

# KANSAS FARMER

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Established 1863. \$1 a Year

## KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

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Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free, during the publication of the advertisement.

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KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
116 West Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kans.

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The Topeka State Fair paid all premiums in full and all expenses. What would it have done but for the rain, rain, rain?

The big fair at Hutchinson is in progress this week. Hutchinson and Topeka are rivals for the credit of holding "the State Fair." Each has big attractions. But as a matter of fact Kansas has no State fair as the term is used in other States. It is hoped that the big event at Hutchinson will be cheered with more sunshine and less rain than visited Topeka last week.



HEAD OF ROSA BONHEUR, THE GRAND OLD MARE OF THE WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM.

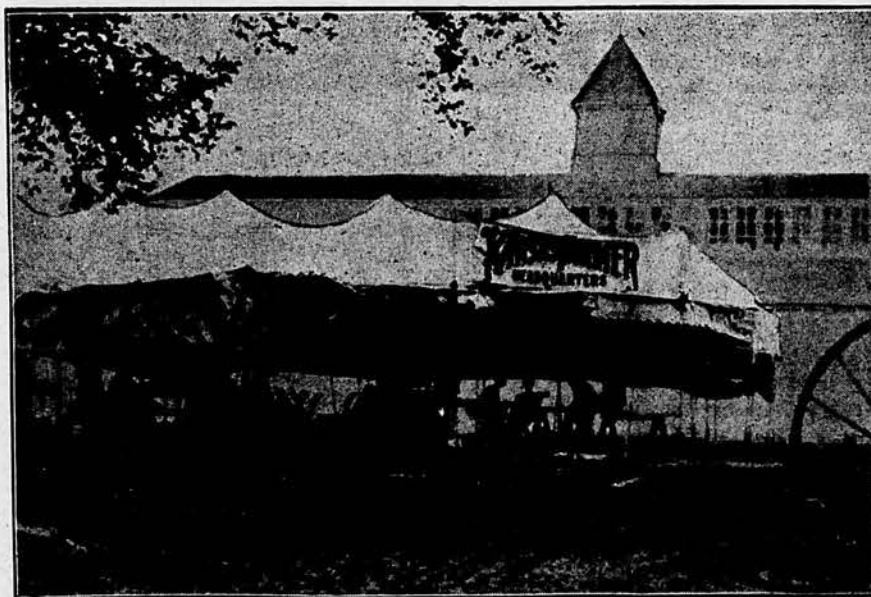
### LECTURES AT THE FAIR.

The KANSAS FARMER's tent on the fair grounds was provided with seats, cots, etc., and made a ladies' rest place by the fair association. It was well patronized. The lady managers of the fair arranged two excellent lectures at this tent.

The first lecture was by Miss Gertrude Coburn in which she explained a new and economical method of cooking, a method which makes cheap cuts of meat superior to the high-priced cuts when cooked in the usual way. Miss Coburn entered into the science of cooking, showing how the proper application of heat conduces to digestibility and palatability, while wrong application of heat makes meats tough and undesirable. The apparatus shown by Miss Coburn was an improvement upon the "hay-box" of which a good deal has been printed lately. The hay box is a heat-retaining apparatus. It owes its efficiency

to the fact that after food has been heated to the proper temperature it is more desirable to retain the heat than to allow it to escape and add more heat. Meat, for instance, is boiled for a few minutes, then placed in the heat-retaining box and given time for completion of the cooking process by means of the heat retained. This requires several hours during which no attention is needed. The gradually diminishing heat gives thorough cooking and palatable food. Miss Coburn's improvement consists in the use of wool instead of hay as a non-conducting material. The KANSAS FARMER will, in the near future, publish Miss Coburn's lecture in full with a photograph illustrating the apparatus.

The second lecture was by Miss Alice Lakin. In it she gave instructions for cutting garments so as to make the neat and attractive fits for which all ladies aspire.



WOMAN'S REST TENT, KANSAS STATE FAIR.

The lecture feature is an innovation introduced by the Federation of Ladies' Clubs. It may well be made a permanent feature, provided lecturers as able as Miss Coburn and Miss Lakin can be secured.

### THE FAIR AT TOPEKA.

Last week was "fair week" at Topeka. The weather behaved very well during the first part of the week and the attendance was liberal. Thursday gave a deluge for an hour, followed by a cheerful breeze and bright sunshine. Thousands of people waded around through mud and water and "enjoyed" the occasion as best they could. Friday it rained and rained and Saturday was a fair match for Friday.

The exhibits in all lines except fruits were of the highest order. A careful observer remarked that in quality the grains and vegetables were far ahead of anything shown at St. Louis last year. In cattle, hogs, and horses, displays were excellent in both quality and quantity. The ever interesting exhibits of poultry are not exactly "in season" at this time of the year, but their tent was well located, well filled, and well patronized. The dairy display was the best ever seen in Kansas. The machinery features were excellent but might well have received more attention. Where there are many exhibits of machinery opportunity is given for comparison and discussions among farmers by which they are greatly benefited, as is, also, the manufacturer who has the machine which best stands the comparison.

The racing feature has long been the most prominent at this fair. The program was well filled but was greatly interfered with by the rains.

The feature of shows and amusements and other concessions was prominent. There are some things of this class which may well be admitted to the fair grounds, but there are others which should not be tolerated. When managements realize that people, especially country people, regard the fair as a place to which they are invited with their families, and that the people stand largely in the relation of guests of the management, they will perhaps understand that when their guests, the farmer with his wife and children, are brought into the presence of vile displays of wantons, subjected to the allurements of gamblers, and made to feel that they are lending their respectability to vendors of intoxicating liquors, they are offended—when managements realize that the apprehension of such indignity keeps away more money at the gates than can be obtained for the concessions to wickedness, perhaps they will desist from selling privileges to insult the manhood and womanhood of the people who like a fair, but, with the great majority, want it clean. It is to the credit of the management that when informed of the character of some of the places, the whole outfits were speedily ejected from the grounds. But it were far better to never admit questionable concerns. There are thousands of

(Continued on page 966.)



## Agriculture

### Breaking Prairie Sod in the Fall.

I am a city man trying to become a farmer, and would like very much to get your opinion on whether prairie sod may be successfully broken in the fall. All my farmer neighbors but one say sod broken in the fall does not rot well and that it takes several years to get the soil into good condition; whereas, sod broken in the spring after grass starts to rot well and the soil or ground works up well from the start. The one dissenter, however, says that sod broken before the grass dies in the fall rots as well as sod broken in the spring. If this dissenter is correct, I want to break a lot of land this fall; but if the others are right, of course it will be better for me to wait until next spring. What do you advise me to do?

W. F. PRESBY.

### Reno County.

The point in question is one upon which I do not have positive knowledge or experience. Most of the experiments which I have carried on in breaking land have been in breaking sod of domestic-grass meadows and not the wild prairie sod. As usually maintained, it is without doubt a fact that breaking in the spring or summer causes the sod to rot more thoroughly and puts the land into better condition for growing the succeeding fall or spring crops. In any case, new land, covered with tough sod should not be seeded to a crop immediately after breaking, but rather the land should be allowed to lie fallow for some time in order to have the sod decay so that the ground may get into a proper condition of tilth and fertility for producing a crop. In my judgment this is perhaps a reason why the general experience is adverse to fall breaking, since the farmer as a rule will seed this land early next spring, producing a crop on it, which takes the moisture out of the soil and prevents the sod from decaying. Of course the winter period is not a season of the year in which much decay will take place. If the prairie is broken late in the summer or early in the fall it is best not to seed to early spring crops, but to plant late in the season to such crops as corn, Kafir-corn, cow-peas, and soybeans. At this station cow-peas appear to be an excellent sod-crop; they are good producers and easy on the land; in fact, the land is benefited by the growing of such a crop. Unless the season is favorably moist, corn will not produce well on sod-land, while Kafir-corn is rather a "hard crop on the land," especially sod-land in a dry season, since it exhausts the moisture of the soil and in a degree prevents the sod from decaying.

At this station we have had success in fall breaking of Bromus inermis sod, which is a very tough sod, practically equal to prairie sod. Late in the fall of 1903 a brome-grass meadow was broken; early the next spring it was cultivated with the disk harrow; the disk harrowing was repeated at intervals until about June 15, when the land was planted to silage corn, and produced an excellent crop, yielding from 12 to 15 tons of green forage per acre. At the same date the Bromus inermis sod was plowed, a small piece of prairie sod was broken, and this was planted to cow-peas about the same date that the corn was planted on the brome-grass sod breaking. An excellent crop of cow-peas was produced, and this season we have a large crop of corn on this land.

In case of fall breaking, I would recommend more cultivation than is usually given sod land. It would be a good plan to cut up the sod some with the disk late in the fall, at least the disk should be started early the next spring, giving the field a thorough cultivation. If land broken in the fall is allowed to lay through another summer without cropping, there is little question but that it would be in better condition for growing a crop the succeeding year than if it were broken in the summer and seeded in

the fall or early the next spring. In my judgment, the breaking of the land in the fall does not injure the soil; it is largely the growing of the first crop which effects the tilth, fertility, and productiveness of sod land.

If you have time and opportunity to do the work now, my advice would be to break the sod this fall rather than next spring, following a reasonable plan of cropping such as I have described.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Third Crop of Alfalfa for Seed.

I have a field of alfalfa in which a part of the plants are in full bloom and a part have started to pod nicely. Is it too late for it to seed?

SUBSCRIBER.

### Ottawa County.

It is quite probable that the alfalfa in question will mature seed before injury by heavy frost. At this station, according to the records for the last 20 years, we are not likely to have frost sufficiently severe to injure alfalfa seed before October 10, and by that date the larger part of the seed should be fully formed and matured. If weather-conditions are favorable, it should not require more than 30 days to mature seed after the alfalfa is in full bloom. Favorable weather conditions are, warm and rather dry. If the weather remains wet and cool, the alfalfa-seed will not mature well, but the plants will continue to bloom and perhaps send up a second growth. As a rule, however, the third crop of alfalfa seeds in a less period of time and matures more evenly than the second crop, but the success of the crop will depend largely upon the weather conditions.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Inoculating Alfalfa Soil—Grasshoppers.

I have Bulletin No. 114, "Growing Alfalfa in Kansas," and have read it carefully, as I am very anxious to make a success of this, my first trial, and in a vicinity where the majority of the farmers who have given it a trial have failed. I shall follow your instructions as nearly as possible as regards putting the soil into proper seed-bed condition. I would like instructions regarding the inoculation of the soil with root-tubercle bacteria. Do you send out soil inoculated with bacteria, or must I procure it from a field where alfalfa is growing? Also tell how much is necessary per acre, and how to proceed to apply it to the field.

The conditions of the 12-acre field upon which I intend to make the trial are these: Upland soil, plowed last spring, thoroughly harrowed, sown to millet, from which we have just finished stacking 30 tons of millet hay—2½ tons per acre. We are now cleaning scattered millet from the ground by raking thoroughly, after which we will disk and cross-disk, then harrow thoroughly and sow the seed, after which we will harrow again. This soil is underlaid with gumbo, or joint clay. Grasshoppers are very thick.

C. A. LONG.

### Jackson County.

We can send you soil taken from an old alfalfa field. We have no especially prepared soil inoculated with the alfalfa bacteria. If you can secure the soil from an old alfalfa-field near home, in which the bacteria are present, I should advise you to do so. The greatest expense in inoculating new land with the infected soil is the freight on the soil, especially when the soil has to be shipped any considerable distance. Price of the soil here is 60 cents per hundred pounds f. o. b. This includes sacks.

Perhaps as good a method as any for applying the soil is to pulverize it finely and spread by hand, using two to three hundred pounds of the infected soil per acre. Such an amount of infected soil, well spread, has been known to give good results. My usual advice is for a farmer not to attempt to inoculate a very large area the first season—say an acre or two. The effect of the inoculation will thus be observed, and if the inoculation is required on the remaining land, some of the surface soil from the infected

acre may be spread over the rest of the land within a year or two after the first infection is made.

Your method of preparing the millet ground for a seed-bed can hardly be improved upon, and unless the fall remains dry you should succeed in getting a good stand of alfalfa. Do not cover the seed too deep, and sow as early as the soil is in fit condition. I would not advise to sow later than September 15 unless the soil is especially warm and wet. It is possible that the character of the subsoil in your land is accountable for the failure of alfalfa to grow well. Such a subsoil is, as I take it, rather impervious to water, and having poor underdrainage, tends to fill up with water in a wet time, thus destroying the alfalfa or checking its growth. With good under-drainage there is no reason why you should not grow alfalfa successfully provided bacteria, which work on the roots of alfalfa, are present in the soil.

Relative to grasshoppers injuring the fall-seeded alfalfa will say that I have not had experience in this line. If you think that there is danger of damage by the hoppers, I should advise to sow as late as possible. If the hoppers remain in any numbers after the alfalfa is up, doubtless they will destroy the young plants. The grasshoppers may be caught by using the hopper-doser; or, if it is possible, I would advise you to get a flock of turkeys and turn them loose on the field. I just met a man at Kinsley, Kans., who told me that a flock of 50 turkeys had cleared an 80-acre field of grasshoppers in a few weeks. Not only are the grasshoppers destroyed in this way but the insects make excellent food for the turkeys.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Seed-bed for Alfalfa.

I am cutting the corn on a ten-acre field, and want to sow alfalfa. Will it do to sow this fall? Will frost kill young alfalfa? This ground was cultivated since harvest, and there has been but little rain. My idea is to harrow the ground down level, sow the alfalfa, and harrow it in. Would this do, or would I better plow the ground first?

J. M. GADDIS.

### Lincoln County.

The land in question may make a good seed-bed for the fall sowing of alfalfa provided sufficient rain falls. You should disk and harrow the ground as soon as the corn is cut up, making the surface fine and mellow, and as soon as the soil is moist enough to germinate the seed, sow the alfalfa. About the first week in September is the best time to sow if the weather and soil conditions are favorable. I would not advise to sow later than September 15, unless the weather remains especially warm and wet.

In this part of the State, early fall seeding of alfalfa usually proves successful. In Lincoln County, fall seeding is perhaps more apt to fail than early spring seeding, but in a favorably moist fall a good catch should be secured if good seed is sown on a well-prepared seed-bed, as described above. I should prefer to disk and harrow the land in question rather than to plow and harrow. A seed-bed for alfalfa does not need to be loose and mellow; rather, the soil should be mellow but finely pulverized only about as deep as the alfalfa-seed is sown; below the depth at which the seed is planted the ground should be firm but not too compact. With sufficient moisture the corn ground will make an ideal seed-bed. If the alfalfa sprouts and makes a good growth this fall, it is not likely to winter-kill on a firm-bottomed seed-bed such as you propose to seed in. Alfalfa starts more unevenly and is much more apt to "freeze out" or to "burn out" in a deep, mellow seed-bed than in a shallow, firm-bottomed seed-bed.

A. M. TENEYCK.

### Prices for Threshing.

Please let me know what are the prices usually charged for threshing spelt and English blue-grass, also the common name for each. If the KANSAS FARMER could print a list of prices

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charged for thrashing all grains, it would help others. This is the second year we have raised spelt in this county. W. O. THURSTON.  
Chase County.

