crown all by strengthening the power of party bosses and of money and placing party before country. Again I ask, is representative government a failure?

A. C. SHINN.

Franklin County.

The Seed Corn Plot.

Mr. C. D. Smith, a practical farmer of Edgar County, Illinois, is so managing a seed corn patch of one acre as to increase the yield much more rapidly than by the ordinary method of selecting the seed. He told the Illinois State Farmers' Institute about it at a recent meeting, and this is just the season to apply his plan. Mr. Smith made the following points:

I have selected seed corn to increase its ability to grow larger yields. You can thus improve the yield of any good type of corn, but I would not advise you to grow scrub corn.

THE PLOT AND THE RECORD.

Locate the plot so that the soil will be as nearly alike as possible in every part, and give the whole plot the same preparation and the same cultivation throughout the season, letting every row have an equal chance. Plant each row from a single ear, save part of the ear, number it so that you can know which row was planted from it. Observe whether one row shows more weakness of stalk than others, as evidenced by the stalks falling or blowing down; keep a record of these observations; of the number of stalks in each row, the number of stalks that fall down in each row, the weight of the corn husked from each row, and any records that might tend to show the individuality of the seed ear from which the row was planted.

HUSK EACH ROW SEPARATELY.

Husk the corn from each row separately; pick out the best ears and mark them so you can tell which row they came from. Then from the rows that show the strongest powers of transmission by growing the largest yields, select your seed ears for the next year's trial. Discard the corn of the weak-growing and low-yielding rows altogether.

TRIED EAR-TO-ROW PLAN TWO YEARS.

I have one acre in my plot and have tried this plan for two years. There are forty-three rows, eighty-four hills long. The first year I selected for seed forty-three ears, the best I could find; the second year I selected for seed forty-three ears from rows that yielded the best the first year. If two or more seed ears were taken from

(Continued on page 550.)

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
Woman's Home Companion.....	1.00
Success Magazine.....	1.00
The Kansas Farmer.....	1.00
Regular price.....	\$6.00

Our Price \$3.75

Special Offer No. 2.

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

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

Our Price \$5.35

Special Offer No. 3.

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

Our Price \$2.50

Special Offer No. 4.

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

Our Price \$2.00

Special Offer No. 5.

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

Our Price \$3.00

Special Offer No. 6.

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

Our Price \$1.40

Special Offer No. 7.

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

Our Price \$3.75

Special Offer on Dailies.

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

Topeka Daily Capital.....	\$4.50	Kansas City Daily Star and Times.....	\$5.50
Topeka Daily State Journal.....	4.60		

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.**

Field Notes

LIVE STOCK REPRESENTATIVES.

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

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Dear Sir—
You may continue my poultry advertisement until I otherwise inform you. Have sold nearly \$100 worth of eggs through this advertisement.

D. B. HUFF.
Preston, Kans.

Volume 51 of the American Poland-China Record is just off the press. It contains about 1,100 pages, and records pedigrees of boars numbered 129139 to 132569 and sows numbered 320002 to 327500. Address Secretary W. M. McFadden, Live-Stock Record Building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

G. E. Clark, owner of the Capital View Galloways, took his herd bull, Camp Follower 3d of Steppford (8407) and Meadow Lawn Medalist 2970 out to his 1,400-acre ranch northwest of Topeka last week. Both of these bulls are in the finest possible condition and will prove money makers to Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark states that he is nearly all sold out on early yearling bulls, having sold five last week. He has about 20 head of later bulls, which would prove good investments for farmers to buy and shape up for next season's service. Capital View Herd is called upon frequently for cows and heifers but Mr. Clark does not care to sell any now until he is fully stocked up as he can readily sell all of the bull calves that

The Mischief Maker I Know boars are line bred Perfect I Know, sire and dam are both out of a Perfect I Know sow. The second dam of the Grand Perfection 2d boars was a winner in the sweepstakes herd at Hutchinson, 1904.

Among those by Hs' On and On is one that is the best in the bunch. He is very fancy and a show prospect. He is richly bred, his dam is by Kievers Perfection, his second dam by Mischief Maker out of a Perfect I Know sow.

Mr. Peacock is also offering a half or the entire interest in his herd boar Mischief Maker I Know, who is as we have stated more than a three-fourth brother to the great Meddler, and one of the best breeding animals ever used on the herd.

He will also sell a half interest in C's Corrector, another one of his herd boars. C's Corrector is one of the best breeding sons of the great Corrector, who has done so much for the breed. He is an outstanding individual, and one of the smoothest aged boars we ever saw. He has remarkable style and finish, is as active as a pig, and is a strong and sure breeder. He may be fitted and shown this fall. If he is we predict that he will make some of the good ones hustle. Mr. Peacock's only reason for wishing to dispose of an interest in these herd boars is that he has more males than he needs, having recently purchased the outstanding young boar, Chief's Keep On by Chief Perfection 2d and out of a Keep On dam. This young fellow is a herd header in every sense of the word, and bids fair to be one of the best sires ever used on the herd. He is the sire of part of the spring crop of pigs, and his litters are remarkable for quality. In fact Mr. Peacock has one of the best lots of spring pigs that we have seen. He will have about 175 in all; he has 150 now with a few more sows yet to farrow. His various herd boars are represented in this farrow, and these pigs are out of as good a class of sows

X by Red Thistle Top X1258, 9th Duchess of Linden X by Polled Price X918, Rosina X by Duke of Rose Pomona 3d X1479, Rosa Belle 2d X by Prince Royal X3735, and a number of young cows by the great dehorned, Kansas Boy X2585, 197989; with such females it necessarily follows that the produce should be good stuff and of high merit. To show his progressive spirit the owner last year purchased the grand bull at a long price, Belvedere X2712, S-h 195068 by Grand Victor X1685 S-h 150364 out of Blossom 2d X, Vol. 2 S-h 47, bred by J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind. This is what "Miller" says for him: "He is a well-bred bull; his sire, Grand Victor, was an excellent bull out of a Harris Victory cow and sired by Golden Gauntlet. We sent Grand Victor to South America in his 2-year-old form at \$1,500." Van Nice now has a number of young bulls for sale ranging in age from 1 month to 1 1/2 years, sired by Kansas Boy X2585, Senator X5940, and Belvedere X2712. These young bulls are all good ones, blocky and smooth. Any one looking for a sire for herd purposes will do well to look at these bulls.

Twenty-Five Good Shorthorn Bulls.

We wish again to call attention to the Shorthorn bulls that are being offered for sale through THE KANSAS FARMER by Col. Ed. Green of Florence, Kans. These are all of serviceable age, with plenty of bone and scale, and are more than a useful lot. They are out of some of the best cows on the place and are sired by the strongest Scotch bulls, Imp. Ardbotham, Mystery, and Best of All.

These fellows have not been pampered and loaded with flesh to the detriment of their breeding qualities, but have been developed under natural conditions that best fits them for future usefulness. Among them are some good herd prospects, and there are a number that are excellent for farm and range

Watch for descriptive and display advertising in THE KANSAS FARMER and get your name on the list for a catalogue. In writing please mention this paper.

Cresceus is Sold.

A personal letter from M. W. Savage, of the International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn., who owns both Cresceus and Dan Patch, besides a number of other famous horses, announces that he has sold Cresceus, 2:02 1/4, to St. Petersburg, Russia. This sale was completed by cable though it is known that the Russians have been after this great horse for some time. The price was \$25,000, and the horse will be delivered in the early part of May. Mr. Savage owned what was probably the greatest breeding stud in the world, and states that "having four great stallions, in addition to the young ones coming on, I decided to make this sale. This sale leaves me with three great, proved sires and, with my young stallions, this will give me a stud that will fully meet the breeding demands."

Pellet's Red Polls.

H. L. Pellet, who owns the big herd of Red Polled cattle at Euroda, Kans., reports business brisk through his advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER. He has just sold a 2-year-old bull to E. S. Tunison, Wheaton, Kans., and an 18-month-old bull to G. H. Atwood, Sibley, Kans., and his herd bull, Billy Boy, to Ed. Keely, of Easton, Kans. He also reports that he has a customer now searching through his herd for a suitable herd header. He states that nine calves were dropped in his herd last week, seven of which were bulls. In a quiet way Mr. Pellet has built up what is probably one of the biggest and best herds of Red Polled cattle in Kansas. He has made a specialty of developing the milking strains of this dual-purpose breed and is now prepared to satisfy almost any kind of a customer.

J. W. Hoyle's Poland-Chinas.

J. W. Hoyle of Dwight, Kans., is one of the up-to-date breeders of Poland-Chinas in that part of the State. He breeds the strong medium type, and is mating to increase the size as well as quality of the animals in his herd. He is mating a good class of sows with C's Perfection by Growthy Perfection, and Correct, a grandson of Corrector. These are both heavy boned fellows, with length and scale, and the 60 spring pigs we saw, which were sired by them are showing up exceedingly well. Mr. Hoyle is a careful and discriminating breeder, who believes strongly in keeping only the best, and every animal that is not up to his required standard is sent to the fattening pen, consequently the quality of his hogs is constantly improving. Mr. Hoyle expects to have a nice line of stuff for the fall trade and for his bred-sow sale, which will be held at Dwight Saturday, February 21, 1909, as per date claimed in THE KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Hoyle also breeds Polled Durhams, and is building up a herd of extra good cattle.

Selling Your Live Stock.

There is one time when the live-stock grower needs a good salesman. That is when you send your stock to market. You have done your part by careful feeding and attention. Now you want the most that can be realized. There are many commission firms and any one of which will, under ordinary condition, dispose of your stock and remit you the proceeds. The amount of the said proceeds is what interests you most. It depends very materially upon the skill, experience and ability of the salesmen handling the stock. That there is a big difference between one firm and another in this particular is

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—An experienced, reliable and energetic young man to work on the farm, \$80 per month, beginning June 1. Users of liquor, tobacco and profane language need not apply. Henry A. Schacht, R. 1, Lorraine, Ellsworth County, Kans.

22 PHOTOS of Improved Farms with full descriptions; prices ranging from \$1,000 for 30 acres to \$35,000 for 350 acres; all have house, barns, and improvements with some acreage under plow, every one a snap. Write for them. Cushing Land Agency, No. 11 A Street, St. Croix Falls, Wis.

200,000 Celery Plants.

200,000 large, healthy celery plants for sale. White Plume, Golden Self Blanching, and Silver Self Branching are the best varieties. 500 plants packed carefully and delivered at express office for \$1.00 per 1,000. Plants ready to ship any time from June 10th to July 15th. A leaflet telling how to grow crisp, tender celery mailed on receipt of 2 cent stamp to pay postage, or free with plants.

600,000 Sweet Potato Plants

600,000 Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansamond sweet potato plants at \$1.50 per 1,000. Ready to ship now. No order accepted for less than 1,000. We are large growers and guarantee our celery and potato plants to be the best you can get anywhere. Write for circular to-day. Henry S. Jeffries, Ottawa, Kans.



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

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; 3d pen \$1.00; 4th pen \$1.00; 5th pen \$1.00; 6th pen \$1.00; 7th pen \$1.00; 8th pen \$1.00; 9th pen \$1.00; 10th pen \$1.00; 11th pen \$1.00; 12th pen \$1.00; 13th pen \$1.00; 14th pen \$1.00; 15th pen \$1.00; 16th pen \$1.00; 17th pen \$1.00; 18th pen \$1.00; 19th pen \$1.00; 20th pen \$1.00; 21st pen \$1.00; 22nd pen \$1.00; 23rd pen \$1.00; 24th pen \$1.00; 25th pen \$1.00; 26th pen \$1.00; 27th pen \$1.00; 28th pen \$1.00; 29th pen \$1.00; 30th pen \$1.00; 31st pen \$1.00; 32nd pen \$1.00; 33rd pen \$1.00; 34th pen \$1.00; 35th pen \$1.00; 36th pen \$1.00; 37th pen \$1.00; 38th pen \$1.00; 39th pen \$1.00; 40th pen \$1.00; 41st pen \$1.00; 42nd pen \$1.00; 43rd pen \$1.00; 44th pen \$1.00; 45th pen \$1.00; 46th pen \$1.00; 47th pen \$1.00; 48th pen \$1.00; 49th pen \$1.00; 50th pen \$1.00; 51st pen \$1.00; 52nd pen \$1.00; 53rd pen \$1.00; 54th pen \$1.00; 55th pen \$1.00; 56th pen \$1.00; 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as certain as the fact that all salesmen are not of the same ability. The best salesmen naturally gravitate to the houses that have built up a sufficiently large business to afford them scope. This means that a big, successful house like Clay, Robinson & Co., with its branches at the eight leading markets of the country, commands the best selling ability in the trade, and is in a position to give you the kind of service that will add dollars to your bank account. Further, it is the part of wisdom to select a firm so strong financially that no monetary storm or stress can jeopardize your proceeds. Any banker will tell you that Clay, Robinson & Co. are "solid as the hills." The firm mentioned is using large space in this paper to invite the patronage of our readers, and giving reasons why they consider that they can best serve you. Most people like to go where they are invited, and as the above firm not only invites you, but is in a position to serve you better than most others, it ought not to take long to decide who to consign to. Look up and read their large advertisement on another page. Clay, Robinson & Co. also make a specialty of filling orders for cattle and sheep of all classes, maintaining separately organized departments for this trade, with special buyers, helpers, etc., so that it does not in any way interfere with the selling side of the business. If you expect to purchase stockers or feeders, write your wants to Clay, Robinson & Co. at the market nearest you and they will give you valuable information, and if you place an order they will get you the right kind of stock and at the right prices.

Farmers' Fairs in 1908.

The list of county fairs to be held in Kansas in 1908 is announced by Secretary F. D. Coburn as follows:

Allen County Agricultural Society—Frank E. Smith, secretary, Iola; August 25-28.

Barton County Fair Association—W. P. Feder, secretary, Great Bend; September 8-11.

Brown County, the Hiawatha Fair Association—George M. Davis, secretary; Hiawatha.

Butler County Fair Association—A. Shelden, secretary, El Dorado; August 25-28.

Butler County, Douglass Agricultural Society—C. R. Alger, secretary, Douglass; September 17-19.

Clay County Fair Association—Walter Puckey, secretary, Clay Center; September 1-4.

Clay County, Wakefield Agricultural Society—Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; first week in October.

Cloud County Fair Association—W. S. James, secretary, Concordia; September 15-18.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association—Charles N. Converse, secretary, Burlington; September 7-11.

Cowley County Agricultural and Live Stock Association—Frank W. Side, secretary, Winfield; September 1-5.

Cowley County—Eastern Cowley County Fair Association—W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; September 16-18.

Dickinson County Fair Association—H. C. Wann, secretary, Abilene; September 22-25.

Elk County Agricultural Fair Association—H. B. Terry, secretary, Grenola; September 23-25.

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

Franklin County Agricultural Society—E. M. Shelden, secretary, Ottawa; September 1-4.

Greenwood County Fair Association—C. H. Welsner, secretary, Eureka; August 18-22.

Harper County, Anthony Fair Association—L. G. Jennings, secretary; Anthony; August 4-7.

Harvey County Agricultural Society—L. G. Harlan, secretary, Newton; September 29, October 2.

Jefferson County Fair Association—Ralph Snyder, secretary, Oskaloosa.

Leavenworth County Fair Association—Stance Meyers, secretary, Leavenworth; September 15-19.

Linn County Fair Association—O. E. Haley, secretary, Mound City; first week in September.

Marshall County Fair Association—W. H. Smith, secretary, Marysville.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association—D. H. Grant, secretary, McPherson; September 22-25.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association—George R. Reynolds, secretary, Paola; September 23, October 2.

Mitchell County Agricultural Association—Ira N. Tice, secretary, Beloit; September 16-19.

Montgomery County, Coffeyville Fair and Park Association—A. B. Holloway, secretary, Coffeyville; August 11-14.

Nemaha County Fair Association—Joshua Mitchell, secretary, Seneca; September 9-11.

Neosho County, Chanute Fair and Improvement Association—A. E. Timpane, secretary, Chanute; August 18-21.

Ness County Agricultural Association—Thomas Rineley, secretary, Ness City.

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

Norton County Agricultural Association—M. F. Garrity, secretary, Norton; August 25-29.

Osage County Fair Association—F. E. Burke, secretary, Burlingame; September 1-4.

Reno County, Central Kansas Fair Association—A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 14-19.

Republic County Agricultural Association—F. N. Woodward, secretary, Belleville; September 8-11.

Rice County Agricultural and Live Stock Association—C. Hawkins, secretary, Sterling.

Riley County Agricultural Association—W. B. Craig, secretary, Riley.

Rooks County Fair Association—H. A. Butler, secretary, Stockton; September 8-11.

Saline County Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanical Association—B. B. Stimmel, Jr., secretary, Salina.

Shawnee County, Kansas State Expo-

THE WELD THAT HELD



ONE SOLID Piece of Steel Throughout "PITTSBURGH PERFECT" FENCE FOR POULTRY STOCK AND GARDEN. 73 STYLES

Simplest constructed fence made. No wraps, twists, ties or clamps—just line and stay wires. At every contact point wires are welded. The weld is as strong as the wire. Galvanizing perfect and intact. Self-adapting to all weather changes and uneven ground. Chicks can't get through nor stock break it. Your dealer has it or send for catalog.

Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

sition Company—R. T. Kreipe, secretary, Topeka; September 7-12.

Sheridan County Agricultural Association—Frank A. Melvor, secretary, Hoxie.

Sheridan County, Selden District Fair Association—George W. Sloan, secretary, Selden; September 1-4.

Stafford County Fair Association—D. S. Mull, secretary, St. John; August 26-28.

Wilson County, Fredonia Agricultural Association—W. H. Edmundson, secretary, Fredonia; August 4-7.

The Prairie Queen Separator.

We invite the attention of our readers who may be interested in this class of machinery to the advertisement of the Prairie Queen Manufacturing Co. of Newton, Kans., which is appearing regularly in THE KANSAS FARMER.

A representative of this paper recently visited their manufacturing plant at Newton, and after a careful inspection can say that he believes that they are building one of the best separators on the market. Mr. McIntire, the manager and superintendent, is an experienced and thoroughly practical man, having spent many years in the field operating many different kinds of separators, and the result is that the Prairie Queen combines every good feature found in other separators, and in addition some that others do not have, for the company control the patents.

A very important feature in the successful work of the Prairie Queen is in the construction and arrangement of the concaves, which are formed and placed in a way to give a greater threshing and separating capacity than can be found in any other machine. Through this device the Prairie Queen can thresh hard wheat as perfectly as most machines can soft wheat, and through this feature a large part of the grain is separated from the straw through the concaves. In addition to this the Prairie Queen has great separating and cleaning capacity and is a perfect grain saver. Mr. McIntire, who is the patentee of this valuable feature that is used exclusively in the Prairie Queen separator, has had 21 years practical experience as a thresherman and the improvements that are being used in this machine are not experiments, but are practical in every detail.

The Prairie Queen separators are well built, of the very best material and workmanship. The company which was established in 1900, is composed of some of the well known and solid business men of Newton; W. J. Trousdale, president of the Midland National bank, is president.

This is a Kansas institution, managed by Kansas men, and a feature worthy of all threshermen's consideration is that they have here a separator made right at their door, where they can get repairs with dispatch, or send to the factory and have their machine overhauled if necessary.

FLINT-COAT ROOFING

1-ply Flint Coat Roofing.....\$1.35 3-ply Flint Coat Roofing.....\$1.90
2-ply Flint Coat Roofing..... 1.65 4-ply Flint Coat Roofing..... 2.25

BUY DIRECT FROM FACTORY.

You Will Save 25 to 50 per cent.

See our roofing on the Minnesota State Fair buildings. The best roofing on earth; that's all we claim. Write for samples and prices. Every roll guaranteed perfect.

ROCK ASPHALT ROOFING CO., 1103 Y. M. C. A. Bldg., CHICAGO



Reschke Cultiva- tors

Bearings Guaranteed for Five Years.

Unexcelled for light weight, easy draft, work accomplished, strength of construction, durability of working parts, simple adjustments.

Built for one or two rows and adapted for spring and fall work. Equipped with six 14-inch disks; or the 16-inch and the 20-inch disks as shown above. In order to introduce the machine into new territory, I am sending them FREIGHT PREPAID to any address at a wholesale price. Write for circular and prices.

W. F. RESCHKE, 908 N. Washington Ave., Wichita, Kas.

The company are general agents for the A. D. Baker engine, one of the best on the market, and also handle all makes of stackers, weighers, and feeders, and will attach any of them to the machine. Look up their ad in this paper and write them for illustrated catalogue and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Here's a New Galloway Book Free.

Get Galloway's new 1908 Cream Separator book free. Don't think of buying any cream separator until you get the new Galloway Cream Separator Catalogue which will save you 50 per cent on price direct from Galloway's big

factory and freight prepaid to you with 30 days free trial of any Galloway separator guaranteed by a \$25,000 bond. Get the actual factory price from Galloway direct. Let Galloway write you personally and make you his special proposition in your neighborhood. Every reader of this paper who owns three or more cows will make it pay well to drop a postal for this new Galloway separator book. Address to William Galloway, president, William Galloway Co., 383 Jefferson street, Waterloo, Iowa.

Sow a little alfalfa along the roadside. It beats sandburrs.

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

The Champion of all Corn Cultivators

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

FREEMAN & CO., The No Middle Profit Policy Dept. K 38 St. Joseph, Mo.



The Seed Corn Plot.

(Continued from page 547.)

one row no two of them were planted side by side.

SELECTED FOR GOOD LOOKS ONLY.

When farmers pick their seed corn from the crib or wagon box each ear is chosen because of its good looks and nothing else. That is the poorest way to select seed corn, simply because the farmer knows absolutely nothing about the ears, except that they may be good looking. He knows nothing about their power to produce a good yield, and no more about their ability to transmit their good looks to their offspring. Both are necessary features in good seed corn. Because an ear is a good looker is no guarantee that it can grow good-looking ears.

FIELD SELECTION IS BETTER.

The farmer who selects his seed from the field while the corn is still on the stalk is following a much better plan, but not the best plan. We must know whether the ears we plant have been grown from a high-yielding strain of corn or from a low one. We must know whether their powers of transmission are strong or weak.

RECORD VALUABLE WITH ANIMALS OR CORN.

When a farmer "takes his choice" in buying a brood sow he will not choose one simply by looking at it. If he does he is not "on to his job." He will not make choice until he knows the records of these sows, and then he will take the one having the best breeding record although a different one may be a better looker, because everything else being equal, the best-bred sow is likely to make a good breeder. There is a great difference in brood sows, and a great difference in milk cows, and there is just as great difference between ears of corn. Some are good and some are bad. It requires a test to tell the good from the bad.

INVISIBLE DIFFERENCE DOUBLES THE YIELD.

In my breeding plot rows 21 and 22, growing side by side, had equal chances, and yet one produced 61 bushels and the other 123 bushels to the acre. No man would suspect the difference between the seed ears to look at them. (Mr. Smith exhibited the remaining parts of the seed ears from which these rows were planted, and their was nothing in their looks to show which one would produce the larger yield.) After knowing what these ears have done you would not plant a grain of ear 21 and you would plant ear 22 nubs and all. But why? Simply because you can see how much corn ear 22 is capable of growing and how small a yield ear 21 grew when it had equal chance with the other.

WEAK ROW BETWEEN TWO GOOD ROWS.

Row 37 produced at the rate of 54 bushels per acre, while rows 38 and 39 on either side of it produced at the rate of 95 bushels per acre. You would not have any use for a seed ear like number 37 simply because you can see that it is weak in the power of transmission; it can not grow corn like the other two.

SHOW EARS NOT THE BEST SEED.

In the 1907 plot, ear 1 weighed 20.5 ounces; ear 2, 15 ounces, and ear 34, 20 ounces. Ears 1 and 34 were very large, fine ears, both show ears. Ear 2 would not meet any of the requirements of the score card except in length; it was not a show ear, yet it was the best yielder of the three, producing at the rate of 132 bushels per acre, while the other two yielded respectively 86 and 113.5 bushels per acre. Ear 34, while a good looker and one that any person would choose for seed if he were picking it from the crib, proved to be a very weak grower throughout the whole season. At husking time the stalks in this row were from 18 to 24 inches shorter than the stalks in the adjoining rows.

Ear 1 while a fraction heavier than 34 was a stronger grower and a good yielder, so we can not say that all big ears are poor seed ears.

BE CAREFUL IN CONCLUSIONS.

Then we must not conclude from the big yield of ear 2 that we should

pick only 15-ounce ears for seed, for ear 15 of the 1907 plot, weighing a little less than 15 ounces, yielded only 89 bushels per acre. Ear 25 of the 1907 weighed only a fraction over 12 ounces, but made a yield of 116.7 bushels to the acre.

AN IDEAL ROW.

This row came the nearest to an ideal-growing row of any that I ever saw. Almost every stalk in it grew as straight as a plumb line; the leaves were broad and a very dark green; it was a remarkably strong grower.

SIZE AND SHAPE DO NOT SHOW YIELD.

