

# KANSAS FARMER

NEBRASKA MISSOURI OKLAHOMA

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### THE TWO-CENT PASSENGER RATE.

People in Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska are riding on the railroad cars at two cents per mile. The standard rate in Kansas is three cents per mile. The Kansas Railroad Commissioners some time ago mildly suggested to the railroads that they extend the two-cent rate to this State. The

in other States. The other course is to bring action in the courts under the law now in the Kansas statutes to compel obedience to the order of the Commissioners.

THE KANSAS FARMER has not formed a decided opinion as to which course is to be preferred. There is little doubt, however, but that the peo-



One of the bulls in the J. A. Carpenter Sale of Herefords at Carbondale, Kansas, September 28, 1907.

railroads declined to comply with the request. Governor Hoch heard the roar at the discrimination against Kansas and addressed a letter to the Railroad Commissioners urging that they order a two-cent rate in this State. After the formality of a complaint by the attorney for the Commissioners an emergency was declared and an order was issued directing Kansas roads to make a two-cent rate. The thirty days' time in which the order is to become effective has not yet passed, but the railroad managers have let it be understood that the order will probably not be obeyed.

Opinion is divided as to what steps shall be taken if the order shall be finally ignored. Two courses have been considered. The first is the calling of an extra session of the Legislature. It is presumed that this body would enact a two-cent law containing the drastic features which led to the prompt adoption of the two-cent rate

ple of Kansas resent the unfair position in which they are placed, and will hold the administration responsible should it be long continued.

### GALVESTON GROWING.

Of all seaports Galveston is probably destined to be more closely linked than any other to the productive territory between the 95th meridian and the Rocky Mountains and south of the 40th parallel of latitude.

The Galveston News of September 1 contains a synopsis of the commerce of the port of Galveston for the trade year just closed, which shows the breaking of many records. There has been a general increase in the trade of the port.

The Texas cotton crop for 1906-07 amounted to 4,003,247 bales, as compared with 2,521,885 bales for 1905-06. The total receipts at Galveston were 3,891,695 bales, compared with 2,674,575 bales for

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**WERE STUCK  
TOGETHER AND  
SEPERATION OF THESE  
PAGES WOULD RESULT  
IN FURTHER DAMAGE  
MAKING THEM  
ILLEGIBLE.**

**THEREFORE WE WILL  
NOT FILM THE NOTED  
PAGE NUMBERS.**



to exceed 25 or 30 points which deliver to a local creamery 75,000 pounds butter-fat per year, which, it is claimed by those who are best acquainted with the business, is necessary to make possible the successful operation of a local creamery, and even with this amount of butter-fat the business management must be of the best if the creamery can survive.

If the railroad rates on the shipment of cream are to be increased to a point by which cream can not be shipped, then what is to become of the industry in 700 localities where the receipts of cream are too small to operate a creamery? If cream can not be shipped, who will build these local creameries proposed by the railroads and by the editor of the Minnesota and Dakota Farmer? If a man is found who has money with which to build a creamery, will he invest his money at a point which is producing ten or twelve cans of cream per week and sit there with his investment to await the development of the business? Can he develop business by building a local creamery and waiting? Can he pay the price which will justify the farmer in producing butter-fat for delivery to his creamery until such time as he reaches a maximum of product and whereby the operation of his creamery becomes economical and good prices can be paid? Farmers will not wait for developments. The man who can not promote development will not wait for it. It is apparent, therefore, that Minnesota methods will not yet fill the place of the Kansas method of shipping cream. The difference in the natural condition in Minnesota and Kansas will not, at this time, warrant Kansas in giving consideration to the change.

The article to which reference above is made reports Kansas as producing 16,000,000 pounds of butter in 1905 and Minnesota as making in the same year 41,000,000. The facts are that Kansas in 1905 produced 42,000,000 pounds and in 1906, 43,778,000. The figures given for Kansas are from the official records of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, which records are compiled in the office of F. D. Coburn, the most careful and pains-taking statistician in the country.

Kansas dairying has thrived in spite of the greatest prosperity in other lines the State has ever known. It has thrived because good prices have been paid for butter-fat, because the dairy business so far as the manufacturer is concerned has been handled on a plan of economy never before practised in connection with the making of butter. Is this not good evidence in itself that the conditions existing in this State are favorable for the production of butter-fat and that Kansas people are entirely satisfied with the prevailing conditions for marketing this product? It is apparent that a change in the system of conducting business at the present time would result in disaster. Any advance in rates for the hauling of cream will destroy the business, and Kansas people and those creameries which have been foremost in the development of the industry, will not permit cream rates to be advanced, or any system inaugurated detrimental to the best interests of the business if it can be avoided. An advance in cream rates to a point at which cream could not be shipped will cause the Kansas farmer to lose money he has invested in milch cows, in hand separators, dairy-barns, silos, and other facilities for dairying. He will not consent to lose this investment and destroy his present prosperity to take up the business where he began fifteen years ago.

**Agriculture in the Public Schools.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The most hopeful sign in connection with the public schools is the increasing interest of the thoughtful citizenship in school matters. Formerly nobody talked school but teachers and occasionally an exceptional school officer. Now it is very encouraging that all classes of business and professional men are becoming quite well informed on school affairs and are even willing to talk to school teachers on a plane

of equality. Possibly this is partly due to the fact that more teachers are able to talk on public affairs than formerly. The school is the most important public affair in the country.

Agriculture in the schools is so sensible and reasonable a matter that now everybody says "It should have been in the schools for years" and a surprisingly large number also say "I have always said it ought to be in the course of study." Anyway the idea seems to have taken hold of the public mind and agriculture promises to be one of the regular subjects in all Kansas schools. And now there is danger of two or three mistakes. Some say that it is proper for the rural schools but not necessary for the town schools. Why is this not true of botany, geology, and zoology then? Agriculture is more than a method of plowing and planting. It is the most important science in relation to American economics. The prosperity of the country is measured by the prosperity of the farm. Town boys and girls need to know the principles of agriculture as the foundation study of economics. They need to know that the farm offers opportunity for the trained and informed mind. Both the town and country boy needs to know that the farm offers an opportunity for educated men and women.

Then if it gets into the town schools it is in danger of being placed too high up in the course and with such an exalted idea of the necessity of laboratory, etc., that few pupils will take it. It ought, in my opinion, to be in the first or second year of every high school. At present there are not enough trained teachers in our high schools to justify giving it a whole year of five lessons per week. That means few pupils and those who advocate such a course lay themselves open to the suspicion that they do not want any classes in agriculture. There is now no text book on the market offering a year's course in high schools. There are several very good texts for rural and grammar schools, such as Burkett's book, now recommended by the State Text Book Board for common schools, but while it is probably the best book published for rural and grammar schools it is not a high school text, certainly not for a whole year of the third year of the course.

Then another mistake men are prone to make is to ask for a simple text for the rural schools. Boys and girls of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades in the country do not need any mamby-pamby talk about farming or farming operations. Children of Boston and New York who do not know pigs from sheep may need a text of that type but good, healthy boys and girls in Kansas of those grades are able to use any text book now published and are not waiting for simple stuff. I write this because teachers are somewhat in doubt as to what to teach and how to teach it.

The rural schools of Kansas, the county high schools, and the Barnes high schools, and many others are likely to teach considerable elementary agriculture this year. Last year I talked to about twenty teachers' institutes and this year to twenty-seven institutes and during the past year to several district teachers' associations on this subject, altogether to about 7,500 teachers on the matter of teaching elementary agriculture in the schools, and found great interest, not only among the superintendents and principals, but also among the great mass of teachers.

The extension department of the Agricultural College will print this year and send free to all rural teachers, and to all grammar grade teachers of Kansas, six pamphlets on elementary agriculture, sending one each month beginning with October. These are intended to furnish actual text-book material, but teachers are also urged to buy the State text for additional material and for suggestions as to experiments. These pamphlets to be issued by the college will be as follows:

- (1) Soils, with relation to fertility and moisture, (2) How Plants Feed and How Plants Grow, (3) Cookery, (4) Trees, Shrubs, etc., (5) Birds and

Insects, (6) Live Stock on the Farm. County superintendents have been asked to send me the names and addresses of their rural teachers and the first number will be mailed about October 5. Teachers should write to the county superintendent if they do not receive the numbers. All correspondence relating to the subject matter of each pamphlet should be addressed to me and not to the author of the pamphlet.

J. H. MILLER, Supt. Agricultural College Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans.

**"Straight to You From Honest John."**

John W. Henney—"Honest John," as he is known to vehicle men all over the United States—is now selling his famous buggies direct to the public at factory prices.

This is an interesting and important announcement to everybody familiar with the history of buggy-building for the last forty years. Honest John Henney is one of the pioneers of modern vehicle construction. He got his training at the bench in the old days when every part of a buggy was made by hand—when vehicles were built like the deacon's one-hoss shay—for a lifetime of service—when deception covered by putty and paint was scorned, and nothing but the best material and workmanship got past the keen eye of the master builder.

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Styles have changed. Methods of manufacture have changed. And now sellings plans are changing. Manufacturers are cutting out the expenses and profits of middlemen which the public has had to bear, and are selling direct to users. John W. Henney has kept to the fort in all these changes. But no amount of pressure could induce him to change the quality of his vehicles.

Giving his reasons for adopting the direct-to-user plan, Mr. Henney says that on the more than 200,000 vehicles he has made "the dealers alone have reaped a profit of no less than \$2,000,000, without adding one cent to the value of the goods."

In observance of the fortieth year of his successful experience, Mr. Henney has just issued a big, handsomely illustrated book, "Forty years of buggy building," which any of our readers can have free by writing John W. Henney & Company, Freeport, Ill. It is the most interesting book of its kind ever published. The story of Mr. Henney's early work is fascinating. Anybody—buggy user or not—who picks up this book will read it through cover to cover. Although the book has not come from the press, a big demand is reported. We urge our readers, therefore, to get their requests in early. A postal card will bring the book. Address J. W. Henney & Company, Freeport, Ill.

We have received a copy of the Special "Majority Number" of The Weekly Live Stock Report, published at Chicago by John Clay (senior member of the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co.) which is a highly creditable specimen of live-stock journalism. The special number above referred to commemorates the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co. The front and back covers are beautifully executed in colors, the frontispiece being one of the handsomest live-stock pictures we have seen in some time, showing a beautiful Jersey cow, with background of meadow and river, all reproduced in natural colors. Inside of the covers are devoted to a historical sketch of the firm mentioned, with roster of employes and the year in which they became connected with the firm. The body of the paper is made up of interesting and useful matter, including a valuable article by A. S. Alexander, V. S., on the "Need of Persistence in Breeding," a fine descriptive article by John Clay on "The Sea and the Selkirks," illustrated with some splendid photographs of mountain scenery, together with other special articles, illustrations, etc., the whole making a very fine issue and one which does great credit to both The Weekly Live Stock Report and the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co.

**Book on "Diseases of Swine" Free.**

Instead of spending \$1.50 to \$5 for a big, long-winded book on hogs, our readers should send to The Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co., 829 S. W. Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo., and obtain a valuable condensed treatise on "Diseases of Swine," absolutely free. This book was written by Dr. H. J. Whittier, president of the company, and is the very latest work on the subject. It takes up practically every disease with which hogs are afflicted, and tells just what to do. It is intensely practical. Dr. Whittier has no "pet" theories about whether germs can swim or fly—or whether fleas can see in the dark. He simply tells how to keep your hogs free from germs and parasites and how to make them grow into money.

The book is one of the most interesting works on hog diseases extant. It takes up the question of disinfection and explains how much easier it is to prevent diseases by this simple means than to cure them after they have gained a foothold.

The chapter on hog-dipping should be read by every hog-owner in the country, for this is the key to the whole situation. Experience proves that it pays handsomely to dip hogs in an effective disinfectant like Car-Sul. The most successful hog-men in the country have adopted the plan of dipping their hogs regularly.

"Send for 'Diseases of Swine' and you will be astonished at the amount of valuable information that has been crowded into its pages. The book contains many pictures.



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The action of digestion is controlled by nerves leading to the stomach. When they are weak, the stomach is deprived of its energy. It has no power to do its work. If you want permanent relief, you must restore this energy. Dr. Miles' Nervine restores nervous energy, and gives the organs power to perform their functions.

"For many years I was an acute sufferer from nervous indigestion; at times I was so despondent life seemed almost a burden. I tried all kinds of remedies and various physicians with little or no relief, until one night last summer I saw Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure advertised. I resolved to make one more trial which I did in the purchase of one bottle of Nervine and one of Heart Cure. In a few days I began to feel better, which encouraged me so much that I continued the medicine until I had taken more than a dozen bottles. I am very much improved in every way; in body, mind and spirits since. I make a special point to recommend the medicine, and I feel a sincere pleasure in knowing that several persons have been benefited through my recommendations."

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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.  
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L. K. LEWIS, Kansas and Nebraska
GEO. E. COLE, Missouri and Iowa

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

Sherethers.

Oct. 10—J. F. Hastings, Edgerton, Kans.
Oct. 23—A. C. Shallenberger and Thos. Andrews, Alma, Neb.
November 4—Davies County Shorthorn Breeders Association sale at Gallatin, Mo.

Herefords.

Feb. 20—A. Johnson and others, Clearwater, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 25, 26, 27—C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kas.
February 25-28—C. A. Stannard and others, Kansas City, Mo.

Peland-Chinas.

September 19—J. T. Hamilton, So. Haven, Kans.
Sept. 21—W. J. Bowman, Smith Center, Kans.
October 5—M. Bradford & Son, Rosendale, Mo.
October 7—T. S. Wilson, Hume, Mo.

October 17—J. T. Ellerbeck, Beatrice, Neb.
October 18—C. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
October 19—Geo. Falk, Richmond, Mo.
October 21—F. D. Winn, Randolph, Mo.

October 24—Geo. W. Crooks, Clay Center, Kans.
October 24—G. M. Hebbard, Peck, Kans.
October 24—J. R. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.
October 25—W. J. Honneyman, Madison, Kans.

October 25—H. G. Chapman, Dubois, Neb.
October 25—H. B. Walter, Wayne, Kans.
October 25—Martin Lents, Atherton, Mo.
October 25—A. B. Hoffman, Reese, Kans.

October 26—B. F. Ishmael, Laredo, Mo.
October 26—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
October 26—Bollin & Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans.
October 26—Leon Calhoun, Potter, Kans.

October 26—L. O. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
October 26—L. H. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
October 26—C. B. Weaver & Son, Wakefield, Kans.
November 1—Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans.

November 1—Thos. F. Walker, Alexandria, Neb.
Nov. 4—Charles Plicher, Glasco, Kans.
November 4—C. S. Nevius, Calles, Kans.
November 5—Lemon Ford, Minneapolis, Kans.

November 5—E. L. Calvin, Bolcourt, Kans.
November 6—W. R. Crowther, Golden City, Mo.
November 7—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo.
November 8—D. E. Crutcher, Drexel, Mo.

November 8—U. S. Ison, Butler, Mo.
November 8—H. K. Harshaw, Butler, Mo.
November 11—Adams & Loran, Moline, Kans.
November 12—W. N. Messick & Son, Piedmont, Kans.

November 12—I. E. Knox and Wm. Knox, Blackwell, Okla.
November 13—J. C. Larrimer, Wichita, Kans.
Nov. 13—W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
November 14—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans.

November 14—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.
November 15—J. J. Ward, Belleville, Kans.
November 15—A. & P. Schmitts, Alma, Kans.
November 15—G. E. Tennant, New Hampton, Mo.

November 15—Bert Wise, Reserve, Kans.
November 20—R. M. Buck, Eskridge, Kans.
November 21—F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.
November 21—Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.

November 21—O. B. Smith & Son, Cuba, Kans.
November 22—C. E. Hedges, Garden City, Mo.
November 23—F. F. Orsley, Oregon, Mo.
December 4—Geo. Will, Oleson, Mo.

Percherons.
Feb. 22—D. E. Reber, Morrill, Kans.
Feb. 18—J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas; sale at Wichita, Kans.
February 22—E. J. Ream & Co., Kansas City, Mo.
March 12—R. J. Ream & Co., Denver, Col.
Jacks and Jennets.
March 2—Limestone Valley Jacks and Jennets
L. W. Monson & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

A Proposed Solution of the Animal Tuberculosis Problem.
DR. BURTON ROGERS, ASSISTANT VETERINARIAN, KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Every phase of tuberculosis has been the special study of the writer for many years, and he has taken active interest in methods for its most economic, rapid, and satisfactory eradication from the food animals.

The farmers of several States, particularly in Iowa in 1898, cast their bread upon the water, when they attempted to block any legislation suggested by the veterinary profession for its eradication in animals, and it has returned.

Ninety per cent of the farmers of this country are needlessly biting off their own heads when they bring political influence to bear against wise and commendable legislation.

From a personal experiment in a certain district of tagging 3,430 hogs brought to market in 626 different wagons, and killing the animals later, I found that only 39 different farmers had brought in tuberculous hogs. This having been in an especially bad district. I believe a conservative estimate, taking the country as a whole, would be that less than 6 per cent of the farmers in the United States are sending all the tuberculous food animals to market, causing 100 per cent of the packers, and 100 per cent of the consumers to suffer in varying proportions.

If we are not careful we will some day awaken to the fact that the newly developing countries of South America, will soon eradicate tuberculosis from their herds, and then possibly set up a justified European scare against our dairy products not coming from animals known to be free from tuberculosis.

The bulk of cattle condemned by federal meat inspectors are cows affected with tuberculosis, and some of these up to periods of 15 years have been supplying milk in a raw state to the consumer, and these cows have been continuing the disease to others, and to hogs and to chickens ad infinitum. Now that is true scandal. The concentrated carelessness and government jurisdiction of packing houses will make our meat products good, wholesome, and perfect, in spite of and in face of the scattered carelessness and indifference, neglect, and heedlessness of our farmers, but it will not make the products of over 5,000,000 cows good, sanitary, and wholesome. The tuberculous cow is not handicapped in one iota in competition with the healthy cow. She and other species are "gold bricks."

It is the American farmer as well as the American packer who should certainly be responsible for, and who can make the reputation of American meats and dairy produce.

Ultimately it would be a profitable financial investment for this Nation in proportionate conjunction with the several States as they have been neglectful, to cause every cow in the land to be tested for tuberculosis, and wherever found the remaining animals on the same premises likewise tested, and then send them down to southwestern government land reservations, divided up according to the several States, and there be placed under favorable therapeutic conditions.

Used And Endorsed at 42 Agricultural Colleges
There is no other live stock remedy, none at all, mind you, that has proven so successful at all times for many years, as Zenoleum. It is used and recommended by the most prominent stockmen in the world. It does what we claim or money back. No other maker dares make such an offer.
The Standard and Purest Coal-Tar Dip
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Animal Dip and Disinfectant
For Lice, Mange, Skin Troubles, Itch, Scours, Calf Cholera, Infectious Abortion, Sores, Wounds, Ring Worm and all Insect and Parasitic troubles. The sure and positively guaranteed remedy.
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The all important question with the farmer and live stock raiser is how to produce the most beef, pork or mutton with the smallest expense. The only answer is, prevent disease rather than try to cure it. Hygeno—dip and disinfectant is a powerful germicide and positive insecticide. Used occasionally as a dip and spray it will keep the livestock in a healthy and thrifty condition. Hygeno costs less than one cent a gallon when diluted and we can positively say it will cost you more if you do not use Hygeno than it will if you do. If your dealer cannot supply you with Hygeno, send us his name and we will take care of you and mail our Health Book and free sample.
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JONES' NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING AND ORATORY, Chicago, Ill.,
Has graduates selling in almost every state and Canada. Our instructors are all auctioneers of national reputation acquired on the auction block. Our graduates are also found in the list of high-class and well paid auctioneers. The result of competent instruction.
Some of our graduates have made \$150 on a farm sale in a single day. Others are averaging \$500 per month. Others have made over 100 farm and fine stock sales last season, while others have over 50 fine stock sales booked in advance.
One of our graduates secured the contract to sell all the town sites, for a new railroad, from South Dakota to the Pacific coast. Others are employed to sell merchandise, jewelry and fine art goods.
A graduate of our school is president of the Missouri Auctioneers Association, and names of others are found in the list of vice presidents of the International Association of Auctioneers.
At the last meeting of this Association in Kansas City, Mo., one-fourth the attendance were graduates of this school.
Our school has more than three times the graduates of all other schools combined.
The next term opens November 11. The International Stock Show is during this term and affords the best opportunity in America for live stock judging. Tuition to the school includes four days free admission to the show.
Write for free catalogue, mentioning this paper, to
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Endorsed by the leading breeders of the country; in use in six states; can be adjusted to any sized animals; can be used for breeding, ringing or loading hogs. Made of the best material; will last for years. Every breeder and farmer should have one. Write for price and description.
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ascertained. I am sure the packers would be willing to buy outright every one of the food animals on these farms at full market values and without one cent of loss to the farmers. These are the animals that are giving and transmitting the disease to those that will be marketed in the years to come. The only cost to the farmer will be that of properly disinfecting his premises in an approved manner, and he should be glad to do that. The only cost to the government would be the testing of the remaining animals on



farms which are known to have had tuberculous animals upon them. And really the packer will not lose a single penny for all the tuberculous animals living now, unless they die or are killed beforehand, will ultimately reach the open market where he will buy them unconsciously and with exactly the same loss. Indeed, if bought now the disease may not be advanced to the stage that would cause its condemnation by the inspectors in a few months more time. One thing sure the disease would be practically eradicated, and they will have prevented the losses of tomorrow.