Your question is one upon which I can give no definite information. I should judge that the price for thrashing spelt would be about the same as for thrashing barley, but I can not tell what price should be charged for thrashing English blue-grass. I shall appreciate it if readers of the KANSAS FARMER will give information desired.

You have given the common names of the grain and grass seed. A more proper name for spelt is emmer, while English blue-grass is properly known as meadow fescue.

A. M. TENEYOK.

## Horticulture

### When to Cut Trees for Posts.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some say cut down trees for posts and rails some time in this month will cause them to last two or three times as long as if cut in winter. Now, if there is anything in this, please answer through the next issue of the KANSAS FARMER and state when to cut the trees. I want to make some posts and rails and want them to last as long as possible. I heard a man say that he built a stable by putting the posts in the ground in the fall green and in eight years afterwards he moved it and found the posts good and sound. These were black oak. Please let us hear about it.

J. M. KENREIGH,  
Vernon County, Missouri.

There are few subjects upon which it is more difficult to find exact information and more easy to find traditions and notions than upon the season for felling wood. Experiments which have been inaugurated for the testing of woods cut at different seasons are of too recent date to furnish information. The notions which state the date to the day or the change of moon in the month are for the most part based upon some one man's experience which when investigated depends entirely upon memory.

In Bulletin No. 10, of the Division of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Mr. Filibert Roth, an authority on timber matters, says: "Wood cut in the fall is more durable than that cut in the summer, only because the low temperature of the winter season prevents the attack of fungi, and the wood is thus given a fair chance to dry. Usually summer-felled wood, on account of prevalent high temperature and exposure to sun, checks more than winter-felled wood, and since all season checks favor the entrance of both moisture and fungus, they facilitate destruction.

"Where summer-felled wood is worked up at once and protected by kiln-drying, no difference exists. The phases of the moon have no influence on durability."

A few extracts from Volume V. Schlich's Manual of Forestry, may be of interest. "Wood is most subject to decay when it still contains sap. Woody fibre freed from sap and from the reserve nutritive material which plants store in their woody tissues, is almost imperishable, dampness being absolutely necessary for the growth of fungi. Sappiness of wood is also a great furtherance of the attacks of insects, for they prefer reserve materials to woody fibre. Wood-sap consists of water in which various substances as starch, dextrin, sugar, coloring matters, etherial oils, tannins, albuminous substances, etc., are dissolved or suspended in grains or crystals.

"It is well known that different woods are in different degrees subject to decay and that many woods, and the same wood under different circumstances, possess different degrees of durability. Wood-sap is, as has been already stated, the most frequent cause of the entrance of wood-destroying fungi. The possibility of the greatest durability of which any wood is

susceptible therefore depends on the tree being felled when it contains the least sap. It is well known that the amount of sap in a tree varies with the species, and that as a rule broad-leaved trees contain more sap than conifers, and that the sapwood usually contains far more sap than the heartwood. The amount of sap also depends upon the extent of the root-system, and to a great extent on the season; in general, spring and summer are the seasons of greatest sap, and autumn and winter the seasons of least sap in trees."

ALBERT DICKENS.

### Garden City Forest Reserve.

The work of the forest service in the Department of Agriculture, establishing timber in certain of the treeless regions of the Middle West, has been extended to the State of Kansas by the establishment of the Garden City forest reserve. This reserve is located in the sand-hill district of Southwestern Kansas.

It is intended to serve primarily as a tree-planting reserve, in which reforestation work similar to that now in progress in the Dismal River forest reserve, in the State of Nebraska, will be inaugurated at once. A nursery site will be located and such preliminary steps as are possible will be taken this autumn. The first planting of nursery seed-beds will be begun next spring, and as soon as the plants are two years old field planting in the sand-hills will be commenced. The reserve contains 97,000 acres.

### How to Make Cider Vinegar and Fruit Butters.

(Premium letter in Indiana Farmer.)

Good, ripe, sweet apples should be used for the cider from which vinegar is to be made. Select the fruit with care, rejecting all that is decayed, wormy, or immature. The flavor of the vinegar will be improved if the apples lie in the orchard for a couple of weeks to mellow and mature, after they are gathered. The press and the vessels in which the cider is put should be perfectly sweet and clean, and no water should be used. If the apples need washing, let them dry before they are pressed. As soon as the cider is made pour it through a wire sieve, to free it from pieces of pomace; then strain through cloth and put in a clean cask. A faucet should be placed an inch or two from the bottom of the cask, and after the cider has stood long enough to settle, it should be drawn off and put in another vessel. A cask is the most convenient utensil to use, but a stone jar will do very well.

The vinegar will be better if the cask is only partly filled and more cider added every two weeks, thus allowing several separate fermentations to take place. The cider must be kept in a warm place until it turns to vinegar. If the cask is put in a cool cellar, poor wine instead of good vinegar may be the result. The warmer the cider is kept the more quickly it will become vinegar. If it is of good quality, there will be no need of adding sugar to the cider, but the addition of mother-of-vinegar will hasten the process of fermentation. The bung-hole of the barrel should be left open, to admit air, until the fermentation ceases; then the barrel may be closed and placed in the cellar where it will keep for years.

Apple Butter.—Boil ten gallons of new cider down half. Peel and core one bushel of good cooking apples, and add to the boiled cider. Cook, stirring constantly, till the butter will adhere to an inverted plate. Put away in stone jars. When the butter is cold, pour a thin layer of melted paraffin over it to prevent molding, and tie up snugly with heavy paper. If the cider is made from sour apples, the apples



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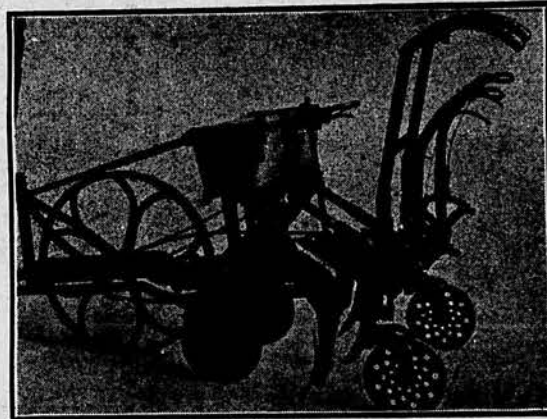
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We also manufacture Mowing Machine and Binder Tongue Supporters and Hay Stackers. All kinds of brass castings made and foundry work. Write for particulars; we can interest you.

**MILLER GRAIN DRILL CO.,**  
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JUST ISSUED

## Farm Grasses of the United States

By W. J. SPILLMAN

Agrostologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture

An intensely practical discussion of the farm grasses of the United States of America is presented in this volume. It is essentially a resume of the experience of American farmers with grasses, and it is safe to say that no other work has covered the ground so thoroughly. No attempt has been made to give a connected account of all the grasses known in this country, but the aim has been rather to give just the information which a farmer wants about all those grasses that have an actual standing on American farms. The whole subject is considered entirely from the standpoint of the farmer. One of the most valuable features of the book is the maps showing, at a glance, the distribution of every important grass in the United States; and the reasons for the peculiarities in this distribution are fully brought out. The principal chapters treat on the grass crop as a whole and the relation of grass culture to agricultural prosperity, meadows and pastures, the seed and its impurities; the bluegrasses; millets; southern grasses; redtop and orchard grass; brome grasses; grasses for special conditions; haying machinery and implements; insects and fungi injurious to grasses, etc., etc. The methods followed on some pre-eminent successful farms are described in detail, and their application to grass lands throughout the country is discussed. The discussion of each grass is proportional to its importance on American farms.

This book represents the judgment of a farmer of long experience and wide observations regarding the plan in agriculture of every grass of any importance in American farming. In its preparation its use as a text book in schools as well as a manual of reference for the actual farmer has constantly been kept in mind. The book is most conveniently arranged and splendidly indexed, so that the reader may find any subject at a glance. Illustrated, 6x7 inches. 248 pages. Cloth. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

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KANSAS





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used should be sweet or the butter will be too sour.

**Peach Butter.**—Peel ripe peaches, stone, and weigh. Take three-quarters of a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit, and a cup of water for each pound of sugar; set over the fire; when it boils, skim it clear, then put in the peaches; mash them fine, and cook till the whole is a jellied mass. Put away in tumblers or stone jars.

**Plum Butter.**—Boil nice, ripe plums, in water enough to cover, until tender, and rub through a sieve to remove stones. To each pound of plums add one pound of pared and cored apples. Take one pound of sugar for each pound of fruit, add water enough to dissolve, boil and skim; add fruit and cook till clear and thick. Put in tumblers or jars, and cover with paraffin or paraffin-paper.

**Quince Butter.**—Pare, quarter and core nice, ripe quinces. Boil the skins in water enough to cover; strain the water from them into a preserving-kettle, and add the quinces; boil until soft and pass through a colander or sieve. Take a pound of granulated sugar for each pound of fruit; place over the fire, stirring constantly, to avoid burning, and cook till it will jell when cold. One half apples and one-half quinces makes quite as good butter as that made from quinces alone. Secure the quince butter as directed for plum butter.

**Lemon Butter.**—Beat six eggs, one-fourth pound butter, and one pound of sugar to a froth; add the grated rind and juice of three lemons; mix together, and cook in a double boiler until thick. This is very nice for tarts, or to eat with bread or wafers. Oranges may be used instead of lemons, but less sugar will be needed than for lemons. M. W.

### Cistern in Living Water.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—Can you give me any information as to building a cistern where the depth would take it to living water? Some say that the water can not be kept out while others say it can. Please give through the KANSAS FARMER any information you can as to whether such a cistern can be made successfully. W. B. Montgomery County.

The writer once had a cistern built in which the bottom extended a few inches into living water. It was a good cistern. Good cement sets under water, but there is difficulty in handling the mortar under water. Generally, it is better and cheaper to keep above the water. In some sections cisterns are made entirely above the ground. Our correspondent is advised to consult the best cistern builder in his vicinity, if the cistern must go far into the water.

**First Citizen:** "That new neighbor of ours, Mrs. Jones, seems an ill-natured sort." **Second Citizen:** "How so?" **First Citizen:** "Why, I called her up on the telephone yesterday and asked her if she had any idea where her husband was staying, and she rang off without answering me." **Second Citizen:** "I don't wonder—he's dead."—Harper's Weekly.

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## The Stock Interest

### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

October 3, 1905—S. J. Marcum, Council Grove, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
Oct. 4, 1905—Shorthorns at Belleville, Kans. W. H. Shoemaker, Narka, Kans., owner.  
October 6, 1905—W. H. Lawler and N. N. Ruff, Marshall, Mo., Shorthorns, Red Polls and Polled Durhams.  
October 9, 1905—Poland-Chinas, E. E. Axline, Oak Grove, Mo.  
October 11, 1905—American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association sales at American Royal, C. R. Thomas, Manager, Kansas City, Mo.  
Oct. 12, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Kansas City, Mo.  
October 13, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Manager.  
October 13, 1905—Herman Arndt, Alta Vista, Kans.; sale at Manhattan, Kans.  
October 18, 1905—Poland-Chinas at Osborne, Kansas, by F. A. Dawley, Waldo, Kans.  
October 18, 1905—Poland-Chinas, W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kans.  
October 19, 1905—Chris Huber, Eldorado, Kans.  
October 19, 1905—Poland-Chinas, M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kans.  
Oct. 19, 1905—Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, manager, Fredonia, Kans.  
Oct. 20, 1905—Shorthorn cattle at Fredonia, Kans., H. E. Bacheider, manager, Fredonia, Kans.  
October 24, 1905—J. J. Ward & Son, Managers, Belleville, Poland-Chinas hogs.  
Oct. 24, 1905—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Delphos, Duroc-Jerseys.  
Oct. 25, 1905—James Malins, Oskaloosa, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
October 26, 1905—Herman Arndt, Alta Vista, Kans.  
Oct. 26, 1905—Newton Bros., Whiting, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.  
October 31, 1905—Polled Durhams and Red Polls for W. H. Lawless and N. N. Ruff, Marshall, Mo.  
Nov. 8, 1905—John Bollin and Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
November 8, 1905—Will H. Rhodes, Phillipsburg, Kans., Hereford cattle.  
Nov. 9 and 10, 1905—Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Shorthorns and Herefords at Wichita, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, manager, Fredonia, Kans.  
November 11, 1905—Shorthorns and Herefords at Blackwell, Okla. J. P. Cornelius, manager, Bramm, Okla.  
Nov. 13, 1905—J. H. Cooper & Son, Winfield, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
Nov. 14, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kansas Poland-Chinas.  
November 14, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kans., Poland-China hogs.  
Nov. 15, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Dispersion Sale of Shorthorns.  
Nov. 16-18, 1905—Registered stock at Arkansas City, Kansas by the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt. Chas. M. Johnson, Sec'y, Caldwell, Kans.  
November 22, 1905—Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo., Aberdeen-Angus.  
Nov. 22, 1905, Aberdeen-Angus combination sale at Kansas City, Mo. Berry Lucas, Hamilton, Mo., manager.  
December 5, 1905—Nathan Brooks and others, Burden, Kans., Shorthorn cattle.  
December 6, 1905—Marshall Bros., and J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.  
December 7, 1905—Marshall Bros., and Harry E. Lunt, Burden, Kans., Poland-Chinas.  
December 7, 1905—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Aberdeen-Angus, Chicago, Ill. W. C. McGavock, Manager.  
Dec. 8, 1905—American Galloway Breeders' Association sale, Chicago, Ill.  
Dec. 8 and 9, 1905—Poland-Chinas, Duroc-Jerseys, Shorthorns and Herefords at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bacheider, manager, Fredonia, Kans.  
Dec. 12 and 13, 1905—Imported and American Herefords, Arnsdorf, Funkhouser, sale at Kansas City, Mo. J. H. Goodwin, Manager.  
December 15, 1905—S. H. Lenhart, Hope, Kans., dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle.  
December 21, 1905—Poland-Chinas. A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kans.  
February 15-17, 1906—Third Annual Sale of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of the Wheat Belt at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnson, Sec'y.  
February 21-23, 1906—Percherons, Shorthorns, Herefords and Poland-Chinas at Wichita, Kans. J. C. Robison, Manager, Towanda, Kans.

### Color in Shorthorns.

**EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:**—There was lately a sale of 54 Shorthorn cows at auction in Michigan. I can not resist the temptation to give the stockmen of Kansas a lesson to ponder over, and ask them to study the analysis of this sale. Of the 54 cows sold, 2 were white, 2 red and white, 26 red or red and a little white, and 24 were roan. The sale was topped by a white cow at \$1,000. The second was the other white at \$825. The third was a roan at \$620; the fourth, a roan at \$525; the fifth, a red, with a little white at \$500; the sixth, a roan at \$495; the seventh, a roan at \$480; the eighth, a roan at \$460; the ninth, a roan at \$450; the tenth, a roan at \$410; the eleventh, a roan at \$405; the twelfth, a roan at \$400. The balance of all colors sold at \$100 to \$375. It is an item worth considering by all stockmen that the two white cows in this sale topped the sale by a large figure, and that only one of the 26 cows, red, or red and a little white, was permitted to come within the charmed circle of the 12 best cows in the sale. Can our fellows here in Kansas, who will not look at anything but a red bull, unless he is paid for it, figure it out? What does it mean? Are our skulls so thick we can not drive a spike into them with a sledge hammer? It certainly looks that way to me. I have been pounding at them for several years, and so far as I know, they have mostly given me the horse laugh—though a very few have seen the point, and become converted before it was too late. I have lately learned from a reliable source that one small breeder in Kan-

sas' western wilds, was evidently converted, as he insisted on putting a white bull at head of his herd, although, in the opinion of my informant, he had two better ones for the place. I say, God bless him, anyway; for he evidently has some brains.