So we are forced to the conclusion that the size of the seed ear, or the looks of the ear, or the shape of the ear, has but very little to do with the yield of the corn. But this fact must not deter us from picking good-looking ears, for some of them are splendid yielders.

We must get down to the bottom of the trouble, and that is the breeding of seed corn.

MUST KNOW THE BREEDING.

If we are ever to reach the highest yields of corn, we must grow seed with the right kind of blood in it. We must know its breeding, its powers of transmission, its ability to grow corn. And in no other way can we get that kind of seed except by breeding it in plots where we can control the mating and know what each ear is doing.

DISCOVERED BEST FOUR BREEDING EARS.

From the 43 ears planted in 1906 the results show that numbers 2, 5, 8, and 16 are good breeders. These four rows furnished seed for nine rows which in 1907 made an average yield of 111 bushels per acre, and these nine rows produced 362 good seed ears. This 3 1/2 bushels of seed will plant about 25 acres. It is worth while to have seed corn that you are absolutely sure has yielded 111 bushels to the acre. Are we not much surer of a good yield of corn when we have that kind of seed to plant than when we take it from the crib?

YIELD INCREASED 42 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

The seed for this plot was taken from a field that yielded possibly 60 bushels per acre. The acre plot yielded 82 bushels of weighed corn. The next year, 1907, the plot was planted with ears from the best rows of 1906, which averaged 95 bushels per acre, and the acre plot in 1907 yielded 102 bushels. Now I have seed ears with a still higher average yield with which to plant the plot the coming season. There were twelve rows in 1907 that averaged above 110 bushels, and 23 rows that were above 100 bushels. In 1906 there were but two rows that averaged above 100 bushels.

Is not this sufficient proof that the yield can be increased by the proper selection of seed?

NEVER GOT THE IDEA.

While we know there are comparatively few show animals that are good breeders, we seem to have never thought that it could be the same with corn. Commonly we do not plant seed ears so as to see the offspring of each separate from all other corn. Instead they are shelled together, and while we see that we grew some good ears and some nubbins, it seems that we never had the idea, until very recently, that some of the ears we plant grow the big ears, and that other seed ears grow the nubbins.

DISCLOSED BY EAR-TO-ROW METHOD.

If we could eliminate the ears that grow the nubbins and plant in their place good ears, we would thereby increase the yield. That is true in a much greater measure than we have suspected. You have only to grow a seed plot and plant each row from a single ear to find out how true that is.

PLAIN LAW OF BREEDING.

You know that you can not feed a Jersey steer beside a Shorthorn, giving each the same kind of feed and the best of care, and make as good a show steer out of the Jersey as you can out of the Shorthorn. You know that in live stock, blood tells. That is equally true with corn.

AGREEMENT IN EXPERIENCE.

It is well worth while to go to a

great deal of trouble to find the high-yielding ears and to reject the low-yielding ears by this system of breeding corn. Many plots similar to this one have been grown, and the experience is that no man yet has been able to pick out the high-yielding ears by simply looking at them.

Cow-Peas and Soy-Beans.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A number of years ago I became interested in raising cow-peas and soy-beans. When I first commenced to experiment with them, I was a renter. The object I had then in view was to find a leguminous soil fertilizing plant that a renter could get quick returns from. The land owners of our county hesitate somewhat about making it an object for their tenants to sow clover or alfalfa. A tenant holding a short lease can not afford the expense of labor and seed to sow clover or alfalfa, for perhaps just when he would expect to reap results some other fellow would take his place and reap the harvest of his toil and expense. I tried planting soy-beans first and after two years of partial failure I found that I did not prepare the ground as it should be and that I planted too early. In 1901 I had ten acres of the early yellow variety and notwithstanding the severe drouth of that summer I raised an estimated yield of fifteen bushels seed per acre. The plot was not fenced and I herded a bunch of forty-three shoats on them until the beans were all consumed. I never had shoats do better. I am sure pork can be produced on soy-beans at two and one-half cents per pound. But to my disappointment I found they did not produce nodules upon their roots. The bacteria that work upon the roots of soy-beans seem to be absent in the soil in this vicinity. I planted this field to corn the next year and while I did not weigh the crop I am sure I got an increase of ten bushels per acre over land adjoining planted and cultivated exactly the same way. My experience with soy-beans has taught me that the ground must be thoroughly pulverized and kept free from weeds until the very last of May or first few days of June, and then planted in drills three feet apart and a perfect soil mulch maintained until the plants begin to blossom, when they should be left undisturbed until mature. Leguminous plants have the power of reducing the plant food in soils to an available condition. The crops following will show an increased yield whether the legume crops produce nodules on their roots or not. Farmers raising soy-beans especially are apt to be misled by this fact as the increased yield of following crops naturally suggests increased fertility, when in fact the beans only hasten the exhausting of soil fertility by simply changing the fertility already in the soil to an available condition. I would advise careful experimenting with soy-beans and if the bacteria-producing nodules are present in the soil their cultivation could be very profitably engaged in. I intended writing something about raising of cow-peas, a crop I raise rather extensively, but this article is long enough and I will give my experience in a later issue.

G. B. SHELTON.

Brown County.

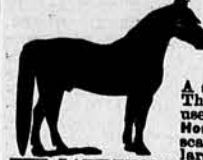
Alfalfa with Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your January 30, 1908, number is an article headed, "Oat Crop a Failure," by Mr. E. C. Hughes, Riley County.

An oat crop is a very uncertain and always an unprofitable crop in this part of the country. I have been raising six-row beardless barley for several years and find it a profitable and sure crop.

I wish to reply to Mr. Hughes' statement about alfalfa. It is a great success with us. I have sixty acres; have always seeded in the fall with wheat and have never had a failure of either wheat or alfalfa. I have raised as high as thirty bushels of wheat and got three cuttings of alfalfa the first season after fall seeding. I make the seeding of alfalfa land a source of profit the first year if seed is high. And I have never had a failure. Last year

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all blemishes 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.

Alfalfa Meal

concentrates full protein value of alfalfa. Put up in 100 lb. sacks and sold in 500 lb. lots. Easily stored, easier to feed. Write for prices. Cheaper than bran.

The Eagle Alfalfa Milling Co., Emporia, Kansas.



ARTIFICIAL MARE IMPREGNATORS For getting in foal from 1 to 6 mares from one service of a stallion or jack, \$8.50 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.



GALL CURE Money refunded if Brucellos, Oats, Harness and Saddle Galls, Scratches, Grease Heel, Chafes, Rope Burns and similar affections are not speedily cured with Blackmore's Gall Cure. The old and tried remedy for these troubles. At all Dealers. Be sure you get Blackmore's. Above trade-mark on every box. Sample and Horse Book 10 cents. Blackmore Gall Cure Co., Box 918, Old Town, Maine.



KRESO-DIP

FOR SPRING DIPPING AND 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-CARCINOGENIC. 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 & CO. DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Memphis, London, Eng.; Montreal, Que.; Sydney, N.S.W.; St. Petersburg, Russia; Bombay, India; Tokio, Japan; Buenos Aires, Argentina.



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. Write for immediately. We can ship our great offer and hand some free catalogue on our new waist high model. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

I seeded fifteen acres and secured a beautiful stand of alfalfa. Wheat only went twenty bushels as it was early May wheat and was hurt by late freezing. I have had three seedings this way with perfect success. Some of my neighbors tried it last fall and will see the results next season.

JOHN F. HEIL.

Pottawatomie County.

Stock Interests

Protection Against Scrubs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Have we any stallion law in Kansas to protect the breeder and honest stallion owner?

It is this way: A party in this town goes to quite an expense and buys a registered trotting stallion. He can not afford to stand him at \$5 to \$8. In competition he has non-standard horses, some whose top cross is from standard stock and some not even that. The owners peddle these horses to the farmers' doors, representing them as standard. Not two out of ten farmers know what is required for standard and a slick tongue and cheap price catches them. Then they raise a scrub colt and condemn all standard horses.

Second: A party here buys a draft horse for registered, and finds there is something lacking to get papers. He is virtually a full blood but can not be registered, so he stands him as a non-registered horse, as he is an honest man. But in his territory are some very ordinary grades. The owners claim their horses are registered horses, and about 50 per cent of the people take their words. If any one asks, they sidestep and claim, "Papers were lost in a fire, or breeder died before registering colt," etc. In this way they get two or three crops of colts in the country before the breeding of the colts shows in their growth. Result, another scrub lot of horses and discouraged breeders.

Third: An imported horse sells at \$1,200 to \$2,500 according to the horse and ability of salesman, and the owner can not afford to compete with scrubs. The average farmer does not wish to breed to scrubs, but is misled.

Wisconsin, Iowa, Pennsylvania, and I think other States require a horse to be stood for what he is, and the great State of Kansas ought to be among them. The sooner it is started the quicker will be the results in the improvement of our horse stock.

It looks to me as if a journal like THE KANSAS FARMER and the different registry associations could start the thing to going so we could join the more progressive States. You will hear a howl from the owner of scrubs, but its the many breeders who ought to be protected.

F. A. S.

Marion County.

How to Raise Lambs by Hand.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Can you tell me through your paper how I can raise lambs by hand? I have tried several and they do well for a short time, then get scours and die in a few hours. I have given fresh cow's milk, also have diluted milk with water and give very little at first, increasing gradually. Everything has the same effect. McPherson County. SUBSCRIBER.

In raising lambs by hand it is ordinarily not a difficult task for one who is familiar with sheep. There have been numerous nursing devices invented with the idea of aiding in the feeding of orphaned lambs, but I do not know of any of these that have proven satisfactory. The young lamb will very readily learn to nurse from an ordinary rubber nipple attached to a bottle of milk, and until the lamb is two or three weeks old it should be fed at frequent intervals. If one will observe a flock of lambs running with their mothers, it will be noticed that they nurse very frequently and take but a small quantity of milk at a time. If the lambs are to be raised by hand, the same method should be followed as nearly as possible. I have raised orphan lambs during the coldest weather of winter by carrying a bottle of milk

in an inside pocket next to my body and feeding them at frequent intervals. Of course the milk should always be sweet and warm and it is better if it can be fed to the lambs as soon as it is taken from the cow, while the animal heat is yet in the milk, but this is not absolutely essential. I have known of many lambs being killed by their feeder not understanding the capacity of their small stomachs and allowing them to have too much milk at a time. A strong, vigorous lamb usually has a very hearty appetite and if allowed it will drink enough milk at once to kill it in a few minutes, and this is the reason why they should be given small quantities of milk, but have it frequently. Ordinarily they will thrive well on cow's milk without diluting it with water or adding sugar. The milk of the ewe contains a higher per cent of fat and protein than the average cow's milk, but I have never found difficulty in raising lambs on cow's milk that would test 4 per cent or better of butter-fat. Ewe's milk contains 80.82 per cent of water, 6.52 per cent of casein and albumen, 6.86 per cent of fat, 4.91 per cent of sugar, and .89 per cent of ash.

An average of over seven hundred analyses of cows' milk was 87 per cent of water, 3.55 per cent of casein and albumen, 3.69 per cent of fat, 4.88 per cent of sugar, and .71 per cent of ash.

R. J. KINZER.

Care of the Foal's Feet.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is a bright saying and a true one that "As the twig is bent the tree's inclined." This is as applicable to the foal's foot as the historic twig. If asked as to when we should start shaping the foot of the foal, I could only answer, as soon as the first irregularity of shape or growth is apparent. To illustrate this point I will say if the foal shows a disposition to carry most of its weight on the heels, thereby permitting too long a growth of toe, the toe should be cut back if possible to correspond with the heel bearing. If this is neglected, as the foal attains age and weight, the tendency is toward the undue straining of the tendons of the leg and a lowering of the pastern to a point where later in life it is quite impossible to ever overcome the defect. Then, again, the foal may show a tendency to wear away the feet on the inner side, causing toeing out. In this case it is self-evident that the foot should be at once trued or leveled by carefully trimming the outer wall of the hoof to a level with the inner. Should the foal show a disposition to wear away the outer wall of the hoof the above work would simply be reversed, that is, cut away the inner and true to the outer wall. Relative to the great importance of this work will say that one of the most successful breeders and exhibitors of horses to-day in the United States has his foals in the blacksmith shop with their dams uniformly every two months, when both the feet of the dam and the foal are carefully trimmed and quite frequently light shoes or plates are fitted to the foals, at the age of from four to five months, where the foot shows a persistent tendency toward irregular growth; and in this connection I wish to say to those who have never given this important matter the thought and attention it merits, it is almost beyond belief, the great benefits which unerringly follow when a little careful thought and work are expended on the foot of the foal. The work is so simple and easy of accomplishment that it seems almost criminal that it should ever be neglected. For the first four or five months of the foal's life, the hoof can readily be trimmed with the ordinary pocket-knife; later an ordinary pair of blacksmith's cutting pinchers is the only tool needed. These should be found on every farm in the country and be used regularly in keeping the feet of all the horses on the farm in proper shape, adding not alone to their comfort but to their usefulness and personal appearance as well. Later I may add something on horseshoeing and at that time will be pleased to describe fully the different methods successfully employed to rem-

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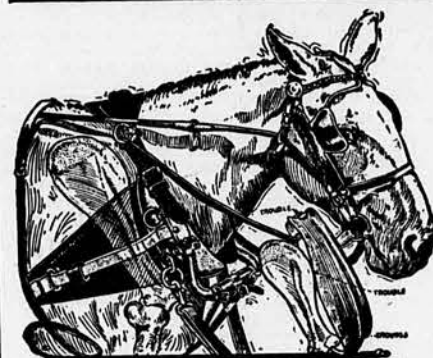
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edy and cure natural defects in conformation of the feet, not alone of foals but in mature horses; also correct methods of shoeing as it pertains to everyday work and practise.
Leavenworth County. F. R. S.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will hold its May meeting to-day, May 7, at the rooms of the State Society in the State House instead of at Vinewood Park as previously announced.

The Grange

Plan of Work for the Year.

Some of the most ably conducted clubs, societies, and fraternities arrange the work for the entire year in advance. By doing this and printing the program the persons to whom parts are assigned have ample notice and are without the ordinary excuse if not prepared when performance is due.

An excellent program of this kind is that of Oak Grange, Shawnee County, which is here reproduced in condensed form, as follows:

January 1—Afternoon Session.—Conferring of Degrees. Business. Installation. Reports from the State Grange.
January 15—Dinner at 12 M. Reading the Constitution and By-Laws, Mrs. F. Bliss. "Should We Enlarge the Scope of Woman's Work in the Grange—How?" Discussion by different members. Recitation, Benice Easter. "Business Methods that Win Success on the Farm," Emory Brobst.
January 22—Evening Session, 8 P. M.—Conferring of Degrees. Song by Grange. Reading by Mrs. A. S. Walton. Song by Roy Hanna.
January 22—Evening Entertainment, 8 P. M. Play: "Case of Suspension," by members of the Grange.
February 5—Afternoon Session. Business. Recitation, David Eckert. Roll Call. Response, Items of Interest. Recitation, Mills Easter.
February 19—Dinner at 12 M. "The Assessment and Taxation Law, Robert Stone. Followed by questions and discussion. Recitation, Gertrude Brobst. Music, Growth of Democracy, L. L. Vrooman.
February 26—Evening Session, 8 P. M.—"In the Philippines," Capt. Clad Hamilton. Music, Duet by Mary Buckman and Ethel Walton. Recitation, Flora Kramer.
February 26—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Song by Grange. "Echoes from the Mechanical World, Roy Buckman. Roll Call. Response, Items of Interest. "Present and Future possibilities of Agriculture," Walter Axtell.
March 4—Afternoon Session. Business. Recitation, Elsie Tice. Roll Call. Response, Conundrums.
March 18—Dinner at 12 M. "Is the Incubator a Success?" Mrs. Walton. "Home Garden and Fruits for the Family," M. L. Holloway. "Pioneer Women of Kansas," Mrs. Robt. Stone.
March 11—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Song by Grange. Debate: Resolved, that Immigration to the U. S. should be Unrestricted. Affirmative, H. H. Wallace, Ethel Walton; Negative, L. L. Vrooman, Mabel Buckman.
March 25—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Song by Grange. "Why I am a Farmer," Vernon Buckman. Roll Call. Response, News Items. Reading by Mrs. Richard Nystrom.
April 1—Afternoon Session.—Conferring of Degrees. Business. Roll Call. Response, Items of Interest.
April 15—Dinner at 12 M. "Mistakes and Leaks on a Farm that Might be Avoided," Mrs. W. M. Lytle. Recitation, Olive Walton. "The Home Education of Children," Mrs. B. F. Axtell. Music.
April 8—Evening Session, 8 P. M.—Conferring of Degrees. Story, Mrs. Fred Bliss. Roll Call. Response, News Items. Duet, Mr. and Mrs. Nystrom.
April 22—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Debate: Resolved, that the Commercial Interest of the Country Demand Extended Reciprocity. Affirmative, Emory Brobst, Richard Nystrom; Negative, J. B. Sims, Walter Axtell.
May 6—Afternoon Session. Business. Roll Call. Response, Farm and Kitchen Conveniences.
May 20—Dinner at 12 M. "Kansas," Mrs. Elbridge Higgins. "Old-Time Stories of Early Days in Kansas," Mrs. Odell and Others. Music, Recitation, Effie Firestone.
May 13—Evening Session, 8 P. M. "What to read and How," Mrs. McCracken. Talks on Same Subject by Others. Solo, Ethel Walton. Roll Call.
May 27—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Music by Grange. "Why I am a Granger," Richard Nystrom. "Keeping a Diary," Mrs. Ed. Buckman. Discussion on both subjects.
June 3—Afternoon Session. Business. Roll Call. Response, Some Noted Person.
June 17—Dinner at 12 M. "The School Building and Yard," Mrs. Tice. Recitation, Mignon Logan. "The Orphan Boy," Mrs. Frank McGill. Music.
June 10—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Song by the Grange. "Incidents from Mark Twain's Life," Bertha Moore. Reading from "The Gilded Age," Mrs. Fred Bliss.
June 24—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Song by the Grange. "Topeka Authors," Alice Buckman and Eleanor Sims. Music.
July 1—Afternoon Session.—Conferring of Degrees. Business. Roll Call. Response, Items of Interest.
July 15—Dinner at 12 M. "Good

Amusements for Young People," Mrs. Will Engler. Music. "Economy in the Home—What is It," Henry McAfee. Recitation, Carl Engler.

August 5—Afternoon Session. Business. Roll Call.

August 19—Dinner at 12 M. "The Cook's Responsibility for the Health and Character of the Family," Mrs. Wm. Little. "Noted Men of To-day," Mrs. Wm. McClelland. Recitation, Lois Tice.

September 2—Afternoon Session. Business. Roll Call. Response. "Places of Natural Interest in the U. S."

September 16—Dinner at 12 M. Boy Question, "Warmed Over," short talks by Mrs. McCracken, Mrs. E. Buckman, Mrs. Vrooman. Music. "Rights of Children in the Home," Bertha Moore. "The Relation of Teacher to the Home," Mrs. J. D. Corbett.

October 7—Afternoon Session.—Conferring of Degrees. Business. Roll Call.

October 21—Dinner at 12 M. "Kansas Industries," Mr. Frank Logan. Discussion, "Grapes," Mrs. George Christman. Music.

October 28—Evening Session, 8 P. M.—Conferring of Degrees. "Sketch of Prominent Business Men," John B. Sims, Jr. "Sketch of Prominent Statesmen," Clarence Walton. Music by Grange.

October 28—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Song by Grange. "Opportunities for a Young Man to Buy and Pay for a Farm by His Own Exertions," Winfield Kidd. Discussion. Recitation.

November 4—Afternoon Session. Business. Roll Call. Response, Items of Interest.

November 18—Dinner at 12 M. "Noted Women of the Past and of To-day," Mrs. Frank Eckert. Nature Study: "When Should it Begin in a Child's Life," Mrs. Emory Brobst. Music.

November 11—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Song by Grange. "Pleasure Trips, Real or Imaginary," Mrs. F. Bliss. Recitation, Ethel Walton. Music.

November 25—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Advantages the Past Twenty-five Years Have Brought, Mrs. John Clark. "Advantages the Next Twenty-five Years May Bring," L. L. Vrooman. Music.

December 2—Afternoon Session. Business. Roll Call. Response, Items of Interest for the Good of the Grange.

December 16—Dinner at 12 M. Election of Officers.

December 9—Evening Session, 8 P. M. Song by the Grange. Roll Call. Response, Suggestions for the Coming Year. Reading.

"Put It All Over" the Egyptians.

Travelers along the Nile tell about the primitive methods of agriculture to be seen there. If these Egyptian farmers paid a visit to some of the modern farms in this country we guess they would see some sure 'nough sights. What would they think of our haymaking methods, for instance? Instead of the sickle and scythe used in Pharaoh's time, they would see powerful machines drawn by two horses doing the work of a dozen men cleaning up a hay field in no time. We heard a very successful farmer—a man worth several millions—once say, "A man ought never to be employed to do a task that a machine can perform." He struck the nail on the head. If we were asked to give a reason for the success of nine of ten American farmers we would say it is because they realized the value of farm machinery and availed themselves of it. Many improvements are being brought out in farm implements and it is well worth any man's while to keep in touch with them for most of them are money-makers. Take the up-to-date hay tools for instance. To try to get along without proper facilities for handling hay is a needless waste of time, money, effort and good hay. That fact was pretty well brought home to a number of farmers last year with an extra heavy crop and high prices of help. Lots of good hay was spoiled or left in the windrows for lack of means to put it up. The beauty of a hay tool is that it never tires out or strikes for more pay or grumbles about the victuals or gets taken sick. That is, a good hay tool never does. You know there are just as many kinds of hay tools as there are kinds of horses. When you buy a "crittur" you decide what kind you want. Then you make sure to buy that kind. You ought to use even more care in buying your hay tools. You don't buy a mower, stacker, rake, loader or press every day. When you do you want to be sure you get the best. A line that has stood the test for a quarter of a century is the great Dain line, made at 836 Vine street, Ottumwa, Iowa. If you buy a hay tool without first writing Joe Dain you make a big mistake. Joe made, invented and patented hay tools before a good many of us were born. No hay tool man living knows his business so well. His machines are famous all over creation for simplicity, strength, practicability and easy running qualities. Write Mr. Dain personally and he will give you lots of good pointers. Won't charge you a cent and you won't have to buy his tools either unless convinced they are the best on the market.

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.
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 20—Geo. W. McKay, Laredo, Mo.
November 10—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
January 21—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo., at Sedalia, Mo.
January 25—Frank Michael, Erie, Kans.
February 4, 1909—F. G. Niles & Son, Goddard, Kans.
February 21—J. W. Hoyle, Dwight, Kans.
February 25—H. H. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
Duroc-Jerseys.
October 6—N. J. Fuller, Garnett, Kans.
October 7—J. F. Staadt, Ottawa, Kans.
October 8—H. R. Glunich, Wellsburg, Kans.
October 9—C. R. Green, Spring Hill, Kans.
October 20—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.
October 26—Watts & Dunlap, Martin City, Mo., at Independence, Mo.
October 29—G. W. Colwell, Sumnerfield, Kans.
February 27—R. B. Adams & Son, Thayer, Kans.

Old People Must Give the Bowels Help

The muscles of the bowels become less active with age. They must have help.

That help should be regular. Don't wait till you need something violent. It should be gentle and natural. One can't take harsh physic persistently without infinite harm.

People who must take laxatives regularly should take nothing but Cascarets.

Salts and pill cathartics irritate the bowels until the lining grows calloused. Then one needs larger doses.

They irritate the stomach, too. Their constant use always leads to dyspepsia.

Cascarets are gentle. Their regular use is never injurious.

Take one tablet as often as necessary to insure one free movement daily. Learn how much help you need.

Then be persistent and regular. Never give the poison a chance to accumulate. Keep yourself well.

You would wreck the bowels if you did that with harsh cathartics.

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



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

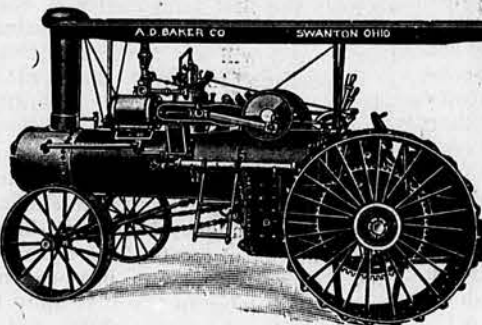
There Must be a Reason why so many practical farmers have bottom Warner Fencing. A hog can't root it up. It stands off the ground and the bottom strands are kept from rusting. It saves you the cost of an extra barbed wire—the barbed wire cable is woven into the margin.



Dealers everywhere sell Warner Fencing. If not in your town write for our handsome illustrated catalog.

THE WARNER FENCE CO.

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The Prairie Queen SEPARATOR

THE HARD WHEAT SPECIAL

Manufactured by the **Prairie Queen Mfg. Co.** NEWTON, KANS.

General Agents for the A. D. Baker Engine.

Write for Catalogue.

We have a few second-hand engines of different makes on hand for sale at the right price or will trade for land.



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Centrally located in the business district.