So, evidently, the whole problem is one of discovering where the tuberculous animals are at present located, and that is the object of this article and the following crude forms of resolutions which I am sure and hope the readers will try to improve.

The tags should be made in the form of a fraction, each county in the State being given a number, and that be the numerator, and each live-stock owner in each county be given a number, which will be the denominator of the fraction. A letter for each State.

**PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS FOR THE PACKERS.**  
All readers will understand the following resolutions have never been made, but are simply a proposed set:

Whereas, we the packers, are suffering immense loss and risk of losses from the condemnation of food animals in order to fulfill the requirements of the meat inspection act of June, 1906, and without criticism of that act, and

Whereas, we often feel that we are justified in buying at lower bids from the farmer to partly meet this risk, and to proportionately on the other hand, increase the cost of the finished products to partly meet the same risk, and

Whereas, we believe tuberculosis to be on less than 6 per cent of the farms of this county, and that the owners of these farms are marketing all the tuberculosis, and know that the percentage will be increased by spreading from these farms only, through public sales and otherwise, unless some steps for its prevention are taken, and

Whereas, tuberculosis can not be recognized at sight on foot without the application of the tuberculin test which is impracticable in the open live-stock market, and

Whereas, we realize that every tuberculous food animal living today will ultimately reach the open market, (unless it dies or is killed beforehand) and the very great majority of them will be bought by us unconsciously at our loss and at the loss of the consumer.

Whereas, the problem in the eradication of tuberculosis is simply one of discovering the location of the minority of 6 per cent of the farms which have tuberculous animals upon them, and are therefore the only source centers of the disease, the real problem being to merely apply the recognized methods of eradication, not upon 100 per cent, but upon only 6 per cent of the farms:

Whereas, we the packers, have, even more than the government, except through its meat inspection laws, extended the meat product market to all parts of the world at considerable expense, with benefit not only to ourselves, but to the farmer and the entire country.

Whereas, we, the packers, believe we can accomplish what it is the duty of the government to do, but can not and does not, apparently for no other reason than petty politics, and a generally misguided opinion that it will be at individual loss of property.

Whereas, we believe the plan proposed in these resolutions will be for the benefit of not only 100 per cent of the packers, but also for 100 per cent of the farmers, 100 per cent of the consumers, and 100 per cent of the dairy produce which we do not handle.

Whereas, we believe this combined effort on our part is in behalf of the common good, we, the packers, do hereby resolve:

That, we agree to bear the expense of having prepared a sufficient number of recognition tags of a type approved by the U. S. Department of

Agriculture, or the Kansas State Experiment Station, providing, the farmers of the State of Kansas adhere to their resolutions of (date), and apply the tags to all live stock, except range cattle, sent to market prior to December 31, 1909, and to all cows and bulls sent to market prior to December 31st, 1912.

That upon the discovery of tuberculosis by the U. S. inspectors in any animal slaughtered in our packing houses, that can be traced by the tag number to the owner, the packer and the owner only shall be notified of that fact by the government.

That, the owner of such animals shall be required to allow all susceptible food animals upon his premises to be tested for tuberculosis with tuberculin by methods recognized by the U. S. Department of Agriculture or the Kansas Experiment Station, unless he would prefer to sell every animal to the packer without having the test made.

That, we, the packers, agree to pay the full market value for all the animals which react to the tuberculin test, or for all the animals on the premises, provided as per their resolutions of (date), the farmers will immediately separate the healthy from the reacting ones, and not allow them to come in contact with healthy animals except during shipment, and will make all efforts at their expense, to disinfect their premises in a manner the U. S. Department of Agriculture or Kansas Experiment Station deems necessary to prevent spread of the disease from the source to additional animals.

That, we, the packers, will bear the loss from the condemnation of tuberculous animals coming from the State of Kansas, in the following proportion based on the losses each packer suffered for the same cause during the previous year. In the form of a fraction let the denominator represent the total losses for the previous year by all the packers, and the numerator equal the loss by each packer for the same period. Reduce to a common fraction that will apportion the losses from condemned animals coming from Kansas during the period of the experiment.

That, the federal and State governments should bear the expense of the testing and necessary record keeping:

That, the State and federal governments should give the necessary legal aid to assist in demonstrating the success or failure of the experiment.

That, we do not choose Kansas with any belief that she has a greater amount of the disease than any other State. In fact we believe she had less than the principal ones.

That we firmly believe the disease can be practically eradicated within a period of five years if such a course as these resolutions indicated be adopted.

**PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS FOR FARMERS.**  
The following are proposed resolutions which it is hoped the farmers will make:

Whereas, we, the farmers of the State of Kansas, realize that tuberculosis of the food animals is prevalent throughout the civilized world.

Whereas, we believe on good authority that there is less percentage in the United States than in any other country in the world, thus making it an easier problem to deal with.

Whereas, we sincerely believe less than 6 per cent of the farmers of the entire country are owning and marketing all the tuberculous animals, the remaining 94 per cent being absolutely innocent:

Whereas, we believe the disease to be one which will steadily increase unless there is some intervention each succeeding year, therefore, making the problem more difficult:

Whereas, we believe the disease can not be recognized in the live animal except by application of the tuberculin test.

Whereas, we believe the disease communicable and preventable.

Whereas, we are solicitous regarding the possibilities of ourselves and families becoming affected with the disease from our cattle in a manner similar to the way our hogs acquire the disease.

Whereas, We are sincerely desirous that our entire live stock shall become a meat product of the highest quality without the economic destruction which the meat inspection service now shows to be necessary.

Whereas, we are desirous of eliminating the risk of immense losses from condemnations which the packers now suffer in buying on the open market, and really reacting against us.

Whereas, we believe in offering for sale only what we can guarantee and thus give a "square deal."

Whereas, we know a large quantity of feed and labor is expended on animals that never reach the economic purpose and value intended.

Whereas, we believe that co-operation instead of conflict and antagonism between the packers and live stock owners will be found to be the most rapid, economic, and certainly most commendable method to adopt for its eradication.

Whereas, we believe the State of Kansas to have at present as small a percentage of tuberculosis as any of the middle States, and less than the eastern.

Whereas, we feel the State of Kansas to be as progressive as any State in the Union and can, therefore, be a pioneer in inaugurating a method, the success of which seems at present so promising that an example will be set to the other States.

Whereas, the packers slaughtering animals coming from the State of Kansas have agreed to pay full market value for all tuberculous animals until December 31st, 1909, under all the conditions stated in these resolutions and their resolutions of (date).

We, the farmers and live-stock owners of the State of Kansas, do hereby resolve:

That, providing the aforesaid packers furnish the proper tags, we hereby agree to properly and securely tag in the left ear all food animals, which we send to market prior to December 31st, 1909.

That, the United States Department of Agriculture should conduct the work of distributing the tags to the farmers which the packers furnish, and keep all records necessary.

That, the United States Postoffice Department should authorize the Department of Agriculture to forward these tags to the farmers by mail without cost.

That, we will forward the U. S. Department of Agriculture as accurate an estimate as is consistent, of how many of each species of food animals we will market in the six months.

That, in case the government inspectors find one or more of the animals belonging to an individual to be tuberculous at time of slaughter, that individual agrees to allow every susceptible animal he owns or which is on his place to be tested for tuberculosis with tuberculin by methods approved of by the government and State Experiment Station.

That, every animal found to be tuberculous will be immediately separated and not allowed to come in contact with healthy animals, and the reacting animals will be sold immediately to the packers at a price a similar animal in a healthy condition would bring, allowing, however, the feeder to finish the animals if he desires.

That, in case tuberculosis shall be found in a pure-bred and high type of animal, it is desired and believed it will be more economical to retain and transmit his other good qualities, this animal can be retained under condition laid down by the government that are believed will not transmit the disease to additional animals.

That, the owner will not sell the reacting animals except to the packer.

That immediately after the removal of the tuberculous animals, the premises will be disinfected at the owner's expense in a manner which the government and the State Experiment Station shall deem sufficient to prevent the spread of the disease.

That, within one year, all the susceptible animals will be allowed to be retested, and all reacting ones treated as above.

That Congress and the State Legis-

**The Farmer's Wife**

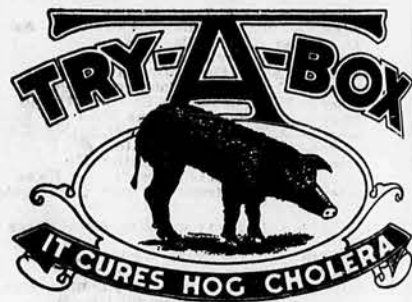
Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach is a churn. In the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every tainting or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, sores, or open eating ulcers and all humors or diseases arising from bad blood.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distress in stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid or lazy liver with the usual accompanying indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

The best agents known to medical science for the cure of the above symptoms and conditions, as attested by the writings of leading teachers and practitioners of all the several schools of medical practice, have been skillfully and harmoniously combined in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That this is absolutely true will be readily proven to your satisfaction if you will but mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ingredients entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

**If you are Losing Hogs by Cholera, or if Cholera is in your locality, USE**



Has never failed where used according to directions.

**ALSO A PERFECT PREVENTIVE.**  
Cures Mange, Expels Worms. An Excellent Conditioner. \$1 per pound Can. Guaranteed or money refunded.

**MATT BLACK CHEM. CO.,** McLouth, Kans.  
Address B. H. RAGAN, Mgr.

If you have Cholera in your herd, send for us. If we cure, you pay for medicine and our expenses. If we don't cure, it don't cost you one cent.

**Dip Your Hogs in Car-Sul**

Once a month is often enough. The cost is trifling and the results, in added growth and freedom from lice, mange mites, maggots and other hog pests, are simply wonderful. Hog dipping is practiced by the most successful swine breeders, and CAR-SUL is more universally used for this purpose than any other dip on the market. CAR-SUL is a Dip, Disinfectant and Germ Destroyer of proven worth. Carried off the Gold Medal at the World's Fair, St. Louis, the greatest of all Live Stock Expositions. It is the "old reliable"—the guaranteed dip—the Dip that Doubles Dollars.  
Time and again CAR-SUL has saved droves of hogs from Hog Cholera when the plague was rampant on every side. It's always the lousy, mangy, neglected hogs that die from this disease. Are your hogs safe? If they are infested with Hog Lice, or eaten up with Mange, dip them all—hogs, pigs and sows—in this germ, worm and insect killer!  
Also used successfully as a Dip for Cattle, sheep, goats and other animals. See nearest dealer who sells CAR-SUL and give it a good, fair trial.

**Complete Hog Doctor Book Free**

Everything you want to know about the cure of Hogs, Hog Pests, and the use of CAR-SUL, free in this wonderful Swine-Owners' Hand-Book. Send for it NOW. Address  
Dr. H. J. Whittier, Pres., The Moore Chemical & Mfg. Co. Dept. J-2, 829 S. W. Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

**Car-Sul for Hogs**

The Great Insect and Germ Destroyer  
Non-Poisonous—For Sale Everywhere

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**HORSE OWNERS! USE**  
GOMBAULT'S  
**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 descriptive circulars.  
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

**294** Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Fringe, Envelope and all other kinds of CARDS and Premium Articles. Sample Album of First Cards and Highest Premium List, all for a 2-cent stamp. OHIO CARD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

**DEATH TO HEAVES** NEWTON'S REMEDY AND CURE FOR A GUARANTEED SPECIFIC. 15 years old. One to two cents will cure Heaves. \$1.00 per can. Of dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet. The Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

**MULES FOR SALE.**  
About fifty 3-year-olds and thirty 2-year-olds.  
**JOHN B. GREER, Marlon, Kans.**

**VARICOCELE**  
A Safe, Painless, Permanent Cure GUARANTEED. 30 years' experience. No money accepted until patient is well. CONSULTATION and valuable BOOK FREE, by mail or at office.  
**DR. C. M. COE, 915 Walnut St Kansas City, Mo.**

**PROTECT AND SAVE YOUR HOGS**  
Send for my pamphlet. It tells the secret of how to make a hog remedy which will cure and prevent diseases where many other remedies have failed. I guarantee it will make more pork and dollars for you or your money refunded. Price one dollar.  
W. F. Heuser, Shickley, Nebr.

**Alfalfa Seed Wanted**  
Send sample of your new crop seed and I will make prompt bid. I will also pay highest prices for grass seed and seed oats.  
**L. C. BROWN, LaGrange, Ill.**  
Res. Tel. 775. Office Tel. 192

**L. M. PENWELL,**  
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.  
311 Quincy St. Topeka, Kansas

**REVOLUTION PATENTED BUCKLES.**  
When used will save more than one-half the cost over old way of repairing harness. No stitching, no riveting. Send 25c to pay for sample assorted set of Buckles, postpaid. Free illustrated catalog. Big profits to agents.  
**Topeka Buckle Co.**  
125 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kansas.

**SAVE 1/3 to 1/2 on NOW!**  
Send at once—today—for our GRAND FREE CATALOG OF VEHICLES AND HARNESS. Our vehicles of all styles are the highest quality ever offered at the amazingly low prices quoted in this great catalog. All vehicles sold on 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL and GUARANTEED TWO YEARS. Write quick.  
**JONES BROS. MFG. CO. (Successors to Kemper-Faxton)**  
1486 W. 9th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Bovee's Furnaces With Ventilating System.**  
Largest and best line manufactured. 24 styles and sizes. We can save you 40 per cent on the cost of heating plant and fuel. Easy to install and as cheap as good stoves. Illustrated catalogue and full specifications for a heating plant free.  
**Bovee Grinder & Furnace Works, Waterloo, Ia.**

**THE PUMP WITH POWER**  
The Fairbury WIND MILL has 1-5 more wind-surface than any other mill of the same size. Its bearings are of Rock Maple, and will not cut if run dry, as other mills do. It turns in the slightest breeze and goes to work—pumps perfectly steady in a high wind, and has an 18-in. slide-head to throw it in and out of gear. No turning by hand—no rollers to wear flat—no waiting for a favorable wind. If you want the most serviceable mill, buy a Fairbury. Our booklet "Wind and Water on the Farm," free. Fairbury Iron Works & Wind Mill Co., Box 14, Fairbury, Neb.

Advertisers in the **Kansas Farmer** Get Results Are You One of Them?  
When writing advertisers please mention this paper.

lature of Kansas should appropriate sufficient money to pay for the testing and for part of the record expense.

**Republic County Fair.**  
The Republic County Fair Association held their annual fair at Belleville September 10 to 13, and it was fully up to its usual standard. Republic County is noted for its successful fairs, and good live-stock exhibits, which probably excel that of any other county in the State. Some of the largest and best herds of pure-bred swine in the State are owned in this county, and the most of these were represented; and there were exhibits from adjoining counties, and also from Nebraska. The principal exhibitors of swine were: Poland Chinas—W. H. Bullen & Son, Belleville; H. B. Walters, Wyne; C. Jensen & Son, Belleville; F. C. Swercinsky, Belleville. Durocs—T. P. Teagarden, Wayne; J. E. Joins, Clyde; Ward Bros., Republic City; Charles Jones, Belleville. O. I. C.'s—Wm. Gilmore & Son, Fairbury, Neb. Bershires—F. T. Hadachek, Wayne, Kans. The exhibitors of cattle were: Shorthorn—F. M. Gifford, Wakefield, Kans.; C. H. Kooker, Warka. Aberdeen Angus—R. B. Ward, Belleville. There was also a few exhibits of Red Polls, and a strong exhibit of horses, jacks, and mules. First and second awards were made as follows: Swine—Poland Chinas—First on boar over 18 months and under 24 months, first on boar under six months, H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.; first on boar under 12 months; second on boar under 18 months, second on sow over 18 months, C. Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kans.; first and second on gilts under 6 months, second on boar under 12 months, first on sow over a year, W. H. Bullen & Son, Belleville, Kans.; second on boar under 6 months, F. C. Swercinsky, Belleville, Kans. Durocs—First and sweepstakes on aged boar (Parker Echo) J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kans.; first and second boars over 6 and under 12 months, T. P. Teagarden, Wayne, Kans.; first on boar under 6 months, Chas. Jones, Belleville; Second on aged boar, Ward Bros. Republic. Cattle—Shorthorns—First on aged bull, first and sweepstakes on yearling bull, C. H. Kooker, Warka, Kans.; first on cow 3 years old and over, first and second on yearling heifers, first, second, and third on heifer calves, first and second on bull calves, sweepstakes on yearling heifer, first on bull and get of sire, and first on herd, F. M. Gifford, Wakefield, Kans.

**Woodlawn Durocs.**  
We respectfully call the attention of the readers of THE KANSAS FARMER to the card of Jno. W. Jones and Son of Concordia, Kans., which starts in this issue.

Their great herd of Durocs are well known to the breeders in several States, and animals of their breeding can be found in some of the best herds in the country. Woodlawn herd is headed by Shorty Orion 53343, first in class at the Illinois State Fair 1906, and one of the great outstanding boars of the breed. He was bought by Jones & Son at a long price after he had won his honors at this fair in the hottest competition, and brought to Kansas to head their herd. He has proven himself a sire of outstanding merit, and has some very fancy litters to his credit. He is assisted by Fancy Topnotcher 40339, a son of Kant-beat and first prize boar at the Kansas State Fair 1906. Fancy Chief 24923 by Ohio Chief and Woodlawn Prince 53341, second in class at Kansas State Fair 1906. These are all individuals of merit, and are great breeding animals.

The herd sows are of the most approved type with plenty of bone, size, and quality, and are by such sires as Orion 5293, Top Notcher 8803, Proud Advance, Improver 2d 13365, Ohio Chief 2d 10721, Fancy Chief 24923, Fancy Top Notcher, Orion 2d and Chief of Ohio. These sows are noted for their producing qualities and no "shy breeder" is allowed a place in this herd.

There are 125 choice pigs of early farrow from these matings that are being developed in a manner to produce the best results. They are a growthy, vigorous lot with fancy head and ears, plenty of bone, and length, natural fleshing and feeding qualities, and combining the best blood lines of the breed.

Among these the writer was shown 30 boars that had been selected for the fall trade. These were strictly tops, and fit for places in good herds, and will be priced worth the money.

Jones & Son are noted for the high quality of males they breed, and a greater variety of blood lines can not be found in any herd in the county.

They also have for sale some fancy fall and spring gilts and some yearling and aged sows. These are guaranteed breeders and are high class animals in every respect.

Write Jones & Son for prices and descriptions or call and inspect their herd. In writing state that you saw their ad in THE KANSAS FARMER.

**G. F. Hart's Shorthorns.**  
G. F. Hart of Summerfield, Kans., has some extra fine, 1- and 2-year-old heifers for sale. They are by Imp. Hampton Prince, Red King, and Secret Prince. Mr. Hart also has four yearling bulls by Secret Prince that are strictly tops and will be priced worth the money. This young stuff is among the best the writer has seen this year, part of it being show prospects, good enough to win in the best company. Mr. Hart is an excellent breeder and handler, and his young animals are well grown out, and in individuality and breeding are fit for a place in any herd.

Mr. Hart will also sell some fine, growthy 3-year-old heifers in calf to his Scotch herd bull Secret Prince. Secret Prince is a great sire and won first in class at the Nebraska State Fair 1906.

The matrons in his herd are of the very best breedings and have been selected for their breeding, feeding, and milking qualities.