When I bought my foundation herd, I was told that one of the red cows was in calf to a neighbor's unruly white bull, but the white bull was recorded and perhaps the calf would not be a total loss. I went to the owner of the bull, apparently a hard-looking specimen of a Kansas pioneer, with plenty of patches on his clothes, and he gave me the pedigree of the white bull, and insinuated that I need not worry about the calf—for the cow would produce a better calf than if the red bull to which she ought to have been bred had been used. His prophecy proved true. The cow brought a fine roan cow calf that topped our herd as long as she lived. We would not sell one of her cow calves, and her bull calves topped our bulls. I got some ideas from that experience, though not an experienced stockman at the time. Now we must make some figures (that won't lie). It seems the white cow sold for double the sum the best red cow brought! The next white cow beat her by \$175. Our Kansas fellows will wonder what is the matter with those Michiganders? It is easily answered. They have got brains—that's what ails them. They are not a set of idiots—that's all. To sum up. The average made by the whites, the roans, and the red and whites is \$348.75. The average made by the reds and reds with a little white, is \$213.27, a difference of \$135.48 in favor of the roan side and white side of the question. If our Kansas fellows can not get the point through their skulls they are to be pitied, and there is no use to preach to them any longer. Dunlap, Kans. D. P. Norton.

### Smith's Hog Talk. "Push."

To farmers and others interested in the advancement of our agricultural pursuits.

We are at the present time at a period of PUSH all along the lines of farming as well as in other lines of business, and the man who does not "Push" and keep up with the procession will surely soon be out of the race.

Only a few years ago land was selling at what now seems very low values. How about prices now? Farm lands at the present are worth twice and in some sections thrice what they formerly were. Now we are coming to the point. How about your farm stock; are you raising more and better-bred stock on your high-priced land than you did on the cheap land? If you are not, hadn't you better begin figuring a little, and let me tell you RIGHT HERE if you are going to figure out how you can go ahead and raise JUST HOGS or JUST CATTLE without regard to the breeding or good qualities and makes the same interest on the money invested, you don't want a small piece of paper, better take a nice day for it and go out and figure on the north side of the barn, in the shade, and figure all over the side of the barn and then get some red paint and cover it over, for it won't figure out; you can't figure it. There is now NOTHING IN IT for the man that does "just like pa did," for the old gentleman could afford it. He hadn't much invested, if he made anything out of the deal he was just that much TO THE GOOD, but with you and me, brother, it is another proposition. If you buy a farm nowadays it means money and lots of it, and you must make the most of your opportunities, or it won't pay interest on the investment.

You can take a farm at \$25 or \$30 per acre and raise a common grade of hogs and cattle and make a little money, but you can't pay \$50 or \$100 and raise that kind of stock and WIN OUT.

Pure bred farm stock do not consume any more corn, hay or grass, but make better use of what they do consume to the financial satisfaction of the owner. It also makes life worth living on the farm, for there is a whole

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All dark red, 12 to 30 months old good breeding, good individuals. Also some cows and heifers bred. Twenty-five spring boars, good growthy fellows, out of mature sows and No. 1 boars. For description and prices, call on or write:

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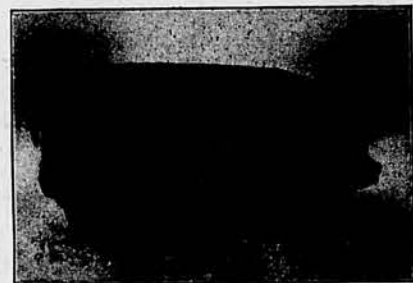
Poland-Chinas, Bred Sows, Boars, and Glits for sale. Correspondence and inspection invited.

Public Sale, Dec. 21, 1905.

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A Practical Guide to the Cultivation and Propagation of Fruits.

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This book is written from the standpoint of the practical fruit grower; it is up to date in every particular, and covers the entire practice of fruit culture, it gives in plain, practical language, descriptions of such varieties as are most in demand in our markets, and the methods practiced by the most successful cultivators of many sections of the country. Separate chapters are devoted to the apple, pear, peach, apricot and nectarine, plum, cherry, quince, mulberry, grape, blackberry, raspberry, cranberry, strawberry, blueberry, huckleberry, subtropical fruits, propagation of fruit trees and plants, fruit growing under glass, insect pests and fungous diseases. The chapter on the apple is particularly comprehensive and complete, forming a monograph in itself. The chapter on forcing peaches, grapes, strawberries, and other fruits, describes the most successful methods of the present day, and is the most recent practical treatise on this important industry.

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lot of satisfaction in having stock that you are proud of. It also tends to develop the best energies of the man in all other lines of his work. It is the same in all sections of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Panama Canal, land values are advancing. The world is moving on, as it should, and by all the laws of nature we must advance in common with the rest of creation, for there is no such thing as standing still in any created thing nor with any business, we are either going ahead or falling back. It won't do to rest on the oars in the rapids or you will surely go over the falls. And this applies particularly to stock raising. We must be continually improving the breed or they will drift back to the old scrub stock. Eternal vigilance is the price of success. "Nothing but the best" should be our WATCH-WORD.

Now about the different breeds. They are LEGION. Almost as numerous and varied as the sands of the sea, and among them there are certainly some breeds that will suit you. As for hogs, personally, I prefer the Duroc-Jersey swine for several reasons. Among them are: They are better rustlers, more prolific and as near ready for market at any age as any other breed of hogs; always in demand, looked at, talked about; the hog that will lift the mortgage or pay the rent. But "there are others" just as good but no better.

On the 19th day of October, 1905, I will hold a public sale of Pure Bred, as good as the best (in breeding as well as individually) Duroc-Jersey Swine at Albany, Mo., under tent, rain or shine, where I will give you a chance to buy, not at my price, but at your own price, as good as you can buy in the State of Missouri or any other State. Watch this paper for further particulars of sale. Send me your name and address and I will send you a catalogue giving you full and complete information as to breeding, etc.

C. M. SMITH, Albany, Mo.  
Lone Star Route.

#### Nebraska State Fair.

The Nebraska State Fair for 1905 was in many respects the most successful in its history. The displays were large and complete in all departments, and the fair would undoubtedly have been a record-breaker in attendance but for the unseasonable weather. Beginning with a heavy downpour of rain on Monday evening, the wet weather was continuous until Wednesday afternoon. The capital city of Lincoln near which the State Fair grounds are located, presented the anomalous appearance of being filled with people who came to attend the State Fair, and yet the fair grounds, because of the rainfall and muddy condition of the street, was practically empty until Thursday morning. In spite of these adverse conditions, however, the gate receipts were sufficient to enable the association to pay all expenses and leave a small balance in the treasury. The Nebraska State Fair is peculiar in that, while it is a State institution, and supported by the State, this support consists only in the annual appropriation by the Legislature of a sum of money to be used as a guarantee fund. The State appropriation is never drawn upon for the premiums except where adverse weather conditions serve to reduce the gate receipts so low that funds from this source are not available. The secretary is authority for the statement that in all the history of the Nebraska State Fair the State guarantee fund has never been drawn upon for the payment of premiums. All the expenses of the fair and such permanent improvements as have been made, have been paid for out of the receipts of the fair without drawing upon the State fund.

A long-needed improvement is noticed by all visitors this year in the large and handsome stock-judging pavilion. This is a permanent brick structure with ample seating capacity and a large ring for showing, and supplies a need long-felt. The authorities felt that this structure would be ample

for their needs, but the large number of entries of pure-bred cattle and horses this year showed the fault in their calculation. Nebraska has never had a judging pavilion before and this one is highly appreciated, but it is too small. However, it is so constructed that additional room may be had at any time without marring the symmetry of the building. This fair should now have a swine-judging pavilion which would make its equipment fairly complete. The buildings on this fair ground are mostly of wood, although the ladies' rest pavilion, the administration building and the new live-stock-judging pavilion, just mentioned, are built of permanent materials.

Another much-needed improvement is the construction of walks and drives about the grounds. It always rains at the Nebraska Fair and it is difficult for the sight-seer to get around on his tours of inspection when the grounds are muddy. Something has been done in the way of building permanent, cement crossings at convenient intervals, and in the covering of the street-car entrance ground with cinders. We understand that it is planned to improve these walks and drives as the funds will warrant and that the work will be done under the direction of good-roads experts who will lay down roads of different materials in and about the fair grounds.

Nebraska did herself proud in her agricultural display this year. Her agricultural hall is a large, double building, and this was completely filled with county and individual exhibits, showing the wonderful resources of the State in an agricultural way. We consider this one of the finest exhibits we have seen at any State fair this year.

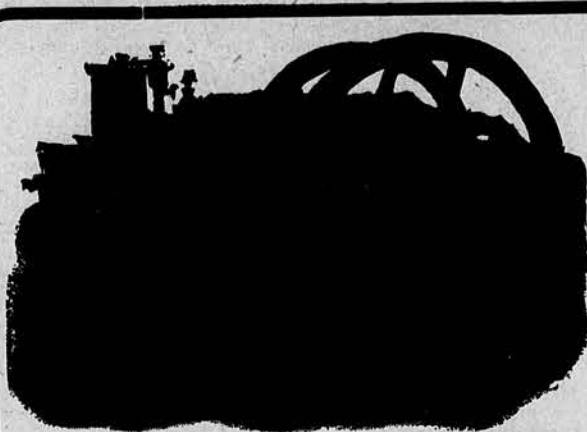
Although this was not supposed to be a good fruit year, horticultural hall was filled to the limit with a display of fruit that was in many ways remarkable. This was especially true of the grapes and plums, while the apple display seemed to include every variety known to the pomologist.

The poultry exhibit is housed in a double building, one wing of which is given to poultry and the other to incubators brooders, etc. Both of these were well filled, and the poultry exhibit was really remarkable considering the time of year. The farmers of Kansas and Nebraska are showing their appreciation of the helpful hen more and more as the years go by. This department will have to find a new home at the Nebraska Fair as the building now used is too small.

The dairy exhibit was excellent, although housed in a building that was much too small. There was a large display of butter and cheese, including a very handsome design in butter which was mounted in glass and made the center of attraction for the building. The hand separator and other dairy-appliance exhibits were so numerous and the butter exhibit so large that some of the machinery was crowded out of the building and obliged to show in tents.

The center of attraction for the Nebraska Fair grounds is always the exhibit made by the Nebraska Fish Commission. Like other exhibits, this was housed in a small building which was of ample size when constructed, but which is entirely too small for the present fair. Here are shown in a series of aquaria a large number of the native fishes of Nebraska, as well as a number of imported fishes, such as German brown trout, and the rainbow and cut-throat trout from the Rocky Mountains, which have been planted and are now thriving in Nebraska waters. The outdoor exhibit of the Fish Commission was made in an artificial pond which contained a spoon-billed cat, a number of broad-nosed gars, some sturgeon and other fish common to the waters of the State, but not usually seen by the average citizen because they are mud-feeders or else do not bite a hook.

The sheep exhibit did not nearly fill the building devoted to this purpose. The animals shown were good ones, but the number was small.



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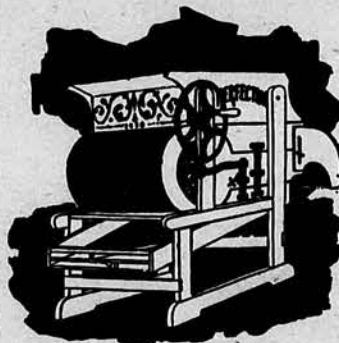
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The "PERFECTION" is not an ordinary machine; but is more of an improvement over the ordinary Fanning Mill than the Cream Separator is over the old time Skimmer. The prosperous farmer plants only the best of seed or grain. Why not belong to that class and plant only the first grade of seed, saving the foul, undeveloped and cracked grains to feed your hogs and chickens? The "Perfection" is the only machine that will absolutely leave wheat free from all rye, cheat, oats, etc., clover, alfalfa and millet free from all buckhorn and plantain, and the only machine on the market that will make THREE GRADES of the cleaned grain. We guarantee every machine to clean, separate and grade any and all kind of seed and grain with the greatest accuracy and if a "Perfection" which you purchase from us will not clean, separate and grade seed more to perfection than you could even suppose possible and your entire satisfaction it can be returned to us without one penny of cost to you. Every machine is made from the very best of material and we therefore can sell them on time if time is desired; because we know that they will stand every test. Drop us a line stating what kind of grain you raise and we shall be glad to send sample of same kind of grain, showing THE WAY A "PERFECTION" DOES ITS WORK. Also to quote prices and to furnish other valuable information regarding the "Perfection." Don't miss the opportunity of making 20 per cent more out of your crop, but write us at once. It has paid others many times over. It will pay you.

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**HAFGOOD PLOW COMPANY, 718 FRONT ST., ALTON, ILL.**



More than any other State in the West, Nebraska is the show ground for agricultural implements, and a large share of the space included in the fair grounds was devoted to this purpose. This was really a wonderful exhibit, although no provision had been made for housing it. Except in the buildings or tents provided by the owners on the slope of a hill between the live-stock barns and the race-track, almost the entire surface of the ground was covered with agricultural exhibits and machinery, most of which was in motion. Here the farmer could see in actual operation all of the modern improvements that have been made in the kinds of machinery most interesting to him, and the exhibit was an object-lesson of great value.

Nebraska is a great live-stock State as well, and has won a reputation among her sisters for the quality of the animals produced there. Most attractive of all the live-stock exhibits perhaps, to the farmer as well as to the average sightseer was the great showing of Percheron and Coach horses made by Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Nebraska. Mr. Iams had thirty-five head of stallions, drawn from his herd of 160 head, all of which are imported. He won all the prizes in the Coach and Belgian classes and a large number of those offered in the Percherons, as shown by our report of awards. Watson, Woods Bros & Kelly and the Lincoln Importing Horse Company had fine exhibits in the Draft and Coach classes, but were hampered by reason of the fact that they are sold out so close that they could not fill all the classes, while their new importations were then on the Atlantic, but failed to reach Lincoln in time for the State fair.

The hog exhibit at Lincoln was an excellent one, and numbered 1,233 animals divided among the breeds as follows: Poland-Chinas, 485; Duroc-Jerseys, 560; O. I. C., 123; Berkshires, 65.