Modern in every detail. Cafe of particular excellence.

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Get a Little Buffalo Calf Free

Ask your dealer for a Little Buffalo Calf—free. They are made of the same leather that we put into Bentley & Olmsted Co. Buffalo Calf Shoes. If you can tear it with your fingers your dealer will give you

One Pair of B. & O. Buffalo Calf Shoes Free

Bentley & Olmsted Co. Buffalo Calf Shoes for men and boys will outlast any other work shoes made—are the most comfortable—look the best—and cost no more than others. The vamps and uppers are made from the skins of young cattle—raised indoors—and "summer killed." Hides are tanned by special Dongola process, which greatly increases their toughness. Soles are made from Texas steer hides—tanned with hemlock bark for extra strength. Heels, counters, insoles and slip soles are all solid leather. The vamp goes clear to the sole over the toe.

After tanning, instead of softening the leather by artificial greasing, the hide is "boarded" and worked by hand just as the Indians do buckskin to make it soft and pliable. The vamp and upper is all one piece as is also the lining which is made from heavy twilled duck. Bentley & Olmsted Co. Buffalo Calf Shoes are sold in nearly all general stores. The demand for them is increasing every day and the surest proof of their acceptance is shown by the various imitations now appearing on the market under the name of "Buffalo Calf." Bear in mind when buying that while there are several imitations there is only one genuine Bentley & Olmsted Co. Buffalo Calf Shoe and that is the one that has the Little Buffalo Calf attached to the strap and imprinted on the sole, and the name "Bentley & Olmsted Co." stamped on the lining and the strap and branded on the sole of each pair of shoes. We make all sizes for men, boys and youths. If your dealer doesn't sell them write us.

Always look for the Little Buffalo Calf and the name "Bentley & Olmsted Co." to make sure of getting "Better Than Others" Shoes



Bentley & Olmsted Co. "The Western People" Makers of "Better Than Others" Shoes Des Moines, Iowa

\$3 buys the best work shoes made—for quality, comfort and style

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Agriculture

Timothy and Clover for Early Pasture.

I have about 55 acres of timothy and clover which I want to pasture until about the last of June. By removing the stock then, would the timothy and clover raise a seed crop, so that I might cut and thrash it, if I chose, or let it seed itself down? D. R. KEITH, Bourbon County.

With favorable conditions for growth the clover would make a crop of seed late in the season, but the timothy will produce little seed except that which forms from the first growth in the spring. If the field is not closely pastured, there will likely be considerable timothy which will form heads and seed at the regular season about the middle to the last of July.

Very likely there will be sufficient seed both of timothy and clover to reseed the field and if there is a good stand of clover and a good season for seed, doubtless the clover will be worth harvesting and thrashing. As to how much timothy will form seed depends upon how closely the field is pastured during the spring months. When timothy is cut regularly for hay, it seldom produces heads from the second growth. With red and Alsike clover, however, the rule is two crops of hay with fall pasture or one crop of hay and one crop of seed in a season. This is more true of medium red clover than of Alsike clover, which usually does not produce a very good seed crop from the second growth.

A. M. TENEYCK.

European Bindweed.

Can you tell me some way of killing out the "bindweed," sometimes called "wild morningglory?" I have a patch I would like to get rid of even though I have to kill the ground they grow on. C. C. COLE.

Thomas County.

European bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) is a very difficult weed to exterminate as you have learned. The problem of controlling this weed in Kansas is so great that the last Legislature appropriated \$1,000 to be used by the Agricultural College in learning the best methods of exterminating or controlling this weed pest. An experiment has been carried on now for a single season. Three general methods of extermination are being practised: Smothering the weeds by growing grass, alfalfa, or sowed crops; destroying the plants by thorough cultivation with cultivated crops, or by summer fallowing; and poisoning the weeds by spraying the plants with a solution of copper sulfate of other preparation. These experiments have not been concluded and a definite statement of results can not yet be made. Possibly the spraying with poisonous solutions may be successful. However, the other general plans, of smothering the weeds with sowed crops or destroying them by thorough cultivation are perhaps the only plans which can, at present, be recommended.

The plant is a perennial and not only grows from the seed each year but from every segment of root new shoots will be sent up, thus forming new plants. However, by continuous and thorough cultivation throughout a season by which the young plants are not allowed to make any considerable growth, the bindweed may be largely destroyed. Again planting such crops as sorghum or rape, after thorough cultivation in the spring, will prevent the weeds from making a growth during the summer season, and when the sowed crop has been removed, plowing and thorough surface cultivation will prevent the growth of weeds in the fall and such a treatment for a single season will largely reduce the number of weeds and weaken the vitality of such plants as may remain. However, a single season is not sufficient time to fully eradicate the pest. The work should be repeated for several seasons in succession. If the weeds are not allowed to seed for sev-

eral years and are kept in check to such a degree that no large amount of growth above the ground ever occurs, they may be eradicated or kept in such severe check that they will not injure crops.

While the experiment in question is being carried on in Ellis County near Victoria, the bindweed is very common in other parts of the State. We have a patch of it here on the college farm. Patches of this weed have been in the field in question for several years. It happens that the field is used for rotation experiments with wheat in which several standard crops; corn, Kafir-corn, small grains, flax, cow-peas, and millet, are grown each season succeeding the fall sowing of wheat. We observe that the plots which have been planted every other year to sorghum and Kafir-corn are more free from the bindweed than the other plots. It appears that these crops act more as smothering crops than the others and that the cultivation along with the growing of the crop or before the crop is planted and after the crop has been taken off, has been sufficient to keep the weeds in check so that they are scarcely noticeable in the wheat crop.

On the plots where grain has been grown continuously, however, the bindweeds are giving some trouble. On these plots our plan has been to plow early after harvest and cultivate the surface occasionally with the Acme harrow until seeding time. A sharp Acme harrow will cut off and destroy most of the weeds when they are young and tender.

We find it necessary to hoe the corn on these plots in order to keep down the bindweed. However, by a thorough system of farming the bindweeds has been held in check on this field so that good crops of wheat and other grain have been harvested. The soil in the field in question is not especially fertile, yet the average yield of wheat from several of the plots for the last four years has been in the neighborhood of thirty bushels per acre, some of the plots being much more free from the bindweed than the others, as stated above.

In your letter you suggest destroying the weeds by "killing" the ground. If the weeds are in small patches, doubtless you may destroy them by heavy applications of salt. This will "kill" the ground, as you have stated so that nothing will grow on the soil for several years. Again, if these weeds have not spread to any great extent, they may be destroyed by smothering by stacking straw on the spots, or a very thick covering of straw might be spread over a considerable area and allowed to remain for a season in order to fully smother the weeds. As stated above, this question of the eradication of the bindweed is now being investigated and we hope to be able to give more information upon the subject by the close of another season. A. M. TENEYCK.

Rape and Barley for Pasture for Hogs or Cows.

How does rape and barley do for hog or cow pasture, and would it be advisable to mix some alfalfa with it and how much of each kind per acre? Some of the ground is very foul with sandburrs and sunflowers, some of it is low gumbo soil but has been thoroughly drained. Where can I get the rape seed, and at what price? I have never seen any growing here, but think it a good feed crop. I want to sow about six acres in different plots. Edwards County. W. J. COLVIN.

Rape makes an excellent pasture for hogs. It would have been well early in the spring to have sown barley and rape together, but after this date, April 25, I would only sow rape alone. Sown in a good seed-bed, with good weather conditions rape will grow very rapidly and furnish pasture for hogs, perhaps in six weeks after seeding. Rape may be used for pasture for cows, although there is some objection to it for this purpose as the rape may taint the milk. Alfalfa sown alone will make excellent pasture for hogs but it is not a safe pasture for cattle. By sowing a combi-

nation of grasses and alfalfa, *Bromus inermis* grass preferred, a permanent and productive and fairly safe pasture for cattle may be secured. Alfalfa and grass, however, can hardly be considered in the same class with rape or other annual crops since it requires a season or part of a season to start grass or alfalfa before the crop should be pastured. If you desire to sow *Bromus inermis* or alfalfa I shall be pleased to send you a circular giving further information on this subject.

This foul land might perhaps better be sown to sorghum or Kafir-corn, however, rape is also a fairly good feed-smothering crop. If rape is sown broadcast or in close drills, sow four to six pounds per acre.

The following is a circular letter giving information regarding annual pasture crops:

ANNUAL CROPS FOR HOG PASTURE.

Perhaps there is no better annual crop than rape for hog pasture. Rape may be sown almost as early in the spring as any other crop. The seed is hardy and will sprout early and the plants are not injured by frost, but during the early, cool part of the season rape will not make much growth. Perhaps for earliest pasture it may be better to seed a combination of barley and oats, or barley and emmer, sowing about a bushel and a half of oats or emmer with a bushel of barley per acre.

To add richness to the feed and also with the purpose of fertilizing the soil, field peas may be sown in combination with the grains named: In which case less than one-half as much grain should be seeded per acre, with about a bushel of the peas. Cow-peas should not be used in this way because the crop is a warm weather crop and will not start successfully when planted early in the spring. Rape may be seeded broadcast or in close drills, which requires probably four or five pounds of good seed per acre. Or the other method is to plant rape in two rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and cultivate the crop. This method requires much less seed, a pound or two being sufficient to plant an acre and more forage may be produced by planting in this way and cultivating the crop. Also by having two or three fields of rape the hogs may be turned from one field to another and while they are pasturing on one field the one from which they have been removed may be cultivated and the rape will make a new start, producing more pasture in three or four weeks.

Rape sown about the last of April or first of May should be ready to pasture about the middle of June and should supply green forage for the hot summer period. I would advise to plant the rape in rows and cultivate the crop, turning the hogs in when the rape has made a growth of about ten inches.

For early spring pasture sow a combination of barley and oats. About the middle of June this field may be plowed shallow or disked well and planted to cow-peas, sowing at the rate of about a bushel of the peas per acre. The cow-peas may be planted in drills eight to twelve inches apart, or sown broadcast and covered with the harrow. Oats and cow-peas may be sown together, but this combination does not make a good crop, since oats do not grow well late in the season and cow-peas are not adapted for early planting. Also cow-peas require a warm soil and warm weather in order to grow well. The cow-peas ought to be ready to pasture by about the middle of September.

For late summer or fall pasture, cow-peas or a combination of cow-peas and sorghum, or cow-peas and corn will make excellent pasture for hogs or other stock. Sow three to four pecks of cow-peas with a peck of sorghum seed or a half bushel of corn per acre.

Soy-beans make excellent green feed but are not productive enough, compared with cow-peas and rape. I prefer the cow-peas to the soy-beans, both for pasture and for hay. For winter feeding soy-beans may be preferred to cow-peas. However, neither

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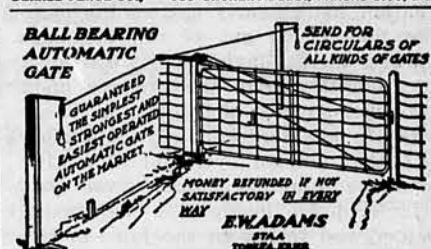
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is equal to alfalfa. I would advise to sow alfalfa for winter forage.

A. M. TENNEYCK.

Hessian Flies.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I very much dislike to say a word against the Hon. Mr. Coburn's report in regard to the condition of the present wheat crop, because we have got to a point where everything must be decided by experts.

Now mark my words, before harvest you will hear a wall from all over the great State of Kansas, the like of which the green bug was not a circumstance. I never in all my life saw wheat damaged, in the fall, as bad with the Hessian fly as the wheat was in this part of the State. Plenty of fields were practically ruined last fall, the weather being exactly suited for their propagation. We could find plenty of them in the maggot stage in December. I know Kansas has a large area devoted to wheat, but I can not understand how we can have so many Hessian flies and the rest of the State be exempt. I hope it is so, but my prediction is Kansas will harvest the smallest crop of wheat she has for several years.

Remember what I have said, and see whether a wheat-raiser knows what he is writing about.

Sumner County. H. D. COMPTON.

THE KANSAS FARMER takes pride in presenting in this connection the following plain and comprehensive discussion of this pest prepared for this paper by the head of the entomological department of the State Agricultural College:

The Hessian flies winter in most cases as small brown seed-like objects, lying just inside the leaf-sheath, mostly underneath the surface of the ground where the roots come off. They are sometimes so tightly packed in this situation that the adjacent parts are flattened where they are pressed together. It is usually the central stalk that is worst infested, while the tillers, many of which grew up after the flies had deposited their eggs, may be almost, or, in most cases, quite free. With the coming of warm weather in the early spring, the gnaw-like flies crawl out of the flaxseeds and fly about, laying their long-oval eggs lengthwise in the grooves upon the upper surface of the leaves. These eggs are just large enough to be seen with the unaided eye, and soon give forth the minute reddish larvae that wriggle down inside the leaf-sheath to feed and fatten on the juice of the growing plant, thus so weakening the stalk that it will break and fall before harvest. As they grow the maggots lose their reddish color and become pure white. Most of them reach maturity and turn to brown seed-like flaxseeds before harvest. They work so low down in the wheat stalk that the harvester cuts the wheat off above them, leaving them undisturbed in the stubble. Here they remain until September or October, coming out later or earlier in the season as the weather is dry or moist.

The flies coming from the stubble lay their eggs on the early sown or volunteer wheat, the maggots hatching therefrom wriggle down inside the leaf-sheath to feed and, becoming full-grown, transform to flaxseeds before cold weather comes on. While this is the case with most of the larvae produced in the fall, some of the eggs are laid so late that the resulting maggots are unable to reach maturity before time for cold weather and perish or survive as the temperature falls low or remains high.

The larvae by rasping and feeding take the food which naturally belongs to the plants and cause them to stop growing or even to die.

In late fall the presence of the fly is indicated by the form of the plant. The stalk infested by maggots has no strong central shoot, but appears leafy and bushy. The first effect of the fly is to make the wheat tiller freely, covering the ground and giving the field a deep green color, thereby deceiving the inexperienced into thinking the prospect for wheat to be unusually fine. Later, if enough fly be present,

the deep green will be exchanged for a yellow, sickly appearance and it is then evident to every one that something is wrong.

Certain tiny, wasp-like insects prey on the Hessian fly, and when they are present in large numbers, the fly disappears as an injurious insect. Not enough study has been given to these parasites to enable any one to say under just what conditions they thrive and do their work.

At the present time there are no efficient remedial measures known. Once the fly is in your wheat nothing can be done to destroy it or even to save the crop, except to apply broadcast some quick-acting fertilizer, containing a large per cent of phosphate, in the hope of enabling the crop to mature in spite of the fly. All practical measures must be of a preventive nature, looking toward the elimination of the insect from the young wheat in the fall, and to increasing the vigor of the plants. Under the first head comes the destruction of the fly in the stubble, the destruction of volunteer wheat, and late sowing preceded by a trap crop. The flaxseeds infesting the stubble from harvest to fall can easily and certainly be destroyed by burning it off. This measure should not be adopted if the flaxseeds are found to be heavily infested with parasites, for if let alone these parasites will take care of all the flies in the vicinity. The presence of parasites can be determined by collecting a number of flaxseeds from different parts of the field and sending them to the Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kans. All volunteer wheat should be plowed under deeply before the regular crop is sown so that the fly infesting it will be destroyed and not left to attack the main crop. Where the succeeding field of wheat is sown some distance from that of the previous year, fewer of the flies can reach the wheat to deposit eggs. Inasmuch as it has been found that the flies can wait for some time in order to secure a desirable place in which to deposit their eggs, it is often desirable and worth while to sow early a strip of wheat about or across the prospective wheat field and, before the main crop is sown, to plow this fly-infested wheat under deeply, thus not only inducing the flies to lay their eggs, but destroying their progeny. By far the most important measure is to be found in the practise of sowing wheat only after the bulk of the flies have deposited their eggs. This time, however, varies with the nature of the season from year to year, and can be determined only by experiment. Experimental sowings during the past year have shown that wheat sown in Southern Kansas after October 15 has been almost entirely free, while that sown in Central Kansas and in late September and early October in Northern Kansas has been found free from infestation.

It is obvious that any method which makes a healthier, stronger plant will mature a better crop in spite of fly than would be possible where plants equally infested are neglected. Therefore, the choice of good seed, enriching of the soil, and careful preparation of the seed-bed are exceedingly important measures in preventing the damage due to Hessian fly.

T. J. HEADLEE,

Entomologist Kansas Experiment Station.

Consider the Cultivation of Corn.

If the weather remains favorable practically all Kansas farmers will have finished planting corn on May 9, and the farmers' institute department, Kansas State Agricultural Department, suggests that all farmers' institutes in Kansas take two hours, 2 to 4 Saturday afternoon, May 9, for the discussion of "Corn Cultivation."

This will be the last meeting until October and the subject the most important and timely that could be considered by Kansas farmers. There are now 191 regularly organized farmers' institutes in Kansas, 100 county organizations, and 91 local institutes. It is hoped that every county presi-

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And are easily held to the ground in raking and raised when loaded and automatically locked in position for carrying.

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Because of the hinged tongue there is no jerking on the horse with the movement or swing of the rake over rough ground.

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dent will also arrange for several special meetings on May 9, at villages and towns where there are no local organizations. The subject might well be discussed along the following lines: "First Cultivations," "Deep or Shallow Cultivation," "Two-Row Cultivators," "Advantages and Dangers of Late Cultivations," "Breaking Middles in August." The ground has been prepared, the seed selected, and will be planted by May 9, and hence cultivation is the one great question, the only method now open to farmers whereby they may help to change the State record from twenty-two bushels per acre. Why not have a meeting on May 9, at every trading point in Kansas? Why not have five hundred "Corn Cultivation" meetings on that day? Requests have been sent out to the officers of the 191 institutes and it is hoped that every farmer in Kansas will talk "Corn Cultivation" on May 9, at one of these five hundred "experience meetings."

Horticulture

Information in Regard to Remedial Measures Against Scale Insects.

By the Entomological Commission of Kansas, F. D. Coburn, Chairman, Topeka; S. J. Hunter, Entomologist, Lawrence; T. J. Headlee, Entomologist, Manhattan; F. H. Stannard, Ottawa; Walter Wellhouse, Secretary, Topeka.

HOW TO DETECT PRESENCE OF SCALE INSECTS.

Examine trunks and twigs of trees and shrubs for very small circular or elongated scale-like objects adhering closely to the surface of the bark. They are usually dark, often resembling the bark in color, but may be gray, brown or white, nearly always with a spot near the center or at one extremity differing in color from the rest of the scale. These scales can be easily removed by rubbing or scraping or can be lifted from the bark with a pin or knife point. When they are so removed they leave a spot on the bark, showing size and shape of the scale. They may be found scattered over the bark, but generally they are in clusters, and some times in trees badly infested they completely incrust the surface. When anything answering to this general description is found samples of twigs or bark should be enclosed in a tin box and mailed to the entomologist in charge of the territory where such are found, (see map for territory assigned to each entomologist by the Commission,) that the

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species may be determined and advice obtained with reference to the steps to be taken to check the further ravages of the pest.

The importance of keeping a constant watch for this pest is apparent when we consider that some species are very injurious and limit the life of the infested tree to about three years.

METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Methods of treatment may be discussed under three heads, namely: Destroying, pruning, and spraying.

DESTROYING. In the first place the advice of the State Entomologist should be sought and his recommendations followed. If he advises destroying the tree, it should be cut out at least six inches below the surface of the ground, or better, grubbed out by the roots, and the entire tree burned. Care should be taken to gather up all twigs and chips, that no part of the tree containing scales may escape destruction. Burning is the only sure method of killing all scales and preventing the spread of the insect to other trees. When it is possible to pile the trees thus cut down a goodly distance from other growing trees it will be advisable to do so for three or four weeks of warm weather before burning. This will allow the parasites present to emerge and attack scales elsewhere.

PRUNING.—Some scales have the habit of infesting only the smaller limbs and twigs. In case of these, close pruning may answer the purpose, but it is always better to spray also to insure best results.

SPRAYING.—Trees and shrubs not badly infested, or infested with the less injurious species, may be sprayed.

SPRAYS.

Lime-Sulfur: Many sprays have been used to good advantage, but the lime-sulfur wash, made according to the following formula, is recommended by the United States Bureau of Entomology as the most effective:

Quick lime, 20 pounds; flour of sulfur, 15 pounds; water to make 50 gallons.

The sulfur should be made into a thick paste, with water, and the unslaked lime and sulfur paste added to about twenty gallons of hot water and boiled for an hour after the lime is slaked, stirring frequently. Do not use a copper vessel for boiling this wash, as it is very corrosive. After the boiling is completed add enough water to make fifty gallons and strain through burlap before using, to remove particles which would clog up the nozzle of the pump. An iron or brass strainer with at least twenty threads to the inch is suggested as another measure of clearing the liquid of coarse particles.

"Rex Lime and Sulfur Mixture" is a ready-made wash sold by the Rex Stock Food Company, of Omaha, Neb., at fifty cents a gallon. It is practically the same as the lime-sulfur wash recommended above, though experiments have shown it to be less effective; but it has the advantage of being ready-made, and hence more convenient, especially for those who have but a few trees to spray. One gallon should be diluted with not more than eleven gallons of water: to insure good results. This spray should not be allowed to stand exposed to the air, as it deteriorates.

SOLUBLE PETROLEUM.

"KIL-O-SCALE" is a petroleum wash sold by Griffith & Turner Company, of Baltimore, Md., at \$1.25 per gallon. Good results may be obtained by using this wash, diluting one gallon with fourteen gallons of water.

"SCALECIDE" is manufactured by B. G. Pratt Company, 11 Broadway, New York, and is retailed at \$1 per single gallon or from 50 to 60 cents per gallon when purchased by the barrel. It likewise can be used one part to fourteen of water.

Note.—For expediency in the conduct of its field-work the Entomological Commission has assigned the southern half of the State to the State Entomologist at the Kansas University, Lawrence, and the northern half to the State Entomologist at the Agricultural College, Manhattan.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.—Either crude or refined petroleum may be used on apple and other hardy varieties of trees and shrubs, if applied with care. The spray should be very fine and the surface of the bark completely covered, but the spray should not be applied in sufficient quantities to cause it to drip or run down the limbs and trunk. It is not advisable to use it on peach and tender varieties of trees and shrubs. It is probably well to say that this paragraph on petroleum is intended more especially to call attention to the dangers attending its use, and it is therefore advised that it be used only under the direction of a competent and experienced person selected by one of the entomologists.

WHEN TO APPLY THESE SPRAYS.

These sprays should be used only when the trees are dormant. They may be applied any time after the leaves have fallen in autumn and before the buds open in the spring, but the best results are obtained when applied early in the spring before the buds open. The next best time is in autumn after the leaves have fallen. These sprays should not be applied to trees in foliage, because they will injure the trees, if they do not kill them outright. There is no spray that can be applied to the trees while in foliage that will be of any practical value in eradicating the scale pest, as any spray that is strong enough to kill the scale will injure the trees.

PREPARING THE TREES FOR SPRAYING.

Before spraying is attempted, trees should be severely pruned and all loose bark scraped off, for the success of the spraying depends upon reaching every scale with the spray. The fewer the limbs, twigs, and pieces of loose bark to protect the scales the more nearly will this desired result be reached. This is especially true of apple trees and others which have the twigs more or less pubescent.

SPRAYING OUTFITS.

For spraying small orchards of less than 100 trees a good force pump with large air chamber, mounted on a fifty-gallon oil-barrel, will answer the purpose. The pump should be fitted with at least twenty feet of hose for ordinary orchard trees. The nozzle should be of the Vermorel type. A good force pump will run two lines of hose if the double Vermorel nozzles are used. An extension rod eight to twelve feet in length, depending upon the height of the tree, should be attached to the hose. Gas pipe may be used for this purpose. It will require at least two men to operate the apparatus, one to pump and the other to manage the hose. If two lines of hose are attached three men will be required.

IMPORTANT DIRECTIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

1. Strain spray thoroughly to avoid clogging of nozzle.
2. Keep spray tank free from sediment.
3. Use spray pump which keeps mixture thoroughly stirred while spraying is going on.
4. Remove everything from the tree which would interfere with reaching every infested part of the tree.
5. Choose calm, fair weather. Rain will wash spray from the tree before the insects have been killed and wind will cause unnecessary waste.
6. If rain should occur soon after spraying, repeat the work.
7. Use soft water if possible in preparing the spray, and use the proportions indicated in this circular.
8. Spray until the whole surface of the tree is wet. When using the petroleum emulsions do not spray until spray drips from trees or runs down the limbs or trunk.
9. If bark is rough apply wash to the trunk and larger limbs with a scrubbing brush.
10. Avoid getting lime-sulfur spray on hands, face, and clothing as much as possible.
11. Watch for results from time to time.



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Yours truly, CHARLES E. SUTTON

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THE FIRST BLUE BIRD.