Look up Mr. Hart's card in THE KANSAS FARMER and write him for prices and descriptions on this choice offering.

for stuff of this quality can't last long. Everything he has will be priced reasonably and those buying from him will get a square deal.

**The Inter-state Fair and Exposition.**

There will be "something doing" at Kansas City during the week beginning September 23. What is believed will be the greatest dairy show ever held in the West will occur at the Elm Ridge Fair grounds. This show will include dairy cattle, products, and implements in great numbers. A model dairy in operation will be under the auspices of the Missouri State University who will also show a model kitchen and pure food exhibit. The Kansas Agricultural College will show the milking machine in operation in a separate tent and a large number of farm animals, agricultural display, etc. In addition there will be the display of standard bred, thoroughbred, saddle, carriage and roadster horses, Shetland and other ponies and equestrian rings with prizes for the best boy and girl riders. Also a special class for the American carriage horse as suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture.

At this time there will be seen the largest number of race horses ever brought together in the West and the races will be more numerous than on any other fair grounds in the United States. Special shows and attractions have been provided without number, among them the \$8,000 Siege of Jericho. Don't fail to be there. You can not afford to miss it.

**The Carpenter Hereford Sale.**

On Saturday, September 28, the great sale of 100 head of the Carpenter Herefords will be held at the home farm near Carbondale, Kans.

This is largely a Beau Brummel sale as the herd bulls are sons and grandsons of that great bull and most of the young things have his blood in their veins.

Fifteen bulls and about 30 cows with calves at foot or bred, and a number of young heifers. Almost anything the breeder or farmer may want in Herefords and all in good, thrifty condition. As Mr. Carpenter has not made up his mind to get rich on this one sale there will probably be many bargains to be had at the ringside. The sale will be in charge of that nestor of auctioneers, Col. R. E. Edmondson of Kansas City.

Write to J. A. Carpenter, Carbondale, Kans., for a catalogue and be sure to attend the sale. You will want some of these good cattle.

**Gossip About Stock.**

The Aspinwall Manufacturing Company, Jackson, Mich., manufacturers of potatoe machinery, are giving out as a souvenir their magic sissors sharpener. They are distributing this from their exhibits at the leading fairs of the country.

J. W. Reid, owner of the Crimson herd of Duroc Jersey swine at Portis, Kans., has some mighty good stuff for sale. In fact he is offering the brood lines in the breed. As Mr. Reid breeds his hogs to sell and as a pleased customer always returns for more he will offer nothing but the best of stock at living prices. His sow Choice Goods 2d was good enough, after farrowing a big litter, to get the sixth prize at the Nebraska State Fair, where there were over 800 Duroc Jerseys on exhibition. She was the only brood sow in the ring and was not specially fitted. A sow that is a producer is of much greater value than is a show sow, but Mr. Reid has both in this animal. Choice Goods 2d and a number of other good ones will be shown by Mr. Reid at Kansas City. He has stock of all ages for sale. Write him.

Samuelson Bros. owners of the Timber City herds of Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey swine of Bala, and Cleburn, Kans., write: "We showed some of our Durocs at the Clay County Fair last week winning one sweepstake, six firsts and four seconds. We won first in all but two classes that we entered in. We won second on aged boar, first on sow, first on sow with litter, first and second on boar six months and under twelve, first on sow six months and under twelve, first and second on boar pig under six months, first on sow pig under six months, and sweepstake boar all breeds competing. This was won by the first prize pig in the under six months class. He is a good pig in every respect and the second prize pig in the same class is a pig of exactly the same type, and there is no question but what they will make good boars and they are both for sale."

The Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser shows in their own words, just what the professors and various directors connected with these institutions have said of it, and the suggestions they offer for its use. The most important fact is that the book is more conclusive than merely stating the uses of Zenoleum. It gives many descriptions of diseases and ailments, their causes and symptoms, etc., that could hardly be had in such compact and reliable form in any other book we can now call to mind. There are sixty-four pages, splendidly printed in large, readable type, and well bound in a serviceable cover. This book can be had free by any reader of this paper by writing to the Zenner Disinfectant Company, 161 Lafayette avenue, Detroit, Mich., for it. We believe readers who send for it will have cause to be gratified that we have called this matter to their attention. Take our advice and send for it right away.

L. E. Anderson & Co., real estate agent at 800 North Kansas avenue, sold a 23-acre truck farm for \$4,000 this week as a result of an advertisement in THE KANSAS FARMER. The advertisement appeared on Thursday and the following Tuesday the deal was closed. The buyer was from out of town and came in direct response to THE KANSAS FARMER advertisement, calling attention to the advertisement of the 23 acres in THE KANSAS FARMER as he came in.

**KRESODIP**  
"KRESO" KILLS ALL KINDS OF LICE. KRESO-DIP CURES MANGE & SCAB. CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES. RINGWORM ETC. KILLS ALL GERMS. EASY & SAFE TO USE. TRY IT.  
FOR ALL LIVE STOCK  
HARMLESS. EFFECTIVE. INEXPENSIVE.  
STANDARDIZED  
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET ON CATTLE HORSES HOGS SHEEP POULTRY DOGS  
For sale at all drug stores.  
**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
Home Offices and Laboratories, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

**Worms all Over the Ground**  
Drexel Mo., Route 2, Jan. 24, 1907. F. J. TAYLOR CO.  
Bag of Tonic received and I put it in box as directed. My hogs eat it fine and I think it has done them good from the worms I see scattered over the feed-lot. I believe it is all right, especially for hogs. Will let you hear from me when it is all gone. I remain yours for a fair trial.  
W. G. BINKLEY.  
Taylor's Stock Tonic does more than drive out the worms. It puts your hogs, cattle and horses in the pink of condition, makes them grow faster and stronger, prevents cholera, black-leg and all diseases arising from imperfect digestion. We want you to know all about our Stock Tonic so we will send you 50 pounds on trial if you will send us this advertisement. In 30 days you will send us \$3 for the tonic, or return the empty bag if it is not satisfactory, and there is no charge. We are sending out thousands of bags on this basis and practically every one is paid for. It shows the merit of the goods and the honesty of the farmers. Cut out this ad to-day and send it to us.  
**F. J. TAYLOR CO.,**  
361 Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.

**SORE SHOULDERS** If you mean business and really want to CURE that poor horse of yours of those awful sore shoulders, neck or collar galls, stop experimenting and get a box of **BALMOLINE** De Foy's BALMOLINE  
The ONLY salve for man or beast. Druggists or by mail 25-50c Trial box 4c. From Balmoline Co., Sta. B, Abilene, Kan.

**DR. W. J. CONNER,** LABETTE, KANSAS. Breeder and Shipper of **MULE-FOOTED HOGS** THE COMING HOGS OF AMERICA. They never have cholera. They are the best rustlers in the world. Pigs from 10 to 16 weeks old \$30 per pair. Write for particulars.

**DOWLING'S FISTULA AND LUMP JAW CURE.**  
A scientific remedy and cure for fistula, poll-evil and lump jaw; price \$1 per bottle. Used by stockmen everywhere. When ordering state how long affected, if fistula, poll-evil or lump jaw; whether swollen or running. Give particulars; also express office.  
**W. T. Dowling & Co., St. Marys, Kans.**



## Agriculture

### Seed Wheat Per Acre?

You will do us a great favor if you will let us know how much seed wheat you sow per acre for best results. The farmers here are not used to growing winter wheat and there is considerable difference of opinion as to the amount to seed. We have been recommending 90 pounds per acre for irrigation which has proven very successful and has gotten as high as 47 bushels per acre while others that sow 100 to 110 pounds grow from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, and they condemn the wheat. For our dry farming we recommend 40 pounds per acre. Your opinion will help us with the farmers.

LYMAN MILLING Co.

Uinta County, Wym.

In central and eastern Kansas it is usual to sow five pecks of wheat per acre. Some farmers sow only a bushel per acre. In western Kansas three to four pecks is an ordinary amount to sow. Perhaps in your State, wheat grown under irrigation, will require a less seeding per acre. It would seem to me, however, that 90 pounds of seed per acre would be ample, and I would be inclined to sow less than that amount. The results of your experiments would indicate that farmers in your locality are sowing too much seed. Your recommendation to sow 40 pounds of wheat per acre for dry-land farming is, in my judgment, about correct.

Under separate cover I have mailed you copy of bulletin 144 on Small Grain Crops in which you will find a report of the results of experiments at this station with wheat, etc.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Smutty Wheat.

Will smutty wheat do to sow for seed? A farmer tells me that the smut in the seed will have no effect on the smut in the crop. If it does make a difference, what is the best preparation to dip the wheat into before sowing it to destroy the smut, and how shall I prepare the dip?

H. E. KEELER.

Rawlins County, Kans.

It is not advisable to sow wheat which contains smut without treating the seed to destroy the smut before the seed is planted. Your farmer friend is entirely mistaken in his conclusions. Wheat infected with smut is very apt to produce a smutty crop. In fact the only general means of infection comes through the seed. If the wheat seed is free from smut or if the wheat has been treated with a preparation to destroy the smut spores on the seed-grain, then you may produce a crop of wheat practically free from smut. This has been demonstrated by many experiments at a number of our State Experiment Stations throughout the United States.

The treatment now most generally used is the formaldehyde. For detailed information regarding this treatment I have mailed you a copy of circular No. 7 in which you will find a discussion on the subject.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Chinch Bugs in Corn.

We have a piece of corn that has been well tended and is practically free from weeds but the whole field in both corn and ground, is alive with chinch bugs. Will the bugs injure the young wheat if the field is sown early? What is the best date to sow Fulcaster wheat? Should there be any difference in time of seeding in corn or in open ground?

JAMES P. LATTIS.

Kay County, Okla.

It would not be advisable to sow wheat in corn which is badly infested with chinch bugs. The chinch bugs might not destroy the wheat this fall but the corn-stalks and wheat on the ground would furnish excellent cover for the chinch bugs to winter and unless the following season was very unfavorable to the bugs they would likely destroy the wheat next spring. I would advise that you rake and burn the stalks on this field during the

winter or early next spring. In this way you will destroy a great number of the bugs which hibernate in the fall. If this work could be done in the winter and the field thoroughly disked, most of the bugs ought to be destroyed. Perhaps corn will be the best crop to plant again on the field, or you could sow oats, since oats are not usually injured by chinch bugs.

As to whether the chinch bugs will injure the young wheat this fall will depend upon the time you sow and the weather conditions. Should the weather remain warm late into the fall the chinch bugs would injure the young wheat. Since the bugs do not hibernate until cold weather, in case you do sow wheat, it is advisable to sow rather late in the season.

The best results have been secured by sowing winter wheat the last week in September or first week in October. Soft wheat may be sown a little earlier than hard wheat and in Oklahoma a little later seeding may be practised than would be recommended for Kansas. Usually it is advisable to sow earlier in corn stalks than on open ground which has been well prepared, since it takes the wheat longer to start in the corn and the growth is usually less than would occur in a good seed-bed.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Sweet Clover.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the issue of August 22, Wm. Queen asks for information on sweet clover for hog pasture. I will say this about it, if he wishes the good will of his neighbors, and the good looks of the locality, I pray that he try, try again for something better than that stuff for any kind of pasture.

It is becoming a terrible pest in Republic County. You may be sure of one thing, if once started there will always be plenty of seed, although not always where you want it.

One mile south of my place the highway is lined with clover, and the seed washes down every draw, settling here and there and growing. I have a fine piece of low-land meadow that I have to constantly watch and pull, dig, and cut it, to keep the clover from utterly ruining it. I dare not plow this land for the soil would wash away.

If I can not induce the parties above me to clean up their clover, what hope will there be for me? My field will be reseeded every year.

I have a friend that has a lowland meadow that is being ruined by this clover pest. The school ground of our township center school house, is just one mess, yes, just one mess of it. The seed was carried from the highways on the shoes of the little tots, and now their play-ground is ruined. When the clover is mown the ugly stubbs are left to hurt their feet and to wear out their shoes.

For me, I detest it so much, I wish sweet clover had been forgotten in the making.

The right way to get rid of bad weeds is to commence on the highlands and work down. The right way to lessen crime is to fight it first on the knob hills, thence on down to the river flats and then to the sand lots. If the seed supply is at the top, it will sure spring up on the bottoms.

Let me say in conclusion, sweet clover is detested by all farmers in this county and they try to leave it alone.

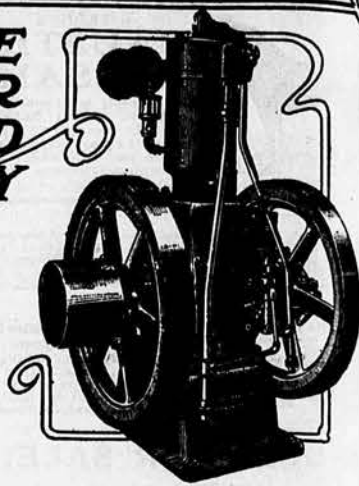
W. M. MOORE.

### My Method of Handling Alfalfa Seed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the season of 1905 I saved the third cutting of alfalfa on my forty acre field, and it produced 130 bushels from the huller. In 1906 the second cutting was saved and I got 114 bushels of seed. This year I saved the cutting, after removing my frosted cutting, and have just finished thrashing with 125 bushels of seed to my credit. My second cutting in 1906, after being fanned, tested 99.9 per cent germination at Washington, D. C. This seed was as good as the best seed the Department secured during the season of 1906 notwithstanding the large area from which they obtain their supplies.

In 1905 my seed crop was bound with a self-binder, and stacked in small round stacks with from 8 to 10 loads to the stack. I objected to this way

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of handling because the binder-packers wasted the seed and the bundles of green alfalfa were hard to cure. Also the stacks absorbed moisture and I lost lots of the seed in the straw pile.

In 1906 I cut the seed with the mowing machine made by the Novelty Manufacturing Co., Council Bluffs, Ia., with the western windrower attachment stacking in small piles as soon as the hay in windrows became dry, or nearly so. I stacked ten acres of the forty acres while the dew was on the shocks, so as to keep the seed from shattering. This was bad as I found out later when I came to thrash the stack. The seed was not of as good color and lots of seed was wasted in the straw because of the dampness of the dew. The other thirty acres was thrashed from the shock and was in excellent condition. This was the seed that tested 99.9 per cent germination at Washington, D. C.

This year I used the windrower and left all in the shock. Well, it rained and when it did not it was cloudy a great deal of the time. I got four good rains on it and it was over two weeks from the time I cut alfalfa until I was done thrashing. The alfalfa grew up around the shocks until it stood twelve inches high. I kept turning the shocks over to keep them from rotting and to keep the seed from sprouting and turning black and in this way I soon had it dry enough to thrash.

The next alfalfa seed I have to handle I will change my mode of procedure. Instead of shocking from the windrows as before I will haul it with my tight header-box rack and stack directly from the windrows as soon as perfectly dry and will cover the stacks with 8 oz, 10 by 24 feet canvasses. I will not make my stacks wide, but as high as possible so that they can be thrashed from more easily. I will bale the straw as soon as thrashed. Had I handled my alfalfa in this way this year, the straw would have been worth \$8.00 per ton or about \$320. As it is the straw has all been ruined.

I usually figure on losing two hay crops for a seed crop but this year I sacrificed over two and a half crops because the cold weather made the seed so uneven in maturing. I find that it is always best to save short crops of alfalfa for seed. The shorter

the straw and the dryer the weather during blossoming, the better the seed crop.

Last year I sold over \$1,100 worth of hay and seed from my forty acre field of alfalfa and this year I have sold \$1,000 worth and still have two of the best cuttings during the year left.

Here is a good one by an alfalfa crank.

Alfalfa, blue grass, corn, and wheat. One and all are hard to beat. And we grow them all and grow them well; Some we feed and some we sell; But one will make the surest gains. Bring most money at least pains. You sow it in the fall or spring. Jes' so you get a stand, by jing. (The stuff it grows to beat the band. Once you get a proper stand.) But that's not all the stuff will do; 'Twill square your debts, both old and new.

'Twill beat the mortgage in the race. Bring thrift and plenty to the place. Put green stuff in the barn and bank. And make you an alfalfa crank.

Saline County. CARL WHEELER.

### Kansas and her Alfalfa.

F. D. COBURN, SECRETARY KANSAS BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Kansas is unique in many things, but in none more than in the commanding position she occupies in relation to alfalfa-growing. Her development in this industry has been one of the marvels of her prolific agriculture, and with alfalfa, as with winter wheat, no other State is her equal in its area and production. The alfalfa field of Kansas now approximates nearly three-quarters of a million acres, and but three cultivated crops exceed it in annual area, viz.: wheat, corn, and oats. In combination with these, alfalfa furnishes Kansans in abundance with perhaps the best and cheapest rations anywhere available for the maintenance of their live stock, for the excellence of which they are famed.

The credulity of the stranger to alfalfa, however fair minded, is invariably taxed by a recitation of the truth about this wonderful plant; even the facts cut in two leave him in a perturbed state of doubt as to the veracity of the narrator, but thoroughly convincing are the experiences of those who are actually its growers. It is a perennial blessing to those who are so fortunate as to have an area devoted to its culture; yielding annually, whether the season be wet or dry, its several cuttings of hay unsurpassed



tonnage and quality, it is indeed deemed as a benefaction, and doubly appreciated in those portions where it flourishes, but where the owners do not prosper. Another feature, too, that the wide-awake farmer does not overlook or minimize is the improving effects of its roots, restoring and enriching rather than depleting the fertility of the soil in which they grow, to the great benefit of the succeeding crops. As is well known alfalfa is one of the oldest forage plants, but to the husbandry of the American farmer it is of but recent acquisition. Kansans were among the foremost to correctly estimate its worth, and its widespread introduction in the Sunflower State has been one of the most important factors in increasing bank deposits and the per capita wealth.

The increase in its area in Kansas affords some, although no adequate idea of the growing appreciation in which the plant is held. It is sixteen years since the crop was first thought of enough importance to chronicle its statistics, when the enumerators of the Board of Agriculture returned the area for the State as 34,84 acres. This year (1907) the area in alfalfa is 742,140 acres, or an increase of 20.7 per cent over the area of 1906, 132 per cent more than in 1901, and a gain of 2058 per cent over the area of 1891. Alfalfa can be grown in every county in the State, and 103 of the 105 counties report greater or less areas devoted to it in 1907. Of the 103, ninety-two counties show increases aggregating 130,869 acres, while eleven report decreases aggregating 3,542 acres, making a net gain for the year of 127,327 acres. Jewell, a central county bordering Nebraska, has nearly 49,000 acres in alfalfa, by far the largest acreage for any one county; Smith, its neighbor on the west, ranks second, with 30,939 acres, and Butler, south and east of these, comes third with 30,355 acres. Other counties having over 20,000 acres each are Cloud, Mitchell, Phillips, Republic, all north central counties, and Sedgwick, adjoining Butler. The largest gains in area in the year are likewise reported by Jewell and Smith, or 7,027 and 6,258 acres respectively, followed by Mitchell with an increase of 5,451 acres, Washington with 4,991 acres, Wabaunsee 4,988 acres, Sedgwick 4,613 acres, and Republic 4,029 acres.

Kansas, situated as she is, bordering the Missouri river on the east and extending 400 miles westward toward the Rock Mountains, presents a wide variety in soil and other conditions, but alfalfa is all the way successfully grown, thus demonstrating its general adaptability. The farmers of practically all portions are annually sowing enlarged areas, as is indicated by the county statistics. For example, of the more western counties, Wichita and Stevens, in the second tier from Colorado, report gains in area in the past year of 576 per cent and 633 per cent respectively, Clark has increased its area 112 per cent, Pratt 104 per cent, Stafford 142 per cent, and Rush 95 per cent; of the eastern counties may be mentioned Leavenworth, on the Missouri river, which enlarged its area 158 per cent in the past year; Johnson gained 178 per cent, Bourbon 241 per cent; over 100 per cent was gained in Brown, and 98 per cent in Jackson. In 1891 there were nine counties having 1,000 or more acres; this year there are 81; in 1891 there was one county, Finney, having over 5,000 acres; now there are 44 such counties, twenty-nine of which have 10,000 acres and upwards.