The beef-cattle classes were well filled with herds of excellent quality. It is a matter of pride to Kansas people to know that the Hereford herd of Steele Bros., Belvoir, Kans., and the Shorthorn herd of T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., were conspicuous winners in the keen contest at the Nebraska State Fair. The Angus herd of Parker Parrish & Miller of Hudson, Kans., also secured their share of the prize money as they always do wherever they are shown. Following will be found a complete list of the awards made in the live-stock section of this great fair:

#### Horse Awards.

##### PERCHERONS.

Aged stallion, 7 entries—First, second, third and fourth to Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb.

Three-year-old stallions, 11 entries—First, second, and fourth to Frank Iams; third to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly.

Two-year-old stallion, 11 entries—First, third, and fourth to Rhea Bros., Arlington, Neb.; second to Frank Iams.

Yearling stallion, 4 entries—First and second to Rhea Bros.; third to Henry Stryker, Rising City, Neb.

Stallion colt—First to F. A. Egger, Hickman, Neb.; second to Henry Stryker.

Best stallion any age—Frank Iams.

##### BELGIAN DRAFTS.

Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., was the only exhibitor, filling three rings with good horses and of course winning everything.

##### ENGLISH SHIRES.

Aged stallion, 9 entries—First, second, third, and fourth to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly.

Three-year-old stallion—First and second to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly; third to Hron & Dostal, Howells, Neb.

Two-year-old stallion, 9 entries—First, second, third, and fourth to Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly.

Yearling stallions—First to Peter Johnson, Hickmans, Neb.

Stallion colt—First to Peter Johnson.

#### Cattle Awards.

##### SHORTHORNS.

Prof. H. R. Smith, Judge.

Aged bull, 7 entries—First to A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb., on Bar None 2d; second to C. F. Beehlers, Wisner, Neb., on Lavender Bud; third to G. H. Burge, Mt. Vernon, Ia., on Money Musk; fourth to Retzlaff Bros., Bennett, Neb., on Judge Excel; fifth to C. G. Nootz, Raymond, Neb., on Meadow Light; sixth to I. E. Smith, Humboldt, Neb., on Duke of Porter; seventh to H. Phillipson, Hickman, Neb., on Bell Duke.

Two-year-old bull, 5 entries—First to T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo., on Nonpareil Perfection; second to T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., on Silver Knight; third to Retzlaff Bros. on Orange Chief; fourth to Riley Bros., Albion, Neb., on Victor of Southfork; fifth to H. C. Luckey, Bethany, Neb., on Lucky Lad.

Yearling bull, 5 entries—First to T. K. Tomson & Sons on Gracful Knight; second to J. G. Brenizer, Broken Bow, Neb., on Charm Bearer; third to Retzlaff Bros. on Bold Judge; fourth to C. L. Daune & Sons, Emerald, Neb., on Canadian Prince; fifth to H. Phillipson on Grand Duke.

Senior bull calf, 10 entries—First to T. K. Tomson & Sons on Hopeful Knight; second to T. J. Wornall & Son on Likely Boy; third to G. H. Burge on Wampum of Wayside; fourth to A. C. Shellenberger on Ashbourne Apollo; fifth to Riley Bros. on Judges Nonpareil 2d; sixth to Shellenberger on Lancaster Royal; seventh to Retzlaff Bros. on Duke of Waterloo.

Junior bull calf, 7 entries—First to T. K. Tomson & Sons; second to I. E. Smith; third to W. J. Bryan; fourth to C. L. Laune; fifth to H. Phillipson; sixth to C. G. Nootz.

Aged cow, 10 entries—First to Burge on Jeannett B.; second to Shellenberger on Doras Best; third to Wornall on Lucky Girl; fourth to Riley Bros. on Judges Harris; fifth to Retzlaff Bros. on Bonnie of Lancaster; sixth to Henry Kuper, Humboldt, Neb., on Lady of Londondale 10th; seventh to C. F. Behlers on Imp. Lady Dorothy.

Two-year-old heifer, 13 entries—First to Behlers on Hamptons Lavender; second to Wornall on Dewdrop; third to Behlers on Hamptons Queen of Beauty; fourth to Nootz on Betty; fifth to Burge on Silver Mist; sixth to Dr. Brenizer on Lida; seventh to Kuper on Naomis Ruth.

Yearling heifer, 16 entries—First to Tomson & Sons on Cherry Lass; second to same on Thorny Bud; third to Burge on Floradora; fourth to Wornall on Golden Rod; fifth to Burge on Aurora; sixth to Shellenberger on Io; seventh to Behlers on Arabella 52.

Senior heifer calf, 10 entries—First to Shellenberger on Lancaster Maid; second to Wornall on Sweet Tone; third to Tomson on Dorothy; fourth to Wornall on Red Gown; fifth to Brenizer on Orange Queen of Custer; sixth to Burge on Rosalind; seventh to Riley Bros.

Junior calf, 6 entries—First to Burge; second to Tomson & Sons; third and fourth to Behlers; fifth to H. Phillipson; sixth to C. G. Nootz.

Aged heifer, 5 entries—First to Wornall on her head headed by Nonpareil Perfection; second to Shellenberger on her head headed by Bar None 2d; third to Burge on her head headed by Money Musk.

Breeder's young herd, 6 entries—First to Tomson; second to Burge; third to Wornall.

Get of sire, 6 entries—First to Tomson on get of Gallant Knight; second to Burge on get of Money Musk; third to Wornall on get of Imp. Conqueror.

Produce of cow, 3 entries—First to Shellenberger, produce of Lady's Maid C.; second to Brenizer on produce of Belle; third to Nootz on produce of Lucy.

Champion aged bull, 2 entries—To Wornall on Nonpareil Perfection.

Champion junior bull, 2 entries—To Tomson & Sons on Hopeful Knight.

Champion aged cow, 2 entries—To Burge on Jeannett B.

Champion junior heifer, 2 entries—To Tomson & Sons on Cherry Lass.

##### HEREFORDS.

Prof. E. A. Burnett, of Nebraska University, Judge.

Aged bull, 5 entries—First to W. N. Rogers, McCook, Neb., on Beau Donald 28th; second to Mousel Bros., Cambridge, Neb., on Princes 4th; third to S. J. Gabbert, Dearborn, Mo., on Columbus 53d; fourth to Steele Bros., Richland, Kans., on Principate; fifth to J. Firkins, Ord, Neb., on Onward 16th.

Two-year-old bull, 5 entries—First to Steele Bros. on Princes 8th (others did not lead out).

Yearling bull, 9 entries—First to G. G. Clement, Ord, Neb., on Fast Freight; second to S. J. Gabbert on Columbus F.; third to Mousel Bros. on Princes Dictator; fourth to S. J. Gabbert on He's A Columbus; fifth to Steele Bros. on Mark Anthony; sixth to W. N. Rogers on Beau of Shadeland 13th; seventh to same on Jury's Boy.

Senior bull calf, 4 entries—First to Rogers on Beau of Shadeland 13th; second to Steele Bros. on Princes 12th; third to Mousel Bros. on Princes Headlighter; fourth to Gabbert on Columbus Lad 2d.

Junior bull calf, 5 entries—First to Steele Bros. on Royal Prince; second to Gabbert on Rex Columbus 2d; third to Mousel Bros. on Loyd's Bully Boy; fourth to A. J. Firkins on Onward Major 3d; fifth to same on Ord Donald.

Aged cow, 5 entries—First to Steele Bros. on Princess May 2d; second to W. N. Rogers on Shadeland Maid 4th; third to Steele Bros. on Domestic; fourth to Gabbert on Lily; fifth to G. G. Clement on Diana.

Two-year-old heifer, 8 entries—First to Firkins on Belle Donald 69th; second to Steele Bros. on Nut Brown 9th; third to same on Princess May; fourth to same on Twilight.

Yearling heifer, 7 entries—First to Steele Bros. on May Belle; second to Rogers on Shadeland's Maid 28th; third to same on Shadeland's Maid 25th; fourth to Steele Bros. on Estella.

Senior heifer calf, 5 entries—First to Steele Bros. on Mignonette; second to Mousel Bros. on Handsome Princess; third to Rogers on Shadeland's Maid 34th; fourth to Gabbert on Lady.

Junior heifer calf, 4 entries—First, second, and fourth to Steele Bros.; third to Mousel Bros.

Aged heifer, 4 entries—First to Steele Bros. on her head headed by Princes 8th; second to Rogers on her head headed by Beau Donald 28th; third to Steele Bros. on her head headed by Principate.

Breeder's young herd, 3 entries—First to Steele Bros.; second to Rogers; third to Mousel Bros.

Get of sire, 3 entries—Steele Bros. on get of Princes.

Produce of cow, 3 entries—Steele Bros. on Produce of Lady May 3d.

Champion aged bull, 2 entries—Rogers on Beau Donald 28th.

Champion junior bull, 3 entries—Clement on Fast Freight.

Champion aged cow, 2 entries—Steele Bros. on Princess May 2d.

Champion junior heifer, 3 entries—Steele Bros. on Mignonette.

ers on Beau of Shadeland 13th; second to Steele Bros. on Princes 12th; third to Mousel Bros. on Princes Headlighter; fourth to Gabbert on Columbus Lad 2d.

Junior bull calf, 5 entries—First to Steele Bros. on Royal Prince; second to Gabbert on Rex Columbus 2d; third to Mousel Bros. on Loyd's Bully Boy; fourth to A. J. Firkins on Onward Major 3d; fifth to same on Ord Donald.

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Yearling heifer, 7 entries—First to Steele Bros. on May Belle; second to Rogers on Shadeland's Maid 28th; third to same on Shadeland's Maid 25th; fourth to Steele Bros. on Estella.

Senior heifer calf, 5 entries—First to Steele Bros. on Mignonette; second to Mousel Bros. on Handsome Princess; third to Rogers on Shadeland's Maid 34th; fourth to Gabbert on Lady.

Junior heifer calf, 4 entries—First, second, and fourth to Steele Bros.; third to Mousel Bros.

Aged heifer, 4 entries—First to Steele Bros. on her head headed by Princes 8th; second to Rogers on her head headed by Beau Donald 28th; third to Steele Bros. on her head headed by Principate.

Breeder's young herd, 3 entries—First to Steele Bros.; second to Rogers; third to Mousel Bros.

Get of sire, 3 entries—Steele Bros. on get of Princes.

Produce of cow, 3 entries—Steele Bros. on Produce of Lady May 3d.

Champion aged bull, 2 entries—Rogers on Beau Donald 28th.

Champion junior bull, 3 entries—Clement on Fast Freight.

Champion aged cow, 2 entries—Steele Bros. on Princess May 2d.

Champion junior heifer, 3 entries—Steele Bros. on Mignonette.

##### ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Aged bull, 3 entries—First to Lantz Bros., Carlock, Ill., on Zaire the Great; second to J. B. Withers, Missouri City, Mo., on Rosegay; third to Paul Thompson & Sons, Benson, Neb., on Byron of Maple Hill 9th.

Two-year-old bulls, 5 entries—First to Lantz Bros. on Monarch's Eric; second to Geo. Kitchen, Jr., Clinton, Mo., on Helmet 3d; third to Parrish & Miller, Hudson, Kans., on Japan Ito; fourth to E. M. Stearns, Humboldt, Neb., on Rosegay of Spring Creek.

Yearling bull, 5 entries—First to Kitchen on Louis of Meadow Brook; second to Lantz Bros. on Captain King; third to Stearns on Brook 3d of Spring Creek; fourth to Withers on Edgewood King.

Senior bull calf, 3 entries—First to Withers on Blue Grass Ridge Down; second to Stearns on Rosegay 2d of Spring Creek; third to Thompson & Sons on Prince of Advie.

Junior bull calf—First to Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Ajax; second to Parrish & Miller on Alberta's Ito.

Aged cow, 6 entries—First to Withers on Mabel 3d; second to Lantz Bros. on Pride of Willow Lawn; third to Thompson & Sons on Heather Bloom McHenry 5th; fourth to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Sweet Violet.

Two-year-old heifer, 4 entries—First to Lantz Bros. on Zara 28th; second to Parrish & Miller on Rutgers Mina 2d; third to Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Helen; fourth to Thompson & Sons on Sunflower Bess.

Yearling heifer, 11 entries—First to Withers on Grapewood Odessa; second to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower 3d; third to Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Druman; fourth to Lantz on Hester Bloom.

Senior heifer calf, 5 entries—First to Kitchen on Jewel of Alta 2d; second to Lantz Bros. on Rosebud Octo; third to Kitchen on Buelah Brown; fourth to Withers on Bluegrass Ridge Cassie.

Junior heifer calf, 4 entries—First and fourth to Withers; second to Parrish & Miller; third to Thompson & Sons.

Senior herd, 4 entries—First to Lantz Bros. on her head headed by Zaire the Great; second to Withers on her head headed by Erolin's Rosegay; third to Parrish & Miller on her head headed by Japan Ito.

Junior herd, 5 entries—First to J. B. Withers on her head headed by Bluegrass Ridge Down; second to Lantz on her head headed by Captain King; third to Parrish & Miller on her head headed by Queen's Lad.

Get of sire, 3 entries—First to Parrish & Miller on get of Hale Lad.

Produce of cow, 3 entries—First to Lantz on Produce of Springfield Zara.

Senior bull championship—To Lantz on Zaire the Great.

Junior bull championship—To Kitchen on Louis of Meadow Brook.

Senior female championship—To J. B. Withers on Mabel 3d.

Junior sweepstakes female—To Withers on Grapewood Odessa.

##### GALLOWAYS.

Aged bull, 2 entries—First to G. W. Lindsey, Red Cloud, Neb., on Pat Ryan of Red Cloud; second to J. E. Bales & Sons, Stockport, Iowa, on Bobs.

Two-year-old bull—First to Lindsey on St. L. of Red Cloud.

Yearling bull, 2 entries—First to Bales & Sons on Canty Lad; second to Lindsey on Nisten of Red Cloud.

Bull calf, 3 entries—First to Bales & Son on Royal McDougal; second to Lindsey on Miller B. of Red Cloud; third to Bales & Son on Prince McDougal.

Aged cow, 2 entries—First to Lindsey on Queen Bess Dido; second to Bales & Son on Prairie Queen.

Two-year-old cow, 2 entries—First to Lindsey on Sadonia of Red Cloud; second to Bales & Son on Gracful A.

Yearling heifer, 4 entries—First to Lindsey on Fidelia of C. H.; second to Bales & Son on Felma of Stockport; third to Lindsey on Rosemond B. of Red Cloud; fourth to Bales & Son on Anna Davis.

Heifer calves, 3 entries—First to Bales & Son on Semeramis McDougal; second to Lindsey on Nelly C.; third to Lindsey on Meg of Red Cloud.

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T. C. DAVIS, Benedict, Kans.

Benedict, Kans., August 26, 1905.

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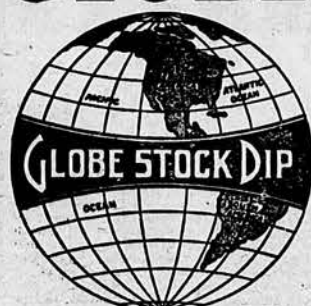
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Exhibitor's herd, 2 entries—First to Lindsey; second to Bales & Son.  
Breeder's young herd, 2 entries—First to Bales & Son; second to Lindsey.  
Get of sire, 2 entries—First to Bales & Son; second to Lindsey.  
Produce of cow, 2 entries—First to Lindsey; second to Bales & Son.  
Champion aged bull—To Lindsey on Pat Ryan of Red Cloud.  
Champion junior bull—To Bales & Son on Carty Lad.  
Champion senior cow—To Lindsey on Queen Bess Dido.  
Champion junior heifer—To Bales & Son on Semeramis McDougal.