Jest rain and snow! and rain again!
And dribble! drip! and blow!
Then snow! and thaw! and slush! and
then—
Some more rain and snow!
This morning I was 'most afeard
To wake up—when, I jing!
I seen the sun shine out and heard
The first blue bird of Spring!
Mother she'd raised the winder some—
And in across the orchard come,
Soft as an angel's wing,
A breezy, treasy, beesy hum,
Too sweet for anything!
The Winter's shroud was rent apart—
The sun burst forth in glee,
And when that blue bird sung, my
heart
Hopped out o' bed with me!
—James Whitcomb Riley.

IMPORTANT ITEMS.

In this land where sanitation
Has attained a mighty hold,
And we're watching out for microbes
Close as miners look for gold,
We can scrub the sinks and pantries
With a most fastidious care;
But we're apt to leave an ash pile,
Or a dump, somewhere.
We can clean the walls from cobwebs,
With the ever-faithful broom;
We can shake the dust from art squares
That are placed about the room;
We can "bile" the drinking water,
We can hang the clothes to air;
But we oft neglect the ash pile
Or the dump, somewhere.
—B. M. McDuff.

Making a Way.

There is always a way out for him
who really wants it and looks for it
and uses the means he has to find it.
When I read, and otherwise, learn,
about the wonderful achievements of
persons who have been deprived of the
use of some of the senses, or of other
parts of the body that are considered
necessary in order to make a success,
it appears to me that there is little ex-
cuse for those who fail to achieve or
at least to make a way for themselves.
There are, however, ones who are men-
tally incapacitated and incapable, that
should be exempt from criticism. It
is the mind that moves the man in any
case, and if he finds a way out, if he
makes his way it must be through this
wonderful agency, the mind, whether
he uses his hands to write or to hoe,
or whether he be helpless and directs
other hands how and what to do.

In many cases it has taken obstacles
and difficulties to bring out the latent
powers that lie hidden, dormant and
undiscovered. Eleven years ago an
actor upon the stage was suddenly
stricken helpless with spinal trouble,
brought about by a stage fall which
was a part in the play he was acting,
but proved to be too real. He went to
a hospital in Brooklyn, where he re-
mained nine months, but without im-
provement. His money was all spent
and he had no where to go. The doc-
tors told him they could do nothing
more for him and he would have to
go to a public hospital, but he begged
them to let him stay one week more
and he would himself earn money to
pay them. With an incredulous
smile they consented. He had never
written a line for publication but, he
says, "I thought and prayed and at last
the inspiration came to me to write a
song." He wrote the song and sent it
to May Irwin. He had to borrow pen,
ink, and stamp to do it, but he was re-
warded by receiving a check for twenty
dollars. He wrote another lyric and
sent it to Weber and Fields and they
sent him another twenty dollars. This
was the beginning of a useful and suc-
cessful life. It had not been by any
means smooth sailing; his strength
gave out under the strain but he never
gave up and after six years of trials
and untiring effort he was able to move
into a little home of his own. He had
not seen the outside world in all this
time. One may be able to find the
secret of his finding a way out in his
own words:

"I never gave up hope. I worked.
That's the thing to do—work! Don't
sit around and dream and say, 'I'll do
it to-morrow when I feel more like it'
—get busy, grab hold of it, butt right
in. I have no fool ideas about the

work I do, you understand—I don't
write for the highbrows—but I get at
the people. They write me letters
right out of their hearts—ah, that's
what makes life worth while! To
work, to be able to help the folks not
as well fixed as you, to be indepen-
dent—ah, it's fine to be alive!"

This wonderful man is Charles Noel
Douglas of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is now
editor of two publications and associate
editor of three others. Through these
he reaches six millions of people. He
has published a book of poems and a
number of popular songs. He has
compiled two volumes of quotations
entitled "Forty Thousand Sublime and
Beautiful Thoughts," which are taken
from the writers of the world. When
he finished this work he collapsed. He
does not do all the work himself, but
keeps others busy. His nurse, who is
also his stenographer, and looks after
all his literary work, a young man
who receives and sorts his mail, and
a girl who attends to his mail orders
and filing system. He receives a great
many letters, sometimes as many as
two thousand a week, mostly from un-
fortunate shut-ins who write to him for
sympathy and comfort and assistance,
which he is always willing and ready
to give, if within his power. Mr.
Douglas has organized a sunshine so-
ciety which numbers 20,000 members,
through which he is able to help oth-
ers and show them how they may help
some one else. Through it he is able
to furnish wheeled chairs for the help-
less, build houses for the homeless,
and procure money for the incurable
invalids to make them more comfort-
able and happy. He says "it is a good
world—lots of people with kind hearts
in it—all you have to do is to tell them
of some one that needs help and then
watch 'em rise!"

This man is a hero, and there are
scores of them in the world, many,
yes most of them unknown to the
world, but nevertheless heroes who
are making their way just as valiantly
and cheerfully as he. When we who
have our powers, and health in a rea-
sonable degree, feel inclined to com-
plain, because of some inconvenience,
we ought to feel ashamed. This man
is no whining invalid, although there
is always pain and he lies helpless
from day to day. He would spurn
your pity and dislikes to talk about
his own disability, but prefers to talk
about his success. He is a happy
spirited man who loves life and finds
it worth living even if only half of
him is alive.

The Passing of the Fleet.

[The following is from a personal
letter, written from Long Beach,
Calif., which is so fresh and full of
that which is at the moment interest-
ing the whole United States that we
are glad to share it with our readers.
—EDITOR.]

Such thousands of people quiet, or-
derly, happy, enthusiastic each one—
I am inspired with a new spirit of pa-
triotism never felt before. I never be-
fore have been so thoroughly glad
that I am an American. Saturday af-
ternoon a party of four of us went
out on a launch and down to
meet the fleet—with a hundred other
craft—everything that could sail the
sea or even stay on top of the water—
out in gala dress. We were out three
hours. I was sea sick but was soon
over it. I never expect to see any-
thing more inspiring than the passing
of those sixteen huge, marble-white
ships. The jacksies were out and we
waved and they waved and immedi-
ately everybody fell in love with every-
body else.

When the fleet was first sighted,
guns were fired. We could see the
smoke, then the outline of the ships.
At first they were in fours, then twos,
then in a line four hundred feet apart.
They all went to the harbor of San

Pedro. That night we went over on
the train and out to the end of the
wharf and watched them. Each ship
was outlined in electric lights, the
two masts of each looking like two
great crosses. People on every side
remarked how very appropriate it was
for the night before Easter. There
were from six to ten searchlights on
each boat and there were answers
from the shore; red lights were
burned everywhere. It truly was a
day to be remembered. It was about
12 o'clock when we got home, but
there were several thousand other
tired people, too.

Early Easter morning about six
o'clock the fleet divided into four di-
visions, one division of four ships
coming here. They anchored four
hundred feet apart and about half a
mile out from the pier. They received
visitors from 10 till 5 o'clock and craft
of every description were filled to the
brim, though there was a Government
inspector who was supposed to allow
only a certain number.

One day we went over to the Geor-
gia, the flag ship of this division, and
we certainly were treated royally—
every laddie was kind and polite and
we had a jolly good time. The one
who took us over was an electrician
and we still wear the ribbons he tied
on our sleeves. The boys, as a whole,
seemed very young and even the offi-
cers were young. The boys certainly
tell some interesting yarns of their
trip, and what a trip they have before
them, too!

Another day we went out on one of
the Government launches to the
Rhode Island, but we didn't have as
good a time there. Of course every
day we were out on the pier—you
know how much I enjoy watching peo-
ple. Well I have had it this week.
The officers were stunning in their
uniforms and often a cape which ad-
ded to their picturesqueness. (I wonder
why every girl adores a uniform!)

I should love to have had a peep at
the Virginia Hotel last night—a grand
ball was given there and of course ev-
ery one had on his best—gold, lace,
and metals. We saw some of them
land; some had on gorgeous red coats
and gold lace and fringe—it fairly
made your heart go pitapat. But
when at 5 o'clock this morning I
watched them go away I was glad my
heart wasn't aboard one of the ships
after all.

One officer is to be married when
he gets to San Francisco—a very
swell naval wedding, I suppose, but I
don't think it would be any fun to
have him just for a minute and then
let him go sailing off to the far ends
of the earth.

A band from one of the ships played
down in the sounding-shell down on
the beach. And the local band plays
every afternoon in the Auditorium and
there is either a concert or dance ev-
ery evening—"something doing every
moment" as advertised. And the
pike! Well, it truly reminded one of
the good old summer time. It was
simply running over with the usual
happy, interesting, restless sea of hu-
manity. But at night it was just a
fairly land from the pier. A canopy
had been made from the pier to the
other end of the pike, of strings of
red, white, and blue electric lights,
fifteen on a string. Then with bath-
house, and all the other things you
were accustomed to seeing, and added
to this the lights from the Virginia
Hotel, one fairly had to pinch himself
to make sure he wasn't dreaming.

Last night the ships were lighted
up again, and red lights were all
along the beach showing almost a solid
mass of people. Beautiful fire-
works were sent up from a barge just
west of the wharf. Yesterday there
were races of all kinds and descrip-
tions—automobile go devils, running,
jumping, etc., on the beach; and on
the ocean yacht races, and, best of all,
rowing races between the ships'
crews. The Georgia won, so of course
we were delighted. There were some
very handsome cups given away.

The boys were enthusiastic in their
praise of the Western hospitality ex-
tended to them. Three thousand five
hundred blue jackets were given
shore-leave every day they were in

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ply you. Don't
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tute.

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Philadelphia



port; they had free transportation, a
free barbecue—in fact, 'most every-
thing in sight was handed out to them
and they said they never had such a
good time in their lives.

They were to meet around at Ven-
ice about noon to-day—it's eleven-
thirty now—then go to Santa Barbara
for a few days, then on to San Fran-
cisco.

The sea is smooth and placid now—
not a trace of the gay, happy life of
the past eight days. It really gives
one a lonesome, homesick feeling to
look out there where there are so few
people on the wharf. The four or five
small craft are anchored and roll and
toss with the swell; there is a dense
fog at sea. The Catalina Islands are
not in sight, and the Government
break-water looks miles away in the
haze. One lone steamer is passing on
its way to San Diego, leaving her trail
of smoke. A few barefooted young-
sters are playing in the sand. Two
women, in bath suits, are looking for
mermaids, or something else, and are
in the water almost to their knees (if
they are not very careful they will get
wet!) Once in a while a white or
gray gull comes in sight. And ever
there is the blue-green sea, the big,
tragic sea, with its white caps, the
restless, singing sea that I love, but
which makes me lonesome.

M. C. Wood.

Her Ambition.

She was very proud of her two chil-
dren, and, every one agreed, with good
reason. The boy was noble of bearing,
stalwart of body, serious of mind, but
not gloomy, and kind and thoughtful
in the presence of old age or distress.
The girl was winsome and attractive,
poetical but not aimlessly vague, en-
thusiastic over great things, and not
scornful of the smaller ones.

The mother's ambition put the boy
on a pedestal which did not scant for
the heroic figure of either governor
or president. As for the girl, the moth-
er had no definite vision of her place,
but it must be that of a leader in so-
cial distinctions or in the universe of
letters, music, art, or the stage.

There came a day when the boy,
nearing a man's growth, came to his
mother and knelt by her, putting
his hands in hers and looking up into
her face.

"Mother," he said, speaking the
word with loving reverence, "I have
heard the call of India. Its suffering
millions lie under the bloody centur-
ies, lash of caste and devil worship
and fetichism and lust. The voices of
the little children call out to me in the
night. O, mother, give me your bless-
ing and send me out to give these
starving, bruised, broken, trampled
ones of God the life abundantly which
flows through me because I have
known from my birth the regnant Son
of God. Mother, I must go, but I want
your blessing to add to that of God."

In the silence that followed, as the
boy bent his head and kissed his moth-

er's hands, she, looking beyond him, saw her earthly ambitions for him trail in the ignoble dust. Then she cried out in her anguish, "I cannot! I cannot!"

"Then the boy rose and said smilingly, 'I cannot go unless your blessing goes with me, mother.' But she in her agitation could not answer and he went away, for a season.

As she sat there, bewildered by the event, there came to her the other child of her ambition, and sitting by her she laid her glowing cheek against her mother's and said:

"Mother, I have heard the voice of the Alien. It comes to me from the mining camps of Kansas, the voice of the Slav and the Italian, the voice of the Hungarian and the Greek, the voice of the Russian and the Polish Jew. It is the voice of neglected, superstitious, suffering women and children. O, mother, give me your blessing to add to God's that I may go with the life abundantly to these children of His, and bring them the riches wherewith I have from birth been blessed."

Then the mother cried out again in anguish, "I cannot! I cannot! I had other dreams for you—for you both."

But the girl said gently, "Mother, I cannot go without your blessing. Cannot you give it to add to God's? For the call of the Alien sounds in my heart day and night. And I long to obey it and go to my task." And she went out and left her mother alone with God and her ambition for her children.

Rise up, woman, out of the thwarting of your petty dreams for your children, and fall on your knees and with joyful soul praise God for greater honor and glory than you ever have thought would have come to your house. For what better can the women of Kansas expect for their boys and girls than to see them pouring out their life blood of service either at home or abroad to help save men, and bring the life abundantly to those who sit in darkness and the shadow of death?

What ambition is equal in power and dignity and height to that? May the mothers of Kansas never have any lesser ambition for their boys and girls.—Rev. Chas. M. Sheldon in the Club Member.

Effect of Confidence.

There is nothing which quite takes the place in a boy's life of the consciousness that somebody—his teacher, brother, sister, father, mother, or friend—believes in him.

One of the most discouraging things to a youth who is, apparently dull, yet is conscious of real power and ability to succeed, is to be depreciated by those around him, to feel that his parents and teachers do not understand him, that they look upon him as a probable failure.

When into the life of such a boy there comes the loving assurance that somebody has discovered him, has seen in him possibilities undreamed of by others, that moment there is born within him a new hope, a light that will never cease to be an inspiration and encouragement.

If you believe in a boy, if you see any real ability in him (and every human being is born with the ability to do some one thing well), tell him so; tell him that you believe he has the making of a man in him. Such assurance has often proved of greater advantage to a youth than cash capital.

There is inspiration in "He believes in me."—Success Magazine.

Continued Evaporation.

"Look here," said the indignant lady customer, "I bought a pound of evaporated peaches of you yesterday and when I got home I discovered that I only had about three-quarters of a pound. How do you account for it?"

"Oh, I gave you a full pound, all right," answered the grocer, "but I suppose they evaporated some more on your way home."—Chicago News.

One man's money is as good as another's, if the right man has it.

The Young Folks

MOLASSES CATCHES FLIES.

My Uncle Ephraim was a man who did not live in vain, and yet why he succeeded so I never could explain; By nature he was not endowed with wit to a degree, But folks allowed there nowhere lived a better man than he. He started poor, but soon got rich; he went to Congress then, And held that post of honor long against much brainier men. He never made a famous speech nor did a thing of note, And yet the praise of Uncle Eph welled up from every throat.

Now, father was a smarter man, yet he never won Such wealth and fame as Uncle Eph, "the deestrik's favorite son." He had "convictions," and he was not loath to speak his mind— He went his way and said his say as he might be inclined. Yes, he was brainy, yet his life was hardly a success— He was too honest and too smart for this vain world, I guess. At any rate I wondered he was so unsuccessful when My Uncle Eph, a duller man, was so revered of men.

When Uncle Eph was dying he called me to his bed, And in a tone of confidence inviolate he said: "Dear Willyum, ere I seek repose in yonder blissful sphere, I fain would breathe a secret in your adolescent ear. Strive not to hew your way through life—it really doesn't pay. Be sure the salve of flattery soaps all you do and say. Herein the only royal road to fame and fortune lies. Put not your trust in vinegar—molasses catches flies." —Eugene Field.

No-Use-to-Try Boy.

In a certain Illinois town the congressman of the district had a chance to make an appointment to the military school at West Point. There were five boys in the town who were anxious for the appointment and who urged their claims before the congressman to the best of their ability. At last the choice was made and the "lucky boy," as he was considered by the other four, went away to West Point.

Two of the four were school chums, and very good friends, and they talked over their defeat.

"I'm going to try for it again when Henry is out," one of them said, with determination.

"It's no use for you to try again," the other said. "If you didn't get it this time you won't get it at all."

"I'm not so sure about that. I mean to try, anyway, and I'm going to do all the studying I can for it, too."

Some time afterward the boys learned, to their surprise, that the boy who had secured the appointment had failed in his examinations, and was coming home.

"You'll try for it again, won't you, Bob?" asked the boy who had previously expressed his determination to keep on trying.

The other shook his head. "It's no use for me to try now," he said. "I'd have the same luck that I had before."

"Well, I'm going to try," his friend said; "and I'll keep on trying till I get an appointment, or get too old to be admitted."

He did try, and this time he got the appointment.—Children's Friend.

A Bit of Advice.

Advice gets tiresome when it is repeated in the same dry, old-fashioned way, but when put in a new and quaint fashion, as is this that is quoted below, it is highly enjoyed and the "pith of truth" in it is not hidden. It is from the Burlington Hawkeye:

Remember, son, that the world is older than you are, by several years; that for thousands of years it has been so full of smarter and better young men than yourself that their feet stuck out of the dormer windows; that when they died the old globe went whirling on, and not one man in ten million went to the funeral, or even heard of the death.

Be as smart as you can, of course. Know as much as you can, without blowing the packing out of your cylinder head; shed the light of your wisdom abroad in the world, but don't dangle people with it, and don't im-

agine a thing is so simple because you say it is. Don't be too sorry for your father because he knows so much less than you do; remember the reply of Dr. Wayland to the student of Brown University who said it was an easy enough thing to make proverbs such as Solomon wrote. "Make a few," tersely replied the old man. We never heard that the young man made any. Not more than two or three, anyhow. The world has great need of young men, but no greater need than the young men have for it. Your clothes fit you better than your father's fit him; they cost more money, they are more stylish, your mustache is neater, the cut of your hair is better and you are prettier, oh, far prettier than "pa." But, young man, the old gentleman gets the biggest salary, and his homely scrambling signature on the business end of a check will bring more money out of the bank in five minutes than you could get out with a ream of paper and a copperplate signature in six months.

Young men are useful, and we all love them, and we couldn't engineer a picnic successfully without them, but they are not novelties, son. Oh, no, nothing of the kind. They have been here before. Do not be so modest as to shut yourself clear out; but don't be so fresh you will have to be put away in the cool to keep from spoiling.

Don't be afraid that your merit will not be discovered. People all over the world are hunting for you, and if you are worth finding, they will find you. A diamond isn't so easily found as a quartz pebble, but people search for it all the more intently.

The Little Ones

GOOD HUNTING.

Table-leg Jungle is dark and still, There's snakes in the Carpet Glade, And lions and tigers on Sofa Hill, But I'm never a bit afraid. My dog, I know, is a trusty brute, And I've got a gun that'll really shoot.

Once there was Indians under the bed, But I hunted 'em all away; There's elephants hiding there now instead— They're perfectly safe to-day.

'Cause I'm near the cavern of Easy-Chair, And I scent the track of a Teddy Bear!

If I was like nurse or like baby Sis, What never has fired a gun, I guess I wouldn't be brave as this! They'd both of 'em cry and run. But I'll stalk him down and I'll shoot him through, And I'll make him into a Teddy stew. —Burgess Johnson, in the October Everybody's.

How the Birds Cured Tommy Ashton.

Day after day, day after day, and never a drop of rain through the burning July; clouds of dust rising as wagons passed over the old road, and the grass in sunny places, brown and dry. In the little house itself, set in the midst of an orchard, with one great elm at the side, Tommy from his little white bed looked out now and then to the hang-bird's nest on the elm, to which year by year the same pair returned. He could lift his head now for a minute or two, even if it did drop again and feel queer and light, and look out to the branch where just now one of them sat forlorn opening its bill wide and gasping as if half choked. Tommy wondered if it were.

The bed was close to the broad low window, put there as he began to grow better. It was slow work, for there had been long weeks of the terrible fever out of which he was coming only the shadow of the stout, sturdy little fellow he had been all his life, now just seven years. But he was getting better the doctor had said so yesterday, and as he sat there looking with kind eyes at the little patient, nodded satisfaction and took the thin mite of a hand in his own broad one.

"It's heavy when I want to lift it," Tommy said in a voice not much louder than the peep of a young chicken.

"Of course it's heavy, child," the doctor said, "but it won't be long. You'll be well before you know it, even if it does seem rather a long pull. What

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would you say to getting out of doors awhile?" And here he laughed, for a feeble little squeak of delight came from Tommy. "There's a hammock, I know, for I saw it as I came in."

"I was thinking about that this morning," Tommy's mother said, smiling down on Tommy, "but I was afraid he might fall out or something, or perhaps you wouldn't like it."

"The best thing that can happen to him," the doctor said. "If he goes to sleep, why so much the better. If there had been a balcony of any sort up here we would have had him out before this, letting the sun pour life into him. But the hammock will do till we have him on his feet again."

"What is it, Tommy?" for the little face had suddenly grown troubled and anxious.

"It's the poor hang-bird, doctor," Tommy said. "He looks all choky as if his mouth was dry like mine for ever so long, and there isn't any water for him. See?"

"That's so," said the doctor, after a minute or two of watching the bird. "It's a fact. Everything has gone dry and of course the birds must suffer."

"They mustn't suffer," Tommy said. "You said I suffered. That's enough. They shan't. Mama, I want a pan full of water under the trees and then he can come down and drink, and Mrs. Hang-bird, too."

"You shall have it, dearie," the mother said, and the doctor lifted Tommy carefully, rolled him in a light blanket and carried him gently down the stairs and out to the two apple trees between which the hammock was slung. A smile of pure happiness was on Tommy's face as he looked up to the green tent above him and then out to the great elm and the nest hanging motionless in the hot July air.

"Now the pan, mama," he said. "One there for the hang-birds, and one pretty near, for maybe a robin will come."

"Good!" said the doctor, and now I must run, and to-morrow you must tell me whether one came or not."

Tommy watched eagerly as the buggy drove out of the gate right under the branches of the elm, but even the little journey down the stairs had tired him. Before he knew it, sleep was there, and his mother, who had brought her sewing, looked at him long, watching his soft breathing and the faint color creeping into his pale cheeks.

"He will get well! He will get well, thank God!" she said silently to herself, and took up her work again with a look toward the old elm. Then she dropped it and had almost put out her hand to wake Tommy, for both father and mother hang-bird had flown down to the pan and were drinking as if they could never get enough.

"O, if Tommy could see them!" she thought, and in that minute he opened his eyes quite as if he had heard her and whispering, "O, mama, mama! They did come down," he watched the pair with shining eyes. There was another watcher—a stout robin who flew near, then retreated as a warning note came from the father hang-bird.

"Please have another pan, mama—please, and then they won't fight," Tommy said, for the father hang-bird ruffled his pretty feathers, and seemed ready to pounce on the thirsty brother. "Doctor says they are all brothers, I mean we all are, men and birds and animals and everything, and the birds, our little brothers of the air, but they behave like greedy brothers, don't they? Put it under the pear tree close by and we'll see what happens," he went on.

Mrs. Ashton brought the second pan, the orioles in the meantime flying up to the branch from which the nest swung and the robin at once taking their place. But it was much more than drink that he wanted, for, after a sip or two from the pan which he had examined carefully to see if there were anything wrong about it, he suddenly hopped into the middle of it and then and there took a thorough bath, flitting his wings and sending the water in showers over him, till the astonished and indignant hang-birds drove him away.

Other birds in other trees were watching. It seemed, for one and another came flying low, took a sip and away again, then another and another, the news seeming to travel till a dozen and more birds, robins, finches, song-sparrows, and even a stray bluebird drank their fill and took their turn at a bath; then, flying to the top of the tall syringa clump, preened their feathers in the sun.

"More pans, mama, more pans," Tommy said with a bubbling little laugh as full of joy as the song-sparrows' notes, and his mother said, "Just as many as you want, dear. It's lovely to see them."

That is the way the cure began. Day after day, first in the hammock, then in a little chair, and at last free once more to run where he would, Tommy watched the five shallow dishes, two under the syringas and the others under trees.

The birds, it seemed, had their own hours, coming at about 10 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M. The doctor, even when he was no longer needed for Tommy, stopped to watch the frolic. The family cat had to be carefully trained to let them alone, but though at last she sat calmly by, nobody knew just what her opinion was as to losing such chances for the meal she liked best.

And so the days went on, and Tommy's thin, shaky little legs grew round and strong, and he ran and shouted in the old way. He himself at last kept the dishes clean and filled with fresh water, and far into the Indian Summer late birds came in the sunny noon for a bath.

Tommy is a boy still, though a big one, but has always more and more love for these little brothers of the air, and long as he lives, he says, means that bathtubs shall stand ready for all that will come. Some of the more daring birds have even for a moment perched on his head or shoulders, and he knows well that this confidence is what might be for all the bird world if only men were kind and birds knew them so.—Helen Campbell in the Congregationalist.