In Kansas alfalfa-growing was a prelude to prosperity, and is the steadfast promoter of her progress. From comparative obscurity it has steadily risen to the foremost rank of the hay plants, and has already resulted in quadrupling the State's output of tame hay. In 1890 the value of the tame hay crop was two million dollars, while that of 1905 was worth over 10 1/2 million dollars. The annual value of products of live-stock in that time has been practically doubled, and alfalfa has made of Kansas, if not first, one of the foremost States in dairying—a most desirable branch of husbandry that in-

telligently and generally followed well-nigh insures continued and enlarged prosperity. Alfalfa, it seems, supplied the one requisite Providence failed to provide in establishing the otherwise ready-made conditions for dairying in Kansas, and the attention being given this mode of intensive farming in nearly every locality is having its beneficial influence, commercially and socially.

As a hay there is none so good for all kinds of live-stock as alfalfa, and for horses and hogs it is a most invaluable food either as a hay, a soiling crop, or as pasture. As a meat-maker, milk-maker, and money-maker it is equally prized, and as a renovator and improver of soils it has no competitor.

Indian Corn.

FROM KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN 147.

A. M. TENEYCK AND V. M. SHOESMITH.

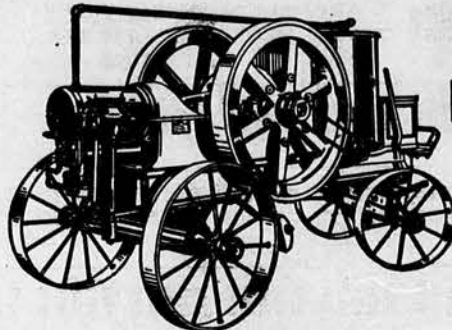
The experiments reported in this bulletin were begun in most cases in 1903, and have been carried on now for four seasons. The report of the first year's work was published in bulletin No. 123 of this station, and the present bulletin is a discussion of the work of the last three years, including the average yields of crops for the four years, 1903-'04-'05-'06, when the experiments were continued during this period. Although some discussion has been made of the planting and culture of the crop for each season, the descriptive data given in the tables refer only to the crop of 1905, unless otherwise stated.

This bulletin is, in a measure, a part and continuation of bulletin No. 144, on "Small Grain Crops," to which the reader is referred for a general discussion regarding the soil and weather conditions during the years mentioned, in their relation to the production of crops. [This Bulletin was reproduced in recent numbers of THE KANSAS FARMER.]

TRIALS OF VARIETIES.

One hundred twelve varieties of corn have been planted in the trials of varieties during the past four years. Some of these varieties have been planted one year only, while others have been grown during each of the four seasons in comparative tests. In 1904 and 1905 the varieties of corn were planted in the same field. This land was rented from a neighboring farmer and was the ordinary upland of this locality, the soil being a rather heavy clay loam, which has not been manured or fertilized for many years. The field sloped rather uniformly toward the east, the plots of 1904 extending with the slope, while those of 1905 crossed the plots of the previous year extending across the slope. The variation in the productiveness of the soil at the several intervals in the slope was determined by planting check plots of one variety of corn. Each of the several adjoining plots of corn was compared with its check, and the checks were compared with each other, the yield of each of the plots being raised or lowered in order to make it comparable with the average yield of the check plots. Thus the yields of the several varieties, as published in the tables, are comparable with each other.

Corn was grown also on the field in question in 1903, and no work was done in preparing the land for the next year's crop until March 10 to 15, 1904, when the field was disked twice, which put the soil into good condition for conserving the moisture. The field was disked again April 29 to May 2, and on May 2, and 3 the corn was listed in furrows about five inches deep, with rows three and one-half feet apart and kernels sixteen inches apart in the row. The weather was cold and wet for several days after planting, and this with other conditions resulted in a very poor stand of corn for most of the varieties. Several of the varieties which were among the highest producers in 1903, 1905, and 1906 made such poor stands in 1904 that the yields were relatively low. The actual yields of each variety in 1904 are published in table I, no correction being made for



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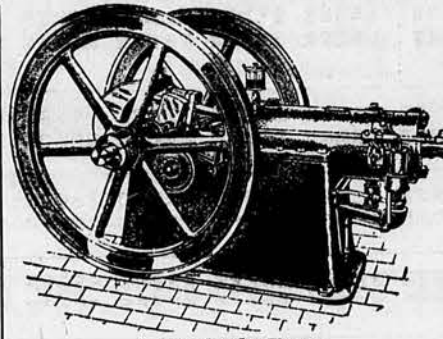
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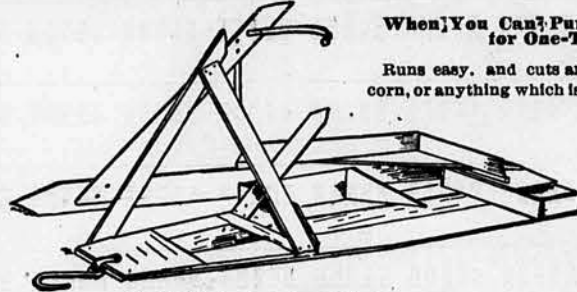
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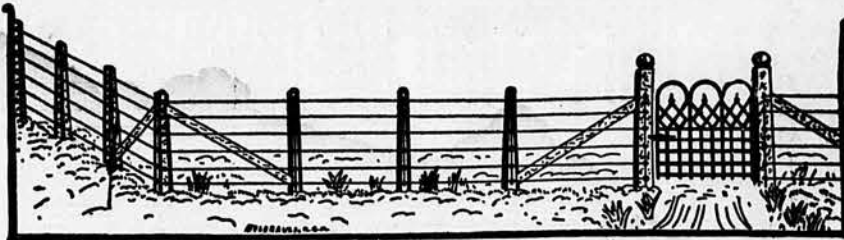
2-ply Flint Coat Roofing	\$1.90	1-ply Rubber Roofing	\$1.45
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WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



TABLE I.—Varieties of Corn.

Bulletin No.	NAME.	Type.	Where from.	Date of tasseling.	Days to mature.	Suckers on stalks, per cent.	No. of stalks per plot.	No. of ears per plot.	Average height of stalks, inches.	Average height of ears on stalks, inches.	Leadness, per cent.	Average length of ears, inches.	Average circumference of ears, inches.	Total score, per cent.	Dry shelled corn on ear, per cent.	Yield per bushel, husked, pounds.	Moisture, ear corn as husked, per cent.	Yield per acre, 1905		Stand, 1904, per cent.	Yield per acre, 1904		Yield per acre, 1906		Average yield per acre, 1903-06	
																		Stover, lbs.	Air-dry shelled corn, bu.		Stover, lbs.	Air-dry shelled corn, bu.	Stover, lbs.	Air-dry shelled corn, bu.	Stover, lbs.	Air-dry shelled corn, bu.
1	Golden Beauty	Yellow dent	F. Barteldes & Co.	July 18	126	160	654	712	144	56	74	10.00	7.00	74.50	82.40	497	18.37	3418	53.19	43.3	1084	33.21	3798	58.08	3755	43.48
2	Leaming	Yellow dent	F. Barteldes & Co.	July 18	126	84	870	889	102	40	80	8.00	6.25	74.50	82.40	497	18.37	3418	53.19	43.3	1084	33.21	3798	58.08	3755	43.48
3	Kansas Sunflower	Yellow dent	Kansas Experiment Station	July 18	126	26	832	808	102	52	80	8.00	7.00	80.70	83.72	445	18.58	2957	47.67	57.9	1776	47.45	4683	57.96	3236	59.36
4	Hildreth	Yellow dent	Kansas Experiment Station	July 20	126	100	756	735	120	61	80	8.50	7.25	80.70	83.72	445	18.58	2957	47.67	57.9	1776	47.45	4683	57.96	3236	59.36
5	Mammoth Golden Yellow	Yellow dent	Nebraska Experiment Station	July 16	124	280	764	484	98	39	82	9.00	7.00	74.50	82.40	444	14.49	3810	49.35	55.2	1812	38.46	5038	80.50	3488	50.80
17	Early Mastodon	White cap y. d	Iowa Seed Co.	July 15	125	134	708	635	98	40	75	8.50	7.25	74.50	82.40	399	13.29	3072	41.04	38.4	757	31.96	6101	76.78	3031	50.63
20	Golden Row	Yellow dent	Nebraska Experiment Station	July 16	124	124	764	816	99	40	80	8.50	7.00	74.50	82.40	485	13.91	3648	43.66	38.6	2290	43.66	6101	76.78	3031	50.63
22	Iowa Gold Mine	Yellow dent	Iowa Seed Co.	July 11	124	208	581	689	102	40	83	8.00	6.75	76.50	82.30	471	14.68	3111	45.15	38.6	1731	42.99	4085	71.83	2891	51.05
25	Hogue's Yellow Dent	Yellow dent	Nebraska Experiment Station	July 11	125	220	766	713	91	38	85	8.00	6.50	76.50	82.30	471	14.68	3111	45.15	38.6	1731	42.99	4085	71.83	2891	51.05
28	Reid's Yellow Dent	Yellow dent	Kansas Experiment Station	July 12	125	72	810	695	108	48	80	8.00	7.00	82.30	83.64	379	13.47	2996	41.64	38.6	1803	48.82	3905	63.53	3024	52.81
29	Pride of the North	Yellow dent	F. Barteldes & Co.	July 10	121	1080	688	688	87	36	75	6.50	6.00	69.40	69.40	365	12.00	2419	42.95	38.6	1980	37.94	3317	54.16	2679	48.16
31	King of the Earliest	Yellow dent	F. Barteldes & Co.	July 11	119	46	764	781	87	34	70	7.75	6.25	72.00	83.90	365	12.00	2419	42.95	38.6	1980	37.94	3317	54.16	2679	48.16
34	Golden Cap	Yellow dent	Nebraska Experiment Station	July 9	123	110	860	863	87	35	75	8.00	6.50	74.00	83.90	370	14.42	2419	42.95	38.6	1980	37.94	3317	54.16	2679	48.16
37	Reid's Yellow Dent	Yellow dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Ill.)	July 14	125	130	874	788	108	48	80	8.50	6.75	82.30	83.19	410	14.74	3111	45.15	38.6	1731	42.99	4085	71.83	2891	51.05
41	Riley's Favorite	Yellow dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Ind.)	July 11	124	140	870	750	108	44	82	8.50	7.00	79.30	84.49	370	13.28	2469	39.65	38.6	1917	35.49	4339	75.16	3674	49.26
42	Leaming	Yellow dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Ohio)	July 11	121	80	760	712	98	38	78	8.50	6.75	72.00	82.30	353	12.81	2966	43.84	38.6	1434	43.84	3835	74.96	2843	54.59
44	Hickory King	White dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Ohio)	July 14	127	190	906	977	120	44	82	7.50	5.75	78.00	86.87	409	14.46	3379	43.34	44.0	1196	32.88	6113	63.54	3385	46.62
45	Iowa Silver Mine	White dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Ill.)	July 11	125	292	744	718	99	44	83	8.00	7.00	78.80	83.97	396	12.85	2890	43.31	44.0	1196	32.88	6113	63.54	3385	46.62
46	Boone County White	White dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Ind.)	July 18	126	256	688	621	130	58	75	9.00	7.25	79.60	83.27	418	14.22	2890	43.31	44.0	1196	32.88	6113	63.54	3385	46.62
47	Boone County White	White dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Tenn.)	July 18	127	153	780	668	130	60	77	8.00	7.25	79.60	83.21	418	14.22	2890	43.31	44.0	1196	32.88	6113	63.54	3385	46.62
48	Sanders' Improved	White dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Ga.)	July 22	129	174	820	815	129	67	80	9.00	7.50	83.80	88.54	615	14.35	4784	40.88	61.9	3607	47.37	7300	74.01	5494	58.05
49	Mosby's Prolific	White dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Miss.)	July 28	143	136	820	822	136	64	80	7.50	6.00	73.80	87.29	615	14.35	4784	40.88	61.9	3607	47.37	7300	74.01	5494	58.05
50	U. S. P. B. Selection No. 77	White dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Ohio)	July 18	129	136	716	588	129	63	74	8.50	6.75	76.50	85.17	436	14.21	3319	46.43	70.0	2194	46.70	5281	60.20	3368	52.11
51	Cocke Prolific	White dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Tenn.)	July 19	132	40	832	1032	132	67	78	8.00	6.75	76.50	85.17	436	14.21	3319	46.43	70.0	2194	46.70	5281	60.20	3368	52.11
55	Hammitt	White dent	F. A. Hammitt, Marysville, Kan.	July 17	137	66	718	715	108	52	72	7.50	6.00	76.10	84.06	414	14.35	3006	49.68	67.7	2110	46.70	5281	60.20	3368	52.11
56	Stevens	White dent	J. Stevens, Eureka, Kan.	July 19	132	94	746	682	108	58	75	9.00	7.00	77.70	80.81	419	15.74	3887	45.44	66.7	3021	43.53	7817	63.54	4780	52.24
58	Borsythe's Favorite	White dent	F. Barteldes & Co.	July 19	127	84	746	722	108	58	75	9.00	7.25	78.00	82.63	419	15.74	3887	45.44	66.7	3021	43.53	7817	63.54	4780	52.24
59	Boone County White	White dent	Kansas Experiment Station	July 17	126	72	716	705	108	40	74	8.25	6.75	80.00	81.72	406	14.62	2437	47.77	62.4	1867	46.58	6841	73.64	4190	61.60
60	Nebraska White Prize	White dent	Nebraska Experiment Station	July 11	124	145	659	630	108	46	76	8.00	6.75	76.50	81.10	340	13.94	2865	42.95	64.0	1767	44.97	4509	76.24	3047	53.57
61	White Kansas King	White dent	F. Barteldes & Co.	July 18	139	116	392	712	114	58	75	8.00	6.25	82.70	85.35	339	16.63	2995	49.70	64.0	2209	40.38	4986	70.79	3900	53.21
62	Mammoth White Dent	White dent	Geo. T. Fielding & Sons	July 22	136	136	674	671	117	58	75	8.50	7.75	84.60	80.60	388	14.21	3610	40.00	70.6	3598	37.34	6384	71.53	4694	54.00
66	Brazilian Flour	White dent	Iowa Seed Co.	July 18	124	156	648	697	120	59	80	8.00	6.00	79.30	82.50	394	14.21	2573	42.10	50.0	1980	39.17	3917	79.16	3855	52.73
67	Griffing	White dent	F. Barteldes & Co.	July 18	126	148	542	678	120	64	80	8.50	7.00	80.00	83.60	390	15.40	4163	41.49	50.8	2570	34.95	5694	62.73	4546	55.89
71	White Injun	White dent	W. J. Griffing, Manhattan, Kan.	July 19	131	130	790	673	108	60	80	8.25	6.75	83.70	81.72	388	13.70	3188	49.56	60.6	2184	41.36	2632	45.00	3434	50.32
80	White Injun	White dent	Kansas Experiment Station	July 19	142	150	790	681	114	54	83	8.00	7.75	87.10	82.63	533	17.97	4659	59.70	63.0	3048	40.38	4986	70.79	3900	53.21
81	Red Injun	Red dent	Kansas Experiment Station	July 22	148	252	708	731	117	54	88	8.50	7.50	80.60	85.73	416	14.67	4147	48.38	70.1	2904	41.60	8123	73.69	4694	55.83
82	Farmers' Reliance	Yellow dent	E. F. Elton, Wako, Kansas	July 11	126	900	873	821	103	38	76	8.50	6.75	83.80	82.70	395	13.44	2381	45.05	50.0	3074	51.01	4166	73.11	3909	55.83
83	Early Yellow Rose	Yellow dent	J. B. Armstrong & Sons	July 18	124	188	700	764	103	45	85	9.25	7.12	78.90	83.00	397	12.24	2326	42.58	77.7	2128	42.62	4996	76.86	3909	55.83
84	Dyche	Yellow dent	C. M. Dyche, Ordien, Kansas	July 18	132	140	650	677	114	50	85	8.50	7.50	78.30	83.00	374	12.24	2326	42.58	77.7	2128	42.62	4996	76.86	3909	55.83
85	Mammoth Iowa Yellow	Yellow dent	J. B. Armstrong & Sons	July 17	130	204	482	568	111	55	70	9.50	7.25	87.10	82.63	374	14.32	2469	45.58	63.0	2469	48.68	5341	69.19	3909	55.83
86	Legal Tender	Yellow dent	G. E. Hollister, Sabetha, Kansas	July 14	127	278	740	601	99	45	80	8.50	6.50	78.00	83.33	357	13.26	2919	39.26	55.2	1587	38.00	7819	88.91	4013	55.31
87	Boone County Special	White dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Ill.)	July 14	126	160	712	662	114	54	80	8.00	7.50	82.60	82.44	421	13.44	3298	44.21	44.6	1443	31.30	6960	72.68	4013	55.31
88	McMackin's Gourd Seed	White dent	U. S. Dept. of Agr. (Tenn.)	July 22	139	194	706	664	133	66	79	8.00	7.75	80.30	81.96	391	16.82	3456	39.46	46.6	2191	31				



difference in stand, but the percentage stand of each variety is given in the table, and this data may be of value to the reader in comparing the yields of the several varieties of corn for that season.

In preparing for the 1905 planting the land was plowed November 24 to December 10, and left in this rough condition through the winter. The field was harrowed March 29, and harrowed again April 28, and the corn was planted on April 28 and 29 with the John Deere edge-drop planter, in rows three and one-half feet apart, kernels sixteen inches apart in the row. A fairly good stand was secured, and there was a promise of a large yield of corn until the latter part of August, when a period of extremely hot weather seriously injured the crop.

In 1906 the varieties of corn were planted in plots which had been seeded to winter wheat in 1905, followed

large crop until near maturity, when hot, dry weather caused many of the varieties to ripen prematurely, thus affecting the yield and quality of the corn.

In table I are given the yields and other data for thirty-four of the seventy-nine varieties reported in bulletin No. 123, and for seventeen other varieties grown for the first time in 1904 or 1905. It will be observed that forty-five of the varieties reported in bulletin No. 123 have been dropped, either because they proved to be inferior in yield or quality, or else it was not possible to again secure seed of a certain variety. This is true of the Klondike corn, which ranked high in yield in 1903. Some of the varieties which have been dropped were really good producers, but resembled other varieties which were still better producers and more pure and true to type. Such are the Bicker's Choice, Rumold,

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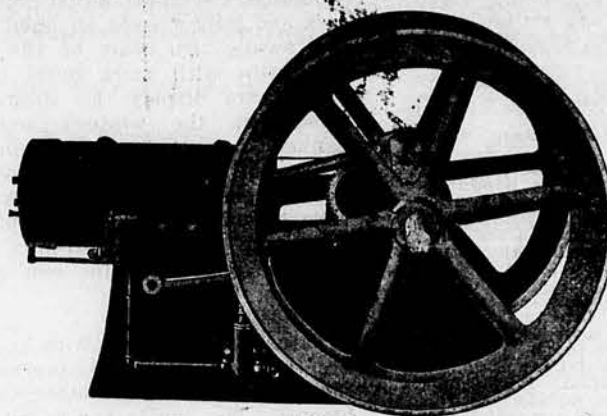
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TABLE II.—Best Producing Varieties of Corn for One, Two, Three and Four Years.