**POLLED DURHAMS.**

Aged bull, 2 entries—First to L. G. Shaver, Kalona, Ia., on Secret Knight; second to W. H. Deuker, Wellman, Ia., on Ottawa Gauntlet.  
Yearling bull, 1 entry—First to Shaver on Roan Hero.  
Senior bull calf, 4 entries—First and second to Deuker on Prizetaker and Geneva King.  
Junior bull calf, 2 entries—First to Deuker; second to Shaver.  
Aged cow, 2 entries—First to Deuker on Royal Flora; second to Shaver on Kalona Gloster.  
Two-year-old heifer, 3 entries—First to Deuker; second and third to Shaver.  
Yearling heifer, 4 entries—First and second to Shaver.  
Senior heifer calf, 3 entries—First to Shaver; second to Deuker.  
Junior heifer calf—To Shaver.  
Aged herd, 2 entries—First to Shaver; second to Deuker.  
Junior herd, 2 entries—First to Shaver; second to Deuker.  
Get of sire—To Deuker.  
Produce of cow—Award to Deuker.  
Senior and junior bull championships—To Shaver.  
Senior female championship—To Deuker.  
Junior female championship—To Shaver.

**RED POLLS.**

Aged bull, 2 entries—First to Geo. W. Buck, Sunny Hill, Ill., on King George; second to W. H. Hill & Bro., Cedar Creek, Neb., on Iowa Davidson.  
Two-year-old bulls, 2 entries—First to Geo. P. Schwab & Son, Clay Center, Neb., on Falstaff 5th; second to Buck on Field Marshall.  
Yearling bull, 2 entries—First to Hill on Chicago; second to Buck on Dan.  
Bull calves, 4 entries—First to Buck on Ranger; second to Schwab & Son on Jumbo Red; third to Buck on Trouble; fourth to Schwab & Son on Everett.  
Aged cow, 6 entries—First to Hill on Red Bud; second to Hill on Blanche; third to Buck on Eva 3d; fourth to Hill on Sara.  
Two-year-old heifers, 5 entries—First to Buck on Xmas 5th; second to Schwab & Son on Gay 7th; third to Hill on Lily; fourth to Hill on Pearl; fifth to Hill on Prairie Beauty.  
Yearling heifer, 6 entries—First to Schwab & Son on Eva of the West; second to Schwab & Son on Mabel 2d; third to Hill on Matchless.  
Senior heifer calf, 4 entries—First to Buck on Red Belle; second to Hill on Lady Blanche; third to Schwab & Son on Marjorie; fourth to same on Lady Xmas.  
Junior heifer calf, 3 entries—First to Buck on Maud's Baby; second to Hill on Lady May; third to Hill on Beauty.  
Exhibitor's herd, 3 entries—First to Buck on herd headed by King George; second to Hill on herd headed by Iowa Division; third to Schwab on herd headed by Falstaff 5th.  
Breeder's young herd, 3 entries—First to Hill on herd headed by Chicago; second to Buck on herd headed by Ranger; third to Schwab & Son on herd headed by Jumbo Red.  
Get of sire—To G. P. Buck on get of Revenue 5154.  
Produce of cow, 4 entries—First to Schwab & Son on produce of Eva Falstaff; second to Buck on produce of Maud B.; third to Schwab & Son on produce of Match.  
Senior bull sweepstakes—To Schwab on Falstaff 5th.  
Junior bull sweepstakes—To Hill on Chicago.  
Senior cow sweepstakes—To Hill on Red Bess.  
Junior female sweepstakes—To Schwab on Eva of the West.

**Swine Awards.**

**POLAND-CHINAS.**  
A. T. Shattuck, Judge.

Aged boars, 11 entries—First to Thompson Bros., Maryville, Kans., on Highland Chief Jr.; second to Hather & Gregory, Ord, Neb., on Chieftie 2d; third to Gail & Dawson, Endicott, Neb., on Hutch; fourth to Robt. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb., on Major.  
Senior yearling boar, 1 entry—Hamilton & Son and Barrett on Mogul.  
Junior yearling boar, 11 entries—First to S. McKelvie & Son, Fairfield, Neb., on a son of Chief Tecumseh 3d; second to Harvey Johnson, Logan, Ia., on a son of Chief Tecumseh 3d; third to J. A. McFarlane, Fairfield, Neb., on a son of Hadley Jr. 2d; fourth to S. R. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb.  
Boar 6 months and under 1 year, 21 entries—First to Harvey Johnson; second to J. C. Meese, Comstock, Neb.; third to J. H. Hamilton & Son, Guide Rock, Neb.; fourth to Frank Michael, Sommerfield, Kans.  
Boar pig, 28 entries—First to J. C. Meese; second to F. R. Barrett & Son, Caddams, Neb.; third to McKelvie & Son, Lincoln, Neb.; fourth to J. H. Hamilton & Son.  
Aged sow—First to Dawson Bros., Endicott, Neb.; second to J. H. Hamilton & Son; third to Robt. Peckham; fourth to Hather.  
Senior yearling sow, 3 entries—First to Harvey Johnson; second to A. J. Podendorf, Logan, Ia.; third to McKelvie & Dawson.  
Junior yearling sow, sixteen entries—First to Mennen Bros., Sommerfield, Kans.; second to W. J. Hather; third and fourth to Harvey Johnson.  
Sow 6 months and under 1 year, 25 entries—First and fourth to J. C. Meese; second to Dawson Bros.; third to C. McKelvie, Hubble, Neb.

Sow pig, 34 entries—First to Hamilton & Son; second to McKelvie & Dawson; third to Dawson & Son; fourth to Bowman & Son.  
Sweepstakes boar—Hamilton & Son and Barrett on Mogul.  
Sweepstakes sow—Harvey Johnson on daughter of Chief Tecumseh 3d.  
Aged herd—First to Dawson & Son; second to McKelvie.  
Young herd—First to Meese; second to Johnson; third to McKelvie; fourth to Hamilton & Son.  
Produce of sow—First to Hamilton & Son; second to Gail & Dawson; third to J. A. McFarlane; fourth to W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kans.  
Get of sire—First to Harvey Johnson; second to Meese; third to Dawson & Son; fourth to A. A. McKelvie.

**DUROC-JERSEYS.**

Aged boars, 13 entries—First to E. J. Brown, Osceola, Neb., on Red Knight; second to Manley & Co., Lyons, Neb., on Arion; third to G. Van Patten, Sutton, Neb., on Billy K.; fourth to H. C. Young, Lincoln, Neb., on Auction Boy 3d; fifth to W. G. Unitt, Seward, Neb., on Shamrock; sixth to J. W. Wernsman, Cedar Bluffs, Neb., on Chitwood.  
Senior yearling boars, 4 entries—First to J. W. Malone, Beaver City, Neb.; second to W. A. Kirkpatrick, Lincoln, Neb., on Dan Patch; third to S. E. Olson; fourth to A. Wilson.  
Junior yearling boars, 15 entries—First to A. E. Martz, Liberty, Neb., on Junior Jim; second to E. Z. Russell, Blair, Neb., on Glendale Critic; third to S. P. Briggs, Aurora, Neb., on Fashion Improver; fourth to Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb., on son of Crimson Wonder; fifth to Chas. Van Patten on Red Reuben; sixth to T. L. Livingston on Iowa Prince.  
Senior boar pig, 14 entries—First to H. B. Loudon & Son, Clay Center, Neb.; second to Carl Hanson, Herman, Neb.; third and fourth to J. W. Wernsman; fifth to Mendenhall & Sons, Fairbury, Neb.  
Junior boar pig, 55 entries—First to E. Z. Russell; second to Mendenhall & Son; third to G. Van Patten; fourth to B. F. Roberts, Hebron, Neb.; fifth to Geo. Briggs & Son; sixth to E. Z. Russell.  
Aged sow, 13 entries—First to Manley & Co. on Nancy H.; second to A. F. Firkins, Ord, Neb., on Belle of Ban; third to E. Z. Russell on Valley Beauty; fourth to W. A. Kirkpatrick on Miss Long; fifth to Bert Veatch, Falls City, Neb., on L's Pride; sixth to H. B. Loudon & Son on Loudon's Beauty.  
Senior yearling sows, 4 entries—First to Manley & Co. on Zoo 6th; second to G. Van Patten on Rosebud Lady; third to V. A. Briggs on Banner 1st; fourth to J. W. Wernsman on Linwood Belle 2d.  
Junior yearling sow, 14 entries—First to Austin Renshaw, Blair, Neb., on Alix 2d; second to G. Van Patten on Fancy Maid; third to J. E. Rowe, Stockham, Neb.; fourth to Mendenhall & Son on Crimson Belle; fifth to H. B. Loudon & Son; sixth to W. G. Unitt on Clarissa.  
Senior sow pig, 17 entries—First to Hunt; second to Loudon & Son; third to Albertson; fourth to C. E. Pratt.  
Sow pigs under 6 months, 40 entries—First to Russell; second to Van Patten; third to same; fourth to Mendenhall & Son.  
Litter of pigs under 6 months, 8 entries—First to Russell; second to Gilbert Van Patten; third to V. A. Briggs; fourth to Mendenhall & Son.  
Sweepstakes boar—To E. J. Brown on Red Knight.  
Sweepstakes sow—To Austin Renshaw on Alix 2d.  
Aged herd—First to Manley & Co.; second to Wernsman.  
Young herd bred by exhibitor, 6 entries—First to Russell; second to Loudon; third to Hunt; fourth to Mendenhall.  
Get of sire over 6 months, 7 entries—First to Loudon & Son on get of Perfection; second to Loudon & Son on get of Hamiltonian; third to Hunt on get of Hunt's Model; fourth to Wernsman on get of Chit Wood.

**CHESTER WHITES.**

Aged boar, 4 entries—First to T. B. Humbert, Nashua, Ia., on Jewell; second to Humbert on Monarch; third to Vanderslice Bros., Chaney, Neb., on Young Tom.  
Senior yearling boar, 1 entry—First to Humbert on Nashua Boy.  
Junior yearling boar, 6 entries—First to Humbert on Joker; second to Humbert on Harry.  
Under-one-year boar, 6 entries—First, second, and third to Humbert on get of Combination; fourth to J. G. Seefus, Waterloo, Neb.; fifth to Gilmore & Son, Fairbury, Neb.  
Boar under 6 months, 17 entries—First to Humbert on pig by Combination; second to Gilmore; third to Humbert; fourth to Seefus; fifth to Humbert; sixth to Gilmore & Son.  
Aged sow, 7 entries—First to Humbert; second to Humbert; third to Gilmore & Son; fifth to Gilmore & Son.  
Senior yearling sows, 8 entries—First, second, and third to Humbert; fourth to Vanderslice Bros. on Nebraska Girl; fifth to Gilmore & Son; sixth to Vanderslice Bros.  
Junior yearling sow, 5 entries—First to Humbert; second to Vanderslice Bros.; third to Gilmore & Son; fourth and fifth to John Creamer, Beatrice, Neb.  
Under-1-year sow, 7 entries—First and second to Humbert; third to Gilmore & Son; fourth and sixth to Vanderslice Bros.; fifth to Humbert.  
Glts under 6 months, 16 entries—First, third and fourth to Humbert; second to Creamer; fifth and sixth to Gilmore & Son.  
Best boar any age—To Humbert.  
Best sow any age—To Humbert.  
Aged herd—First to Humbert; second to Vanderslice Bros.; third to Gilmore & Son.  
Get of boar, 5 entries—First to Humbert on Combination; second to Humbert on Alto 2d; third to Vanderslice Bros. on Tom; fourth to Gilmore & Son on Joker.  
Breeder's young herd, 5 entries—First and third to Humbert; second to Vanderslice Bros.; fourth to Gilmore.  
Produce of sow under 6 months, 5 entries—First to Gilmore & Son; second to Seefus; third to Humbert; fourth to Creamer.

**SEED WHEAT AND GRASS SEEDS**

**THE KHARKOV**, an excellent new variety. This wheat is of the hard Red Russian type, very similar to the Red Turkey wheat. It is one of the earliest maturing varieties and appears to be perfectly hardy. It is a bearded wheat. The straw is of medium height and of good stiffness. The berry is hard, red and plump. It is the best yielding variety of all the Red Russian wheats introduced. Our own crop here yielded 41 bushels to the acre.  
Prices: Sacked on cars here, 1 to 10 bus., per bu. \$1.50; 10 to 25 bus., per bu. \$1.40; 25 bus. and more, per bu. \$1.30. Have also Red Turkey, hard bearded at \$1.10 per bu.; Red Russian, hard bearded at \$1.10 per bu.; Fultz, soft smooth, at \$1.10 per bu.; Harvest Queen, soft smooth, at \$1.10 per bu.; Seed Eye, at 80c per bu.; Winter Turf Oats, at \$1.00 per bu. Have new crop Alfalfa, Timothy, Kentucky, and English Blue Grass seeds, and other Grass seeds. Ask for prices.  
Lawrence, Kansas. **KANSAS SEED HOUSE.** F. Barteldes & Co.

**SEED WHEAT**

Imported "Kharkov," the best hard (bearded) wheat for Kansas. Produced 40.90 bu. per acre at Fort Hays branch of Kansas State Agricultural College, being the greatest yield, and best quality of 164 varieties tested. See College Bulletin 128. All carefully cleaned and graded (tests 60 to 62), at \$1.25 per bu. in less than 10 bu. lots, \$1.15 for larger quantities.

**CHAS. E. SUTTON, Box A, Russell, Kansas.**

**BERKSHIRES.**

Aged boar, 3 entries—First to T. J. Congdon, Pawnee, Neb., on Chauner's Duke; second to Etzler & Moses, Decatur, Ind.; third to Congdon on Choice Goods.  
Senior yearling boar, 1 entry—First to Webber, Apperson & Co., Tecumseh, Neb.  
Junior yearling boar, 2 entries—First to W. R. Holt, Yale City, Neb., on Challenger; second to Etzler & Moses.  
Under-1-year boar, 4 entries—First to Etzler & Moses on Royal Starlight; second to Holt on Cedar Heights Lad; third to Holt on Governor.  
Boar under 6 months, 9 entries—First to Etzler & Moses on pig by Gen. Starlight; second and third to Webber, Apperson & Co.; fourth to Congdon.  
Aged sow, 6 entries—First to Holt on Violet 4th; second to Holt on Victorious; third and fourth to Etzler & Moses; fifth to Webber, Apperson & Co.; sixth to Congdon.  
Senior yearling sow, 5 entries—First to Etzler & Moses; second to Holt on Spanish Maud; third to Holt on Royal Maud; fourth to Congdon on Premier Belle; fifth to Congdon on Premier Lady.  
Junior yearling sow, 4 entries—First to Holt on Ida's Beauty; second to Holt on Maimie's Rose; third to Etzler & Moses; fourth to Congdon.  
Sow under 1 year, 8 entries—First, second and third to Etzler & Moses; fourth to Holt; fifth and sixth to Congdon.  
Sow under 6 months, 10 entries—First and second to Etzler & Moses; third and fourth to Webber, Apperson & Co.; fifth to Congdon.  
Champion boar, 5 entries—To Etzler & Moses.  
Champion sow, 4 entries—To Holt on Ida's Beauty.  
Breeder's aged ring—First to Holt; second to Etzler & Moses; third to Congdon.  
Boar and three sows under 1 year—First to Etzler & Moses; second to Holt; third to Congdon.