Club Department

Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

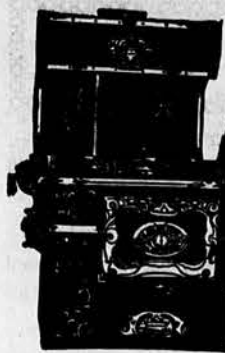
President.....Mrs. Eustace H. Brown, Olathe
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General Secretary.....Mrs. C. C. Goddard, Leavenworth
General Director.....Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Topeka

Our Club Roll

Excelsior Club (1902).....Potwin, Butler Co.
Women's Literary Club (1903) Osborne, Osborne Co.
Women's Club (1902).....Logan, Phillips Co.
Domestic Science Club (1898).....Osage, Osage Co.
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, (1888).....Minneapolis, Ottawa Co.
Chalfso Club (1903).....Highland Park, Shawnee Co.
Cultus Club (1902).....Phillipsburg, Phillips Co.
Literature Club (1903).....Ford, Ford Co.
Star Valley Women's Club (1902).....Iola, Allen Co.
West Side Forestry Club (1903).....Topeka, Shawnee Co., Route 8.
Fortnight Club (1903).....Grant Township, Reno Co.
Progressive Society (1903).....Rosalia, Butler Co.
Pleasant Hour Club (1899).....Wakarusa Township, Douglas Co.
The Lady Farmer's Institute (1902).....Marysville, Marshall Co.
Women's Country Club.....Anthony, Harper Co.
Richardson Embroidery Club (1902).....Madison, Greenwood Co.
Prentiss Reading Club (1903) Cawker City, Mitchell Co.
Cosmos Club.....Russell, Kans.
The Sunflower Club (1906).....Perry, Jefferson Co.
Chaldean Club (1904).....Sterling, Rice Co.
Jewel Bell Club (1904).....Osage Co.
The Mutual Helpers (1904).....Madison, Kans.
West Side Study Club (1904).....Delphos, Ottawa Co.
Domestic Science Club (1904) Berryton, Shawnee Co.
Mutual Improvement Club (1903).....Vermillion, Marshall Co.
Clio Club (1897).....Columbus, Kans.
Central Reading Circle.....Nemaha Co.
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Cedar Branch (1907).....Locke, Okla.
Girls' Fancy Work Club.....Princeton, Franklin Co.
Silver Prairie Club (1907).....Wauneta, Kans.
The Ladies Mutual Improvement Club, Crawford Co.
(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to the Club Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kans.)

Something the Club Can Do.

The club is often started from a selfish motive merely to make a place and time for improvement and recreation, but seldom stops there. There has been so much accomplished through the club that has benefitted the general public that all can not be told in a short space, but a few things as just a hint or two, I mention here. Help to save the forests and plant more trees. Beautify and make clean



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We have more than 100,000 satisfied customers in more than 17,000 cities, villages and towns in the United States who have each saved from \$5 to \$10 by buying a Kalamazoo stove or range on

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direct from our factory at actual factory prices. No stove or range has a higher reputation or gives better satisfaction. You run no risk. You save all dealers' profits. We pay the freight.

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and see list of towns where we have satisfied customers. Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich. Our patent oven thermometer makes baking and roasting easy.

Start on a New Line

Regular trains are now operated on the new Pacific Coast line as far as Moberg, Lemmon, Hettinger, Bowman and Marmarth, in the Dakotas; to Terry, Miles City, Musselshell and Harlowton, in Montana.

Homeseekers' Excursions

Tuesday, April 7, and April 21.

Tickets good for 21 days and stop-overs allowed. Investigate now the openings in farming, stock-raising and mercantile work along the Pacific Coast Extension of the

Chicago

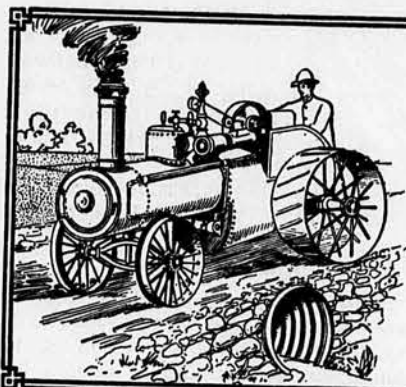
Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

On above dates the round-trip fare from Chicago will be \$26.90 to Moberg; \$30 to Lemmon, Hettinger, Bowman and Marmarth; \$39 to Harlowton; \$40 to Moore and Lewiston, in the Judith Basin, Montana. Fares to other points quoted on request.

Maps and descriptive books regarding the opportunities in this new country free for the asking.

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For Over 60 Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

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

An Old and Well-tried Remedy

\$2.75 BUYS A \$6 REVOLVER



SEND US \$2.75, state whether you wish 32 or 38-caliber, and we will send you this high grade, genuine New England automatic, self-cocking, self-ejecting, five-shot revolver, full nickel plated, rubber handle, one of the highest grade revolvers made, guaranteed in every way the equal of revolvers that are being widely advertised at \$6.00. If you don't find it so you can return it to us at our expense, and we will immediately return your money. Look in our latest Big Catalogue for wonderful offers in revolvers, rifles, guns and sporting goods. You will be surprised at what we are now offering. If you haven't a Big Catalogue borrow your neighbor's or on a postal card to us simply say, "Mail me your great Free Gun Offer." Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

the back yards. Make the community sanitary and attractive. Bring reading matter within the reach of all by the use of the traveling libraries. Demand good roads and get them. Get rid of tramps by putting them to work at a wood pile or digging. Make them pay for what they get. Arouse public interest in things that tend to raise the moral and mental standard. These are a few and doing one of them will open the way for others.

Replying to inquiries about growing red cedar trees from the seed, E. D. Smith, of Narka, Kans., states that he places the seeds on the bare ground, in the shade, throws a little soil over them, places some brush on them and in the spring they come all right.

Miscellany

Bureau of Psychological Research, Kansas State Agricultural College.

There are two great antecedents to human character and conduct, namely, inheritance and environment, that is, experience or training. We could bring the race to a higher standard of living much more rapidly if we could control the matter of human breeding as we do animal breeding, but little of this control can be assumed as yet, except in an indirect way. We can, however, accomplish tenfold more than we are accomplishing by way of training growing children intelligently.

The ordinary child born among us here in the Middle West, inherits a physical body and nerve structures sufficiently good and strong upon which to build a forcible, morally efficient character. The case is symbolized fairly well in the formerly raw prairie land which the pioneers found here. This land had latent within it many potentialities which only skillful treatment could bring into tangible, profitable form. So with the child referred to above. He possesses many latent energies, which only careful and skillful attention can bring into actualities. What we want to do is to disseminate among the masses—especially those who have the care-taking of the young in the home—more detailed knowledge of the facts of child life and growth and of the best specific means of bringing out the latent possibilities.

It is proposed to issue a number of bulletins in reference to the work of rearing children and youths. In each of these pamphlets there will be embodied much specific information regarding the best methods of training the young in the home, with especial relation to higher social and moral efficiency. The aim will be to gather, by means of research, statistical, and laboratory methods, all the available materials that will have bearing upon the problems under consideration. There is nearly always a desire on the part of parents to do all that is best in behalf of their children, but no one is in possession of the facts. The mere fact that many parents are thoroughly good and honest and well-meaning is no guarantee of their ability to train children intelligently. Indeed, we see all around us many living examples of failures made by these well-meaning persons in the matter of training their young.

In carrying on this work, we shall be able to make some physical and mental measurements that will be of assistance. There will also be much detailed effort to trace out the experiences—or the lack of them—antecedent to the desirable or the undesirable in the characters of many persons. A further mode of procedure—one already proven of much worth in this and other fields of investigation—will be to gather from a wild field the expert testimony of those who have succeeded in accomplishing certain specific, valuable things in the work of training the young. It is proposed to bring all these facts and materials together in bulletin form, and to distribute these pamphlets among those

who may make use of them, free of cost.

To this end we invite the aid and cooperation of all interested persons.
WILLIAM M. MCKEEVER.

Bulletin No. 1: "Cigarette Smoking Among Boys."—1. Wide prevalence of the habit. 2. Effects upon physical growth and health. 3. When and how the habit is acquired. 4. Effects upon the mind and studentship. 5. Moral aspects of the habit. 6. Difficulty of breaking the habit—methods. 7. Specific methods of prevention. 8. Depressing outlook for the habitual cigarette smoker.

Note: This is one of the most insidious habits known to boyhood and young manhood. The bulletin is already practically completed. It covers a period of eight years of the author's experience in dealing with hundreds of cigarette smokers.

Bulletin No. 2: "Teaching the Boy to Save."—1. Importance of learning early self dependence. 2. Ways whereby boys may earn money (a) in the country (b) in the town. 3. For what home tasks should children be paid? 4. Investing and laying by small earnings. 5. Learning to spend economically. 6. The son's share in the father's business.

Note: Some parents know from successful experience much that is valuable in regard to this subject. The most helpful facts will be gathered from every available source and summarized in the bulletin.

Bulletin No. 3: "Determining a Boy's or a Girl's Vocation."—1. The question of natural aptitudes. 2. Dangers of choosing too early. 3. Unnecessary anxiety on the part of parents. 4. Necessity of much experience and education before choosing. 5. Advisability of changing vocations early in life. 6. Narrow-sightedness of specializing without a general education. 7. Some mistaken callings and their serious consequences. 8. Double aspect of a girl's preparation for a vocation (a) home-making, (b) independent self-support.

Note: There is perhaps no subject upon which parents and their young sons and daughters need more specific advice and guidance. Young men everywhere are being practically forced into occupations for which they have neither fitness nor fondness. Nothing short of failure can result from this serious error. The bulletin will attempt to show just how this error has been successfully avoided in many instances.

Bulletin No. 4: "Teaching Boys and Girls to Work."—1. Making an early beginning. 2. Not enough to do in the town home. 3. Too much drudgery in the country home. 4. Small tasks to be related to recreation. 5. Special problem of work in reference to town girls. 6. Keeping children off the streets. 7. Right relation of work to mental and physical development. 8. Teaching boys and girls to plan their own work. 9. The question of obedience to superiors.

Note: A part of the work of preparing this bulletin has been done. The manner of home training of 100 delinquent as against 100 diligent youths has been systematically inquired into. What is wanted is the specific methods whereby parents have successfully trained their children to work faithfully and honestly.

Bulletin No. 5: "Teaching Self-Reliance."—1. The matter of taking time to think. 2. Getting the child interested in his own affairs. 3. Meaning of success in small things. 4. Danger of too much directing and fault-finding. 5. The stimulus of praise for commendable work. 6. Trials and temptations of the first term away from home. 7. Developing honesty of purpose in the young.

Note: It is admitted the matter of self reliance is partly a question of temperament, but it can also be taught. The most timid and backward child, if properly trained, may often be developed into a courageous and aggressive adult.

Bulletin No. 6: "The Sex Problem." 1. The budding of a sublime instinct. 2. When best to present this subject to children. 3. Dangers of false mod-

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of Loose-Wiles Soda Crackers pleases your grocer—because it will please you. Regular trade is his best asset. You'll come back for more. Please you, too.

Please you when you open the box and get the first nibble—crisp—flaky—wholesome—delicious.

Please you when you find they are fresh to the last—free from dust and moisture in the Triple Protection package.

Please you when you see how different they are from bulk crackers that are exposed to the air—absorbing dust and moisture.

The real crackers are the Loose-Wiles Sodas, always fresh, always crisp, always flaky.

They are fresh whenever you buy them—best wherever they're sold. Tell your grocer "Loose-Wiles Sodas—25c package."

LOOSE-WILES KANSAS CITY CRACKER & CANDY CO. U.S.A.

"The Modern Bakers"

esty on the part of parents. 4. General extent of the neglect of this matter. 5. Coarse, sensual persons often the only instructors. 6. A gradual approach through the lower things of nature. 7. How parents may employ suitable persons to give this instruction.

Note: The sexual perversion and the morbidity and coarseness of mind that results from neglect of giving intelligent instruction to the young on this subject are greatly to be deplored. There is certainly great need of some specific directions for young parents in reference to this matter.

Bulletin No. 7: "The Town Boy's Vacation."—1. Poor showing made by the average town and village boy. 2. How his summer vacation is usually spent. 3. Serious aspect of habits of idleness in the young. 4. Proposed work as effecting remedies. 5. How this boy drifts into immorality. 6. Connecting industry with the boy's own life. 7. Meaning of clannishness and the "gang." 8. Necessity of considering the stage of development reached.

Note: It has been insisted upon by those who have made a study of the matter that the town boy has a poorer prospect of succeeding in life than the country boy. We must find out just why this is so, and offer some specific means of correcting the matter. It has been found that a great majority of the young men who unite with the college fraternities are from the towns and villages. This fact has certainly an important meaning.

Bulletin No. 8: "The Boy or Girl's Society."—1. Paternal authority as a basis of this discussion. 2. To what extent should be adolescent go into society? 3. A question of age and maturity. 4. Too much restraint and its results. 5. Too much freedom and resulting dissipation. 6. To what extent can associates be selected for the young? 7. What amusements are harmful? What ones innocent? 8.

Inculcating the spirit of democracy.

Note: This bulletin, before its completion, will likely call for a separate treatment for each of the sexes, as well as a separate discussion with reference to city as against country life. We much find a rational way of making our boys and girls social. Higher social efficiency might well become the motto of this quest.

Bulletin No. 9: "Inquiry into the Estrange Relations Existing Between Many Parents and Their Children."—1. Misunderstanding of a child life probably a cause. 2. Hurry and worry as further contributing causes. 3. Words and acts of approval to counterbalance censure and rebuke. 4. Spending money and clothes as factors. 5. Value of a family hour regularly set apart. 6. Pampering and indulging as contributing to children's ingratitude. 7. Children's sacrifice for parents as an aid to mutual good feeling. 8. Paternal frankness and admissions of error. 9. Close companionships, how formed between parents and children.

Note: Life at a college furnishes many interesting but depressing examples of this lack of mutual confidence. The writer has had many of these under his personal consideration.

Bulletin No. 10: "Disciplinary Value of the Industrial School."—1. Character of inmates, age, parentage, environment, causes of detention. 2. Effect of rigid rules of discipline. 3. Routine and variety of work, study, and recreation. 4. Nourishment, health, and comfort of inmates. 5. The pay-roll system and its effects. 6. Agencies not found in ordinary homes and day schools. 7. To what extent are these delinquents reclaimed? 8. Conclusions in behalf of juvenile society at large.

Note: The fact is, the officers of these institutions are making large claims as to the effectiveness of their efforts to reclaim the wards under their charge. We want to know just

as definitely as possible just how these reformations of character are being brought about, and how, if possible, the effective methods of these institutions may be applied in ordinary school and home discipline.

Dairy Interests

Comparative Products to Food Consumed.

A late bulletin of the Minnesota experiment station gives an interesting summary of the various breeds of cows, to the food consumed by each, based on experience at the station and the tests made at the St. Louis Exposition, as follows:

With reference to economy of production, the Jerseys returned a pound of butter-fat to 12.051 pounds of nutriment consumed; the Holsteins used 14.839 pounds; the Shorthorns 15.52, and the Swiss 16.919 pounds to a pound of butter-fat. There are physiological reasons for the difference in nutriment required by these breeds for the production of a unit of butter-fat. Primarily the discrepancy is caused by the fact that the relation between fat and solids not fat differs in the various grades of milk. As a general proposition, milks carrying a low per cent of butter-fat carry relatively more solids not fat than is the case with milk containing a higher per cent of fat. Taking, for example, the daily average yield of butter-fat and solids not fat by the four groups of cows under review—the Swiss cows yielded daily 1.6 pounds of butter-fat and 3.92 pounds of solids not fat; that is, to 1 pound of butter-fat they yielded 2.45 pounds of solids not fat; the Shorthorns yielded 2.33 pounds, the Holsteins 2.31 pounds and the Jerseys 1.87. It stands to reason that cows cannot produce 1 pound of butter-fat and 2.45 pounds of solids not fat with as little nutriment as 1 pound of butter-fat and 1.87 of solids not fat can be produced.

It appears also that the great bulk and weight of green forage fed to the Swiss and Holstein cows called for the expenditure of an abnormal amount of energy in its mastification and passage through the digestive tract. For, after making due allowance for the nutriment required for maintenance, for milk production, and for gain in weight, the daily averages of nutriment not accounted for was, by the Swiss cows, 5,889 pounds per cow; by the Holsteins 3,688 pounds; by the Jerseys 2,121, and by the Shorthorns, .725 of a pound. The larger waste by the first two is probably partially due to the weight and bulky character of the feed and with all, except possibly the Shorthorns, because of a daily nutriment supply in excess of their powers of assimilation. It is quite probable that the amount of nutriment allowed daily for maintenance was in excess of the amount actually used, and that the daily loss or waste of nutriment may have been even greater than the amount calculated.

Second, the Swiss cows had to support bodies weighing on an average 1,329 pounds, the Shorthorns 1,257 pounds, and the Jerseys 948 pounds. Other things being equal the larger the body, the more nutriment is diverted to maintenance, and proportionally less available for dairy products.

Third, small cows consume relatively more feed and produce more dairy products than large ones. The Jerseys, per 1,000 pounds live weight, consumed daily on an average 17 per cent more nutriment than the Holsteins, 20 per cent more than the Swiss and over 50 per cent more than the Shorthorns; but they returned 43 per cent more butter-fat than the Holsteins, 70 per cent more than the Swiss, and 100 per cent more than the Shorthorns.

Panics do not Affect the Dairy Industry.

Hoard's Dairyman has been to the front of the dairy industry for many years. Its senior editor has been a

Wasn't Your Neighbor Foolish?

Didn't he make a chump of himself? Wasn't it about the most senseless thing he ever did when he bought that "cheap" cream separator from a "mail order" concern that never manufactured a separator of any kind, and switches from year to year to the separator that can be bought the cheapest? Where is your neighbor going to get repairs? Why, he doesn't even know who built his separator, and the most important thing for a man to know when he buys a "cheap" separator is where to buy repairs every week.

There stands your neighbor's separator, down and out; broken; only used a few weeks; money wasted. Perhaps he could repair it if he knew where to get repairs, but he doesn't know. The fact is, there is no place to get them; his separator was one of a job lot sold "cheap" by a manufacturer who knew it was no good, and who unloaded his stock on a catalog house for what he could get. Now he's out of business.

The Tubular Cream Separator



"Different from the Others"

Easy to oil
Easy to turn
Easy to clean
Low supply can
No dirty oil cups
No bothersome discs

Simple, durable, convenient, handsome and profitable.

Why didn't your neighbor do as you are going to do? Why didn't he buy a **Tubular Cream Separator**, built and guaranteed by the largest cream separator factory in the world and the oldest in America. For twenty-eight years we have been building cream separators at West Chester, Pa., and TUBULAR separators are used in every dairy district of the world.

Tubular Has No Rival

ZIMMERMAN, MINN.
Tubular shows no wear after three years and has never given me any trouble and from present appearances is good for a lifetime. One of my neighbors bought a — — — about a month before I bought mine, and it went to the scrap pile months ago. For skimming the Tubular has no rival in my opinion. JOHN M. COOK.

No Wonder They Are Pleased

Didn't Like Mail Order Separator

SOUTH SCHROON, N. Y.

The Tubular gives us perfect satisfaction. The longer we use it the better we like it. We bought one of the improved — — — of Chicago, last spring, but we didn't like it a little bit. It was hard to run, hard to wash and hard to keep clean, while the Tubular is easy to run, easy to wash and easy to clean.

L. W. WHITNEY.

Discarded Mail Order Separator

ROBESONIA, PENNA.

After using a mail order cream separator for six months I decided to discard that machine and purchase a No. 4 Tubular Separator. The mail order separator would separate only 375 pounds of milk per hour, and did not give a thorough separation. I can skim two buckets of milk in 4 minutes. The mail order separator required ten minutes. I am more than pleased with the purchase I made from your people.

WM. F. BUCKS

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY,

West Chester, Penna.

Chicago, Ill.

San Francisco, Cal.

Toronto, Can.

close student of the business as operator and writer for over 50 years. Yet he says in his excellent paper that, in all that time he has not seen a single year, when first class butter and cheese did not bring a paying price in the market. Other lines of food like grain and meats, have frequent periods of depression when the price sinks below the cost of production. The present price of live hogs is an instance.

But panics may come and go; the product of the cow, provided it is good holds steadily at a price that will yield the producers a fair profit. One great reason for this is that the human population is increasing faster than the cow population. Every baby that is born adds another consumer, while only half of the increase in cattle are females and but a small percentage of these develop into milk production.

The steadfastness of the industry is remarkable. During the panic of 1893 prices for dairy products were steadily maintained and the same has proved true in the panic of 1907. This feature of the industry should prove a powerful consideration to the dairy



I SELL THE GALLOWAY

CREAM SEPARATOR DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM AND SAVE YOU 50 PER CENT

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I have been told there are a lot of farmers who would own a cream separator if they could get a strictly high-grade machine at a fair price.

I am offering every farmer just that sort of machine in my New Improved Galloway at a price that will fit any pocketbook, and will take all the risk of my separator pleasing.

I will send it out on my 30 days' free trial plan, backed by my regular \$25,000 legal bond guarantee, and you can judge for yourself its merit.

Then to the first farmer in any section who buys my separator I am going to make the greatest proposition ever made by any manufacturer on a cream separator.

Write me today for my new catalog and Special Proposition before you think of buying any other make of separator.

I Want One Million Farmers To Get My Special Proposition

My Special Proposition is something new. Don't fail to write me for it at once. The offer is good only for the first party in any locality buying one of my separators.

That is exactly what I do when I offer to let you try it 30 days on my free trial plan.

It is a machine with every modern feature in the line of cream separator construction. Low supply can. Enclosed gearing, dust-proof and perfectly safe. Sanitary. Easy running. Easy cleaned. Close skimming, right down to the last drop. Built stronger than really necessary to last—out of the best materials money can buy. A beauty in design. Perfect in arrangement. Simple in construction. Adjustable at every point. In fact, it is the only modern in every feature separator made today, and is sold direct to you under the strongest kind of a guarantee at prices you are willing to pay for a standard strictly high-grade separator.

Write me today for my catalog, telling you all about it. I will send my Special Proposition to you in the same mail.

Try the Galloway today.

MAIL ME A ONE CENT POSTAL For My New 1908 CATALOG

William Galloway, Pres.
The William Galloway Company
383 Jefferson Street Waterloo, Iowa



farmer in giving him courage to lay plans, make improvements, build better and more profitable stables, feed his cows better and act the part of a wise dairy man all around. A thrifty dairy farmer, who had accumulated a surplus of \$2,000, spoke to us the other day about where he could loan it to the best advantage. We advised him to lay it all out on the farm, for we felt sure that wise improvements, putting everything in better shape for dairy work, would return him twice the interest he could get in the way of note and mortgage.

Take it in the way of producing registered dairy cattle. The outlook in this direction promises better than we have ever before seen in this country. More farmers are waking up to the necessity of grading up their herds by the introduction of dairy blood than was ever known before. The farmer who goes ahead in this work with any of the dairy breeds need have no fears of a profitable market for all the desirable animals he may produce.

If we look at the dairy industry from any standpoint it shows itself to be the most stable, most remunerative and the least exhausting to the soil of any branch of farming. Three things it requires in order to be made the most profitable:

(1) A man who has a studious mind, who will welcome knowledge.

(2) Cows that are fitted by breeding and rearing to the work of milk giving to the extent that they will yield a surplus above the cost of keeping and labor.

(3) Right conditions at the farm end so that the cows shall be helped, not hindered, in their work.

These had, one need not worry about demand or price. It is for this reason that dairy farmers should feel abundant courage to make all necessary improvements, for they have under them an industry that is reliable and remunerative for all who deserve well of it.

Usefulness and Cheapness of Vaseline in Dairy Stables.

Strange that so few people keep vaseline, plain or carbolyzed, in the dairy stable.

A five-pound can of vaseline can be bought for 50 or 60 cents—a few cents worth of carbolic acid and you are equipped with about all the drug store necessary in the dairy business. Don't mix it all; say about one pound of the vaseline in the proportion of one to twenty-five, just enough so the nose will detect the odor. Use it occasionally on the teats or, if an udder shows any inflammation, rub on vaseline. In fact, it feed and care have been right, seldom will udder troubles appear.

About two weeks ago I found a fine yearling rapidly covering with small sores. She was in a pen with others, and the sores were not at first noticed. A daily application of carbolyzed vaseline has healed every spot and nothing remains but to grow hair on them. —H. E. Cook in Practical Dairyman.

The Spring Rush of Dairy Calves.

"Eight thousand calves and not a thousand of them decent veals," remarked the buyer as he surveyed Tuesday's bawling host at the Chicago Stock Yards, from the dairy districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana.

"Over in Europe they would feed out that stuff and create wealth with it," remarked Louis Pfaelzer, the veteran butcher. "On this side of the Atlantic we do not know what good veal is."

"What's the use of talking nonsense?" said a shipper when asked why he had brought in several carloads of little 100-pound calves. "Who's going to feed them?" he added irritably. "Suppose you go out in the country and try your hand at educating the average dairy-herd owner to believe that he will be able to deposit more money in the bank by feeding his milk to calves than by shipping it to Chicago. As for me when the dairy owner asks me to bid on his calves I peg my price low enough to make allowance for all possibilities in the way

of loss and I notice that I usually get the calves."