BULLETIN NO.	NAME OF VARIETY.	TYPE.	SEED FROM	DAYS TO MATURE...	MOISTURE IN EAR CORN AS HUSKED, PER CENT.	TOTAL SCORE, PER CENT.	Average yield per acre, air-dry shelled corn.		
							1905-'06, bu.	1904-'05-'06, bu.	1903-'04-'05-'06, bu.
11	Hildreth	Yellow dent	Kansas	136	19.57	81.1	65.97	58.01	65.21
12	Kansas Sunflower	Yellow dent	Kansas	138	16.58	80.7	60.65	60.31	63.97
13	Forsyth's Favorite	White dent	Kansas	137	17.02	80.9	63.26	57.95	61.60
14	Golden Row	White dent	Nebraska	134	14.35	74.3	69.26	60.73	60.95
15	Hammett	White dent	Kansas	137	14.35	74.3	57.48	54.55	60.68
16	Lamont	White dent	Kansas	135	13.11	73.4	67.32	61.02	60.36
17	U. S. P. B. Selection No. 7	White dent	Ohio	130	12.30	76.5	63.83	54.39	59.31
18	Hogue Yellow Dent	White dent	Nebraska	132	14.68	74.0	60.48	56.63	58.70
19	Golden Cap	White dent	Nebraska	133	14.42	73.1	62.76	54.08	58.06
20	Sanders' Improved	White dent	Georgia	136	15.40	80.0	52.11	48.39	55.09
21	Brazilian Front	Yellow dent	Kansas	132	13.41	73.1	52.11	48.39	55.09
22	Farmers' Reliance	Yellow dent	Kansas	137	13.96	78.0	64.09	52.30	55.21
23	Legal Tender	White dent	Kansas	135	14.21	75.3	62.51	52.30	55.21
24	Boone Prolific	White dent	Indiana	132	14.21	75.3	62.51	52.30	55.21
25	Golden Path	Yellow dent	Nebraska	134	14.49	74.5	64.09	52.30	55.21
26	Planning	Yellow dent	Ohio	131	12.81	72.0	55.77	46.50	54.00
27	Mammoth White Dent	White dent	Nebraska	136	13.58	84.6	59.55	50.55	55.57
28	White Kan-as King	White dent	Nebraska	134	12.94	81.1	58.38	49.00	53.21
29	Boone County White	White dent	Tennessee	130	16.28	82.3	52.74	53.72	52.82
30	Red Yellow Dent	White dent	Kansas	135	13.27	79.2	50.63	46.81	52.73
31	Red Cob Enslilage	White dent	Iowa	134	14.31	80.0	50.63	46.81	52.73
32	Boone County White	White dent	Kansas	132	14.63	80.0	50.63	46.81	52.73
33	Stevens	White dent	Illinois	135	15.74	82.3	50.15	43.89	51.65
34	Reid Yellow Dent	Yellow dent	Iowa	125	12.04	74.5	53.45	40.49	51.65
35	Iowa Goldmine	White dent	Iowa	125	12.04	74.5	53.45	40.49	51.65
36	Early Mascodon	White dent	Iowa	131	13.70	82.7	45.00	40.49	50.63
37	Griffin's Favorite	White dent	California	134	13.28	79.2	45.00	40.49	50.63
38	Riley's Favorite	White dent	Indiana	134	13.28	79.2	45.00	40.49	50.63
39	White of the North	White dent	Kansas	131	12.00	76.1	45.00	40.49	50.63
40	White of the Earliest	White dent	Kansas	119	13.25	80.0	45.00	40.49	50.63
41	White Injun	White dent	Kansas	142	17.97	81.1	45.00	40.49	50.63
42	McAuley	White dent	Kansas	131	15.84	80.0	45.00	40.49	50.63
43	White Salamander	White dent	Iowa	134	12.86	78.0	45.00	40.49	50.63
44	Red Cob White Dent	White dent	Kansas	136	12.37	78.9	45.00	40.49	50.63
45	Silvermine	White dent	Kansas	130	12.37	78.9	45.00	40.49	50.63
46	Early Yellow Rose	White dent	Iowa	134	12.37	78.9	45.00	40.49	50.63
47	Reid Injun	White dent	Kansas	132	12.44	80.0	45.00	40.49	50.63
48	Mammoth White Pearl	White dent	Nebraska	132	12.44	80.0	45.00	40.49	50.63
49	Dyche	White dent	Kansas	132	12.44	80.0	45.00	40.49	50.63
50	Warner	White dent	Kansas	132	12.44	80.0	45.00	40.49	50.63
51	White Elephant	White dent	Kansas	136	15.48	80.7	45.00	40.49	50.63

\*This average includes yields from two samples of Legal Tender corn, viz. No. 88 for 1905-'06 and No. 77 (see Station Bulletin No. 123) for 1906-'07.

with rape planted in the stubble after the wheat harvest. The rape made a fairly good stand and attained a growth of about sixteen inches in height and was plowed under for green manure near the middle of October. The land was disked soon after plowing and was harrowed with the Acme and common straight-tooth harrows in the spring before planting. The corn was planted May 2 to 4 in the same manner as in 1905. The weather and soil conditions were very favorable to the germination of the corn, which came up well and made a good stand on all the plots, but some of it was destroyed in part by cut-worms, and the vacant places were replanted with the hoe, May 21 and 22. The later treatment given the corn was about the same as is usually practiced on the station farm, namely, the corn was cultivated four times with the two-horse cultivators, the surface Acme cultivator being used for the first two cultivations and the six-shovel cultivator for the last two cultivations. The corn was cultivated once with the five-shovel cultivator about the last of July, the large weeds being cut with the hoe. The corn made a vigorous growth and promised a

Ramsey, McAuley Yellow, Blaine, Sedgwick, Bahlsten, Blackler, Green, Jordan, Justin, and Elton's White. The seed of all of these was secured from Kansas farmers, and the corn had some good qualities, but the varieties were more mixed in type and less productive than Hildreth, McAuley, Hammett, Kansas Sunflower, and other "native-bred" varieties which have proved to be superior in yield and equal in purity of type and quality to the best imported "pure-bred" varieties.

A much larger number of new varieties have been tested during the past three years than are reported in table I. In 1904 eighty-four different varieties or samples of corn were grown in separate plots. In 1905 seventy-five varieties were planted, and eighty-four varieties or different samples of the same variety were tested again in 1906.

As a rule, new samples of corn have been secured from the original source each year, because when the corn is grown in small plots in the same field it becomes mixed the first year so that seed from these plots can hardly be used for planting a second year. The

(Continued on page 1050.)

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# Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

## Whistling in Heaven—An Incident of the Frontier.

You're surprised that I ever should say  
 Just wait till the reason I've given  
 Why I say I shan't care for the music.  
 Unless there is whistling in heaven.  
 Then you'll think it no very great  
 wonder.  
 Nor so strange, nor so bold a conceit.  
 That unless there's a boy there a-whist-  
 ling,  
 Its music will not be complete.

It was late in the autumn of '40;  
 We had come from our far Eastern  
 home  
 Just in season to build us a cabin,  
 Ere the cold of the winter should  
 come;  
 And we lived all the while in our wagon  
 That husband was clearing the place  
 Where the house was to stand; and the  
 clearing  
 And building it took many days.

So that our heads were scarce sheltered  
 In under its roof, when our store  
 Of provision was almost exhausted,  
 And husband must journey for more;  
 And the nearest place where he could  
 get them  
 Was yet such a distance away,  
 That it forced him from home to be  
 absent  
 At least a whole night and a day.

You see, we'd but two or three neigh-  
 bors,  
 And the nearest was more than a  
 mile;  
 And we hadn't found time yet to know  
 them,  
 For we had been busy the while,  
 And the man who had helped at the  
 raising  
 Just stayed till the job was well done;  
 And as soon as his money was paid  
 him  
 He shouldered his ax and had gone.

Well, husband just kissed me and  
 started—  
 I could scarcely suppress a deep  
 groan  
 At the thought of remaining with baby  
 So long in the house all alone;  
 For, my dear, I was childish and timid,  
 And braver ones might well have  
 feared,  
 For the wild wolf was often heard  
 howling  
 And savages sometimes appeared.

But I smothered my grief and my ter-  
 ror  
 Till husband was off on his ride,  
 And then in my arms I took Josey,  
 And all the day long sat and cried,  
 As I thought of the long, dreary hours  
 When the darkness of night should  
 fall,  
 And I was so utterly helpless,  
 With no one in reach of my call.

And when the night came with its  
 terrors,  
 To hide ev'ry ray of light,  
 I hung up a quilt by the window,  
 And almost dead with affright,  
 I kneeled by the side of the cradle,  
 Scarce daring to draw a full breath,  
 Lest the baby should wake, and its  
 crying  
 Should bring us a horrible death.

There I knelt until late in the evening,  
 And scarcely an inch had I stirred,  
 When suddenly, far in the distance,  
 A sound as of whistling I heard,  
 I started up dreadfully frightened,  
 For fear 'twas an Indian's call;  
 And then very soon I remembered  
 The red man ne'er whistles at all.

And when I was sure 'twas a white  
 man,  
 I thought, were he coming for ill,  
 He'd surely approach with more cau-  
 tion—  
 Would come without warning, and  
 still,  
 Then the sounds, coming nearer and  
 nearer,  
 Took the form of a tune light and  
 gay,  
 And I knew I needn't fear evil  
 From one who could whistle that  
 way.

Very soon I heard footsteps approach-  
 ing,  
 Then came a peculiar dull thump,  
 As if some one was heavily striking  
 An ax in the top of a stump;  
 And then, in another brief moment,  
 There came a light tap on the door,  
 When quickly I undid the fast'ning,  
 And in stepped a boy, and before

There was even a question or answer,  
 Or either had time to speak,  
 I just threw my glad arms around him,  
 And gave him a kiss on the cheek,  
 Then I started back, scared at my bold-  
 ness,  
 But he only smiled at my fright,  
 As he said, "I'm your neighbor's boy,  
 Efficks,  
 Come to tarry with you through the  
 night.

"We saw your husband go eastward,  
 And made up our minds where he'd  
 gone,  
 And I said to the rest of our people,  
 "That woman is there all alone,  
 And I venture she's awfully lonesome,  
 And though she may have no great  
 fear,  
 I think she would feel a bit safer  
 If only a boy were but near.

"So, taking my ax on my shoulder,  
 For fear that a savage might stray  
 Across my path and need scalping,  
 I started right down this way;  
 And coming in sight of the cabin,  
 And thinking to save you alarm,  
 I whistled a tune, just to show you  
 I didn't intend any harm.

"And so, here I am at your service;  
 But if you don't want me to stay,

Why, all you need do is to say so,  
 And should'ring my ax, I'll away,"  
 I dropped in a chair and near fainted,  
 Just at thought of his leaving me  
 then,  
 And his eye gave a knowing bright  
 twinkle  
 As he said, "I guess I'll remain."

And then I just sat there and told him  
 How terribly frightened I'd been,  
 How his face was to me the most wel-  
 come  
 Of any I ever had seen;  
 And then I lay down with the baby,  
 And slept all the blessed night  
 through,  
 For I felt I was safe from all danger  
 Near so brave a young fellow and  
 true.

So now, my dear friend, do you wonder,  
 Since such a good reason I've given,  
 Why I say I shan't care for the music,  
 Unless there is whistling in heaven?  
 Yes, often I've said so in earnest,  
 And now what I've said I repeat,  
 That unless there's a boy there a-whist-  
 ling,  
 Its music will not be complete.

—Unidentified.

## September Days.

"O sweet September, thy first breezes bring,  
 The dry leaf's rustle and the sunset's  
 laughter,  
 The cool fresh air whence health and vigor  
 spring,  
 And promise of exceeding joy hereafter."  
 —George Arnold.

How quickly the seasons fly! The  
 summer seems but a fleeting thought,  
 a midsummer night's dream. It was  
 all too brief for things planned and  
 the pleasures anticipated. The un-  
 expected and the unplanned thrown  
 in. Many of the things that were on  
 the program had to make place for  
 the unexpected. Some anticipated  
 pleasure and outings may have been  
 put off because of the brevity of the  
 summer, but you have had the pleas-  
 ure of anticipation which has been as  
 a buoy and it need not be abandoned  
 even now. The harvest is over and  
 the failure of fruit relieves the house-  
 wife of the work of putting it up. We  
 would all be glad to have the fruit  
 jars and jelly glasses all filled. Noth-  
 ing swells the heart of the thrifty  
 housewife with more pride than to  
 be able to display the shelves well  
 filled with the winter's supply of  
 canned fruit, preserves, jams, and  
 jellies, but "Its an ill wind that blows  
 nobody good" and since nature has  
 relieved you of this pleasant duty, take  
 advantage of the opportunity to en-  
 joy the long hoped for rest and re-  
 creation.

Nature is luring you with her sweet  
 breath laden with the perfumes of  
 the golden-rod and other autumn  
 blooms. The sun is gentle, and mild,  
 withholding its scorching rays, and  
 diffusing a benediction of gladness and  
 joy. The woods are alive with living  
 creatures making joyful sounds of all  
 descriptions, calling you to behold the  
 handwork of God. The birds though  
 they are contemplating their departure  
 soon, are joyous with song, and the  
 squirrel chatters gleefully as it works  
 putting away the winter store. Listen  
 to the call and learn a lesson of rest  
 and repose. I know your hearts thrill  
 at the call but the habit of keeping  
 forever at it is upon you, and you  
 think you can not change. An old  
 fire horse died in Topeka not long  
 ago, who was determined to die in  
 the harness. He had learned his duty  
 so well that he could not get away  
 from it. When he was sick and suf-  
 fering, as long as he could get upon  
 his legs, he would run to his place to  
 be ready for duty. It was pathetic,  
 but it is more pathetic when woman  
 is so dominated by her work that she  
 is a slave to it and ignores her own  
 soul's culture and the prompting of the  
 inner self. I fancy that sometime  
 when we come to life's end we will  
 have many regrets and among them  
 will be that we failed to enjoy the  
 beauties of this earth, that we passed  
 by so many beautiful things and did  
 not even raise our eyes to look at  
 them. God put them here for our en-  
 joyment. Let us take time to enjoy  
 them.

September days bring work. Yes,  
 every day brings work. Blessed be  
 work. Work makes rest pleasant and

gives zest to our pleasures. Work is  
 one of man's greatest blessings. Al-  
 though there is no fruit, woman will  
 find something to put away for the  
 winter's use. Melon preserves and  
 pickles will fill many jars and are  
 relished by most people. Elderberries  
 and green grapes either wild or tame,  
 make splendid jelly, but I suppose the  
 frost got them too. House cleaning,  
 looking over the winter's supply of  
 bedding and clothing, and repairing  
 them, and making up the deficiency if  
 there is one, are some of the things  
 September suggests to the mind.  
 Things outside also come in for a  
 share. September days and the chil-  
 dren trooping to school. Most of them  
 rollickingly happy, but some shy and  
 timid, afraid of the teacher and afraid  
 of the larger and bolder ones. Alto-  
 gether it is anything but a joyful day  
 to them. Mothers should make it as  
 easy for such as possible by going with  
 them and introducing them to the  
 teacher or by sending them in the care  
 of an older brother or sister. Especial  
 care should be given to their appear-  
 ance and every thing done to raise  
 their self-respect and confidence.  
 Such children suffer more than their  
 sensitive natures will let them reveal,  
 even to mother. Oh, yes, September  
 days bring work, happy work. Only  
 keep behind it and it will be happy  
 work, and with it all take time to rest  
 awhile.

## The Slums of Los Angeles.

I had an opportunity to visit the  
 slums of Los Angeles and see condi-  
 tions as they exist in regard to the  
 foreigners.

I went through China-town, Spanish-  
 town, Mexican settlement, Russian  
 town, and had supper at a restaurant  
 in the social settlement in which Mr.  
 Dana Bartlett is head. He is a fine  
 man, a patriot, and he talked to us  
 about his work and conditions there.  
 He has written a book, "The Better  
 City" which he is publishing himself,  
 having mortgaged his life insurance to  
 do so. I was surprised to see how good  
 the conditions are there. Mr. Bartlett  
 says there are no slums in Los Ange-  
 les, and if the thing is possible there  
 never shall be any, there are no tall  
 crowded tenements. The people live  
 in shacks, of course, and many are  
 very poor, but every place the glorious  
 California sun shines into the rooms,  
 and into the little courts, and streets.  
 Some of the places were dirty, of  
 course, many of the children playing  
 about were, to me, untouchable. Many  
 can not speak nor understand a word  
 of English. Children three, four and  
 six years old have entire charge of  
 the three and four younger members  
 of the family. The Russian babies are  
 dying in big numbers owing to poor  
 care. They wear only one garment, a  
 slip, and are left by their ignorant and  
 inefficient little care-takers lying upon  
 the pavement or any convenient place,  
 dirty and probably hungry. After sup-  
 per that night we visited the night  
 school for Russians in the Mission, and  
 were asked to assist. We each were  
 given one or two Mission children to  
 teach to read the English language.  
 First it was a class of girls for half  
 an hour, then boys. In the next room  
 the same thing was being done for  
 Chinese children, but we did not have  
 time to see them. These Russian chil-  
 dren are bright and very anxious to  
 learn, so that it was a pleasure to  
 teach them. And it was rather sur-  
 prising to me to find that they have a  
 quick and keen sense of humor. I al-  
 ways thought of them as rather stolid  
 and stupid. Mr. Bartlett said that it is  
 interesting, for these are the new for-  
 eigners, fresh from their own lands,  
 simple as children are and blindly  
 trustful of all things American. They  
 are coming in immense numbers, and  
 too fast, so I was told by those who  
 know, for us to assimilate them. It  
 is a great and patriotic work to make  
 them good Americans instead of bad.  
 For unless they help to build up our  
 National life, unless they become real  
 American citizens, they will be a very  
 grave menace.

RUTH COWGILL.

## Man's Task.

To be honest, to be kind, to earn a  
 little and to spend a little less, to

## To Get More Strength from Your Food.

WHEN the Bowels are filled  
 with undigested food we  
 may be a great deal worse  
 off than if we were half  
 starved.

Because food that stays too long in  
 the Bowels decays there, just as if it  
 stayed too long in the open air.

Well, when food decays in the Bowels,  
 through delayed and overdue action, what  
 happens?

\* \* \*

The millions of little Suction Pumps  
 that line the Bowels and Intestines then draw  
 Poison from the decayed Food, instead of  
 the Nourishment they were intended to  
 draw.

This Poison gets into the blood and, in  
 time, spreads all over the body, unless the  
 Cause of Constipation is promptly removed.

That cause of Constipation is Weak, or  
 Lazy Bowel Muscles.

When your Bowel-Muscles grow flabby  
 they need Exercise to strengthen them, not  
 "Physic" to pamper them.

\* \* \*

There's only one kind of Artificial Ex-  
 ercise for the Bowel-Muscles.

Its name is "CASCARETS," and its  
 price is Ten Cents a box.

So, if you want the same natural action  
 that a six mile walk in the country would  
 give you, (without the weariness) take one  
 Cascaret at a time, with intervals between,  
 till you reach the exact condition you desire.

One Cascaret at a time will properly  
 cleanse a foul Breath, or Coated Tongue.

\* \* \*

Don't fail to carry the Vest Pocket  
 Cascaret Box with you constantly.

All Druggists sell them—over ten million  
 boxes a year.

Be very careful to get the genuine,  
 made only by the Sterling Remedy Com-  
 pany and never sold in bulk. Every tablet  
 stamped "CCC."

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First of all, our "Buffalo Calf" Shoe is designed for wear for a work shoe. That is, for a man who has to give his shoes rough usage. You can choose from many styles to just fit your foot. Each style fits comfortably and takes less time than others to "feel good" on your feet.

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20 Giant mixed Freesias. 10c  
 20 Mixed Winter-fl. Oxalis. 10c

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**HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.**  
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 Topeka, Kansas.



make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary, and not to be embittered, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation, above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself; here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy. —Robert Louis Stevenson.

**Six Simple Rules for Good Letter Writing.**

Dr. Edward Everett Hale devotes his editorial page in the September number of the Woman's Home Companion to the subject of "Letter Writing."

He calls the attention of his readers to six simple rules that every one will do well to remember:

1. Know what you want to say.
2. Say it.
3. Use your own language.
4. Short words are better than long ones.
5. The fewer words, the better.
6. Leave out all fine passages.

As one of the judges in a recent prize letter-writing contest, Dr. Hale had an exceptional opportunity of examining letters from over 30,000 women. Many of these, he says, were ruled out at once because the handwriting was not good.

The great besetting sin, however, of letter writers seems to be that they do not know what they want to say when they begin their letter, and flounder about, to the disgust of the reader, until they hit upon a subject. A few minutes spent in thought upon a short letter before you begin to write will enhance its interest to the reader many fold.

**Utilizing Burlap.**

Did you ever think the ordinary yellow burlap that comes around bulky parcels can be turned to account by the clever needlewoman? For instance, some of the cleaner pieces may be utilized as really pretty porch cushions.

Take two pieces, twenty-four inches square and make a simple border of scrolls, or cross stitch in heavy twisted cotton, rope silk, or even colored wrapping cord, as has been done with not bad effect.

Fill the cushions with excelsior and use white manila rope as a cord, fringing short pieces for tassels at each corner.

Another pretty treatment is to apply large flowers cut from cretonne to the burlap. Buttonhole with cotton a tone or two deeper than the flowers, or else with a very narrow line of black.

Finish such a pillow with a turned-in hem on each half. Cover the machine stitching with a row or two of narrow braid the color of the outlining.

**Pickles.**

**Sliced Cucumber Pickles.**—Remove from the brine and soak in clear water, over night, four dozen cucumbers, slice and scald in weak vinegar, to which add one teaspoonful of ground alum. Remove from the fire and pack into jars. Place in a porcelain lined kettle and bring to a boil, one gallon of cider vinegar, three pounds of brown sugar, a tablespoonful of ground spice and cinnamon, one teaspoonful of olive oil. Pour over the pickle, seal, and in two week's time it will be ready for use.