**The Kansas State Exposition.**

The Kansas State Exposition Company opened its grounds to the public on Monday, September 11, with the best show ever made in Topeka and in some respects the best ever made in Kansas. The first building to attract the visitor after entering the gates was the large exposition hall which this year had been remodeled and devoted to displays of agricultural and horticultural products on the ground floor and the women's department under the management of the Federation of Women's Clubs with a wonderfully attractive exhibit in the second and third floors. The north wing, after being partitioned off was made the home of the dairy cattle. Immediately behind this building were the horse barns containing the exhibit of draft and coach-horses. A little to the south and west were the hog barns which extended over the whole of the available space and contained over 400 head on exhibition. Next came the cattle barns filled to the limit with representatives of all the beef breeds. Farther down the grounds was the dairy building devoted to the exhibit of dairy products and machinery with a model dairy in operation in the central space.

The display of agricultural products was the finest in quality the writer has ever seen although of course not so large as that made at some of the great expositions. Superintendent H. H. Kern succeeded in getting together a wonderful array of farm products of equally wonderful quality. In addition to the numerous individual exhibits the counties of Shawnee, Franklin and Linn had very fine exhibits. The universal opinion of the visitors seemed to be that Franklin County had the best display although the first premium was given to Shawnee County.

The agricultural exhibit occupied the whole of the east end of the largest building on the grounds and was a display in every way worthy of the greatest State on earth.

The west wing of the building was  
(Continued on page 971.)

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The world is familiar with the wonderful prices which have been obtained for Oregon apples. The Rogue River Valley is the seat of the best Oregon apple land. It is equally well adapted for all fruits. Bartlett's and winter pears are just as profitable as apples. Alfalfa yields four crops annually WITHOUT IRRIGATION. Climate is perfect. Write Secretary of Medford Commercial Club for reliable information. Medford, Ore.



## The Young Folks

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### The Old Front Gate.

W'en dahl's chillun in de house,  
Dey keep on gettin' tall;  
But de folks don't seem to see  
Dat dey's growin' up at all.  
Twel dey fin' out some fine day  
Dat de gals has 'menced to grow,  
W'en dey notice as dey pass  
Dat de front gate's saggin' low.

W'en de hinges creak an' cry,  
An' de bahn go slantin' down,  
You kin reckon dat hit's time  
Fu' to cas' yo' eye eroun',  
'Cause de trues' sign to show  
Hit's de trues' sign to show  
Dat dahl's cou'tin' goin' on  
W'en de ol' front gates sags low.

Oh, you grumble an' complain,  
An' you prop dat gate up right;  
But you notice right nex' day  
Dat hit's in de same ol' plight.  
So you fin' dat hit's a rule,  
An' dahl ain't no use to blow,  
W'en de gals is growin' up  
Dat de front gate will sag low.

Den yo' t'ink o' yo' young days,  
W'en you cou'ted Sally Jane,  
An' yo' so't o' feel ashamed  
Fu' to grumble an' complain,  
'Cause you' ricerlection says,  
An' you know hits wo'ds is so,  
Dat huh pappy had a time  
Wid his front gate saggin' low.

So yo' jes looks on an' smiles  
At 'em leanin' on de gate,  
Tryin' to t'ink whut he kin say  
Fu' to keep him dahl so late.  
But you let's dat gate erlone,  
Fu' yo' 'sperunce goes to show  
Twel de gals is ma'ed off  
It gwine keep on saggin' low.  
—Paul Lawrence Dunbar.

### Sunny Spain.

ANNA MARIE NELLIS.

Sunny Spain, barren Spain, but with all fascinating. One gets the impression, I know not how, that Spain is a small country; but in traveling over its surface one soon finds the above-mentioned impression becoming very faint. The country is not very beautiful, except in Andalusia, around the city of Granada. There are long stretches of plains with not a tree to be seen,—no farm houses to relieve the vacant appearance of the landscape. But always, in the distance, hills and sometimes big mountains offer a cheerful change, but no tree or shrub can be seen upon them.

In this southern climate where everything grows so rapidly, one expects much verdure; but it seems that the Spaniards for the past four or five centuries have been cutting all the forests down for firewood and building timber, and foolishly they have never replanted. The lack of trees in a wide stretch of territory, as in Central Spain, can account for the terrible heat the people have to endure in June, July, and August—no trees to hold the little moisture that does fall during these months.

Everybody there lives only for "to-day" having no care whatever for the morrow, and very little thought for the past; and that will account, in a large measure, for the decay and demolition of Spain's greatest architectural bequests from the Moors—the Alhambra at Granada; the Alcazars at Seville, Cordova and Toledo.

The ordinary Spaniard works until he has a few pesetas (about 15 cents), then he lives in luxury; that is, he basks in the sun and eats a crust of bread until his money is all gone, then he works for a little more.

It is impossible to find anywhere, among civilized nations, a more shiftless, listless, but contented people, than the Spaniards are. The women of the lower classes must work a certain amount, of course, to provide for the few wants of their husbands and children; but if, by chance, they obtain a little bit of money, they refuse to labor until the money is expended.

The women of the "well-to-do" class are equally indolent, only considerably more so; they go to church every morning, have lunch, have their siesta (nap) and then drive until dinner time, which is anywhere from 7:30 p. m. to midnight. After dinner they go to the theatres, which have three or four performances every evening, beginning at 8:30 p. m.

The women (those who can afford it) never go to church except in full black, with black mantilla and fan.

Of course, we Americans might well emulate their example, so far as the church-going is concerned, instead of making Sunday the only day for presenting ourselves in "chic" costumes.

My idea of a Spaniard had been that he was no better than an Italian—always ready to get "the best" of any stranger, and that he was treacherous, thieving, but handsome; but all this was wrong, for I found the people the most polite ones I ever met, addressing every one, even a beggar, as "your grace." They are very ignorant, as a race—very illiterate, but kind-hearted and proud. They love much color, as do the Italians, but are much cleaner. They all have handsome, "liquid" brown or black eyes, and "raven" hair; although as a fact ravens are not encumbered with flowing locks.

With the women it matters not how poor they are, their hair is always "coiffed" beautifully, on high-waved pompadour, and then some brilliant flowers tucked in. I am inclined to think that there is not a woman in all Spain, over thirty years of age, who does not weigh 180 pounds and more. Then, too, they have queerer customs than ever Americans possess. All the courting of the young folks—and also older ones—is done through the iron grating of the windows, with the two interested parties on opposite sides of the grating, of course. The houses truly, are very charming to an American; the first ones I saw, I thought were prisons, and they do look exactly like a dilapidated calabos, with gratings of iron for the balconies and doors. The courting maid stands on the balcony, and the courting youth below, and they chatter away as though they were enjoying a "straw ride" in Kansas. This is the only way a young man may talk to his lady-love alone, for when he crosses the threshold to make a call, he is considered as "engaged," and papa and mamma, grandma and Aunt Susan all sit down with him in the best rooms and talk lovingly to him, when he is wishing they were all in Jericho, or some other place he might name, because he wants to talk to his very best girl alone. We watched a young fellow, one day in Seville, across from our hotel, who was bending his neck in two directions to see his lady-love in the third story balcony, and he chatted with her for nearly an hour.

The Spaniards are the most devout church-goers in the whole world, it is said, and how they do believe! No saint story is too mythical for them, they believe everything and everybody connected with "the church." Then the wealth they have in the big cathedrals is surely worth looking at a long time—bushels of precious gems, tons of silver and gold, cases upon cases of the most gorgeous hand-embroidered gold, silver, and velvet vestments. And yet the people starve and there are droves of beggars on all sides, in every city.

While I was in Africa I thought all the blind people on that side of the Atlantic had moved to Morocco, but I found in Spain such a host of sightless ones, that I was convinced the two countries would be close competitors if a premium were offered for blindness. There are blind beggars in every street, the most terribly disfigured and ragged creatures that it has been my sorrowful opportunity to see. It is very painful to see these poor creatures stretching out their hands so pathetically, calling, "Your grace, in the name of the Holy Virgin, have pity upon me, and our Lady will bless you endlessly, and forgive all your sins." Well, we wanted our sins forgiven, truly, but we could not give to a hundredth part of those beseeching us.

Poor old Spain! Some one has called her "widowed Spain," deprived of all her past grandeur, splendor, fame, built up by Ferdinand and Isabella.

I spoke of there being no farmhouses, merely long stretches of uncultivated lands, or a few fields sown in grains. The only animals we saw grazing were bulls, great fields of them, being raised for the bull-fights. These must be a good investment, for the bulls at maturity are valued from

\$200 upwards. We saw no herds of other cattle, nor horses, and very few milch cows, as the milk used by Spaniards is obtained from goats. In the villages the woman or boy drives the herd of five or ten goats through the streets, and when any one wishes to purchase milk, the herd is stopped and the fresh milk is produced in the presence of the purchaser, without the aid of a pump-handle.

But enough of impressions of Spain. From Granada with its beautiful Alhambra, which we enjoyed very much, we went to Seville, a day's journey, though only 200 miles. On our journey we felt the terrible heat for which Central Spain is noted. It was hot, but, in reality, I have enjoyed much hotter days in "sunny Kansas." Seville is the gayest of the Southern cities; the streets are narrow and crooked—an heritage from the Moors. However this derangement is well suited to this hot country, as the narrow streets with houses three or four stories high, keep the direct rays of the sun off the surface, and thus allow cool promenades, even in the middle of the day.

The main street of Seville is so narrow that a post on either end of the thoroughfare, keeps teams and carriages entirely away, leaving the whole street for use of pedestrians. Over the streets from the tops of the high houses are stretched strong awnings, to ward off the sun's rays; so 'tis always comparatively cool in the city.

Seville has very many interesting objects that might be described, but I will only mention its beautiful Gothic Cathedral, and the Alcazar, even now used as one of the royal palaces of Spain. One of the most interesting incidents we enjoyed, was the ringing of the bells in the beautiful Giralda (tower joining the Cathedral). There are thirty-five bells, ranging in size from a few feet in diameter to ten and fourteen feet. We arrived at the top of the tower in time to hear the first stroke, and to watch the men at their work. It required three men and three boys to operate the bells, no machinery such as Americans would have to work, which could be operated by even a lady. They swung the huge bells by their own weight, first gently, and when they were fully started they let the rope wind around the beam on which the bells are suspended; then after the rope is wound around several times, the men mount up the wall, on iron hooks, about twenty feet, and then jump down, hanging on the rope, and their weight rings the bell. That is the first feat; then the most daring of them, a chap about 18 years of age, lets his rope wind around the beam and when the bell revolves again, he clings to the rope, and is carried up in the air, landing on the bell beam. It appeared as though he would be whirled into space, but instead, the bell turned over as usual, the boy manages to stop in an upright position, and is held there a few seconds, looking over the city as calmly as though he were on the ground instead of about one inch this side of eternity.

The author of "America" was born in Boston on Oct. 21, 1808. He was a student in Boston's famous old Latin School, where he won a Franklin medal. Then he went to Harvard College, where he was a classmate of Oliver Wendell Holmes. It was not until the Fourth of July, 1832, that the hymn was sung in public. The occasion was a Sunday School celebration in Boston's famous old Park Street Church, built in the year 1809. It is a church that has been the scene of some of the most important gatherings in Boston in the last century. It was on another Fourth of July when William Lloyd Garrison stood up in that church to make his first anti-slavery speech, when he was twenty-four years of age. Two of the famous poets of later days, but then in their young manhood, sat in the audience and heard the fiery words of young Garrison. They were Oliver Wendell Holmes and John Greenleaf Whittier.

Justiss iz sumtimes slo, but it never iz uncertain. Sooner or later right prevails.—Billings.

## For the Little Ones

### Who is it?

Who is it is so tired  
At the closing of the day?  
Who is it washed and ironed  
And put dolly's things away?  
Who is it is so sleepy  
When she climbs on papa's knee—  
"I do not know e'actly,  
But I dess 'at's me."

Who is it is so sorry  
That she broke the china vase?  
Who is it teased the kitty  
And got scratches on her face?  
Who promised just this morning  
A much better child to be?  
"I do not know e'actly,  
But I dess 'at's me."

Exchange.

### The Green Cap—a Fairy Story.

BY ABIEE FARWELL BROWN.

Once upon a time in the far East, where people live upon rice and tea, a little old woman dwelt all alone in a tiny hut on the edge of the forest. The little old woman was very, very poor, but she was a brave soul, and so long as there was a little tea in her little teapot, a little rice in her little rice bucket, and a little water in her well she would smile a little smile and say: "O, I have enough and that is all that any one needs in this world. I am doing very well indeed."

But there came an evil time for the poor little old woman. There was a drouth in the land and all the wells ran dry. There was a famine, and no more tea nor rice were to be had for love or money. One night the little old woman went about to get her evening meal and she was very, very hungry. First she went to draw a dipper of water from the well. But when she peered down into the well she saw that it was almost dry.

"Alack!" she cried, "when I have used this last dipper of water there will be none left for to-morrow. After that I must go dry. And how long can I live so?"

Slowly and sadly she went back to the house and took her little rice-bucket down from the shelf on the wall. But when she opened it she saw only a few grains of rice scantily covering the bottom of the bucket.

"Alack!" she cried, "when I have taken out the handful for my supper there will be no more left for to-morrow. After that I must go hungry. And how long can I live so?" She shook her head mournfully and went to her little teapot, which hung before the fire. But when she took off the cover thereof she cried again:

"Alack and alas! Now even my tea is gone, and whatever shall I do? There is but a drop in the pot, and when I have eaten my supper there will be none left for the morrow. After that I must go thirsty. But so I can not live. Day after to-morrow I shall die!" And the poor little old woman shed a tear which almost fell into the teapot to salt the last drop of tea which remained there.

Now she sat down to her scanty supper and hesitated to take the first mouthful, for it would so soon be gone. She gave a sigh and a groan as she lifted the little teapot to pour out the last drop of tea, for the little old woman loved her tea best of all.

Just at that moment there came a knock at the door, a low-down knock such as a very little child might reach to give.

"Come in," said the little old woman, and she set down the teapot carefully.

The latch clicked, the door opened, and in came a queer little creature the size of a child and walking upright upon two legs; but it was not a child. It was a funny little monkey, with a wee black face and a curled-up, handy tail, and on its head it wore a tiny green cap.

"Ugh!" cried the little old woman, who did not like monkeys, "ugh, go away!"