To the dairyman a calf does not look like profit at this season. Milk sent to the city fetches a stated return, the calf is an unknown quantity. Milkmen in town are clamoring for more milk and are willing to pay prices that do not justify the use of it for veal making purposes and the calf that escapes the shambles long after passing the 100-pound line is fortunate. Butchers want a 125 and 150-pound calf, but the 50 and 75-cent premium they are willing to pay for quality does not, in the opinion of the dairyman, warrant him in using the necessary milk.

At this season Chicago receives anywhere from 12,000 to 16,000 calves weekly, chiefly dairy-bred. Wisconsin contributes the major portion with Illinois a good second, but there is evidence of rapid expansion of the dairy belt in eastern Iowa, some stations shipping carloads of calves every week.

By custom Tuesday has come to be recognized as calf day at Chicago. Dressed veal is sent to all parts of the East, Boston, New York and Philadelphia being the heaviest consumers. When lambs are high veal takes the place of mutton to a large extent.

Spring calves are mainly black-and-white, indicating preponderance of Holstein blood, but progeny of the scrub bull is much in evidence. There is a liberal admixture of reds, suggesting Shorthorn ancestry. The Jersey calf is a rarity.

The heavy calf movement begins in April and continues about six weeks. It invariably breaks the market \$2 and \$3 per hundred weight. Shippers buy them in bunches at considerably less than market value to allow for market fluctuations and fatalities on the way to market. The shipper aims to pocket a profit of \$1 per head. A beef-bred calf is seldom seen in the veal market. They can be raised for stocker purposes, but the average dairy-bred calf is worth as much at 150 pounds as if kept until the yearling stage.

Dairy and Creamery.

E. K. SLATER, DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSIONER OF MINNESOTA, IN NORTH-WESTERN AGRICULTURIST.

THE KIND OF COW TO USE.

The man who intends to go into the dairy business for the first time is confronted with the question of what particular kind of a cow he should keep. He usually makes the mistake of worrying more about what breed he shall choose than about the type of the cow. Cows differ only as they are Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorns, etc. At least that is the way he looks at it. And it is not always the beginner who makes this error.

The man who makes money producing milk pays more attention to the kind of a cow he has in the dairy than to the subject of breeds. Of course the man who depends for his profit upon putting pure-bred animals on the market selects his favorite breed and works along that line. Even then, if he is to gain the highest measure of success, he must study the individual members of his herd and breed accordingly. But the man who is concerned more with the sale of the product from his cows should direct his attention almost exclusively to the subject of type rather than breed.

In doing this, however, he is confronted with the question of how good cows he shall keep. If he intends to carry on dairying on a scientific as well as a practical basis, he should choose the dairy type cow, and she should be strongly bred along dairy lines. She may belong to any of the well known dairy breeds and no matter which one, if she has the right kind of individuality. This is proven by the fact that great results are obtained by owners of all the well known dairy breeds. The fact remains that there are good cows and poor cows in all of them and that the owner must study individuality at all times.

Here is a good rule to follow; keep



SWEEPING THE FIELD

The 1908 Improved DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Sales to date more than double any previous year.

New 1908 Catalogue—as interesting and superior as the machines themselves—to be had for the asking.

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THE NEW Butterfly Cream Separator Has All the Advantages

claimed for any other machine made—and

ONE THAT NO OTHER HAS—It's the Aluminum Corrugated Skimming Device. The New Butterfly Separator turns easily because it has polished frictionless pivot ball bearings; runs smoothly because it is properly adjusted, and stays that way; is convenient in height because the top of the milk supply can be only 3½ feet from the floor; is easily cleaned because the skimming device is complete in one part, opens like a book and is made of pure aluminum, which will not rust or corrode, at the same time being the cleanest, most sanitary and most expensive material that can be used.

—BUT—

The Great Difference between the New Butterfly Cream Separator and any other made is in the skimming device, and the U. S. patent laws protect us against infringement of our rights, and at the same time protect you against making the mistake of thinking that the aluminum corrugated skimming device can be had in any other Cream Separator. Other manufacturers do not dare to copy our idea, and their agents will therefore try to persuade you to believe that some other machine is "just as good." Insist on seeing the "DIFFERENCE" before you buy. Little booklet mailed free.



Top of Can only 3½ feet from the floor

The Two Reasons Why

the Aluminum Corrugated Skimming Device enables the New Butterfly Separator to get all the cream are briefly: 1. It divides the milk current as it enters the top of the bowl into thin liquid "sheets," making it easy for the centrifugal force developed by the rapidly whirling bowl to exert its power evenly on every particle of milk, letting none escape. 2. There are eight corrugations or ridges over which the milk must course from the time it enters the bowl until it can find its way out. Every time it flows over one of these ridges ordinary separation of milk and cream is accomplished by other separators takes place. Multiply this ordinary separation by 8 (the number of corrugations over which the fluid must pass in the bowl of the New Butterfly Separator) and you have a result extraordinary and complete separation of all the butter fat from the skim milk.

When You Really See the "Difference"

between the New Butterfly Cream Separator and any other made; when you come to realize that this one machine alone contains the most marked improvement made in Cream Separators during the past ten years; when you find that we own and control exclusively all the patents covering that improvement and when you learn that in accordance with our "Anti-Trust" policy, we sell only direct from the factory to you at one-half off the price asked for machines of common grade and efficiency, THEN you will be ready to say,

"Send Me the New Butterfly Cream Separator on 365 Days Trial"

We are the only Cream Separator manufacturers that give you this GUARANTEE—**"If For ANY Reason"** the New Butterfly Separator does not work successfully on your farm, we will take it back at any time within one year, pay all the freight charges and return to you all the money you paid us. That's the way we do business, and if our way suits you, order from this advertisement—No. 4½ New Butterfly Cream Separator, capacity 450 to 500 pounds of milk per hour, delivered freight paid at your own depot, for

Or, write today for illustrated catalog giving more facts and further information about the only separator that has the aluminum corrugated skimming device.

N. B.—Our factory facilities have been greatly increased, and we can now ship your machine immediately after the order reaches us.

\$39.80
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO., CHICAGO, ILL.
Capital \$1,000,000 Sole Manufacturers Dept. 912

as good a cow as you are dairyman. If you cannot, or will not, give the highly bred dairy cow the care and attention which she merits then leave her alone. This is not an argument directly or indirectly for the so-called misnamed "dual-purpose cow." It is rather intended to convey the truth that a poor dairyman will be disappointed with the performance of a highly bred dairy cow, and the good dairyman will be just as badly disappointed with any other kind.

The cowkeeper who chooses to keep what is generally termed the "common cow" can secure very satisfactory results providing he gives her good care and providing she is built for economical milk production. Even the good farmer does not choose to go further into dairying. He is engaged in diversified farming and he does not become sufficiently interested in dairying to make it a close study.

The few cows on the farm should be the most profitable investment of all, as their product is sold to the farmer himself and he can thus figure in as profit all the charges of the middleman. Dairy products are becoming even higher in price, but the farmer must have them on his table. It would be easy to raise the quality of the cows if the owner would test them and weigh their milk till he found out the poorest cows.

The man who is engaged in dairying only to such an extent and who wishes to engage in the business extensively should remember that a serious mistake may be made in going too rapidly. He can better afford to practise on the common cow and ascertain by careful calculation what good care and good feed will accomplish. He can begin his study of scientific breeding and improve his herd of common cows, and in this way his science as a dairyman will improve in about the same proportion as his herd improves.

By the time he has improved his herd of common cows up to a high standard of excellence he will be fitted to give them such care as will insure satisfaction instead of disappointment. If he has done this without the particular breed of those cows it is pretty safe to say that he will continue working along these lines. "Breed" will then mean less to him than "type."

Horticulture

Some Observations and Experiences in Western Orcharding.

E. F. STEVENS, CRETE, NEB.

CULTIVATION.

Up to this time we have cultivated our orchards three times over. A portion of the work has been done with a disk, but the major portion of it with the Acme pulverizer. In this way, we plan to minimize the loss of soil moisture.

We have had during the past winter, nearly three months of bare ground. The ground in our orchards has been covered but a small portion of the time with snow. There has, therefore, been considerable evaporation in progress during the months of December, January, and March. By the law of transposition of moisture, any evaporation from the surface sets up a drain on the moisture stored in the lower subsoil. We have, therefore, been losing a considerable portion of the subsoil moisture, which was fairly abundant last December. Unless we conserve such moisture as we now have, with extreme care, we are liable to find our overladen trees suffering from lack of sufficient moisture to carry the crop through the months of August and September.

It is with this thought in mind that we are trying to conserve all we can of the winter and frost moisture.

We are applying 3,000,000 pounds of manure—the stable litter as a mulch under the branches, the finer portions of stock-yard manure between the rows where it can be cultivated in.

We are also using something like 500 loads of straw. With the combined help of the straw mulching, the surface manuring and the frequent cultivation, we are hoping to carry our orchards safely through the season.

The farmer who has a small family orchard is in far better position than the commercial orchardist to withstand the dry season. The average farmer has an ample supply of straw which can be utilized as a mulch about the trees, and he can also make heavy applications of stable manure, while the commercial orchardist has trouble in finding enough manure and straw within hauling distance to give such measure of protection as should be easy for the average farmer.

CARE OF THE PEACH ORCHARD.

Favored by the fine weather of last month, most peach trees have set four times as much fruit as they can safely carry. The effort to grow a very great number of peach pits, each containing the germ of a new tree, is a far greater strain on the vitality and vigor of the tree, than the clothing of these pits with the flesh of the peach. The vigor of the tree and the quality of the fruit is affected very largely by the number of pits allowed to remain upon the tree.

The scarcity of labor in Nebraska is such that the average orchardist is not likely to thin the fruit upon the branches. The planter may however, in a wholesale way, lessen the strain on his trees by using a modification of the California methods, shortening the bearing twigs, and removing a good many of the weaker shoots, cutting off in this way more than one-half of the fruit on the tree. This is a convenient way to relieve an overladen tree.

Some years ago the writer visited Mr. Roland Morrill, a leading peach grower at Benton Harbor, Mich. I was in his orchard about the 28th day of May. At that time his workmen were engaged with pruning shears, clipping the bearing twigs of the peach trees in his eighty-acre orchard. Mr. Morrill explained that this was the cheapest and quickest way to lighten the load of fruit on his peach trees, which seemed likely to be overladen. Mr. Morrill stated that it would have been better to have done this work in the later days of March. It would have been less of a shock to the peach trees, to trim them in March, but at that time he was not certain about the character of the spring, and did not like to incur the expense of thinning out the twigs of the trees until he was sure of the character of the season, and the probability of a crop.

I noticed also that Mr. Morrill was cultivating the orchard at that time, using gang plows, cutting to the depth of about three inches. This shallow plowing at that time was a preparation for the later work of surface cultivation, which would be continued through the season.

Mr. Morrill mentioned that in a very dry season which occurred some years before, they did not have a sufficient fall of rain at any one time from May 28 until the early days of October, to wet the ground to the depth of an inch. To assist his orchard in maintaining its proper growth and vigor, Mr. Morrill used four teams in the eighty-acre orchard, giving daily cultivation with Breed's weeder. Each of these four teams cultivated twenty acres each day. During the space of forty consecutive week days, the entire orchard was cultivated in this manner, once each day, with the result that he succeeded in retaining a sufficient amount of moisture to carry his orchard through the season in most excellent condition, and the next season secured a crop from the eighty acre tract which sold for thirty-five thousand dollars.

Advance in Wood Preservation.

"Timber thoroughly treated with proper preservatives will last almost indefinitely," says a Government expert who is an authority on wood preservation. "Engineers have known for years that this is true," he continues, "but up to the present time, at least



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.

Better Cream = and more of it

It isn't the fault of your cows if you don't get lots of butter from the churning. The fault lies in your way of skimming milk. You must skim so that the large butter-fat globules are not broken up, then you'll have a better grade of cream—more butter if churned—a better test and a higher price if sold. The

Peerless Cream Separator

is the only machine with a combination hollow and disc bowl—that means doubled capacity—and the hollow bowl doesn't break up the large fat globules. If you have but four cows it will pay you to operate a separator and you can't afford to put your hard earned money into a separator of any kind until you have at least read our new free book telling all about the Peerless way of getting more profits from your dairy. Drop us a postal today while you're thinking about it.

Waterloo Cream Separator Co., Dept. C, Waterloo, Ia.

Go Southwest and Grow

There's room enough in Texas and in the New State of Oklahoma for thousands of good, energetic men—farmers and artisans. The best chances will fall to the man who acts quickly and takes advantage of present opportunities.

Land can now be purchased at reasonable prices; in a few short years it will greatly enhance in value.

Go and see the country for yourself. Special excursions by the M. K. & T. Ry. are run on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at exceptionally low rates.

Liberal stop-overs are permitted, so you can see the country to the best advantage.



Any agent will give you particulars; or, better still, write me for helpful information, rates, or anything you want to know about this Land of Possibilities.

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Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., M. K. & T. Ry. St. Louis, Mo.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

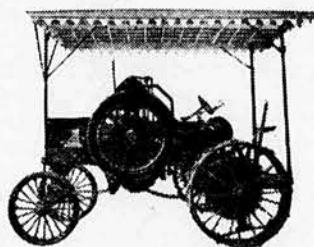
TRACTION: 10 horse power only, for operating belt presses, shellers, etc.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY: 3 to 25 H. P. steam cooled, small water tank.

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in America, complicated and expensive plants have been necessary for the work and wood preservation has often been too expensive an operation to allow treated timber to come into general use."

Methods in wood preservation have undergone a marked change in the last few years, however, and the work which a few years ago was limited to a few experiments carried on in scat-

tered parts of the United States has grown with such rapidity that wood preservation has become a business which figures most prominently in the industrial life of this country.

Each year railroads are treating an increasing proportion of their cross ties, miners their mine props, farmers their fence posts, and the men of many other industries are bringing preservatives into play to close the pores and

prepare the timber they use to resist the fungi which cause decay. The work points the way to one of the chief means of the conservation of the Nation's forest resources, for as the length of the life of timber is increased the drain upon the forests is lessened, and more wood made available for use.

TIMBER OF SLIGHT COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE.

In nearly all localities in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States is found an abundant supply of certain kinds of timber which have only a slight commercial importance. Engleman spruce, lodgepole, and other kinds of pine, aspen, and cottonwood are only a partial list of the kinds of wood which are strong enough and abundant enough to win high value for construction purposes, were it not for one single defect which has prevented their general adoption. When exposed to the soil and weather they decay so rapidly that they have to be renewed too often to justify their use.

Dead timber of lodgepole pine and other species also is found in large tracts, but is sharply discriminated against by all constructing engineers and contractors. As a matter of fact, the dead timber, provided it is sound is just as good as green timber of the same species; and indeed, in some ways, is even more valuable. For it is well known that thoroughly seasoned timber is both stronger and more durable than the same timber when green. Timber which was killed by fire or insects, and which is still in a sound condition, differs from green timber chiefly in being thoroughly seasoned—that is to say, it is stronger, more durable, and lighter. And so not only are the freight rates considerably reduced, but a better grade of timber is secured.

Even in a thoroughly seasoned condition, lodgepole pine, Englemann spruce, and the other species mentioned above, are by no means durable woods when compared with Douglas fir, Oregon cedar, and the other kinds of wood which are used so extensively in construction work. And before they can successfully compete with such timbers, in spite of their lower price, they must be made to last longer under unfavorable conditions.

METHOD OF PRESERVING.

After several years of study, the United States Forest Service has proved that in many cases the complicated and expensive plants are not necessary for the proper treatment of many kinds of timber; that many of the timbers which decay most rapidly in the natural state, are among the easiest and cheapest to treat. Many of the species mentioned above offer little resistance to the entrance of the preservative. The principle of the method is to immerse the thoroughly seasoned wood in a hot bath of the liquid, leave it in for a few hours, and then either plunge it into a cold bath of a preservative, or else run out the hot liquid from the treating tank, and fill it up again with liquid of a lower temperature. This requires only the simplest kind of machinery, and the cost of operation is so slight that even cheap timbers like fence posts and shingles can be treated by the average farmer of small means.

SMALL PLANTS TO BE ERECTED.

Although the Forest Service, by extensive experiments in all portions of the country, considers that the practicability of the process has been conclusively proved, more or less difficulty has been encountered in inducing others to adopt the process on a commercial scale. In order to demonstrate beyond any doubt that the process is adapted to commercial treatments, the Service has arranged to erect small treating plants—semi-commercial in size—on several of the National forests. Tests will be made on the local timbers, and careful record kept of the cost of the work. The treated timber will then be placed in permanent position, where its future durability can be compared with untreated timber of the same or other kinds.

Three such plants will be erected this spring, and it is expected that they will be in successful operation by early summer. According to the present plans one plant will be erected at some locality on or near the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota, another on the Holy Cross National Forest in Colorado; and the third on the Henrys Lake National Forest, near St. Anthony, Idaho.

WOOD PRESERVATION BY THE USE OF CREOSOTE.

The investigations in wood preservation by the use of creosote, which is nothing more than the dead oil of coal tar and zinc chloride, are considered of such importance by the Government that one branch of a bureau in the Department of Agriculture—the "Office of Wood Preservation" in the Forest Service—is given over entirely to the work of experiments in cooperation with railroad companies, mining corporations, and individuals who desire to prolong the life of the timber which they use. Advice and practical assistance is furnished all who request it of the Forester at Washington.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"

DIETZ LANTERNS

THERE ARE NONE "JUST AS GOOD"
WHEN YOU BUY A LANTERN INSIST ON A "DIETZ"
MADE BY R. E. DIETZ COMPANY, NEW YORK
Largest Makers of Lanterns in the World
ESTABLISHED 1840
PIONEERS AND LEADERS

Nerve Sick

If weak, worn-out, nervous, cannot sleep; have indigestion, headache, neuralgia or periodic pains, it is because your nerves are weak. It is the lack of nerve force that makes the stomach, heart, lungs, etc., work imperfectly—become sick. Dr. Miles' Nervine cures the sick when it restores nerve strength, and puts the power behind the organs to do their work.

"Almost three years I suffered from nervousness, indigestion, and palpitation of the heart. I could not eat or sleep with comfort, or walk or talk without suffering. Altogether I was in a bad condition. My doctor did not seem to do me any good. I had tried so many remedies that I did not have much hope of any of them doing me any good. Dr. Miles' Nervine was suggested by a friend. I got relief from the first, and after a few days I felt like a new person. It not only relieved my heart and nerves, but has invigorated my whole system. I am very grateful because since I have stopped using it, I have had absolutely no return of my old trouble."

MRS. HOWARD FORD,

60 Summit Ave., Worcester, Mass.

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

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

LEGAL.

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.
The State of Kansas to John Sieg, Greeting:
You are hereby notified 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 Curless, for costs 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.

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

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

LAND BARGAINS IN TEXAS AND ELSEWHERE

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

Address, H. P. RICHARDS,

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.

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.

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, 35¢ per 100; \$2.75 per 1000. Best Early Cauliflower; Egg plant, New York Improved; Pepper, Large Ruby King, Long Red Cayenne, 10¢ per doz.; 50¢ per 100. Sweet Potato, Yellow Jersey, Yellow Nansamond, 20¢ per 100; \$1.75 per 1000. Red Bermuda, Black Spanish, Southern Queen, 25¢ 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 McNowen, 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 boys 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.

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

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Modern, fire proof, only American Plan Hotel in the city. Centrally located, 18th and O. Sts.

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.

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

MOIPHERSON AND MARION COUNTY BARGAINS—160, improved; 180 cultivation \$5,750; 480 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, MoPherson, Kans.

"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 \$22.50 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, Osawkee, 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, \$3,500. B. F. Fridley, Amiot, Kans.

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

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

John W. Everman, J. D. 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, Kans.

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AN IDEAL FARM AND HOME.

160 acres located 8 miles from Wichita, 1 1/2 miles from railroad town, good eight room house, large new barn, granary, corn crib, hog house, implement shed, chicken house, good orchard, 20 acres fenced hog tight, and is good English blue grass pasture, 40 acres alfalfa, 30 acres native grass pasture and meadow, balance in cultivation, all fenced and cross-fenced, all but 3 acres can be cultivated if desired, no rock, gumbo or hard pan on the place, all of a dark sandy loam, about twenty feet of water, good well and running water, just touches the edge of pasture, buildings are all good, and well paid, the party wants to sell, and is asking \$70 per acre. Terms, THE NELSON REAL ESTATE & IMG. CO., 187 N. Main St., Wichita, Kans.

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.

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THE MARKETS.

Kansas City Grain and Produce Market.

Kansas City, Mo., May 4, 1908.

The situation of the speculative market today was decidedly bullish and there was good trading in wheat in the grain pit. There was not much doing until after the visible supply statement was made public, when the market became active. It showed a decrease last week in the United States and Canada of 5,547,000 bushels. Cables were also higher both from the United Kingdom and the Continent. Liverpool came in 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 higher at the close. Berlin was up 1/4 and Budapest sold 1/4 @ 1/2 higher. Paris, too, also showed an advance of 1/4 @ 1/2, and the world's shipments were only half as large as the same week last year. With this showing, after the market got under way, buyers took hold freely. May wheat started the day 1/4 lower, then sold up 1/4 and closed at the best point of the day at 1/4 higher than on Saturday. July showed more strength than the earlier option. It opened the day 1/4 lower, then sold up 1/4 and finally closed at the top, and 1 1/4 better than on Saturday, and this, in the face of pretty general rains in this section. Corn was rather quiet, but while trading in it was only moderate values ruled higher in sympathy with wheat. May finished 1/4 better and July advanced 1/4.

In store: Wheat, 874,200 bushels; corn, 134,600 bushels; oats, 39,200 bushels; rye, 5,200 bushels.

Wheat.—Receipts past 36 hours, 133 cars; shipments, 40 cars. Receipts same time last year, 83 cars; shipments, 76 cars. Inspections Saturday, 13 cars. There was more on sale today than for some days and with the speculative market active and higher, cash buyers were encouraged to take hold more freely and there was very good trading, both in hard and soft and by the close most of the offerings were disposed of and at prices that were fully steady with Saturday's prices, but most of the call was for the better grades, a number of the less desirable samples still being on hand unsold at the close. The visible supply decreased in the United States and Canada last week 5,547,000 bushels. Liverpool came in 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2 at the close. Berlin was up 1/4 and Budapest advanced 1/4 @ 1/2. The world's shipments last week were also light, only half as large as the same week last year. The ordinary receipts were 526,000 bushels, against 1,012,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 883,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 99,000 bushels. In Chicago July closed 1 1/4 higher and here the same option advanced 1/4. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 hard, choice turkey, 1 car \$1.01, 1 car \$1.00, 4 cars \$1.00; fair to good turkey, 1 car \$1.00; dark, 1 car 98c, 2 cars 98c, 9 cars 97c, 6 cars 96c. No. 3 hard, choice turkey, 1 car bulkhead, 98 1/2c; fair to good turkey, 1 car 98 1/2c, 1 car 98c; dark, 2 cars 97c; yellow and ordinary, 6 cars 96c, 1 car 95c. No. 4 hard, choice turkey, 1 car 97 1/2c; fair to good, 1 car bulkhead very smutty, 92c; ordinary, 1 car 94 1/2c, 4 cars 94c, 1 car 93 1/2c, 3 cars 93c, 1 car like sample 93c, 1 car like sample 92 1/2c. No. 2 red, fair to good, 1 car 99c, No. 3 red, choice, 1 car 98c. No. 4 red, fair to good, 3 cars 96c, 1 car 95c. Live weevil soft, 1 car 90c. Durum wheat, No. 2, 1 car 84c, 1 car 83 1/2c. White spring wheat, No. 2, 1 car 95 1/2c.

Corn.—Receipts past 26 hours, 28 cars; shipments, 28 cars. Receipts same time last year, 45 cars; shipments, 25 cars. Inspections Saturday, 13 cars. A fairly active and firm to 1/4 higher market was had to-day for mixed and white, but yellow was no higher, it being sold at a premium heretofore. Home dealers and order men were both buying, and at the close the fresh arrivals had all been disposed of. The market, however, continues to be dominated by the light receipts, the very high prices causing buyers to take only such lots as they have to have from day to day. The visible supply in the United States and Canada decreased last week 699,000 bushels. Liverpool came in 1 1/2 higher than on Saturday. The primary receipts were 438,000 bushels, against 701,000 bushels the same day last year; shipments, 336,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 7,000 bushels. In Chicago July closed 1/4 higher than on Saturday, and here the same option advanced 1/4. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, 3 cars 67c, 8 cars 66 1/2c, 5 cars 66 1/2c. No. 3 mixed, nominally 66 1/2 @ 66 3/4. No. 4 mixed, nominally 65 @ 66c. No. 2 yellow, 5 cars 67 1/2c, 1 car 67c. No. 3 yellow, nominally 66 1/2 @ 67c. No. 4 yellow, nominally 65 1/2 @ 66 1/2c. No. 2 white, 3 cars 67c, 4 cars 66 1/2c. No. 3 white, nominally 66 1/2 @ 66 3/4. No. 4 white, nominally 65 @ 66c.