**Spiced Cucumber Pickles.**—One gallon vinegar, four ounces salt, two ounces cloves, two ounces cinnamon, one ounce allspice, one ounce ginger root, one ounce yellow mustard seed, one ounce celery seed, small piece of alum. Scald all together. This will keep for years. Wash the cucumbers and drain until dry, then put them in to the vinegar at any time after it is cold. If the vinegar is very sharp add a little water to it before scalding the ingredients together, or the pickles will shrivel.

**Sweet Pickles.**—Prepare the fruit as for preserving, stoning it; to seven pounds of fruit take three and a half pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar and one ounce each of stick cinnamon, sprig mace and cloves. Put the fruit into a jar, boil the vinegar and spices together and pour it over the fruit, letting it stand two days. Then

pour the vinegar off, put it on to boil, and when hot pour in the fruit and boil all together until transparent. This does as well as repeated scalding.

**The Young Folks**

**A Man's Choice.**

Her eyes are stars from heaven lent,  
And daze me with their splendor;  
But to her sister's batter-cakes  
I can't true justice render!

Her golden hair curls o'er her brow  
And wins my admiration;  
But, oh, her sister's pumpkin pies!  
They fill me with elation!

Odes to her pure complexion, I  
Have written by the hour;  
But, ah, her sister's golden loaves,  
An angel might devour!

She hath a dainty, queenly air,  
A movement slow and dreamy;  
But with what grace her sister beats  
The eggs and sugar creamy!

In flimsy gowns of pink and blue,  
And picture hats I find her;  
Her sister wears checked aprons, tied  
In flaring bows behind her.

I've made love to her by the yard,  
And once I even kissed her;  
And only last night I proposed,  
But—it was to her sister!

—Daisy Wright Field, in Ohio Farmer.

**The Doings of the H. S.'s.**

GRACE S. HOWELL.

**CHAPTER VII.—THE ICE CREAM SOCIAL.**

Our parents lent us every encouragement in getting up our social and the neighborhood generally became interested. Papa thought that it would be a good plan to advertise it well. So besides posting notices in prominent places, and having it announced at church, we decided to put a notice in the paper.

The girls met at my house and papa drove us to town in the surrey and we went in a body to the office of the Daily and Weekly News.

As we entered the office a fat man or boy, I couldn't decide which, sat at a large desk. As he turned his head and saw us, a smile broke over his big, fair, boyish face, showing two rows of small teeth set wide apart. When I saw the teeth and the smile, I decided it was a big, fat boy. Mae must have reached the same conclusion for as he sprang to his feet, saying, "How do you do ladies?" Della and Verna, of course, giggled at being addressed as 'ladies.' Mae said: I was proud of her self possession, "We would like to see the editor please."

Imagine our astonishment when he said, "I am the editor. Be seated ladies, be seated," and fell to work getting us chairs. We hadn't intended to sit down but he was so voluble that there seemed no chance to say so. He got Della, Mae, and Mattie on the leather couch, me on a chair, then called, "here Tom, quick: Bring a couple of chairs." A boy, about my own age I imagine, came in dragging two chairs. The editor explained that he was the devil. He had a great black smirck on one cheek and his hands and clothes were outrageously dirty. He looked us over and grinned as he placed the chairs for us and as he disappeared through the doorway, he wafted a kiss to Verna. Della giggled, but Verna blushed. After the editor had us seated to his satisfaction, he sank into his own chair and leaning back until I almost jumped, I was so sure he'd break the thing and go backward, he said, "Now what can I do for you?"

Mae advanced with the notice, "We wanted to get this notice inserted in the Daily and Weekly."

He took the notice and read it over. "Who is Grandpa Dart?" he asked.

"He's an old man, an invalid," said Mae, "he hasn't walked for fifteen years, just sits in a chair."

"And," interposed Della, "it's nothing but a plain, old, hard-bottomed chair."

"We want to get him a comfortable chair," said Mae.

"How did he get his injury?" inquired the editor.

"In the war, I think. He's an old soldier."

"Yes," said Verna, "a cannon ball went clean through him."

The editor looked somewhat astonished at this statement, but he said:



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**THE FARM QUEEN,**

901 9th St. Orangeville, Md.



"I'll see that your notice is given a prominent place ladies."

"How much will it cost?" asked Mae. Mattie came forward with her purse. She had urged it upon Mattie as being more presentable than her own. The editor waved her away with a dimpled white hand.

"That's a-ll right, that's a-ll right," with a peculiar emphasis upon the all. "The sight of your pretty, fresh faces is worth a hundred times more to me than the price of this notice." Diving his hand down into his pocket he drew forth a five dollar bill and handed it to Mae. "Here's five dollars toward your chair," he said.

"O, thank you sir, very much," said Mae.

"I only wish I could come to your supper and get some of your good cake." His voice sounded pathetic and wishful like a great boy's and Elsie spoke up impulsively, "O, you like cake too, don't you?"

"Like it, I love it!" he answered feelingly.

"And every time you eat a piece does some one tell you that you ought not to eat cake?" asked Elsie.

"They do. It's the crowning sorrow of my life," he answered.

"Well," spoke up Della with her customary frankness, "if I was too fat, and liked cake and people were always telling me I oughtn't eat any, I'd mighty quick tell them it was none of their business."

"You're a brave girl," he answered, "Theoretically that's the thing to say under the circumstances, but it won't do. It isn't, well diplomatic, you see."

"Each of us is going to bake a cake and we'll send you some," said thoughtful Mattie.

"O, if you would!" he exclaimed.

"Well, we will, won't we girls?" Mattie turned to us.

"I will if mine is good. The last time I slammed the oven door and made the cake fall. I don't like to cook," I confided, "I want to be a writer."

He looked at me a moment, then shook his head, "stick to your cooking, my child, stick to your cooking. Its a great deal more useful—and better pay," he said.

"Really we must go," said Mae, and we all started to our feet.

"Wait a moment," said the editor, "have you ever seen a print shop? Let me show you over ours," and he led the way into the large back room.

It was very interesting. He showed us everything and explained everything. The type, the presses, the forms. He showed us what printer's ink looked like, and showed us many more things.

We came across the devil several times, he tried to attract Verna's attention, but she clung desperately to my hand and scarcely raised her eyes. Della, however, openly made faces at him. I saw him pointing out Verna to one of the men and heard him say something about a "peach," but didn't just catch what it was.

As we passed out into the office and on out into the street the editor shook hands with us, and urged us warmly to "come again."

After we started up the street, Della and Verna, who have no manners, looked back. The girls said he was still standing in the doorway looking after us. When we turned to cross the street we all glanced down that way. He was still there and as he saw us look back he waved his hand. We weren't sure it was lady-like to wave on the street, but we waved back to him anyhow.

We discussed the whole visit minutely on the way home. We decided that editors, especially if they were fat and grinned boyishly at one, were the very nicest kind of people.

Our ice cream social was a great success. Everyone for miles around came, and a great many came from town. The night was lovely with a great, full moon. We had the social at Elsie's because she has the largest house and a splendid lawn. We had the lawn lighted up with Chinese lanterns. We six girls in white caps and aprons waited on the crowd. How everybody did eat ice cream! Papa, alone, ate six dishes and would have eaten more but, mercifully, the ice

cream gave out. Mae's and Della's Uncle Jack, a bachelor, treated all the young women, then the only two maiden ladies we had in the neighborhood, and then he treated some of the married ladies.

Would you believe it! The devil was there! The one I mean that we saw in the newspaper office. He came with another boy. I didn't know him at first, he was so clean and had on a high, white collar. He and the boy with him ate ten dishes apiece, and two pieces of cake with each dish. I would have been scared only I've brothers myself and I know what boys are capable of eating.

After the ice cream had given out, Elsie's papa made a speech and suggested that a subscription be taken. He headed the list with \$10.00, and in a short time we had fifty dollars. That with the \$25.00 we cleaned on the ice cream, and the editor's five, made a sum that almost frightened us. However, we got help and advice from our parents, and Mr. and Mrs. Bushy, the minister and his wife, and mama were chosen, by the club, to help in expending the money. I know you are anxious to know what we got. First, of all we got Grandpa Dart the most wonderful chair. Papa declared it was better than a pair of legs any day. It could be wheeled anywhere with the utmost ease. The chair could be fixed so that one could recline at any angle. It had a reading rack, a writing desk, a table, and I hardly don't know what it didn't have. That writing table was the best thing though, for Grandpa Dart liked to write. He liked to write so well that he wrote out his war stories, and what's better they sold like hot cakes.

We got Grandma Dart a nice, easy chair, and with the balance of the money we got a Tabbard Inn Library. That library proved a boon indeed, for both the neighborhood and grandpa.

When we presented the things we made it a neighborhood affair. Everybody was there. The minister prayed and Mae made the presentation speech. She said she was scarred, but she did fine, and we were proud of her. People realized that they had neglected these dear old people and we received many good words for having awakened the neighborhood. People resolved to take more interest in them and arranged to hold the weekly prayer meeting with them, as they were unable to get out. The ladies society will meet once a month with grandma.

I mustn't forget to tell you that we sent that "darling editor," a whole market basket full of cake, including one whole cake which Elsie baked especially for him.

(To be continued.)

**Intelligence of Dogs.**

A shepherd in Scotland to prove the value of his dog which was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me in the middle of a sentence concerning something else, "I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes." The dog, which appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up, and leaping through the open window, scrambled up the turf root of the house, where he could see the potato field. He then, not seeing the cow, ran and looked into the stall where she was, and finding that all was right came back to the house. The shepherd said the same thing again, when the dog once more made his patrol. But on the doubt being uttered a third time, it got up, looked at its master, and when he laughed, growled and curled up again by the fire.—Exchange.


**Boys and the Saloon.**

The mayor of Boston lately sought the views of a half dozen school boys about stopping a saloon near the school building. He said:

"Well, I'm going to let the boys of the school tell me what they think of the place."

The next day half a dozen of the boys, ranging from ten to fifteen years of age, called on the mayor. Each boy gave some reason why he believed the saloon ought to be taken away, until it came to the last one, a young-

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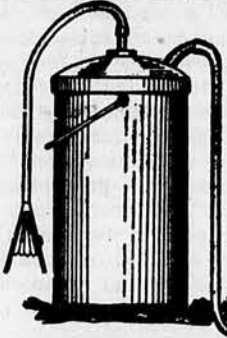
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ster of twelve. He looked at the mayor squarely in the eye, and gave as his reason:

"My school gives me a chance to be Mayor of Boston some day; the saloon can't. I think us boys ought to have all the show we can get to be mayor. That's all I know about it."

The mayor threw himself back in his chair and laughed heartily; then, straightening up, he said to the last spokesman:

"My boy, you have said more than did all the politicians and the teachers. You shall have the show to be mayor. That saloon will have to quit business at once."

The boys gave the mayor a hearty cheer, and marched out of his office. They had conquered, and were consequently happy and triumphant.—Congregational Work.

**The Little Ones**

**The Wind in the Chimney.**

"Oh, the wind in the chimney! I hate the wind in the chimney! It scolds and complains, and it never does fire."

Says Harry, who's crouching down close to the fire. Alas! Alas! What does the wind say? "Oh Harry, you've been a bad boy today!"

You've cheated at school, and cheated at play. And worried and fretted to have your own way."

Says the angry wind in the chimney. "Oh, the wind in the chimney! I love the wind in the chimney! It laughs and it whistles, it sings and it crows."

Says Johnny who's warming his fingers and toes. Ha, ha! Ha, ha! What does the wind say?

"O Johnny, you've been a good boy today. So faithful in school, and honest in play. And many a fellow you helped on the way!"

Says the merry wind in the chimney. —Zitella Coker in "The Gasshoppers' Hop."

**The Snapdragon and the Bumblebee.**

Pattie and Jack and mama were walking through the beautiful park one evening admiring the flowers. "Mama," said Pattie, "See this funny animal flower, see how it opens and shuts its mouth when I squeeze it." "Yes dear," said mama, "that is the snapdragon, and holds within its throat sweets for whom it will open; but it does not open to all, but has its favorites. The ant may climb up its stem, but the door will not open to it and it can not take of the sweets."

"How funny," said Pattie, "what will it open its mouth too? See I can make it open by pressing it so. Is there any thing that can get it that way?" "Oh no, my child," she replied, "the insect that would get the honey must know the secret and have the strength to do it. Very small insects could not open the door even though they knew how." Just then a bumblebee went buzzing past and the two children watched it in its course.

"Oh," said Jack who was the first to see him light, "He - knows the secret and has the strength. See he has lit on the lower lip and he is heavy enough to hold it down with his body and he puts his head in and gets the honey."

"You have found out the secret, my boy, by observing. There are many lessons to be learned in that way."

"Observing—what does that big word mean, mama?" said Pattie.

"Observing means seeing things around you, and seeing all about them."

"There is something interesting about the bumblebee that my children might like to know."

"Oh do tell us mama, he is such a fine fellow," said Jack.

"He is not a robber as you see, and he renders service to the flowers. If you will look closely you will see he has on his breast a fine hair coat or covering, well, when he puts his head into the throat of the flower, he rubs off some of the yellow dust, and carries it to the next one, and so distributes it from one to another."

"What do the flowers want of this yellow dust?" said Jack.

"The yellow dust is called pollen and it fertilizes them so that they will

bear seeds and fruit. So you see that Mr. Bumblebee exchanges service for honey, and is a friend to the flowers, while the ant gathers the sweets for her winter's store and gives nothing in return. The snapdragon is not the only flower that withholds its honey from the ant, some in one way, some in another. We will go home now and study other flowers and learn their secret." R. H. C.

**Safe.**

Mrs. Smith—Yes, my little 5-year-old girl is a great help in my house-keeping.

Mrs. Randall—Why, what can such a child do to help?

Mrs. Smith—She goes down and tells the cook for me whenever we're going to have company.—Harper's Bazar.

**Miscellany**

**California's Resources and Possibilities.**

The above is the heading of the title page of the seventeenth annual report of the California State Board of Trade, lately issued and now being distributed.

The report is a double one in a way, covering both the years 1905 and 1906.

The report just issued follows its predecessors in the very desirable feature of giving statistics of the various industries of the State in comparative tables for a series of years, thus enabling the inquirer to see in a moment the growth or decline of the particular industry in question.

The value of these statistics is greatly enhanced by the fact that they are systematically gathered from original and reliable sources, carefully arranged by experienced hands, and presented in form and with explanation that makes them easily intelligible.

California is shown to be a land of great things, great efforts, and great results, all of which on actual view can not fail to make deep impression on the beholder, from wherever he may come.

The California State Board of Trade is the principal body in the State for the collection and dissemination of information as to its various fields of industry and trade and opportunities for profitable development of her rich resources. As shown by the report, it maintains close relations with the several chambers of commerce, boards of trade, county organizations, and other like bodies throughout the State, and is in a position to answer fully and accurately any inquiries from prospective homeseekers. These inquiries come in numbers from every part of this country as well as from abroad. A letter to the board brings prompt answer, with printed matter giving general information as to the State at large and such details as to the section or county as will best meet the inquirer's desires and enable him to make an intelligent choice as to location and line of occupation.

**LIGHTNING AT THE FAIR.**

Every reader of this paper who goes to the fair this year will want to take particular pains to hunt up the exhibitions of the Ashby Telephone Cut Out which will be the production of lightning on a small scale, the carrying of the lightning into a telephone, demonstrating how lightning burns out phones, but how the phones are protected by the Ashby Cut Out.

The Ashby Telephone Cut Out and Lightning Arrester is a wonderful little device which keeps lightning from burning out telephones. Every country telephone user has probably had the experience of lightning coming in on the wire and putting the phone out of use. Some have had their homes set on fire, and a few have had the terrible experience of members of their family being injured by the lightning shock.

The Ashby Telephone Cut Out and Lightning Arrester is just what its name suggests. It attaches to the telephone, and a lever absolutely disconnects the telephone, yet leaves the line wire free and clear. It has saved millions of dollars of property for its thousands of users all over the United States. A bargain price will be made to all who order this year at the fair. Ordinarily this remarkable telephone protector sells at \$2.00, but all who order at the fair will get the "No Risk" arrester complete, with full instructions for installation and all the materials necessary to put it up, for \$1.50.

The exhibits will be made at the state fairs of Kansas, Illinois and Missouri.

**TUMORS CONQUERED**

**Overwhelming Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds.**

One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy Tumor.

The growth of a tumor is so insidious that frequently its presence is wholly unsuspected until it is well advanced.

So called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive monthly periods accompanied by unusual pain, from the abdomen through the groin and thigh.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation or displacements, secure a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, right away and begin its use.

The following letters should convince every suffering woman of its virtue, and that it actually does conquer tumors.

Mrs. May Fry, of 836 W. Colfax Ave., South Bend, Ind., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I take great pleasure in writing to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I also took the Blood Purifier in alternate doses with the Compound. Your medicine removed a cyst tumor of four years' growth, which three of the best physicians declared I had. They had said that only an operation could help me. I am very thankful that I followed a friend's advice and took your medicine. It has made me a strong and well woman and I shall recommend it as long as I live."

Mrs. E. F. Hayes, of 26 Ruggles St., Boston, Mass., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have been under different doctors' treatment for a long time without relief. They told me I had a fibroid tumor, my abdomen was swollen and I suffered with great pain. I wrote to you for advice, you replied and I followed your directions carefully and today I am a well woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system."

Mrs. Perry Byers, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I was told by my physician that I had a fibroid tumor and that I would have to be operated upon. I wrote to you for advice, which I followed carefully and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I am not only cured of the tumor but other female troubles and can do all my own work after eight years of suffering."

Mrs. S. J. Barber, of Scott, N. Y. writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Sometime ago I wrote you for advice about a tumor which the doctors thought would have to be removed. Instead I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and to-day am a well woman."

Mrs. M. M. Funk, Vandergrift, Pa., writes:


Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I had a tumor and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removed it for me after two doctors had given me up. I was sick four years before I began to take the Compound. I now recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound far and near."

Such testimony as above is convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for Tumor Growths as well as other distressing ills of women, and such symptoms as Bearing-down Sensations, Displacements, Irregularities and Backache, etc. Women should remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing so many women. Don't forget to insist upon it when some druggist asks you to accept something else which he calls "just as good."

**Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women.**

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice. She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law, Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Thus she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health.



# Cali- \$25 fornia

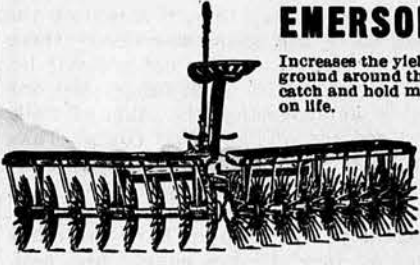
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**Dairy Interests**

**The House-Wife's Part of Dairying.**

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In most cases, among the farmers, the women have their part of the dairy business, which, as a rule, is a lot of hard work and drudgery. In most homes the men folks have plenty to do without bothering with the milk after it comes into the house, but in a great many homes the women have to get it to the house.

In some of the large dairy herds the hand separator is in use, which is a decided success if there is a strong man about the place to turn it; for it is entirely too hard for a woman to turn.

There is another way to get out of the tiresome hours of skimming milk by hand, and washing pans and crocks, which is a great burden-lifter and a relief, the water separator. This separator has two compartments, one for the milk and the other one surrounding it for the water. This separator can be set up out of the cellar in some shady place, and we not only save numberless trips up and down cellar, but also get from one-half to one-third more cream and the milk is sweet and cool. The milk, by slightly warming over the fire, is as good as separated milk for the little calves.

Another labor-saver is the patent churn. In some homes I know the husband is very devoted in a great many things, but he is too neglectful to remember that his wife still has to stand for hours during the week over the old dash churn. She might rest while churning had she a patent churn. She would get through with her work in a reasonable time. The water separator and patent churn, of which there are so many on the market, are great labor-savers and the work can be done in one-half the time. The other half of the time could then be spent in reading or some other pleasure, and life wouldn't seem all drudgery.

I speak from actual experience and I never would think of going back to skimming milk by hand or to using a dash churn.

Mrs. Lizzie B. Griffiths.