But the monkey skipped briskly across the floor to the fireplace, and stood there shivering and holding out its small hands to the blaze quite as a little child might have done. The old woman stared at it in surprise. "Bless



my stars, how ugly it is!" she said. "But the poor thing seems cold. Let it stay and warm itself, if it wishes." At these words the monkey turned about and made a low courtesy to the little old woman.

"Bless my stars!" said she again, for she had never seen so remarkable an animal, even in the land where monkeys were common.

Now the monkey had ceased to shiver, and it came skipping up to the table where the old woman sat, just ready to eat her supper.

"Ugh! Go away!" cried the little old woman. "Go away, you ugly creature!"

But the monkey rested its chin upon the board and looked wistfully at the supper. "May I not share with you?" it seemed to say, though it spoke no word, and it put its little hands out towards the old woman, beggar-fashion.

"Bless my stars!" cried the old woman again, "it has the way of a child. Yet what an ugly child! Ugh! I can not bear to have it near me. Yet—it is hard even for a monkey to be hungry." She looked at her scanty dipper of water, at her little dish of rice, at her teapot with its drop of tea.

"I have but one dipper of water left, one handful of rice, one drop of tea," she said, ruefully. "When these are gone I know not whence to-morrow's food will come. Yet, little creature with the hands of a child, you shall share with me so long as I have a morsel. I can not refuse those hands. But do not come too near, for I love not monkeys."

Now the monkey seemed to understand every word the old woman spoke, although it could not answer in words. It bowed gratefully over its clasped hands as the old woman helped it to half the scanty meal—half the dipper of water, half the rice, half a drop squeezed from the little teapot. The monkey ate hungrily, and when it had finished patted its little stomach and drinned happily at the old woman as if to say, "That was very good."

"I am glad you are satisfied," said the old woman with a sigh; "and now will you begone? There is nothing more in the house for guest or for host."

But the monkey laid its head to one side upon its little hands and closed its eyes, showing that it was fain of sleep. Then again it held out its hands, beseeching the old woman.

"Oho!" said she, "you want to sleep here, too? Welladay! That ever I should have an ugly monkey napping in my hut. But I can not turn the poor creature out into the cold night. You may stay, but keep as far from me as maybe, at the other corner of the cottage. Come, now, let us sleep and try to forget that to-morrow must be a hungry day."

So they slept, the old woman on her hard little cot and the monkey curled up on the floor, which was no whit harder. And the old woman dreamed wonderful and beautiful dreams.

When it was light she opened her eyes, and at first she thought she must be still dreaming, for she had forgotten the happenings of the last night. There was the monkey with its little green cap on one side frisking about the cottage, sweeping the hearth, tidying the corners and setting things to rights.

"Bless my stars!" cried the little old woman. At these words the monkey turned and with a grin beckoned towards the table, where dishes were already set out as if for a meal. Then the old woman remembered what had happened the evening before. But she remembered also the empty cupboard and sighed wearily.

"Breakfast!" she grumbled; "it is little breakfast we shall have this day. Did we not share yestereven the last dipper of water, the last handful of rice, the last drop of tea? There will scarcely be any breakfast for me this day, and you who are strong and frisky had best seek one elsewhere, leaving me to die."

But the monkey shook its head, grinning knowingly, and still beckoned to

the table. It lifted the dipper and showed how it was still full of water. It lifted the cover from the rice-dish, and lo! there was a mess of steaming white rice. It shook the little teapot, and a drop trickled from the spout.

"Bless my stars!" cried the little old woman, "last night my eyes must have cheated me. I certainly thought there was not another mouthful in the hut. Well, here is indeed a goodly meal," and she sat down to the table. The monkey looked on wistfully, but did not venture near. Presently the old woman looked up.

"What!" she cried, "shall you not share, little guest, you who so cleverly prepared my breakfast? Did I not say that you should share so long as I had a morsel upon the board? Come then and eat."

The monkey grinned happily and drew to the table. The scanty meal was sufficient for them both. When they had finished the old woman nodded her head at the monkey and said: "Even a morsel tastes better when one shares it with company. But little I thought that a monkey would prove so pleasant a guest."

At these words the monkey squirmed with happiness and frisked about the cottage like a mad thing. After that it went on with the household duties, quite like a handy little maid. But when it had finished these it skipped out of the door and disappeared into the forest.

"Now it is gone forever," said the old woman with a little sigh, "and I shall be left alone to die of hunger and cold. For even my store of firewood is gone, and I have not strength to go to the forest for more." And she sat down and cried bitterly, for the poor old woman's courage was quite gone.—Congregationalist and Christian World.

(To be continued.)

# THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

(Copyright, Davis W. Clark.)

Third Quarter. Lesson XIII. September 24, 1905.

## Review of the Third Quarter.

Human life is one in every age. These stories open the domestic, official, and religious life of two millenniums and a half ago, but we find it strangely like current life. Joys and sorrows, victories and defeats, and the respective causes of the same are all one and alike.

Rome was only a century and a half old when this old, but lively, narrative begins. Kings had already ceased in Greece. Assyria was the supreme world-power. The kingdom of Israel (the upper kingdom) had passed out of existence through the Assyrian conquest. Aside from the Scripture of the Hebrews the age would be dim indeed. But fresh light and confirmation of the sacred record has lately come through the discovery of the royal library at Nineveh, with its ten thousand inscribed tablets.

Sennacherib, the would-be conqueror of the world, is on his way to attack the Land of the Pyramids to his throne. He must needs pass through the tiny realm of the Hebrews. Nothing there can prove more than a momentary impediment. So thought the Ninevite. He was omitting, however, one invincible factor in his calculations; namely, the religious faith of the people. One courageous, patriotic soul stood out against the threatening tide of invasion. It was Hezekiah, the king. He put his capital in condition for defense and infused his spirit into the garrison. The precise way in which the city was delivered and the invading host destroyed may never be known, but the fact is indubitable.

The good king was in the very midst of reforms which seemed to demand his person and presence when he received the curt message, "Set thine house in order, for thou shalt die and not live." The suffering king turned his face to the wall in prayer, not in despair. Before the prophet had crossed the palace courtyard the prayer was heard and the prophet bidden to return and modify his message. The significant sign of the receding shadow was given, and the king breaks

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out in an improvised hymn of praise.

Isaiah's fadeless portrait of the suffering Savior comes next. This poem is written in praise of suffering, proverbially odious to the Oriental mind. The life of the supreme sufferer is made to give the lie to the current philosophy which affirms the disgrace and inutility of suffering.

In the fifty-third chapter the prophet describes the great Shepherd's method of recovering His flock. In the fifty-fourth chapter he describes the new sheepfold—the beauty, security, and capacity of the Church. In the fifty-fifth chapter he bursts out in joyous invitation to the human race to partake of the benefits of the atonement and enjoy the security of the Church.

Heathenism smoldered during Hezekiah's good reign. Only a spark of it remained at his death. His son Manasseh might have quenched it. Instead, he fanned and fed it. He was warned, but was defiant. The glory of Divine justice is that its penalties are not inflicted in vengeance, but for reformation. The penitent king was restored.

It was the hand of a young man that loosened the pendulum of national life from the magnet of heathenism to which it had swung. The young King Josiah was not merely negatively good; he was aggressive against evil. His first effort was destructive. Down came the altars, images, and groves. The next was constructive, the repair of the temple. It was while in the line of duty that the young king made the most momentous find of the age—the long-lost and forgotten book of the law of Jehovah.

The next king treated the Bible in very different fashion. He cut and burned it. But the scroll proved a Phoenix—it rose from its ashes. Josiah honored the Bible, Jehoiakim dishonored it. To the one it was savor of life; to the other of death. So it is to-day, as men use it.

No wonder Dante liked Jeremiah. Their situations were much alike, and Florence was mate to Jerusalem. Imputation was cast upon the prophet's loyalty. It was made to appear that he was favorable to the Chaldeans even after the siege had been raised. He stood the ordeal with fortitude, and went to his dungeon with patience. He has been called the weeping prophet, but it must be remembered his tears were vicarious. Though he wept he did not sit, as he has been pictured, disconsolate amid ruins. He stood for the best the situation afforded.

Another great prophet arrests attention. It is Ezekiel. With unerring vision he sees the spiritual side of material things, and makes them, as they really are, the vehicle of celestial truth. Among all the riches of his spiritual sight the "River of Salvation" stands first for transparent simplicity.

The antiquity, magnitude, and wealth of Babylon surpasses belief, but when that Oriental capital was shining in meridian splendor one thing eclipsed it, and that the most unlikely thing the city contained. It was the character of a young Hebrew captive named Daniel. The city is gone. The character remains the inspiration and model of the young man of every age. He made the most out of his situation. He might well have complained of his environment. He might have said, disconsolately, "I'm the puppet of a despotic ruler; might as well submit to the inevitable. I'm deprived of personality and influence. It makes no difference how I live or what I do." Instead of that, with courteous and merry manner, but without sacrifice of principle, he adjusted himself to his surroundings and achieved success through the very conditions which seemed to make success impossible.

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## The Home Circle

CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

### Two Lovers.

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring;  
They leaned soft cheeks together there,  
Mingled the dark and sunny hair,  
And heard the wooing thrushes sing,  
O budding time!  
O love's blest prime!

Two wedded from the portal step;  
The bells made happy carollings,  
The air was soft as fanning wings,  
White petals on the pathway slept.  
O pure-eyed bride!  
O tender pride!

Two faces o'er a cradle bent;  
Two hands above the head were locked;  
These pressed each other while they  
rocked;  
Those watched a life that love had sent.  
O solemn hour!  
O hidden power!

Two parents by the evening fire;  
The red light fell about their knees,  
On heads that rose by slow degrees,  
Like birds upon the lily spire.  
O patient life!  
O tender strife!

The two still sat together there,  
The red light shone about their knees;  
But all the heads by slow degrees  
Had gone and left that lonely pair.  
O voyage fast!  
O vanished past!

The red light shone upon the floor  
And made the space between them wide;  
They drew their chairs up side by side,  
Their pale cheeks joined, and said, "Once  
more!"  
O memories!  
O past that is!

—George Elliot.

### Religion of the Indians.

BY DR. PRINCESS VIROQUA.

Dr. Princess Viroqua was born on the Grand River Reservation, Canada, and is the daughter of a chief of the Mohawks. She is a physician, a member of the W. C. T. U., the I. O. G. T., King's Daughters, Companion Court of I. O. F., and a philanthropist, but above all she is a thoroughly strong, intelligent, wholesome, womanly woman. With an indomitable will she has allowed no obstacle to baffle her efforts for self-improvement; indeed, she may be classified among the self-made people of our day.

She had the courage to leave the reservation, thus forfeiting her allowance from the Government, for the sake of getting out into the world of activity and educating herself. She graduated at Miss Gill's school in Newport, and studied medicine afterward.

She has a brother who was educated by King Edward and graduated at Oxford University, and who has established a world-wide name for himself as Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters.

With marvelous tenacity Princess Viroqua clings to her race and works in its behalf with the greatest enthusiasm.

There is no congregation of people who remain so perfectly quiet as an assemblage of Indians at a religious gathering. The head speaker begins the feast ceremonies with an invocation to the Great Spirit. The men with uncovered heads, bend in reverent attention (Indians never kneel) and the women are earnestly serious as the speaker in a low voice renders his prayer. After a pause he lifts his voice with the following address:

"My friends, we are here to worship the Great Spirit. By our old custom we give the Great Spirit His dance, the Great Feather Dance. We must have it before noon. The Great Spirit sees to everything in the morning, afterwards He rests. He gives us land and food to live on, so we must thank Him for His ground and for the things it brought forth. He gave us the thunder to wet our land so we must thank the thunder. We must thank Handsome Lake, the prophet of the new religion, that we know he is in the happy land. It is the wish of the Great Spirit that we express our thanks in dances as well as in prayer."

One of the most imposing dances of the Iroquois is consecrated to the worship of the Great Spirit and is performed by a carefully selected band of costumed dancers, every member of which is distinguished for his remark-

able powers of endurance, suppleness, and graceful carriage, who offer the ceremonial thanks while walking around the room keeping step to slow beating of rattles.

Each thanks is followed by a quick dance once around the room, and terminating at halt into a slow walk which is continued during the recital of each thanks, until all are rendered.

The thanks to the Great Spirit are given in the following words:

"We thank Him for the earth and giving these beings its products to live on. We thank Him for the water that comes out of the earth and runs for our lands. We thank Him for all the animals on the earth. We thank Him for certain timbers that grow and have fluids coming from them for us all. We thank Him for the branches of the trees that grow shadows for our shelter. We thank Him for the beings that come from the west, the thunder and lightning that water the earth. We thank Him for the light which we call our eldest brother, the sun that works for our good. We thank him for all the fruits that grow on the trees and vines. We thank him for all his goodness in making the forests and thank Him for all his trees. We thank Him for the darkness that gives us rest and the kind being of the darkness that gives us light, the moon. We thank Him for the bright spots in the skies that give us signs, the stars. We give Him thanks for our supporters who have charge of our harvests.

"We give thanks that the Voice of the Great Spirit can still be heard through the woods of Ki-how-he-yough by his religion. We thank the Great Spirit that we have the privilege of this pleasant occasion."

Vigorous dancing follows this, all shouting in gladness in which the speaker joins, and thanks are continued as follows:

"We give thanks for the persons who can sing the Great Spirit's music and hope they will be privileged to continue in their youth. We thank the Great Spirit for all the persons who perform the ceremonies on this occasion."

This ends the thanks. Following is the Lord's Prayer of the Indian sign language. The Bible differs in the wording. It reads thus:

"Our Father in Heaven, sacred Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy laws the earth sit the same as in Heaven. Day after day give us, rub out works bad the same as we forgive those who do bad to us. Lead us not in bad roads. Keep us in good roads. For Thine the Kingdom, Thine the Power, Thine the Glory, Forever, Amen."—To-Morrow.

### The True Story of Bob.

FLORENCE SHAW KELLOGG.

Reading of the "talking crow" that lived with Mr. Wood, of the Smithsonian Institution, for so many years, brings vividly to me memories of a crow that was one among many pet birds and animals that belonged "once upon a time" to a household of merry boys and girls—my brothers, sisters and myself—living in our beautiful farm home among the beautiful hills of Chautauqua County, New York.

Bob was found by my youngest brother, Arthur, in a nest with other young crows early in the spring of 1868, and was borne with triumph and amid much rejoicing, to the home, where he lived and grew, an ever-increasing object of interest and delight. He was fat and clumsy, and although he had nearly donned his clerical coat of shining black, he had not yet learned how to feed himself. I remember well how greedily and with what noisy gulping he swallowed the "dough boys" (made with a mixture of meal, flour, and milk) we poked into his capacious mouth. As fast as one was swallowed, he stretched his mouth for more, nor would he be satisfied until he had eaten about two-thirds of an ordinary sized teacup full of the food; after which he would sit very quiet while he digested it, dreaming who knows what—crow-dreams of his lost wildwood home and mates—but not for

## Tumors Conquered Without Operations

Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Mrs. Fox and Miss Adams.