Oats.—Receipts past 36 hours, 10 cars; shipments, 3 cars. Receipts same time last year, 14 cars; shipments, 7 cars. Inspections Saturday, 1 car. The market to-day was fairly active and firm to 1/4 higher. The light receipts encouraged buyers and corn also showed an advance which favored holders. The visible supply made a decrease last week in the United States and Canada of 577,000 bushels. The primary receipts were 557,000 bushels, against 825,000 bushels the same week last year; shipments, 31,000 bushels. Export clearances from the four Atlantic ports, 1,500 bushels. In Chicago July closed 1/4 higher than the day before, but here there was nothing doing in a speculative way. By sample on track here at Kansas City: No. 2 mixed, nominally 47 @ 48c. No. 3 mixed, choice, 1 car 48 1/2c; fair to good, 3 cars 47c. No. 4 mixed, nominally 46c. No. 2 white, choice, nominally 50 @ 51c; fair to good, 1 car 50c, 3 cars 49 1/2c, 1 car like sample 49 1/2c. No. 3 white, fair to good, 2 cars 49c; color, nominally 48 1/2 @ 49c. No. 4 white, nominally 48c.

Flour.—Market firm but dull. Quotations: Hard winter wheat patents, \$4.30 @ 4.35; straight, \$4.35 @ 4.35; clear, \$3.70 @ 3.90; soft patents, \$4.90 @ 5.15; straight, \$4.65 @ 4.80; clear, \$4.50.

Corn Chop.—Firm, but slow sale. Country, \$1.28 per cwt., sacked.

Commeal.—Dull but steady. Quoted at \$1.38 per cwt., sacked.

Bran.—Steady and in fair demand. Feed, \$1.12 @ 1.13 per cwt., sacked; straight bran, \$1.11 @ 1.12; shorts, \$1.13 @ 1.20.

Flaxseed.—Higher at \$1.05, upon the basis of pure.

Cottonseed Meal.—All points in Kansas and Missouri, taking Kansas City rates, \$27.40 per ton in car lots.

Ground Oil Cake.—Car lots, \$30 per ton; 2,000-pound lots, \$31; 1,000-pound lots, \$16; 100-pound lots, \$1.70.

Seeds.—Timothy, \$3.80 @ 4.25 per cwt.; red clover, \$14 @ 17 per cwt.; Kafir-corn, \$1.08 @ 1.09 per cwt.; cane, \$2.25 @ 2.30 per cwt.; millet, \$1.80 @ 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 @ 60; common self-working, \$30 @ 40.

Hay.—Receipts past 26 hours were 55 cars of prairie, 12 cars of timothy, 6 cars of clover mixed, 11 cars of alfalfa, and 4 cars of straw; total, 88 cars, against 117 cars the same day last year. There was more on sale to-day than for some days, and the market was hardly so firm, but as a good percentage of the arrivals were of the upper grades, prices were held steady and demand fair.

Clay, Robinson & Co. Will Sell Your Stock To Best Advantage

We have our own fully equipped houses, with a force of expert salesmen and experienced employes in all departments, at each of the eight leading markets named below. You need only to consign your live stock to **CLAY, ROBINSON & COMPANY**, at the market you select, to insure always receiving top market prices, lightest possible shrink, quick returns, and the best of treatment in every particular.

The entire energy of the most extensive and most perfectly equipped organization existing in our line of business is directed to giving our clients best possible service in the sale of their fat stock consignments and in the filling of their orders for stockers and feeders. We do not buy or sell live stock for our own account, or speculate in any manner, hence are in position to work solely for our clients' interests.

We have been established over twenty-one years, and succeeded a firm (J. M. Robinson & Co.) organized over thirty-three years ago. The growth of our business to its present proportions demonstrates that our methods have proved satisfactory to our patrons. They know that we will give them a **SQUARE** deal.

Whether a shipment comprises prime export beefs or canning cows, select shipping hogs or rough sows, fancy fat lambs or old ewes, we sell them for every cent that skilled salesmanship, perseverance and hard work will bring.

L. Williamson, Deer Park, Wis., writes: "I was well pleased with the price you got for my eighteen-months-old cattle. I shipped what hogs I had to your house at South St. Paul and was well pleased with the price you secured for me."

H. L. Salmon, Fowler, Kan., writes: "Another one of the feathered tribe most pleasantly satisfied. When I drove my cattle out I told my wife that Clay, Robinson & Co. would place \$700 to my account. Well, I heard from you at the proper time telling me that my account was credited with \$722.39."

W. B. Fuller, Milford, Ill., writes: "Returns for the two carloads of hogs you sold for me last Thursday came to hand promptly, and was well pleased with the sale considering the market and the class of hogs. Was extra well satisfied with the weight, as both cars only shrank 400 lbs., or a little over 2-3 lbs. per hog from home weight."

J. F. Sparks, Walker, Ia., writes: "Your report of the sale of my two loads of hogs is before me and I hasten to acknowledge the receipts of the same. These hogs realized me over \$200 more than I expected. You surely sold my light hogs well and I am also pleased with the price received for the heavy load. My son, who was in with the hogs, thinks you 'royal good fellows,' and I appreciate your kindness to him."

If you are feeding stock for market, or are thinking of buying stocker or feeder cattle or sheep, write us at your nearest market.

John R. Entekin of Kingston, Ohio, writes Clay, Robinson & Co. under date of April 7: "I received the 30 head of feeding cattle that you bought for me all O. K., and am very well pleased with them. Every steer is a good one, and when finished for market will be good deal better than any that has been shipped from here for some time. Will use my influence with other persons here wanting cattle, and may do you some good. I am sure of one thing, and that is when I want more cattle I will order them through your firm. Thank you for the pains you have taken."

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PUBLISHED BY JOHN CLAY

Any person interested in live stock will find a year's subscription (75 cents) to **THE WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REPORT** a splendid investment. The **REPORT** is a 12 to 16 page paper published by **JOHN CLAY**, of Clay, Robinson & Co., filled with market news and advice, and general matter of interest and value to stockmen and farmers.

George L. Granger, Mt. Pleasant, Mich., writes: "Herewith find \$1.50 to pay for two years' subscription to the Live Stock Report. I like your report of shipments and sales very much, also what correspondents write you as to condition and quantity of stock on feed in their respective localities."

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Clay, Robinson & Co. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION

CHICAGO
DENVERSOUTH OMAHA
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SIOUX CITYEAST BUFFALO
SO. ST. PAUL

To-day's sales included 2 cars No. 1 timothy \$10.50, 2 cars No. 2 timothy \$10.25, 1 car No. 2 timothy \$10, 1 car choice clover mixed \$10, 1 car No. 1 clover mixed, \$9.75, 6 cars choice prairie \$10.25, 6 cars No. 1 prairie \$10, 2 cars No. 1 prairie \$9.75, 6 cars No. 1 prairie \$9.50, 2 cars scant No. 1 prairie \$9.25, 5 cars No. 2 prairie \$8, 1 car scant No. 2 prairie \$4.50, 3 prairie \$5.50, 1 car scant No. 2 prairie \$4.50, 1 car choice alfalfa \$18, 2 cars No. 1 alfalfa \$13.50, 1 car No. 2 alfalfa \$12.50, and 2 cars of straw \$4.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., May 4, 1908. Cattle receipts last week were 34,000 head, an increase of 12,000 head over the previous week, but still 5,000 head under corresponding week last year. A result of the increased supply was a decline of 20 @ 25c on heavy steers, while medium and light steers lost 10 @ 15c, and she stuff held about steady. It is doubtful if we have another week's cattle receipts as heavy as that of last week between now and the opening of the season for grass cattle from native territory. The supply to-day is 9,000 head, against 12,000 last Monday, and as other points are moderately supplied the market is stronger, steers 20 @ 25c higher, and cows strong to 10c higher. Top natives sold at \$8.85 to-day, and the last string of the Lockhart steers for this season sold at the same figure, which is the highest price at which they have been sold here this year. Fancy heifers still bring extravagant prices, \$26 @ 28, and top cows reach \$8, bulls of cows \$3.50 @ 5.25, and heifers \$4.50 @ 5.75, bulls \$3.50 @ 5.25, veals up to \$5.75. Calves are 50 @ 75c higher here than in Chicago. Good pastures, and the fact that cattle now coming to market are making money for the feeder, stimulate demand for stockers and feeders. Keeps prices up to the top notch, stockers from \$4 up, feeders \$4.75 and up, with choice steers in both classes up to \$5.75, stock cows and heifers \$2.75 @ 3.75.

After a good advance first of last week, receipts became more liberal, and prices turned

downwards, closing a shade under the close of the previous week. The run was 58,000 head, a good increase over the previous week, but 19,000 head short of same week last year. Run to-day is 8,500, market 10c lower, mainly because of a heavy run at Chicago. Present prices are 80c under this week a year ago. Top to-day is \$5.50, bulk of sales \$5.40 @ 4.50, with choice butchers reaching the top, weights below 200 pounds at \$5.20 @ 5.35, pigs \$3.75 @ 4.25. The old complaint of a poor outlet for the mutton was used effectively in the sheep pen last week to secure lower prices, in conjunction with the liberal supply of 38,500 head. The decline was 15 @ 25c, although sales Friday were a shade higher than the low time. Run is 13,000 here to-day, market steady, top woolled lambs \$7.15, clipped lambs worth \$6.20 @ 6.50, clipped Western sheep \$5 @ 5.50, Texas sheep \$4.50 @ 5.45, goats \$3.50 @ 4, feeding lambs \$5.50 @ 6.25, feeding sheep \$3.50 @ 4.

J. A. RICKART.

South St. Joseph Live-Stock Market.

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 4, 1908. While last week showed an increasing tendency in the marketward movement of cattle, the present week opened up with a sharp falling off which indicates that the fluctuation in cattle movement at Western markets for the next few weeks is apt to be uncertain; however, the opinion still prevails that supplies of fat cattle are limited and that strong prices must prevail from now on until the opening of the range season. The supplies are running very largely to fed steers and this is regarded as a pointer favoring light supplies. Prices have not fluctuated much during the past week but the leaning has been towards a higher level on all attractive killing grades of stock. On the local market there has been no fancy tops made but very good to choice grades of medium and heavy beefs have been selling freely at \$5.50 @ 6.30; lighter weights are running very largely from \$5.50 down to as low as \$5.50, with trashy odds and ends down to \$5. The supplies of cows and

heifers have been extremely light and prices for everything useful from canners up, have been holding to a firm level. Many nice corned light heifers on the young order have been selling as high as \$6 @ 6.45, while the rank and file of butcher and dressed beef cows and heifers range from \$4.50 @ 5.50. Stock cattle are very scarce and the demand quite good. Prices of course follow the fluctuations in the fat cattle market and are now 15 @ 20c higher than ten days ago with not enough coming to meet the demand for young cattle to go back to the country.

In the hog trade it begins to develop that the country has been holding back considerable supplies and is now letting them loose. On the day of this writing the five Western markets had a total of above 86,000 which is up to the volume of last winter when everybody was reputed to be going out of the hog business. Prices have been holding up very well but under the influence of these liberal marketings since the middle of last week there has been a little down turn and to-day was a full 10c decline. Packers, however, are eager buyers at these declines. Prices on all hog products advanced sharply to-day, while the live hog decline is as much as noted above. Hogs are of course not as good quality as they were a month ago and yet are seasonably very fair. Prices are ranging from \$5.35 @ 5.40 with tops making \$5.50 on this market. It is possible that the present month may see a large increase over April in the volume of hogs arriving.

It is apparent that the Western feed lots are becoming pretty well depleted of live mutton and it is only a matter of a short time until the trade must depend upon grass stock for its mutton. A few Southwestern grassers are beginning to arrive and are selling at very good prices, and though the tendency must be considered as favoring a lower level of values as the volume of grass stock increases, the only arrivals on this market to-day were grass Texas wethers that sold at \$5 @ 5.45. Choice fed lambs can be quoted about \$7 @ 7.20. No grass lambs have yet arrived and very few springers.

WARRICK.

Weather Bulletin

Following is the weekly weather bulletin for the Kansas Weather Service for the week ending May 5, 1907, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director.

DATA FOR THE WEEK.

	Temperature.			Precipitation.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Departure from normal.	Total.
WESTERN DIVISION.					
Ashland.	77	28	52	0.08	86
Cimarron.	74	19	46	0.02	71
Colby.	70	15	42	0.05	80
Coolidge.	78	19	56	—	100
Dodge City.	72	25	49	—0.42	81
Dresden.	70	20	46	T	73
Farnsworth.	73	21	47	—	80
Garden City.	74	19	48	—	50
Gove.	70	22	46	—	95
Hoxie.	70	22	46	—	60
Jetmore.	65	21	43	—	50
Lakin.	75	19	50	T	80
Liberal.	78	24	49	0.04	80
Ness City.	74	24	50	—	56
Norton.	65	—	—	—	38
Scott.	72	17	47	—	80
Wakeeney.	71	20	47	—	50
Wallace.	72	15	43	0.01	61
Division.	78	15	48	—	—

MIDDLE DIVISION.					
Alton.	74	26	46	0.62	46
Anthony.	75	33	54	T	—
Chapman.	68	29	—	—	—
Clay Center.	75	28	46	—	83
Coldwater.	75	31	50	0.05	73
Concordia.	70	30	46	—0.63	73
Cunningham.	83	32	—	—	79
Eldorado.	74	29	50	0.04	64
Ellinwood.	71	29	50	T	—
Ellsworth.	75	29	49	—	—
Enterprise.	69	31	—	—	—
Greensburg.	73	28	47	—	71
Hanover.	70	26	48	T	67
Harrison.	70	23	46	—	50
Hays.	72	31	49	—	61
Hutchinson.	74	24	46	T	75
Jewell.	75	32	52	T	66
Kingsman.	70	25	46	—	54
Lebanon.	68	26	46	T	71
Macksville.	72	29	—	—	—
McPherson.	73	30	50	—	80
Marion.	74	33	50	T	64
Medicine Lodge.	70	26	50	0.24	59
Minneapolis.	72	30	49	T	57
Norwich.	74	34	53	0.25	70
Phillipsburg.	72	25	48	T	80
Pratt.	74	32	52	—	—
Republic.	63	27	—	—	—
Rome.	67	30	50	0.59	72
Russell.	72	27	—	—	—
Salina.	72	32	48	—	—
Wichita.	73	34	50	—11	—0.76
Winfield.	67	31	—	0.45	—
Division.	75	23	49	0.07	67

EASTERN DIVISION.					
Atchison.	69	30	48	—	49
Baker.	72	23	—	—	—
Burlington.	77	29	51	T	40
Cottonwood Falls.	73	29	48	—	50
Emporia.	69	32	—	—	70
Esksridge.	64	31	—	T	40
Eureka.	—	—	—	—	—
Fall River.	78	29	52	0.40	63
Fort Scott.	75	26	48	0.13	74
Frankfort.	71	26	47	T	71
Garnett.	73	32	49	—	51
Grenola.	72	21	50	0.42	—
Horton.	69	30	46	T	45
Independence.	72	36	52	0.58	61
Iola.	74	32	50	—0.08	—0.74
Kansas City.	68	34	48	—9	—0.81
Lebo.	73	32	48	T	57
Madison.	69	26	—	—	—
Moran.	74	32	50	T	43
Olathe.	71	30	—	T	40
Osage City.	73	28	49	—	—
Oswego.	72	31	50	1.15	33
Ottawa.	67	28	48	T	64
Paola.	72	28	48	—	70
Pleasanton.	70	30	49	—	82
Sedan.	76	32	—	0.48	—
Topeka.	70	35	48	—11	—0.71
Valley Falls.	69	29	47	T	66
Walnut.	75	32	—	0.22	—
Division.	77	26	49	0.12	58
State.	78	15	49	0.08	62

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	0.46	60
May 2.	78	15	49	0.08	62

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The weather has been very unfavorable. It was unseasonably cold and dry, the temperature averaging 10° below normal. The mean of the maximum temperatures, even, being below the normal temperature of the week. The temperature departures were greatest the first days of the week and least May 5th. Light showers occurred in the extreme southern counties and traces of precipitation in the eastern and northern counties, while in many of the western and central counties and, in some of the eastern no precipitation was received.

There was more sunshine than during the preceding week, but killing frosts occurred in nearly all parts of the section. Very high winds prevailed the first days, and were detrimental.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Allen.—Temperatures averaged 9° below normal and light frost occurred on April 28th and May 1st, and a heavy frost on April 30th. The total rainfall was 0.08 of an inch, and occurred on April 28th. The sunshine was deficient the fore part of the week.

Anderson.—Light frost occurred on the 28th and killing frost on the 30th, with a minimum temperature of 32° on the latter date. Minimum temperatures ranged in the thirties every day after Sunday, the 28th.

Atchison.—The first part of the week was very cloudy, and the latter part clear. The nights were cool, the temperature being 2° below freezing on April 30th.

Brown.—The week was unseasonably cold, with light rainfall and a fair amount of cloudiness.

Coffey.—Frost occurred on the morning of the 30th, with a temperature of 32° at Lebo and 29° at Burlington. Only traces of rain fell, but more rain was not badly needed.

Crawford.—Temperatures were decidedly lower than those of the three preceding weeks, the lowest being 32° on April 30th. On the 26th 0.22 of an inch of rain fell, which was all that occurred during the week.

Elk.—This was a cool, cloudy week, with frost on the 30th, when a minimum temperature of 31° was recorded. A rain of 0.42 of an inch on the 26th furnished all the moisture needed. Each of the days was partly cloudy.

Franklin.—The nights were cool the entire week, and a killing frost occurred on the morning of the 30th, with a temperature of 26°. The temperature failed to reach 70° on any day. Sprinkles of rain fell on the 27th and 30th of April.

Greenwood.—Frost which did considerable damage,

die portion when a temperature of 26° occurred on April 29th. No rain fell and the ground is becoming somewhat dry.

Harper.—The fore part of the week was quite cool, but the last two days were warmer. No freezing weather was noted, however. A good rain of 0.62 of an inch occurred on the 26th.

Jewell.—The week was cold and very unfavorable. On the morning of the 29th there was a hard freeze when the temperature reached 26° at Harrison and 24° at Jewell. On the morning of the 30th there was a heavy frost. Only traces of rain fell.

Kingsman.—Light frost occurred on the 28th of April and killing frost on the 30th. Temperatures were unseasonably low throughout the week. Only sprinkles of rain fell except at Kingsman where 0.25 of an inch fell on the 26th.

McPherson.—Rain is needed. The middle of the week was cold, with a minimum temperature of 30° on April 29th. The week began and ended clear.

Marion.—The minimum temperature fell below 40° on every night after April 26th, but did not reach freezing on any night. The days, also, were unseasonably cool. A sprinkle of rain on the 30th was all that was received.

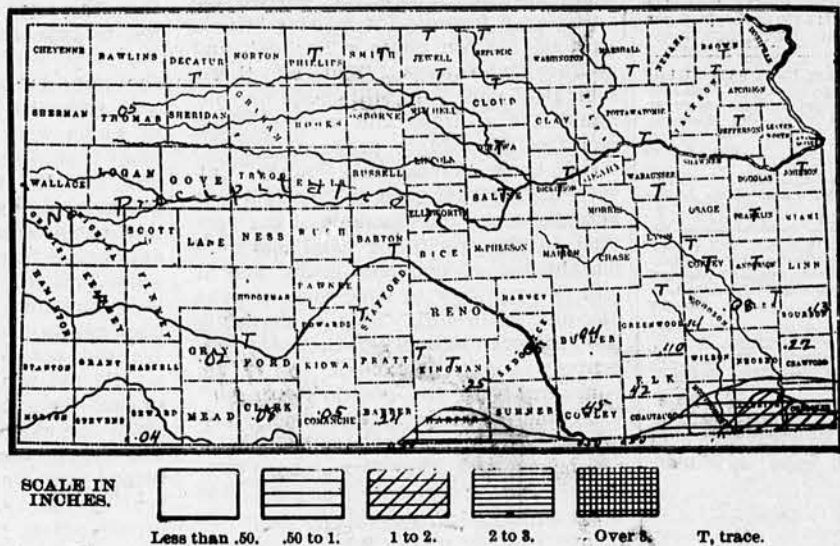
Osborne.—The week was marked by cold, northwest winds and a hard freeze on the 29th when the temperature fell to 26°. Rain is badly needed.

Ottawa.—The week was cold and dry. The minimum temperature was 30° on the 25th.

Pawnee.—Dry, northerly winds blew all week and frost was noted on the 29th and 30th of April, when the temperature dropped to 25°.

Phillips.—Unfavorable weather conditions prevailed this week. Freezing weather occurred on two nights and northerly winds dried the ground till rain is much needed.

RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 2, 1908.



occurred on Thursday, April 30th. The other nights were cool, as were also the days, with the exception of Friday, May 1st. Two days were clear and the remainder partly cloudy.

Jefferson.—The week was characterized by the coolest weather since the fore part of April. A killing frost, with a temperature of 29°, occurred on April 30th. The only trace of rain fell, there was sufficient moisture in the ground.

Labette.—Rains on the 26th and 29th of April amounted to 1.15 inches. The nights were cool, and freezing temperature occurred on April 30th and May 1st.

Linn.—The week was very deficient in temperature and moisture, but plenty of sunshine occurred. The minimum temperature, 30°, occurred on April 30th.

Marshall.—The weather was decidedly cooler than that of the preceding week, being in fact the coolest experienced since the first few days of April. Freezing temperatures occurred on the 27th, 29th, and 30th of April and on the 2d of May, the lowest, 26°, occurring on April 30th. Only a trace of rain fell and the days were all clear but two.

Miami.—Heavy frost, with a temperature of 23°, occurred on the 30th, and temperatures were not much above freezing the other nights.

Montgomery.—This was a cool week, with maximum temperatures ranging from 57° to 72° and minimum temperatures from 36° to 45°. A light frost occurred on the 30th.

Ossage.—The week was cool and without rain. Shawnee.—The week was cold and very unfavorable. The temperature fell below 40° on every night but one and a heavy frost was noted on the morning of Thursday, April 30th. Cold, northwest winds prevailed and there was no rain.

Wyandotte.—The week was cold and blustery, with the temperature below normal each day and frost on the 30th of April and 2d of May. Excepting a trace of rain on Sunday and Friday, there was no precipitation.

MIDDLE DIVISION.

Barton.—The week was very cold, with freezing temperatures on three nights. Heavy frosts occurred on the 29th and 30th of April.

Butler.—The weather was cold and disagreeable generally. Temperatures fell below 40° on the first and last days of the week and failed to rise above 70° except on the 26th of April and 1st of May.

Clay.—Cold, dry, and unfavorable weather prevailed. Temperatures of 32° or below were noted on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of April and no rainfall occurred.

Cloud.—Temperatures ranged from 4° below normal on May 1st to 16° below on April 27th, the lowest being 30° on April 28th. The sunshine was slightly below normal.

Comanche.—The week was one of cold nights and dry, cool days, with plenty of sunshine.

Ellsworth.—The week was cold, especially the mid-

Pratt.—Temperature extremes were 74° on May 1st and 32° on April 27th and 28th. No rain fell.

Reno.—The week was rainless and unseasonably cool. Temperatures dropped below 40° on every night but two, and a minimum of 31° occurred on April 30th.

Saline.—Light frosts occurred on low ground on April 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and May 1st.

Sedgwick.—The temperature was 1° below normal and light frosts occurred on the 28th and 30th of April. There was plenty of sunshine, but the rainfall was deficient.

Smith.—The week was cold and very dry. The minimum temperature was 26° on April 29th and 30th. Rain is much needed.

Stafford.—Temperature extremes were 72° and 29°. Only light sprinkles of rain fell.

Washington.—The week was much cooler than has been experienced since the first of April. No rain fell.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Clark.—There was much sunshine this week, but the temperatures were unfavorable and the rainfall deficient.

Decatur.—Frost and ice occurred on every day but April 26th and 30th and a dust storm on the 26th.

Finney.—A hard freeze, with a minimum temperature of 19°, occurred on April 29th. No rainfall occurred.

Ford.—Unseasonably low temperatures occurred, the mean for the week being 9° below normal. A killing frost occurred on April 29th, with a temperature of 25°. Only a sprinkle of rain fell.

Gove.—Rain is needed badly. The minimum temperature was 22° on April 29th.

Gray.—Frost occurred on five nights of the week and on April 29th the temperature reached 19°.

Hamilton.—The week was clear and dry, but was characterized by the lowest temperatures since April 2nd.

Keary.—Temperatures fell from the beginning of the week till April 29th, when a minimum of 19° was reached. The latter part was slightly warmer. A sprinkle of rain on Tuesday was all that fell.

Lane.—The fore part of the week was windy. Killing frosts occurred on the 28th and 29th, with temperatures of 24° and 21° respectively. Rain is very much needed.

Scott.—Freezing weather occurred on every night but two. On April 29th a minimum temperature of 17° occurred.

Seward.—On Wednesday, April 29th, ice froze a half an inch thick and the minimum temperature was 21°. The week ended with rising temperature.