**Lord Rothschild's Dairy Farm in England.**

JOSEPH E. WING, IN THE BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

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The Jews have always had a remarkable gift of foresight. Since the days of the prophets of old, they have foreseen things, have had visions, and have made those visions come true. Lord Rothschild loved country life, loved farming and cattle. He watched the evolution of agriculture in England and reasoned thus: "The colonies and America have taken the beef trade of England, but the great growth of our cities, and the charming customs of our people make them want more milk. But milk is not now produced scientifically and economically in England. There is no reason why some other country should not in turn take a large part of the milk trade of England. What is needed here now is to learn how best to produce milk. What we need to know is what breed and what treatment will give milk most economically."

Lord Rothschild had three great factors to help him work out these problems. First, was his vast and splendid estate. Second, was his money, that he could put in as much as he pleased. Third, and foremost, was his estate agent, Richardson Carr. Mr. Carr loved cattle and was quite of the same mind as Lord Rothschild as to the need of revival of milk in England. In fact, I suspect that he suggested a great deal to Lord Rothschild. Then they set about the task.

There were three breeds selected for working out these problems—the Shorthorn, Mr. Carr's first love. (I think he yet loves them most), the Jersey, which I think is Lord Rothschild's fancy, and the Red Poll. They have the three herds established side by side, separated a few miles, being

on different parts of the estate. And herein is a curious fact.

"I am not prejudiced for or against either breed of cattle, Mr. Wing, but I have observed that each one has its own especial field," said Mr. Carr. "You ask me frankly which is the cheapest producer of milk. I think that I can answer, as our carefully kept records for many years, using good animals for comparison, give us opportunity to judge. When milk alone or butter-fat alone is considered, the Jersey is the most profitable. There can be no doubt, I think, of that. Their milk is the most profitable, not because of its quantity, but because with it we get a higher price than for either the Red Poll or the Shorthorn milk. But if one took the same price per gallon it would mean another story again.

"Now when the value of the young is considered, the story changes. If one is so situated that he can rear the calves, and make them into beef, then the Jersey must take third rank in profit, and the honors come to either the Shorthorns or the Red Polls. And between these two breeds, Mr. Wing, it is a question very largely of the soil and situation. We find that on our highlands, not so fertile, the grasses not so rich as on our valley pastures, there the Red Polls thrive better than the Shorthorns do; and the reverse is also true; the Red Polls do not thrive as well on our richest bottom pastures as the Shorthorns do. It seems a matter of adaptation with these cattle. Either will do grandly in its own especial sphere. In America, where the grass is not quite of the richest I should advise the use of good milking Red Polls, and where your best grass is, the milking Shorthorn, and where the man cared nothing for beef making or calves, the Jersey."

"In our country, Mr. Carr, we have had much difficulty in getting the Red Polls properly judged at shows. Our judges have usually given the prizes to the ones having the best carcasses, regardless of milk, or the appearance of milkiness.

"That is a shame, and it is a shame that pertains to us also. We still judge them largely from the beef standpoint and it has immensely injured the breed as a whole. It is doubtful if the Red Poll of today is as good a milker as it was thirty years ago, in fact, it is almost certain that it is not. It is a ruinous mistake to make the Red Poll compete with the Hereford, the Angus, the Scotch Shorthorn in the beef ring. They can not do well there; they should be true dual-purpose cattle, and with us they are that, leaning, some of them, strongly toward the dairy side."

I told Mr. Carr that I had known of Red Poll bulls being used on Texas ranches with pleasing results for getting steers. His face lit up and he replied:

"Our own butchers prefer the Red Poll steers to those of any other breed. That is, perhaps, because they are smaller, and they can get neat joints of a convenient size from them, and then the fat and lean are nicely mingled together in these Red Poll steers. It might not be true that they would command the highest price in a fancy market like the Smithfield Christmas market, but the butchers in our smaller markets prize them very highly.

"Now, Mr. Wing, before we go out to see the cattle, let us take a look at our books. I call to your attention the fact that the men who keep these books are not, and can not possibly be, in collusion with each other; the one set is kept of sales, the other of milking records of individual cows. Take first the Jerseys that have been in the herd during the year; 21 cows gave an average of 6,919 pounds of milk during the year. Then we have two other classes, one of cows bought and heifers that have come into the herd and that have been milked during a part of the year and a class of cows that have been sold out of the herd during the year. Adding their yield to the first, we reach a total milk production, according to the stable records, of 27,692 gallons, and we find from our sales books that we have actually sold 27,625 gallons, leaving a discrepancy be-

tween the two accountings of only 67 gallons, or about 1½ gallons per cow for the year. That is as near as I wish to see the records tally; closer would hint at some doctoring of the books.

"Now the Shorthorns; 57 cows gave an average of 6,706 pounds per year. Adding in the two classes that did not milk the entire year, some being bought in or sold out, we have the total milk yield reaching 43,293 gallons, and we find that we disposed of 43,241 gallons, leaving a shortage of 52 gallons, or about three-fourths of a gallon per cow for the year.

"Now for the Red Polls; 36 cows gave a total of 242,761 pounds of milk during the year, or an average of 6,743 pounds per cow. Our total output of Red Poll milk, putting in the cows that were bought in or sold out and did not milk the entire year, is 33,403 gallons. The discrepancy between the milk yielded and the milk disposed of is 44 gallons.

"So then comparing the breeds, we have the average of the Shorthorns 6,708 pounds per year, the Jerseys, 6,919, the Red Poll, 6,743. There is no great difference, is there? The Jerseys have a great advantage as a breed in that they have been developed for centuries along the one line of milk and butter production. No doubt they are the greatest machines for turning food into milk or butter in the world, but while they are smaller than the Shorthorns, they consume nearly as much. They have wonderful powers of digestion, as you know. It takes food to make milk and a cow is a machine.

"We do not feed our cows as much as many people feed. We learned that there is a limit to profitable feeding; that limit is often far below the cow's willingness to consume. We keep as close as we can to the line of profit. I am confident that many men overfeed their cows. One must keep records to know about what he is doing.

"You are hoping to re-establish the milking Shorthorn in America, Mr. Wing? You are engaged in a most worthy cause, and there is a bright outlook, but don't imagine it to be an easy path. You will find some of our best blood ineligible to your herd books. You will find it easy enough to get good cows and almost impossible to get bulls good enough to mate with them—bulls from proved ances-

**MILK CANS ROB YOU**

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-165 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

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try. We are having a struggle in England, but we are steadily gaining ground. We had a hard fight to get the milking classes for cows at our shows; as you see, we have as yet no recognition for bulls from milking mothers. They must go in alongside the bulls from beef-bred animals. Our next move must be to have a class for bulls from tested cows. Then we will be in a fair way to do something.

"You ask me why there are such fine cows among the unregistered Shorthorns, Mr. Wing. It is because when a cow had no pedigree, except her performance, she was either a good performer or she quickly found her way to the butcher. These unpedigreed Shorthorns are pure-bred cattle, and many of them are grand ones. There is no doubt that herd books may work injury to a breed, especially in milking lines, for they encourage the retention and use of unworthy animals merely because they have good pedigrees."

The day was rainy with a misty drizzle, the temperature mid-November. We drove some miles to see the Shorthorns. They are kept on pasture, as any other cows are kept. When they come in to the stable to be milked they have there some green alfalfa to munch. Mr. Carr grows a lot of this lucerne, and prizes it. The stables were models, not too costly to be imitated, light, airy, cozy. "I think it wrong for a rich man to build stables that other men can not imitate," declared Mr. Carr. The cows kindled our warmest enthusiasm—just such cows as we think of when we say "the cows of the good old times." Maybe they are better than ever we remembered. They have sweet feminine heads, not so delicate and deer-like as Jerseys, of course, but yet ladylike, their bodies of Shorthorn conformation, only larger and deeper behind and lighter in front than our show-yard ideals call for in America, and such udders! I will not try to describe them.

The calves do not suck the cows—they never suck, in fact. The heifers are kept growing, but are not permitted to get fat. How proud of the cows the men were who brought them out for us. Mr. Carr has the faculty of selecting good men, and inspiring them to do their best.

Then we drove some miles up a long hill over the chalk which outcropped in the cuttings, but does not come near enough to the surface to hurt the land, to see the Red Polls. What a glorious outlook those Red Polls have. In all the world, there is but one such view—that from the top of a hill I know that overlooks Darby Creek! We found the Red Polls also furnished with ideal stabling and barns, and herdsman's houses, in first-class order. The cows were in, munching green alfalfa. They are such comfortable, contented, round, rosy bodies, these Red Polls, and so gentle and kind, one loves them. Some marvelously good cows among these, one that has given above 5½ tons of milk in a year. Think of that; she would have loaded five two-horse wagons and a strong cart, in a year with her milk! And now she has twin bull calves. Surely they ought to come to America to put our own Red Polls in "the milky way!" She is of the dairy type, almost to an extreme, to be sure, but her sons bred on our beefy Red Poll cows would make a happy combination, I should hope.

"Mr. Wing, men come to me to buy bulls. I ask them if they want milk or beef? They reply milk, of course. Then I show them the bulls. They invariably select the fattest one and go off happy."

It is a thorny path the breeder of dual-purpose cattle must tread. Any man can learn to judge beef cattle; he can even judge them blind-folded, or he can judge them and never touch them, but when he comes to consider maternity and the manifestation of maternal love that comes with milking, then he needs to be a judge; he needs to be a seer and prophet; he needs to have insight and instinct, and he must be a lover. Such men there are, and they are of high type.

"We need not lose sight of beauty, Mr. Wing, in breeding dual-purpose cattle. In truth, to me the dual-purpose cow, with her lovely head, her

intelligence, her maternal look, is far more lovely than the fattest beast of the beef ring. I like these Red Polls. They are such quiet cattle. They are such dual-purpose farmers' cattle, if they are bred right. One needs to discriminate in selecting them for milk. We are hoping to have them shown in dairy classes in England before long, and you must do that in America; you must not put them in the show rings with judges schooled in beef cattle to judge them."

I think Mr. Carr considers the Red Polls the hardiest, healthiest lot that he has and they are able to do with less food and care.

The day waxed old. Said Mr. Carr, "We must hurry on. I want you to have a look at the Jerseys." We entered a court surrounded by brick stabling, every wall draped in green ivies. We stepped into a daintily clean stable, and there the cream-fleshed beauties stood, daintily chewing lovely green alfalfa. Imagine, if you will, a floor strewn with bright, fresh, yellow straw, six inches deep, the walls and ceiling snowy white with lime, the alfalfa with the dew on (dew falls all day long in England sometimes), and every cow and heifer a little jewel, and all so high-bred and aristocratic looking.

"May I see them out?" "Sure." Mr. Carr had been hoping that I would ask that, and so had the men. A dozen men and boys sprung up as by magic at a call, halters were produced, and cows popped out of every door. Then began a parade about that yard, the like of which I had never seen before.

Then we must see the lawn and gardens. Marvelous these gardens, their wealth of roses, of sweet peas, and all the varied things that old England grows so well. Marvelous the sweeps of smooth velvety turf. Marvelous the rose-clad walls of Mr. Carr's home. Marvelous the paths through a little woodland that he had planted, paths making you think yourself in the depths of a great forest. How these things made me itch to go home and hitch Molly to the horse lawn mower and dig out the weeds and trim the hedges! Then we saw his pets, the wee doggies, his pets the water-fowl and he told us of the business of managing an estate.

"It is an active life. Every morning I am in the saddle at six, and my daughter with me, and often I am in the saddle till ten at night. I have tried taking young men to teach them the business; when they have been here a time and come to me and ask: 'What shall I do today?' I feel like sending them home. I can't bother with them any more. If a young man can't find something to do for himself, there is not much prospect of his making a great success in life."

Then we came away, very happy, and carrying with us great treasures of memory.

**JOB PRINTING.**

The Job Department of THE KANSAS FARMER has recently added new equipment and is prepared to do a general job printing business such as commercial printing, folders, pamphlets, briefs, blanks, circulars, visiting cards, wedding invitations, etc.

We make a specialty of fine stock printing—catalogues, stationery, cards, sale bills, etc., and have on hand an assortment of cuts representative of the breeds. Here is a good assortment which every stockman should have on hand, 250 bill heads, 500 business cards, 1,000 envelopes, 1,000 letter heads, 1 stationery case, THE KANSAS FARMER one year; shipments free to your express office; all complete for \$10. Good quality of paper and work guaranteed.

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- Galloways, Friday, October 18.
- Poland-Chinas, Wednesday, October 16.
- Duroc-Jerseys, Thursday, October 17.
- Berkshires.

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Indian Corn.

(Continued from page 1043.)

seed of several of the best-producing varieties has, however, been produced on the station farm by planting these varieties in separate fields. The source of the seed-corn is noted in table I, under the head "where from," and the reader is referred to this table for complete data on each of the several varieties which were considered worthy of special report.

When the corn was husked samples of about a bushel were saved from all of the plots for the purpose of determining the grade, percentage of moisture, and percentage of shelled corn, which data are published in table I, together with the yield of air-dry shelled corn per acre. The percentage of moisture was determined by carefully weighing and drying the corn (corn and cobs separately) in an oven which was heated to a temperature of 110 degrees centigrade. The percentage of moisture in the ear corn varied greatly with the different samples, ranging in 1904 from 11.90 to 29.02 per cent; in 1905, from 11.66 to 21.86 per cent; and in 1906, from 10.73 to 19.43 per cent. After determining the percentage of moisture the total amount of chemically-dry shelled corn per acre was calculated, and this amount was increased by fifteen per cent (the moisture allowed in the air-dry corn), to obtain the yields of air-dry shelled corn as published in table I. It will be observed that fifteen per cent is about the average amount of moisture which well-cured ear corn will contain when it is put into the crib in the fall.

In order that the yields of the different varieties of corn may be comparable it was necessary to dry the corn and report each yield with the same percentage of moisture in the air-dry corn, as described above. The percentage of shelled corn on the ear, as reported in table I, was figured on the basis of the absolutely dry matter in grain and cob.

The percentage of suckers was figured on the basis that one sucker per plant equals one hundred per cent. For instance, Golden Beauty No. 1 is reported as having 160 per cent of suckers, which means that on the average there was 1.6 suckers per plant. By comparing the number of stalks per plot and the yield of ear corn per plot, a comparison may be made as to the average weight of ears and the number of ears per stalk. The percentage of leafiness, as noted in the table, is an estimate made in the field a short time before the corn was mature.

In table II are given the more important data in regard to thirty-two varieties which produced average yields for the four seasons—1903-'04-'05-'06—of over forty-eight bushels of grain per acre, arranged in the order of their yields. Eight other good-producing varieties tested for three years and three varieties tested for two years are also included in this table. The yields for 1906 and the average yields for two, three, and four years for each of the several varieties tested may be compared in this table.

Of the forty-three varieties reported in table II, twenty-four are "native," or have been grown in this State for several years, and, of the nineteen varieties which were secured from other States, six were received from the Nebraska Experiment Station, located at Lincoln, Neb., where the soil and climate conditions are not greatly different from those at Manhattan. These results indicate that Kansas-grown corn is better adapted for growing in this State than seed-corn secured from other States, even though the imported corn was pure-bred and a high-producing variety. Further work should be done in testing and improving our "native" varieties, and it is also desirable that some of the best varieties from other States should be more thoroughly adapted to Kansas conditions.

The number of days required to mature corn in 1905 varied from 121 to 143, with an average period of 129 days. The varieties were not recorded as "mature" until nearly all the ears were past the "glazed" or "hard-dough" stage, the crop being practically safe from frost several days earlier. Of the thirty-five varieties

which have been tested during the four years, the sixteen which matured in 126 days or less made an average yield of 61.45 bushels per acre, while the nineteen varieties which required 127 or more days for maturing made an average yield of 64.94 bushels per acre, indicating that during such seasons as the past four the later-maturing varieties are slightly better producers than the medium or medium-early maturing sorts.

The yields and other data for a few of the more promising varieties which

rank as a producer, is a corn which was received by this department from W. S. McAuley, Americus, Kan., and planted in the breeding plot in 1903, but was not planted in the variety test until 1904. This is a white dent corn which has a fairly uniform type, resembling Boone County White. It is medium late in maturing, a vigorous grower, and is well suited to bottom-land or fertile upland, and reports from co-operative experiments indicate that it has a hardness which enables it to do fairly well in parts of the

TABLE III.—High yielding varieties of corn, grown only in 1906.

Bulletin No.	NAME OF VARIETY.	Type.	Where from:	Height of stalks, ft.	Days to mature.	Yield per acre.	
						Stover, lbs.	Grain, bu.
97	Roseland White.	White dent	T. B. Hubbard, Kimball, Kan.	10.0	129	7356	74.10
98	Kellog's Pride of Saline	Yellow dent	Hays Branch Expt. Station.	10.0	126	7221	74.89
99	Colorado White Dent	White dent	Hays Branch Expt. Station.	10.3	125	4704	78.32
100	Harrison	Yellow dent	G. C. Harrison, Jewell, Kan.	10.0	129	6124	78.14
101	Meinhardt	Yellow dent	J. L. Meinhardt, Paxico, Kan.	11.0	128	6315	91.41
102	Conable	White dent	W. J. Conable, Axtell, Kan.	9.0	126	4794	80.40
103	Lamb	White dent	E. W. Lamb, Clyde, Kan.	10.0	126	4125	88.67
104	Chase	White dent	F. W. Chase, Pawnee, Neb.	8.6	128	2448	79.13
105	Hiawatha Yellow Dent	Yellow dent	J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.	10.0	137	6473	90.26
106	Hubbard's Golden Beauty	Yellow dent	T. B. Hubbard, Kimball, Kan.	11.0	133	6773	79.96

TABLE IV.—Ten highest yielding varieties, 1906.

BULLETIN NO.	Name of variety.	Type.	Yield per acre, bu.
84	Dyche	Yellow dent	91.56
101	Meinhardt	Yellow dent	91.41
105	Hiawatha Yellow Dent	Yellow dent	90.26
86	Legal Tender	Yellow dent	88.91
103	Lamb	White dent	88.67
3	Leaming	Yellow dent	87.96
5	Kansas Sunflower	Yellow dent	86.20
20	Golden Row	Yellow dent	84.64
34	Golden Cap	Yellow dent	84.64
11	Hildreth	Yellow dent	82.28

TABLE V.—Ten highest yielding varieties, 1905 and 1906.

BULLETIN NO.	Name of variety.	Type.	Avg. yield per acre, bu.
20	Golden Row	Yellow dent	69.28
3	Leaming	Yellow dent	67.82
84	Dyche	Yellow dent	67.07
80	White Injun	White dent	66.74
5	Kansas Sunflower	Yellow dent	66.65
11	Hildreth	Yellow dent	65.97
16	Mammoth Golden Yellow	Yellow dent	64.88
86	Legal Tender	Yellow dent	64.09
93	White Salamander	White dent	64.02
91	Warner	White dent	63.62

TABLE VI.—Ten highest yielding varieties, 1904, 1905, and 1906.

BULLETIN NO.	Name of variety.	Type.	Avg. yield per acre, bu.
80	White Injun	White dent	61.25
3	Leaming	Yellow dent	61.02
20	Golden Row	Yellow dent	60.73
5	Kansas Sunflower	Yellow dent	60.31
95	McAuley	White dent	59.64
50	U. S. P. B. Sel. No. 77	White dent	58.59
93	White Salamander	White dent	58.44
11	Hildreth	Yellow dent	58.01
58	Forsythe Favorite	White dent	57.95
90	Red Cob White Dent	White dent	57.81

TABLE VII.—Ten highest yielding varieties, 1903, 1904, 1905, and 1906.

BULLETIN NO.	Name of variety.	Type.	Avg. yield per acre, bu.
11*	Hildreth	Yellow dent	65.21
5*	Kansas Sunflower	Yellow dent	62.97
58	Forsythe Favorite	White dent	61.60
20*	Golden Row	Yellow dent	60.95
55	Hammett	White dent	60.68
3*	Leaming	Yellow dent	59.36
50	U. S. P. B. Sel. No. 77	White dent	59.31
25	Hogue Yellow Dent	Yellow dent	59.14
34	Golden Cap	Yellow dent	58.70
48	Sander's Improved	White dent	58.05

\*These varieties are included among the ten highest yielders for each of the four seasons.

were grown in the comparative trial for the first time in 1906 are given in table III.

The varieties giving largest yields for one, two, three, and four seasons are given in table IV, V, VI, and VII.

The White Injun, which holds the highest three-year record, is a red-cobbed, white dent corn, which is a selection from the Red Injun No. 81, a cross-bred corn which was originally selected for breeding by this department on account of its deep kernels and well-filled butts and tips. Neither of these varieties are, as yet, very pure in type.

The Red Cob White Dent is probably a selection of the St. Charles White, an old standard variety. This corn has been grown for several years by Mr. J. M. Justin, Manhattan, Kan. It is hardy, medium in its growth and maturity, has a fairly uniform type, and may be recommended for general planting.

The McAuley, which takes high

State where the moisture and soil conditions are not the best.

The Golden Row is a medium large, yellow corn, received from Nebraska, but not tested in this State, so far as known, except upon the station farm. It is medium in maturity and is probably best adapted to upland conditions in northern and northeastern Kansas.

The Hogue's Yellow Dent, received from the Nebraska Experiment Station, is a medium early, yellow corn with bright light yellow caps. It is an excellent corn in Nebraska and appears to be well suited to northern Kansas conditions.

Other of the best-producing varieties which were given special mention in station Bulletin No. 123 are: Hildreth, Kansas Sunflower, Hammett, Mammoth White Dent, Griffing Calico, Forsythe Favorite, Cocke Prolific, Leaming, and Legal Tender.

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



**The Poultry Yard**

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

**Poultry Notes.**

The fall fairs are now in full blast and the poultry department is holding its own among the other attractions. The young stock however, is not as well developed as is usual at this time of the year, owing to the cold weather last spring which kept the hens from laying and retarded the hatching season several weeks. With good weather and a late fall, they will mature nicely and be in good condition for the winter shows.

Speaking of fairs, is it not a pity that the Topeka Fair has degenerated into a race meeting? Nothing doing at all but horse racing. Kansas ought to have a State Fair, like her neighboring States, and the Legislature is very short-sighted in not providing one for the greatest of all agricultural States.

In Mexico, we learn from El Paso, that a gold mine has just been sold for \$30,000 for the discovery of which chickens are entitled to full credit. A few months ago the value of the property was unsuspected. One day the employes of Albert Palos, a merchant of Taparga, found grains of gold in the crops of his fowls when killed and immediately took steps to acquire the land where the chickens roamed. Shafts are about to be sunk to the bed rock, with a view to determine the value of the land and the prospects are believed to be exceedingly good. Not all of us can have gold mines on our farms, but all of us can have its equivalent this winter if one has a large flock of hens and pullets that are laying eggs that will be worth anywhere from thirty to forty cents per dozen.

To have such a flock all that is necessary is to have a lot of early hatched pullets or hens that are not over two years old. See that they are free from lice, and have large, commodious quarters, where they can scratch and dust themselves without going out in cold. Give them plenty of wholesome food and with pure water to drink they are bound to shell out the eggs that will make them as valuable as a gold mine.

After the season for bugs and grasshoppers is over, the hen is deprived of a very essential element of egg production, viz. animal food, and some form of it should be supplied to hens or the egg supply will immediately diminish. Green bone is the best substitute that can be provided, though it is hard work to get it at times. The next best thing is beef scraps, beef-meal, or dried blood. A little of this in their morning mash each day will help out the egg supply wonderfully.

Chickens will also lose the supply of green food after the first frost comes. Cabbage, beets, small potatoes, and mangels, will prove a good substitute in the vegetable line. With meat, vegetables, and grain, in a warm, comfortable house, there is no reason why your hens should not lay all winter.

I. K. French, the noted poultry judge, gives in the last report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, his method of feeding for egg-production as follows: In the morning I feed a mash made from a meal prepared by mixing one bushel of ground corn, two bushels of ground oats, one bushel of ground barley, two bushels of wheat bran, and a half bushel of charcoal. To such portion as the fowls will eat up clean, 20 per cent of ground beef scraps is added. The rest of the day I feed mixed small grains—barley, first-class oats, and wheat,—provided the fowls have a free run from which to glean what vegetable substance they need. In winter quarters or in barnyards, they must be furnished vegetable substance to the amount of 25

per cent meat, and 60 per cent grain shells to eat at their pleasure. In the winter months in making the meal for use, I add one bushel of ground clover-meal and let the balance of the other 25 per cent come either in boiled potatoes or turnips, to be mashed in the morning feed, or else cabbage, mangels, and lettuce to be eaten raw. In barnyards, in summer, there is nothing as good as green clover. Such feeding, of breeding and laying stock, is the best course. All dry grain should be fed in open, scratching sheds to induce the general exercise possible in the flock.

**Poultry Pointers.**

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

No matter what ails the fowls a sick bird should at once be removed to separate quarters from the well ones. It is a precaution that always pays.

It pays to feed the young fowls liberally until full grown. Chickens are not unlike calves, colts, and other animals. Once stunted they never regain their vigor, not with the most careful feeding.

Poultry farming does not take a great deal of land, but with good management the harvest comes in every day and though it is small, its multiplication by all the days of the year makes a sum that compares favorably with more pretentious ventures.

See that there is a plentiful supply of ground bone and crushed oyster shells in reach of the fowls, for without these, soft-shelled eggs will soon appear and then will begin the habit of egg-eating, which is annoying and so hard to stop.

**The Veterinarian**

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

**Aphtha.**—I have a 5-year-old cow that has something wrong with her mouth. At first she seemed unable to bite off grass. For a day or so I kept her on cured alfalfa and sheaf oats. She seemed to be able to eat if she could get it into her mouth without biting or pulling. She slobbers some. An examination showed some swelling between the jaws, back near the gullet. Point of upper jaw appeared black and somewhat tender to the touch. No noticeable fever. I have heard of some other cases in this vicinity. What is the disease, cause, and cure? M. A.

**Ans.**—Aphtha is caused from the grasses and weeds. Keep her upon alfalfa and some soft feeds. Take borax 5 ounces, chlorate of potash 4 ounces, and dissolve in three quarts of water and sponge back into the mouth three times a day.

**Ration for Young Colt.**—I have sold the mother of a 4 months old colt. It must be weaned now as the purchaser wants to take the mare away. We have speltz, old corn, green corn, prairie hay, grass, green cane, and millet (in stack). Kindly give good ration for feeding the colt.

We have a 3-year-old mare that we bred about June. She soon began to discharge a whitish substance from the vagina. It would lessen until she was rebred when it would be more profuse again. We do not seem to be able to get her with foal.

**Latham, Kans. G. D. F.**  
**Ans.**—Give the colt all of the alfalfa it will eat and all the oats and bran, half and half. Then if you want to give anything else for a while give it 2 and 3 quarts of cow's milk twice a day. Start with a quart of milk and a pint of water and increase the milk gradually.

The discharge is caused from breeding and does not require treatment.

One of the Most Important Sales of the Season is the Public Sale of

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This offering consists of 49 cows and heifers and 14 bulls. About 35 head of the cows will have calves at foot. All will be in the best possible condition to insure good results for their purchasers. Big prices are not expected, but every animal goes at whatever price you see proper to give for same. **MANY BARGAINS ARE IN STORE FOR THOSE WHO ATTEND.** The sale will be under cover and a free lunch will be served at the noon hour. You are cordially invited to attend this sale, whether you wish to purchase or not, and if you desire any further information relative to same, write to the owner,

**James A. Carpenter, . . . Carbondale, Kans.**

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

**Tumor in Cow's Udder.**—We have a 7-year-old cow that was fresh last May. About two months ago there came a swelling inside of one quarter of her udder and the bunch continued to get larger. It does not seem to be sore, but the milk looks like half water, and has little white flakes in it. The cow gives a good quantity of milk and gives just as much from the bad quarter as from the other quarters. She seems to be well and healthy. Can you tell me the cause, and what to do for her? J. N. P.

**Hebron, Ill.**  
**Ans.**—I expect it is a tumor and it would be best to have it removed by a qualified veterinary surgeon.

**Skin Disease on Cow.**—I have a 6-year-old red cow that is afflicted with some kind of skin disease. She is covered with lumps from the size of a pea to the size of a hulled walnut, the larger ones being on her neck. Some of the larger ones look bloody and some bleed. The smaller lumps seem to be little pimples, but are not raw. She is fat enough for beef. She has been in this condition for something over a year. I have washed her in car-sul dip, a coal-oil product, but it didn't seem to do any good. Please advise me what to do. W. C. W.

**Waldo, Kans.**  
**Ans.**—Take sulfur 2 pounds, arsenic 2 drams, fenugreek one pound. Mix and divide into 30 powders and give one twice a day in the feed. Apply with a brush pure Zenoleum twice a week on the sores.

**Loco.**—What effect has loco on horses or cattle? Is there a cure for animals who have eaten the same?  
**Coldwater, Kans. J. S.**  
**Ans.**—Loco causes a disease of the

brain, and the trouble all depends upon how much the animals have eaten, and how long it has gone. If not gone to far place in a box stall and give good food and tonics and they will recover.

**Coronitis.**—I have a sorrel gelding three years old last May, not broken yet, but running in a pasture of abundance of grass and spring water. About three weeks ago some of the colts in the pasture got out and into the corn field. I do not remember whether this one was with them or not. Other colts in the pasture have had distemper this summer. This sorrel is lame some in all four feet, and around the tops of his hoofs, at the edge of the hair, his feet are swollen. Please give remedy if there is one. T. I. H.

**Walton, Kans.**  
**Ans.**—Poultice the feet for 24 hours with flaxseed-meal and bran, using a pound of each to a foot. Keep them hot by pouring on hot water every 2 hours while on, then wash well with soap suds and dry. Take carbolic acid 3 ounces, glycerine 9 ounces, mix and apply twice a day.

**New Advertisers.**

- J. M. Albright, Polled Durhams.
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- John W. Hettney & Co., buggies.



**Kansas Farmer Crop Reports.**

**EASTERN DIVISION.**

**Atchison.**—A delightful week, warm pleasant days and cool nights with plentiful dew and no frosts, conditions favorable for maturing corn.

**Brown.**—Severe hailstorm on the 9th. Cherokee. Very dry.

**Johnson.**—The week was ideal September weather. Corn maturing nicely.

**Montgomery.**—A cool wave on the 10th and 11th and a hot wave on the 12th. Late corn maturing.

**Shawnee.**—Fall pastures green, but needs rain. Late cutting of alfalfa cured well, early corn being out, late corn maturing.

**Wyandotte.**—A sprinkling rain on Monday. Moderate temperature with southerly winds.

**MIDDLE DIVISION.**

**Barton.**—Light showers 8th and 9th; light frost on 10th.

**Comanche.**—Light frost on 10th. No damage.

**Ellis.**—Last three days high winds and dry.

creased 23,000 bushels, compared with 1,000 bushels increase a year ago. The day's exports were 24,000 bushels. December oats in Chicago dropped 1/4 to 5/16, immediately after the opening of the market, then recovered to 5/16, but did not hold the rally. Receipts of oats were large everywhere, aggregating 740 cars at the three Western markets, compared with 495 cars a year ago.

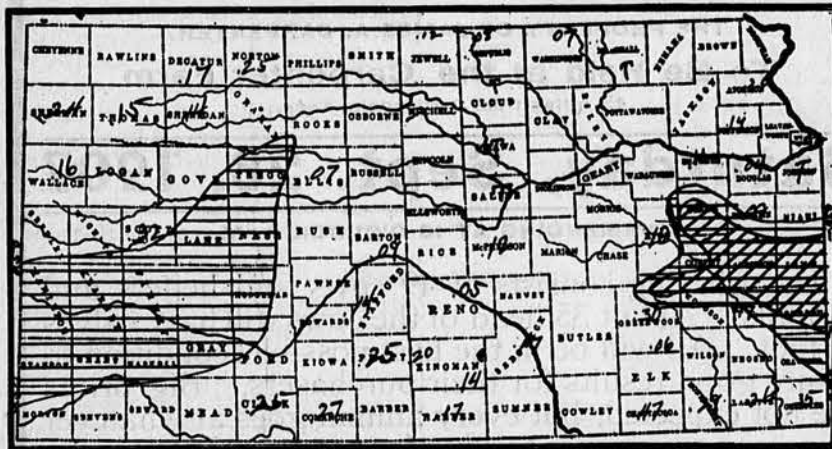
The range of prices of grain and provisions in Chicago today, and the close Saturday, were as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closed today	Closed Saturday
<b>WHEAT.</b>					
Sept. . . . .	95	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Dec. . . . .	93 1/4-99	93 1/4-7/8	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4-7/8
May. . . . .	104 1/4-7/8	105 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4-7/8
<b>CORN.</b>					
Sept. . . . .	59	59 1/4	59	59 1/4	59 1/4
Dec. . . . .	56 1/4-57	56 1/4	55 1/4	56 1/4	57 1/4
May. . . . .	57 1/4	57 1/4	56 1/4	57 1/4-1/2	58 1/4

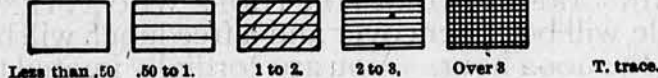
**Kansas City Live Stock Market.**

Kansas City Stock Yards, September 16, 1907. With railroads better equipped to handle business this spring than last, cattle supplies are coming more freely than usual for September, and the market is naturally declining. The supply last week was 90,000 head,

**RAINFALL FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14, 1907.**



SCALE IN INCHES:



**Harper.**—Some rain is needed. **Jewell.**—Wheat sowing has begun. Everything still very dry, needs rain badly.

**McPherson** too dry for farm work. **Ottawa.**—Rain is needed badly for all farm purposes.

**WESTERN DIVISION.**

**Decatur.**—Quite a hard frost on the 10th, but apparently very little damage was done.

**Hamilton.**—Light frost, did no damage.

**Norton.**—This has been a very windy week. Farm work progressing finely.

**Scott.**—Plowing, seeding and thrashing progressing.

**Sherman.**—A slight frost on the 10th. **Thomas.**—Light frost on morning of 10th, ice forming in some localities.

**Trego.**—Snow flakes on 9th. Light frost on 10th. High winds on 13th and 14th.

**Wallace.**—Rained on 8th, quite cold and frost on the 10th, temperature 98 on the 13th. Fall farm work progressing.

**Kansas City Grain Market.**

Wheat prices were higher this morning under the influence of strong foreign markets and unfavorable wheat advices. In Chicago December wheat at the outset was up 1/4 to 1/2, selling at 98 1/4 to 99c. There was a rise to 99 1/4, a setback to 99 1/4, and the market remained around that price during the most of the morning, with only a moderate trade. There was a later rally to 99 1/4@99 1/2 when the visible supply statement was published, showing a large decrease, but the price fell back to 98 1/4 in the final dealings. The closing price, 99c, showed a net gain of 1/4@3/8 for the day. Minneapolis December wheat closed 1/4 up at \$1.06 1/2, after selling up to \$1.06 1/4.

In Kansas City the December price rose 1/4@1/2, and fell back to 92c, closing at 92 1/2. Liverpool quoted an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 in wheat prices early and the close was 1/4 to 1/2 higher. The strength was due to unfavorable reports from the American and Canadian Northwest, causing light offerings and making the shorts nervous. Last week's world's shipments were lighter than expected, only 8,080,000 bushels, compared with nearly 10 1/2 million bushels a year ago. The amount on passage decreased 1,056,000 bushels. There was an advance of 1/4 in Budapest and 1/8 in Berlin.

There were rains in parts of the Northwest and continued low temperatures in the Canadian wheat country, causing delay in harvesting and thrashing. The spring wheat movement was not large.

Northwest wheat receipts were 526 cars, against 782 cars a year ago. Minneapolis stocks have decreased 325,000 bushels in two days. Winter wheat receipts were liberal, 697 cars at the three Western markets, against 560 cars a year ago, though Kansas City received 49 cars less than last year and 106 cars less than a week ago. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 1,847,000 bushels compared with an increase of 1,029,000 bushels a year ago. The day's exports were 323,000 bushels of wheat and 11,900 packages of flour.

Big receipts in Chicago and fine weather for maturing the crop cause weakness in the corn market. The December price in Chicago fell 1/4 to 55 1/4. There was a rally to 56 1/4 and a setback to 55 1/4, where it closed with 1/4 net loss.

The Kansas City December price dropped 1/4 to 48 1/4, and the May price fell 1/4 to 50 1/4@50 3/4. Both rallied slightly above Saturday's close, but they showed 1/4 net loss at the close.

Receipts of corn in Chicago overran the estimate, and were 924 cars, against 799 cars a year ago. The estimate for Tuesday is 753 cars. The weather was exceedingly favorable over Sunday and the forecast is for a continuation of the same. English corn prices closed 1/4 to 1/2 lower. World's shipments were 3 1/2 million bushels, against 3 million bushels a year ago. The visible supply in-

cluding 11,000 calves, and the run today is 29,000 head, including 2,000 calves. Prime steers are scarce and high, one lot today selling at \$7.25, the high figure for this year, although numerous lots have sold during the last few months at \$7.10 to \$7.20. Good corn fed steers bring \$6.00 to \$6.75, short fed steers \$5.25 to \$6.00, fancy heifers up to \$5.90, and top cows \$4.75. Grass steers declined slightly last week and are a shade lower today, but they meet a good demand and ready sale, good weight western at \$4.25 to \$4.85, a few up to \$5.25, common and rough steers at \$3.75 to \$4.00. Cows and heifers have borne the brunt of the declines lately, losing 15 to 25 cents last week and 10 lower today, heifers selling at \$3.00 to \$4.25 mainly, cows \$2.75 to \$3.65, bulls \$2.35 to \$3.75. Veals advanced early last week, but are lower since Thursday, including today, selling at \$5.00 to \$6.50, heavy calves off 25 to 50 cents, at \$3.75 to \$4.50. Last week's trade in stockers and feeders was heaviest of the year, aggregating 1125 cars loads shipped to country points. Prices declined 10 to 25 cents, but everything was cleaned up, few remaining in the pens at the end of the week. The market is lower today feeders ranging from \$3.75 to \$5.25, stockers \$3.25 to \$4.75.

Hog supplies last week were 36,000 head, a small increase over corresponding week last year, the market averaging about steady for the week. Run is only 4,000 today, market strong to 5 higher, light hogs at \$6.25 to \$6.35, medium weights \$6.10 to \$6.30, heavy hogs \$6.05 to \$6.15. Nearly 7,000 hogs were bought for shipment east last week, a helpful feature of the market, and as the light run for the past month has enabled packers to get rid of stocks of meat accumulated during the heavy run last summer, stronger competition may be expected from them.

Supplies of sheep and lambs were heavy last week, at 46,000 head, market 15 to 25 cents lower for the week. Supply today is 5,000 head, prices steady, lambs worth \$5.75 to \$7.40, including different grades of natives at \$5.75 and upwards, and feeding westerns around \$6.75. Top westerns \$7.40. Feeding yearlings may be had at \$5.50 to \$5.75, ewes \$4.75 to \$5.25, which prices are 25 to 50 cents below fat stuff in same class.

J. A. RICKART.

**South St. Joseph Live Stock Market.**

South St. Joseph, Mo., September 16, 1907. The heaviest run of cattle at five leading markets for any one day for more than three days had a depressing effect on the trade. Locally the run was not excessive but the effect of the enormous run at either points was clearly felt and trade was as draggy as has been seen here for many days. Prices were generally quoted around 10c lower on both native and western steers. There were no good natives here, the best being some 1,100 pound half fat natives that sold at \$5.65. There is not much use in anticipating much improvement in the market as long as these heavy runs continue and owners of poor and half fat cattle in the corn states should not them back until the big runs of westerns are out of the way which will be in about a month. Butcher stock was steady at the start but this was on account of local killing to get a start for Monday morning.

Later in the day the trade weakened and closed lower on all grades of the stock. Calves were also lower with best veals selling at \$6.00. The market for stockers and feeders is heavily supplied and prices today broke fully 15@25c. It is clearly evident that the corn situation is having an effect on the market. If both increases the number of cattle being sent to market, and decreases the demand for young stock to go back to feed lots.

The market for hogs is still in nervous unsettled condition although there has been but little change in prices within the last few days, and today's market while nervous, averaged close to steady with Saturday. Some of the coarser grades of packing hogs sold a shade lower, but the rank and file of smooth attractive light and medium weights sold right in Saturday notches. The bulk of sales were on a basis of \$5.85@6.25 with a few prime tops making \$6.30, and coarse heavies selling as low as \$5.80.

The market for sheep and lambs was lightly supplied and trade in comparatively good condition. Nothing strictly choice in the fat line was offered, the best lambs selling at \$7.00, while several lots of feeders were taken out at \$6.25@6.75.

J. A. RICKART.

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