Sheridan.—The week was unseasonably cool and very dry.

Thomas.—The week was very cool, with a minimum temperature of 16° on April 29th. High winds were noted on several days.

Trego.—Ice formed on the mornings of the 27th, 28th, and 29th.

The Reschke Disk Lister Cultivator.

We wish to call the particular attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Reschke disk lister cultivator which appears on another page of this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER.

This machine is manufactured by the inventor, W. F. Reschke at 908 N. Washington, Ave., Wichita, Kans. A representative of this paper recently visited the factory, and carefully inspected this cultivator—its construction and the material of which it is built, and we believe that Mr. Reschke is manufacturing one of the best lister cultivators on the market. The strong feature of this machine, and those that are not equalled by any other one—its light weight, due to the high grade of material used—its easy draft, on account of light weight, and the long sleeve bearing taking off all binding friction. Its strength of construction, nothing but the best materials being used, its double working parts. Mr. Reschke guarantees his bearings for five years regardless of the work done. The cultivator is capable of easy and perfect adjustment, so as to always obtain the very best results. Two rows can be cultivated at one time, making it a great labor saver.

Experience has shown that there is no better tool for the cultivation of the soil than the disk, it pulverizes the surface, kills the weeds and conserves

the moisture. The most important time to cultivate corn is while it is small, and there is no better tool to be used at this time than the disk lister cultivator. The disks on this machine can be easily changed, making it one of the best on the market for cutting down ridges for wheat.

In order to introduce his cultivator in new territory Mr. Reschke will, for a short time, send them freight prepaid to any address at wholesale prices. This is an opportunity to get a first class machine that every farmer needs at the factory price. Write for circular letter and prices and kindly mention this paper.

Corn-Growers, Attention!

Probably no other item can be of more interest to corn-growers, especially those who raise from 40 acres and upwards, than the introduction of the new labor-saving machinery, known as two-row cultivators.

The many perplexing problems confronting the corn-growers nowadays, such as scarcity of farm hands, high prices of horses and feed, will make the wise farmers very quick indeed to take hold of this very helpful machinery.

The same success which made the modern binder take the place of the old grain cradles will follow in the path of the two-row cultivators over the old-fashioned one-row.

These cultivators have been tested for a number of seasons and have been adopted by the U. S. Government and also by all the State experiment stations and by the largest corn-growers throughout the corn belt from Ohio to Nebraska.

Many of them have from three to a dozen machines and Hon. David Rankin, the largest corn-grower in the world, uses 125 of them. They cut the cost of cultivation right in two and are

warranted to do as good work as any one-row cultivator ever made.

In another column will be found an advertisement of Freeman & Co., of their Champion Two-Row Cultivators, who sell their machines under the most liberal warranty and especially low prices and we would recommend you to send your name and address to them to-day and get their descriptive literature of these machines, mentioning THE KANSAS FARMER when you write them.



EARN \$80 TO \$150 A MONTH

WANTED—Young Men for Firemen and Brakemen.

We prepare you by mail in from four to six weeks for either of the above positions. We have had more calls for our competent men than could be supplied. Positions are secured. Promotion rapid.

REMEMBER, this Association is directed by Railroad Officials

of four of the largest roads in the United States.

If you want to be a railroad man, cut out coupon and send to us at once for full particulars. Write name and address plainly.

Many positions now open. Address

NATIONAL RAILWAY

TRAINING ASSOCIATION

OMAHA, NEB. or KANSAS CITY, MO.

Name _____ P. O. _____ State _____ Age _____

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 Laced Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds; Buff Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, Black Langshans, White Brahmas, Buff Cochins Bantams, Seabright Bantams; Pearl and White Guinea; Dogs 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, \$2 per 100, \$1.75 per 50. Etta L. Willett, R. 1, Lawrence, Kans.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs \$4 per 100. Week-old chicks, \$1.50 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.

FARM BRED—Barred Rocks, Blocky 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. Cockerels or pullets 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. Love, 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. Lizette 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.

SMITH'S BARRED ROCKS. Smith's laying strain Barred Rocks. Close, clear, narrow barring. Strong and vigorous. Eggs \$2.00 \$1.50, \$1.25 per 15. My Pen No. 1 for sale. 6 hens, 1 cock. Write me. CHAS. E. SMITH, Route 2, Mayetta, Kans.

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 setting. 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.

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. \$3 per 15, \$5 per 45, and I pay the expressage to any express office in the United States.

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

WYANDOTTES.

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

R. C. GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Eggs, 15 for \$1; 100 for \$3.50. 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 96%. Eggs \$1.50 to \$10 per sitting. Catalogue free.

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

The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

Frauds.

Beware of frauds. There are just as many of them to-day as there were yesterday. No sooner is one exposed than another pops up to take its place and is probably the same old fraud disguised under a new name. We have warned our readers before against purchasing recipes for preserving eggs. There are quite a number of these advertised for from fifty cents to five dollars, but they are nearly all the same old recipe of lime and water. There is no better preservative for eggs than water glass or silicate of soda. But this was not written to warn you of egg-recipe frauds but of grain frauds. There are parties advertising a formula for making "chicken feed for ten cents a bushel," and another who says, "Cut off three-fourths of your feed bill. Send us your name and address and we will send you free 16 sample pages of our revised book 'Successful Poultry Culture.' This book will tell you how to actually make four bushels of the best feed in the world for chickens from one bushel of common grain, and it will tell you how to save three-fourths of your grain bill. This is certainly the greatest discovery of the twentieth century and will double and triple your profits in the poultry business." This and more is in their advertisements. Well, you send for their sample pages and they come, but they don't tell this wonderful secret. But they do say that this secret is given in one chapter of the whole book and you can get the book for \$1.00, and here is the milk of the coconut. Here is where they make their money, for the book is a cheap paper pamphlet that costs them not over five cents per copy to publish, and the great secret after all is that you are to sprout your grains, whether corn, oats, or wheat and feed this to your chickens. Sprouted grains are doubtless a good chicken feed, especially in winter when green food is scarce, but that it enhances the value of the food or makes it for ten cents a bushel is all bosh. So give these fellows a wide berth, for all they want is your hard-earned dollars to swell their pocket-books.

To Turn or Not to Turn?

A few weeks ago we read the following article on turning eggs, or rather not turning eggs, in the Farmers' Review, by Mr. Isaac Philip:

"If the myth were true, can they tell us who turns the eggs of the brush turkeys and other large birds which do not sit on their eggs but, after heaping a great amount of brush over them, leave them to hatch themselves? Let me again say to your readers that to turn or wet eggs is to waste time and harm the eggs. The hen leaves her nest not to fill the need of the eggs but for her own necessity, to get feed and water, and if she has filled her own nest and placed the eggs in the right position, she will not move them again. The embryo always floats on top and will always come to the top and will do it till it becomes too large to float. Then if some foolish thing turns over his house he has to put up with his bad misfortune. It will develop into a chicken and will break the shell without the aid of water. I have bossed an experiment farm for a few years and know what I am writing about. In the best hatches I ever had, the eggs were never turned or moistened, for I put them in a position so the old hens could not do as some foolish men say they do, and they hatched 100 per cent. I ask the incubator men to stop murdering poor little chicks."

This sounded very plausible and if found to be true would be of great service to users of incubators. We had always been accustomed to turning the eggs in our incubators twice a day, but on the advice of the incubator manufacturers, rather than on

any known reason for its necessity on our part. It is a well accepted fact that the old hen turns her eggs while sitting, and at the Cornell University it was demonstrated that the eggs under a sitting hen were in a different position on each of the twenty-one days of hatching. Diagrams were published giving the positions of the eggs for each of the twenty-one days, and each one was different from the other. We knew of these facts, but Mr. Philip seemed to be so positive in his statements and having "bossed an experiment farm," we thought there might be a chance of error on somebody's part, and we determined to experiment for ourself. We placed a partition in the center of the egg-tray of our incubator and decided to turn the eggs on one half of the tray and not to turn the eggs on the other half. This would give the experiment a fairer chance than it would to have two incubators running, one in which to turn the eggs and the other in which not to turn them. The eggs were of the same flock and supposed to be of the same average fertility. The tray was reversed daily; that is, the half in which were the unturned eggs was placed in front of the machine one day, and the next day in the rear of the machine. Both halves had exactly the same conditions, excepting one half being turned twice daily and the other half left as they were placed in the machine. There were forty fertile eggs in the half that were turned. We did not test the other half, for we did not wish to disturb them, even to test them, but presume there were about the same amount of fertile eggs. The result was that out of the forty turned eggs we got thirty-three strong, healthy chicks, and out of the unturned ones only eight chicks and three of these had to be helped out of the shell. In short, Mr. Philip's theory was shattered to smithereens, and if he did boss an experiment farm, as he claims he did, let us hope that he is bossing it no longer.

Hints From Some Successful Colorado Poultry Raisers.

The writer recently made a trip to Colorado Springs, Colo., for the purpose of securing modern poultry house plans and methods. Many good ideas were obtained in regard to them which may be of interest to the various poultry raisers of Colorado.

The successful raisers of this section are practically agreed that their houses must be so constructed as to be warm, prevent draughts, and at the same time, be well ventilated. The majority of these houses face the south. The north side and ends have no openings, excepting occasionally a door. The walls and roofs are of double construction, either double boarded or single boarded and papered. All openings are on the south, here are usually found all windows. In many cases large openings are made on the south side, which are covered with burlap or heavy muslin, through which the air passes without producing draughts. The muslin or burlap keeps out the cold and at the same time freely ventilates the house and also lets in the light.

In some houses, muslin curtains are provided which may be let down just in front of the roosts during cold nights. This places the hens in close quarters, helps them to hold the heat in around them and admits fresh air. All roosts are placed over dropping boards and are so constructed as to be easily and quickly removed to facilitate cleaning.

Nests are placed under the dropping boards with the open side to the rear, this makes them somewhat dark and prevent egg eating. The majority of the houses were provided with scratching sheds in which a few inches of straw was placed; the grain feeds were mixed with this straw, thus causing the hens to exercise to secure it.

FEEDS.

For Chicks—Special prepared chick foods for the first ten days. Afterwards, a mixture of about equal parts of cornmeal, cracked wheat, meat meal or blood meal, charcoal, fine gravel, and sometimes sifted oatmeal.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Wyckoff and Blanchard stock. Farm raised, heavy laying strain; eggs for sale \$1 per 15 or \$5 per 100; chicks six weeks old \$85 per 100, \$18 per 50, if taken soon. Mrs. Frank Sullivan, R. 7, Abilene, Kans.

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 Rogier, 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. Hutley, R. 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 3, Haven, Kans.

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

S. C. B. LEGHORNS. Eggs from hens scoring from 90 to 98. 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, 15 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 19 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, Centuria, 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.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS. Rose Comb R. I. Reds, score 90 to 94%. Eggs for hatching. Angora rabbits, snow white, pink eyes. Prices reasonable on rabbits and eggs. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kans.

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

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.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS and TOULOUSE GEESE—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, 12 years a breeder.

H. M. Palmer, Florence, 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, Ks. Route 4

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. Infertiles replaced free. Send for circular. Frank Hill, Sabetha, Kans.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Prize winners, big shows. Best winter layers. Great money makers. Breeders, eggs, baby chicks. Catalog 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.



LICE INFESTED HENS

One thing more than any other, wrecks the hopes of thousands of poultry raisers—lice. A louse-infested hen is a tax—a drain on resources—a bit of property that represents loss. There's nothing in them but trouble and worryment—don't keep one. It isn't necessary to be rid of hens because of lice however. Simply dust hens, roosts, nests and hidden cracks with

Instant Louse Killer

It destroys them completely. Instant Louse Killer was formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and kills lice on horses, cattle, ticks on sheep, cucumber, squash, cabbage worms and melon pests, as well as rose slugs. It is also a reliable disinfectant and deodorizer. See that the word "Instant" appears on the can.

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE
In Shaker-top Cans

1-lb. can., 25c } Except in Canada and
3-lb. can., 60c } extreme West and South

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will forward one-pound can by mail or express for 35 cents prepaid.

Manufactured by
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

CORNISH INDIANS.

EGGS, CORNISH INDIAN—\$1 per fifteen. The best general purpose fowl raised. L. C. Horst Newton, Kans.

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.

BLACK SPANISH.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH at Kansas and Nebraska State Shows, 1908. I won all first and second prizes offered. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$7.50 per 100. H. W. Chestnut, Centralia, 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 15. C. W. Perkins, Route 4, Newton, Kans.

SCOTCH COLLIES.

HIGH GLASS COLLIES—Pups by Olympian Clinker, the great prize winner, good as the best. At stud, Olympian Clinker, he by Wishaw Clinker, J. P. Morgan's champion dog, Ex Badger Olympia. Fees \$10.00. A. P. Chace, 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 of the very best breeding, have the intelligence of a human. For particulars address, **DEER LAKE PARK, SEVERY, KAN.**

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.

Your Name Will Get \$2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 3000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strain on my Experimental Farm, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for \$1 for the 2 sittings. Only sold in lots of 2 sittings. Eggs by the 100, \$5. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte Eggs, \$1 per sitting. Bronze or W. Holland Turkey Eggs, \$2 for 8. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office orders on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. W. F. Chamberlain, (The Perfect Chick Feed Man) KIRKWOOD, MO.

For Hens—Mixed grains—wheat, barley, cracked corn (sometimes Kafir-corn) and oats.

Mash for Hens—Usually fed once per day—bran, cornmeal, oats (or oatmeal) a small amount of beef scrap or dried blood, charcoal, and either alfalfa leaves or cut alfalfa. They keep plenty of oyster shell and gravel before the hens all the time, also fresh water.

GENERAL REMARKS.

These breeders are hatching about 55 per cent of all fertile eggs. The secret of good hatches seems to be sufficient moisture, good ventilation and plenty of heat.

The secrets of securing fertile eggs are good care, feeding plenty of green bone, oyster shell, or meat scrap and not running too many hens with one cock.

These poultry raisers are securing daily about 60 per cent as many eggs as hens kept.

One breeder, Mr. R. C. Clay, claims to have enough space for keeping 2,000 hens and he occupies but about two acres.

Another poultryman occupies two city lots and successfully handles 500 laying hens.

A squab raiser is handling 1,200 pigeons and raises from 100 to 120 squabs per week on a space equal to the size of one city lot. Crowding too many birds on a small space cannot be safely recommended, however.

Two of these poultry plants stamp all eggs sold for table purpose with their names and do not keep any on hand longer than three days.

The writer will be pleased to hear from all successful poultry raisers in the State, telling of their houses and methods. Kindly send plan of house, if possible.

H. M. BAINER,

Professor of Farm Mechanics, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Might Be Feasible.

"Look at dat purp scratching gravel."

"What of it?"

"Gosh! I believe I could take a dozen fox terriers an' dig de Panama canal."—Kansas City Journal.

Don't Stay Fat.

It will be joyful news to thousands of fat people to hear that they can reduce their weight from three to six pounds a week and turn ill health into robust health, and relieve that feeling of fullness and oppression and produce healthy digestion. No dieting or starvation in taking this remarkable discovery. It strengthens the heart and enables one to breathe easily and quickly. Removes double chin, large stomach, and fat hips.

Anti-fat is the famous discovery which has caused so much favorable comment on its introduction in this country several years ago. In fact, so prevalent has become the demand for the treatment that the International Remedy Co., 1123 Broadway, New York City, has been formed especially to distribute a free treatment of anti-fat by mail to every one requesting same.

What the Name "Elkhart" Signifies to

Vehicles and Harness Buyers. The man who cannot pick out a buggy or other vehicle to his liking from the great catalogue of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Company of Elkhart, Ind., is a hard man to please.

Their 1908 book is an eye opener—a handsome book of over 250 pages, every one of which contains a fine illustration and accurate description of some of their numberless styles of sterling vehicles and harness. You will find in it about every kind of rig you ever saw. The same is true of harness. The pictures are so large and the descriptions so full that you will know very nearly as much about the purchase you are about to make as if you actually saw it.

But the wonder comes when you look at the prices. Any one who is not acquainted with "the Elkhart Way" must be amazed at the bargains. He cannot understand how high grade vehicles and harness can be made and sold for so little money.

But the Elkhart people have been doing business this way for 35 years. Making and selling direct to the people is an old story with them. That's the secret of it all. They build and they sell direct to the user. No jobber, no dealer, no agent, no traveling expense, no commission, no storage. If you say such prices are impossible, the answer is, they have been making them for over a third of a century.

The Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Company is the kind of institution we like to recommend to our readers. A great big concern, thoroughly reliable and dealing in high class goods. We can say unhesitatingly that any one who has need for a vehicle or harness should send for the great catalogue, see the prices and then judge for themselves.

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. OOLWELL, Sumnerfield, Kans.

Vick's

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

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.

HILLSIDE DUROCS and HEREFORDS

Choice boars ready for service. Bred gilts and fall pigs, both sexes. Mc's Pride III, Oom Paul V, and Crimson Knight 25279 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,

Route 8.

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 topy pigs of early March farrow, by Lincoln Tip, Junior Jim, Tip Top Notcher Jr., Kants Model, Beautiful Joe and our herd boar OH HOW GOOD, second prize winner at Nebraska State Fair. Sale in October; write or visit. W. H. Cummings & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

SPECIAL!

I have a car of long yearling bulls, a car of bull calves, a car of yearling helters and a car of heifer calves for sale. These cattle are all in good growing condition and are mostly reds. They were bred mostly by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Bold Knight 179054 and Headlight 2d 243805.

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, 1906, farrow. Write for prices and description.

R. L. WILSON, Chester, Neb.

FOUR-MILE HERD DUROCS

Choice fall boars by Orion Jr. 31497 and Ohio Chief 2d 41197. 50 spring boars, growthy, heavy bone, good feet, nice color; sired by the above named males, and E's Kant Be Best 57583. Crimson Chief 31253, 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.

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 Com-pound (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.



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.

DUROC-JERSEYS

GAYER'S DUROCS: 36 choice fall gilts and 14 topy 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.

OAK GROVE HERD OF DUROCS

Herd headed by Choice Goods H. 36471 by Hunt's Model and Corrector's Model 34351. I have for sale a few choice males of spring and fall farrow that will be priced worth the money.

Sherman Reedy, Hanover, Kans.

CEDAR LAWN DUROCS.

Several extra good fall boars and my 2 year-old herd boar Parker 67633, 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. BUCHHEIM,

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

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.

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 Mendlers Dream 43921. Also some choice young boars; one fine Shorthorn bull calf; B. P. R. 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 (239345) by Corrector (63379), Allen's Corrector (128613) by Corrector (63379), dam Sweet Brier (361790) by Chief Perfection second (42559). Kansas Chief (125963) by Chief Perfection second (42559) dam Corrector's Gem (250720) 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 METER, Ia., and breeders of CHIEF TECUMSEH 2d.

JOHN BOLLIN,

Route 5, Leavenworth, Kans.

Breeds and Sells Popular Poland-Chinas

The State and World's Fair winning boars, Nemo L's Dude and The Piquet, in service. Bred sows and serviceable boars for sale.

WELCOME HERD 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 \$799 sow, Spring Tide by Meddler 2d. Prices right.

JOSEPH M. BAUER,

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.

ELM LAWN POLANDS.

Extra good fall boars \$15 and \$20. Choice glits bred for August litters at \$20. Will also sell or trade my herd boar, On and On 2d 38317.

R. M. BUCK, Eskridge, 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.

10 BOARS.

One by Mischief Maker, dam by Perfect I Know. One by Corrector, dam by Proud Perfection. One by Corrector 2d, dam by Impudence. Three by H. S. On and On, dam by Mischief Maker. Two by Mischief Maker I Know. Two by Grand Perfection 2d. Prices reasonable; call or write.

W. R. PEACOCK, Sedgwick, 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.

BERKSHIRES**60 Berkshires For Sale 60**

from weaning pigs up to matured animals, including herd boars and old herd boars of Lord Premier, Lord Robinhood, Berryton Duke, Masterpiece and Lord Bacon families.

G. D. WILLEMS, Inman, Kans.
Thirteen years a breeder of Berkshires.

Ridgeview Berkshires

—FOR SALE—

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

MANWARING BROS., Lawrence, Kansas

King's Berkshires

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

E. D. KING, Burlington, Kans.

Guthrie Ranche Berkshires

The Guthrie Ranch Berkshire herd, headed by Berryton Duke, assisted by his prize winning son, Revelation, and his half brother, Baron Duke. Size bone and quality for the farmer; style and finish for the breeder. A few extra good boars and over one hundred fall pigs to choose from.

T. F. GUTHRIE, Strong City, Kans.

Knollwood Berkshires

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

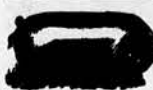
E. W. MELVILLE, Eudora, Kans.

GEO. W. BERRY, High-Class Berkshires

R. F. D. No. 4, Lawrence, Kans.

Breeder of Masterpiece, head of the superb Masterpiece family; also Black Robinhood, head of the great Black Robinhood family.

FOR SALE—Show pigs and herd headers, fall of 1907 farrow. Choice boars and glits at moderate prices.

CHESTER-WHITES**O. I. C. SWINE**

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

O. I. C. BARGAINS

Bred sows and glits all sold. Have a fine bunch of spring pigs for which I am booking orders. Write your wants and get prices.

W. M. GODLOVE, Onaga, Kans.
Prop. Andrew Carnegie herd O. I. C. swine.

RED POLLS**RED POLLED BULLS**

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.

H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kans.

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON, Pomona, Kans.
Route 1.

Foster's Red Polls.

Some choice young bulls and heifers, also a few good cows for sale. Prices reasonable.

CHAS. FOSTER & SON, Eldorado, Kans.

Red Polled Cattle, Poland-China Swine.

Best of breeding. Write or come and see.

Chas. Morrison & Son, R. 2, Phillipsburg, Ks.

JERSEYS**Linscott's Jerseys**

ESTABLISHED 1878.
REGISTERED IN A. J. C. C.

Want a choice registered Jersey cow at a bargain? Get my catalogue of heifers.

R. J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas

GALLOWAYS**Smoky Hill Galloways.**

Choice young stock of both sexes for sale. Large herd to select from. Acclimated to buffalo grass country, equally good for Eastern breeders.

Smoky Hill Ranch, Wallace, Kans.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

Over 200 head. Extra lot of young bulls by Imp. Battle of Lockside 23524, Lost boy of Platte 12633, and Tip Top 22260.

G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St. Topeka, Kans.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**BRAEBURN HOLSTEINS AND BERKSHIRES.**

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

Somerhelm Farm Breeds

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE, POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Stock for sale at all times.

Jas. B. ZINN, Box 348, Topeka, Kans.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS**ANGUS BULLS.**

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

SUTTON FARM, LAWRENCE - - - KANS.

POLLED DURHAMS**Polled Durhams FOR SALE.**

A choice lot of young Double Standard Polled Durham bulls by Kansas Boy X2855, S-H 19789, Senator X5940, 263005 and the grand bull, Belvedere X2712, 195058. Inspection invited.

D. C. VanNice, Richland, Kans.

The Blossom House

Kansas City, Mo.

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

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

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

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kans.

America's Leading Horse Importers

The best stallions in France are imported by us. This is proven by the fact that for many years our horses have won every championship competed for at all of the leading shows in France and America. On account of the fact that we import such large numbers, we can sell you a high-class stallion for less than others ask for an inferior animal. \$1,500 will buy a good one. We have no salesmen in Kansas.

PERCHERONS.

FRENCH COACHERS.

McLAUGHLIN BROS.,

Kansas City, Mo., Columbus, O. St. Paul, Minn.

SHORTHORNS**New York Valley Herds of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.**

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.

SELDEN STOCK FARM.

Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorns for sale. 8 young bulls from 8 to 24 months old, all reds and good quality. Sired by Baronet of Maine Valley 17876 and Secret Empress 23247. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.

HOADLEY & SIGMUND, Selden, Kans.

SHORTHORNS AND POLAND-CHINAS.

FOR SALE—A few choice Scotch heifers by the pure Scotch bull Cruickshank Clipper and out of our best cows. Also a number of splendid glits of the good growthy kind, bred for March and April farrow. Prices reasonable. Farm adjoins depot. Call or write. Geo. B. Ross & Sons, Alden, Kans.

ABBOTTSFORD SHORTHORNS

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.

D. BALLANTYNE & SON, Herington, Kan.

Prospect Farm Shorthorns

The oldest Shorthorn breeders in Kansas. The largest herd of Cruickshanks in Kansas. Herd headed by Violet Prince 145647 and Orange Commander 220500. Young stock of both sexes and some cows for sale. Quality and prices right.

H. W. McAFEE, Bell Phone 59-2. Topeka, Kansas

Greendale Stock Farm

25 YOUNG BULLS by Imp. Ardathan Mystery and Best of All for sale at bed rock prices. Can also offer some good Berkshire swine and Shropshire rams. Correspondence solicited.

COL. ED GREEN, Prop., Florence, Kan.

SHORTHORN BULLS.

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.

O. L. JACKSON, New Albany, Kans.

Pedigreed Shorthorn Cattle.

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; 35 last spring heifer calves.

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