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

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive menstruation accompanied by unusual pain extending from the ovaries down the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound right away and begin its use and write Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Read these strong letters from grateful women who have been cured:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—(First Letter.)  
"In looking over your book I see that your medicine cures Tumor of the Uterus. I have been to a doctor and he tells me I have a tumor. I will be more than grateful if you can help me, as I do so dread an operation."  
—Fannie D. Fox, 7 Chestnut St., Bradford, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—(Second Letter.)  
"I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine."

"Eighteen months ago my monthlies stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician, and was told that I had a tumor on the uterus and would have to undergo an operation."

"I soon after read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed, the tumor is entirely gone. I have again been examined."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

by the physician, and he says I have no signs of a tumor now. It has also brought my monthlies around once more; and I am entirely well. I shall never be without a bottle of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the house."—Fannie D. Fox, Bradford, Pa.

Another Case of Tumor Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—  
"About three years ago I had intense pain in my stomach, with cramps and raging headaches. The doctor prescribed for me, but finding that I did not get any better he examined me and, to my surprise, declared I had a tumor in the uterus."

"I felt sure that it meant my death warrant, and was very disheartened. I spent hundreds of dollars in doctoring, but the tumor kept growing, till the doctor said that nothing but an operation would save me. Fortunately I corresponded with my aunt in the New England States, who advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before submitting to an operation, and I at once started taking a regular treatment, finding to my great relief that my general health began to improve, and after three months I noticed that the tumor had reduced in size. I kept on taking the Compound, and in ten months it had entirely disappeared without an operation, and using no medicine but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and words fail to express how grateful I am for the good it has done me."—Miss Luella Adams, Colonnade Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all ailing women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

long, for in a half hour or so he would be fed again. So greedy was he that we wondered he did not die from overeating—and more yet we wondered how the mother bird ever managed to keep several such birds and herself fed; a wonder that was never any thing but a wonder, for we could not solve the question.

Bob grew amazingly and after a week or two he could make short flights and began to pick up his own food, after which he was given the freedom of the farm and required no care. He was very tame, very social, and showed himself capable of much affection. From first to last he was very partial to Arthur and followed him about as would a dog or cat. He was full of cunning ways and was very intelligent. To our amazement—for all that time we had never heard of a crow being able to speak words—he learned to say several words and imitated many of the sounds that he heard about the house and barnyard, like laughter, the barking of a dog, and the cackle of the hens. His own name, Bob, he spoke as plainly as any one could, and it was evident he was very much pleased with the sound of it. Often when we sat at dinner or at the tea-table he would perch in a window near by and call "Pa, Pa"—"Bob, Bob!"—repeating the words until food was given to him. I remember particularly one morning my father was straining milk in the milkroom. He

heard, as he supposed, one of us children calling in distressed tones, "Pa, Pa, Pa!" and rushed out to see what was wrong; but as he found no one near, he returned again to his work. Soon again came the call for "Pa," in more than anxious and distressed tones, when as before he hurried out, only to be met with a loud, derisive laugh from Bob, who perched on the bough of the old apple-tree near by. He often tried this trick, and when successful there was no doubt as to his enjoyment of it—but we learned to know his voice and after a little, were seldom fooled by him.

He flew so far from home, through woods and fields, that to distinguish him from his wild brothers (with whom he never seemed to care to mingle), and keep him from being shot by some strolling Nimrod, we fastened little, pink-and-white tassels to his wings and tail, and oh! proud he was of these decorations. He would turn himself around and around to show them off, all the time talking and laughing and calling "Bob" over and over. I have seen him do this in front of a mirror, where his display of vanity and admiration of self was very human-like. We felt there was much excuse for his vanity for he was always fat and sleek (the expression, "poor as a crow" surely never applied to him), and his glossy black feathers showed a beautiful sheen and iridescence, and he was indeed a handsome



bird, but such a mischief! and truth compels me to add, such a thief! Nothing that he could fly away with was safe.

"We girls" soon learned better than to leave our boxes of ribbons and laces uncovered, and our handkerchiefs and everything of the kind, must be securely put away or Bob had them. Many a time have I had a lively chase out through the orchard and over the hills after him, hoping to get back some treasure that he had stolen. He would light on the ground and put down what he was carrying, but, just as I caught up and was ready to grasp it, he would give that fiendish laugh—so characteristic of him—sneak it from under my hand and away he would go while I returned to the house "sadder and wiser" from the experience. One redeeming trait of his saved many of our stolen treasures: He would often carry whatever he stole to Arthur as a token of love or as a proof of his skill, we never decided which.

He had various hiding-places about the house and barns where he would sometimes tuck away his spoils. The things found in these places, when once they were discovered, would put to shame even the proverbial "small boy's pocket," and capacious indeed must be the pocket that would hold his collections. He even visited the neighbors' corn-cribs and tugged home ears of corn nearly as heavy as himself. He was a perfect pest among our flower-beds as he would scratch out the seeds and pull up the tender plants, and in their places would plant corn; and later, in place of the flowers we expected to see growing, blades of corn would appear. He would fill his mouth with kernels of corn, pick out a soft place where the soil was loose and yielding, stick his bill down into it and spit out the corn and his planting was done. How much intelligence went with his planting we could never determine. Did he or did he not know this was the way to get more of his favorite food? Or did he merely imitate what he saw us do, using his beak as we do our hands? Who can tell how much thought was hidden under his black cap?

Like all our little friends in feathers, he was a very early riser, and what was sometimes very provoking he would not allow the household to sleep after he once decided it was time to be up and doing. From one bedroom window to another he would go, calling and squawking like a "thing possessed," and, though we scolded, threw pillows at him, and even switched him with little whips which we carried to our rooms "with malice aforethought," it was all in vain. The only way to quiet him was to get up. We never made a pretence of understanding "the hidden springs" in his busy, crow brain; we only knew he never compromised. We came to his terms or let him alone as he pleased, while he kept to the "even tenor of his ways" in conscious superiority. I could write many pages of his funny doings and then the half would not be told. We never had a more interesting pet; one who has never known a crow intimately can have little idea of its cuteness and intelligence. Bob was very trying in many ways, and hardly a day passed without some one of the family declaring "he must be killed or banished," and yet not one of us would have harmed him. We could not forget many of his vexing ways, but we could and did forgive them all and we loved him dearly.

He caught and devoured many insects. Once he swallowed several large grasshoppers alive, instead of first killing them as he usually did. Evidently, they were too active for his comfort, for in a moment he spit them up, pinched each head until the hopper was dead, and then deliberately swallowed them again! Dear, funny, wicked Bob! What torment and yet what a delight he was to us all! Once we heard him making a great noise in the parlor (he had the run of the house as well as of the farm and came and went as he pleased through the

wide rooms). Opening the door we found him perched upon the big family Bible, that lay open on the table. He was cawing and bowing at a great rate and looked a very parson.

He always objected to girls other than we who belonged about the place, and besides scolding vigorously, he showed his displeasure by tipping the hat of the new girl again and again over her face, whenever he caught her wearing one. This he did by flying low over her head, and, when in just the right place behind the head, dropped his feet down, caught the hat brim and tilted it over her nose. He sometimes tormented sister Alice in this way. I remember once when arrayed in her "Sunday best," she was going to visit a neighbor living a quarter of a mile away, he tilted her hat in this way six times before she got there, much to the ruffling of her curls and of her temper.

Despite all precautions, poor Bob, like other evil-doers came to an untimely end—shot by a hunter one autumn day when he had strayed too far from home. We missed him and mourned him. Though we had many other pets, none ever quite filled his place in our affections, and his memory is ever "fresh and green" with us.

## Club Department

### OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

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#### Our Club Roll.

Mutual Improvement Club, Carbondale, Osage County (1895).  
Give and Get Good Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1903).  
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County (1903).  
Women's Club, Logan, Phillips County (1903).  
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County (1888).  
Ladies' Crescent Club, Tully, Rawlins County (1903).  
Ladies' Social Society No. 1, Minneapolis, Ottawa County (1888).  
Challotte Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County (1903).  
Cultus Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1903).  
Literature Club, Ford, Ford County (1903).  
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County, Route 2, (1899).  
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County (1903).  
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County, Route 8, (1903).  
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County (1903).  
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903).  
Pleasant Hour Club, Wakarusa Township, Douglas County (1903).  
The Lady Farmers' Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1903).  
Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper County (1903).  
Taka Embroidery Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1903).  
Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1903).  
Prestis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).  
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kans.  
[All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.]

#### Programs of Famous Women.

GEORGE ELIOT.


Roll call—Quotations from her poems.

- I. Mary Ann Evans, the woman.
- II. George Eliot, the writer.
- III. Review of "Mill on the Floss."
- IV. Reading from "Brother and Sister."

I. The one supremely great woman writer of modern times is before us for study in this program. The story of her life and the scrutiny of her character as manifested in her life and written words make an intensely interesting study.

II. As a writer she is sometimes called the female Shakespeare. Something, indeed, of that great master's broodiness of sympathy and clearness of understanding does mark her works. The writer of this paper should read not only her novels, but also those earlier and less-known works, the essays and poems of her youth. If these are read first, then her novels in chronological order, and her latest attempt, the reflections of Theophrastus. Such, it will give a clear and vivid notion of the growth of her mind. One will doubtless consider that she was a far sweeter and more wholesome woman in her youth than in her older days.

III. "Mill on the Floss" is one of her most representative novels, and is




### Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys

make beautiful and durable garments. Numerous rich designs, printed in absolutely fast color on the best woven cloths, characterize these famous dress goods.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Silver Greys. Sold by thousands of dealers for over half a century. Three generations of Simpsons have made Simpson Prints.

The Eddystone Mfg Co (Sole Makers) Philadelphia



## A KALAMAZOO DIRECT TO YOU

**At Lowest Factory Prices.**

We will sell you, freight prepaid, direct from our factory any Kalamazoo Stove or Range on a **360 Days Approval Test.**

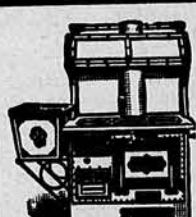
We guarantee, under a \$20,000 bank bond, that there is no better stove or range made, and we save you from \$5 to \$40 on every purchase, because we save you all middlemen's, jobbers' and dealers' profits. We're manufacturers, not mail-order dealers; we own and operate one of the largest and best equipped stove factories in the world; we guarantee the high quality of our product and ship on trial.

**SEND A POSTAL CARD FOR CATALOGUE No. 189.**

Examine our complete line of ranges, stoves and heaters, note the high quality and low price and save from 30% to 40%. All Kalamazoo's are shipped **Freight Prepaid**, blacked, polished and ready for use. All our cook stoves and ranges are equipped with patent Oven Thermometer which makes baking easy.

**KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Manufacturers, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.**

We probably can refer you to pleased customers in your own neighborhood.

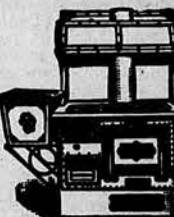


## ON CREDIT

### ELEGANT CENTURY STEEL RANGES

With large reservoirs, from \$8.00 up. Warranted for 25 years. Cash or easy monthly payments. We trust honest people located in all parts of the world. Write for FREE catalogue.

**CENTURY MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
Department 441. East St. Louis, Ill.



## HEAT YOUR HOUSE

Store, Church or School House With **Bovee's Compound Horizontal Radiator Furnace**

Thousands in use; 11 Years on the Market. Having BOVEE'S Improved Hot Blast Ventilating System and Return Circulating Radiator, which gives perfect pure air and Saves One-Third of the Fuel. Any handy man can properly install one of these furnaces with all connections in a short time. These furnaces absolutely make the best and most durable heating plant in use. Everything guaranteed to be first-class. We can save you 40 per cent on the cost of your heating plant, our price being but little more than good stoves. Send for catalogue.

Manufactured and Sold by the **Bovee Grinder and Furnace Works**  
Waterloo, Iowa.

## LUKENS BROS.

809 N. KANSAS AVENUE  
Topeka, Kansas

We keep on hand at all times a full line of BOVEE'S COMPOUND RADIATOR FURNACES, which we erect on short notice. Ask for our list of pleased Kansas customers. Call and see us or write for full particulars about erecting a furnace in your home.

## STOVES AND RANGES

### LOWEST FACTORY PRICES

This is the best range that money can buy—we KNOW it, so will YOU after you have examined and used it in your own home. We do not ask you to send us one cent. We want you to let us ship you this range on **30 Days Free Trial**

Set it up in your own home and put it to EVERY POSSIBLE TEST for 30 days. Test it for economy in retaining heat, for soundness and durability; for quick, reliable cooking, roasting and baking; test it in ANY WAY YOU CHOOSE to convince yourself that it is just as represented and that we can save you from \$5 to \$35 on your purchase and give you better goods than you can obtain anywhere else. We have our own big factory for supplying our ever increasing trade. Every stove and range which we manufacture is not only sent on 30 days free trial anywhere in America but is **GUARANTEED FOR FIVE YEARS**

Save the profits of jobber, dealer and agent by buying DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS. Write for our large catalogue and complete information regarding our 30 days free trial offer. Wait until you have had our liberal plan before buying a stove or range of any kind.

**Kemper-Paxton Mercantile Co.** 923 Liberty St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

given for review for that reason. Another one may be preferred, however, and "Felix Holt," that noble story of a good workman, or "Silas Marner," the gentlest of her books, will do well for a substitute.

IV. It has been said that George Eliot's poetry was good enough to bring her literary reputation, but that

her greatness as a novelist so far exceeded her skill as a poet that her poetry has been neglected. The poem, "Brother and Sister," is autobiographical of her childish days, and its exquisite simplicity makes it worth reading. If it is not procurable, the poem at the head of the Home Circle page may be substituted.



### THE FAIR AT TOPEKA.

(Continued from page 955.)

people who never go to the fair because unwilling to be identified with these objectionable features. These people have lost confidence in the annually reiterated "assurances" and will await more convincing evidence not only that violators of the law will be ejected but that concessions will not be sold to persons whose purpose is to violate the laws of both the State and decency and whose presence is an indignity to all guests.

Kansas needs a genuine State fair. It would return in value to the people many times its cost to the State. When the people shall be convinced that some management will provide such a fair as the solid people of the State will approve, there will probably be little difficulty in securing the needed appropriation.

### Sale of Capital Bluff Herefords.

The late Mr. I. D. Yarrick began breeding Herefords about fifteen years ago. This herd now numbers about 300 head and is said to be the largest and strongest herd in the State. It has been determined to hold a sale of a draft of these Herefords at Blue Rapids, Kans., on September 27 and 28, when 133 head will be disposed of. One hundred and seventeen head of these are cows that are all mature, breeding animals, and are safely in calf or have calves at foot. About 25 of these are Baccalaureate 81587 heifers and are in calf to Keep On 154606. Several of the cows and heifers are imported and have show-yard records. The herd bulls, Baccalaureate 81587, bred by Gudgell and Simpson, and Keep On 436, who is a full brother of Overton Harris' World's Fair winner will both be included. The other bulls in the sale range from 15 to 18 months of age. Mr. E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kans., manages this sale and will be glad to send you a catalogue if you mention the Kansas Farmer when you write. Secretary C. R. Thomas, of the American Hereford Cattle-Breeders' Association will act as clerk of the sale. The auctioneers employed are Cois, Sparks, Edmunson, Brady, Albright and Gordon. Blue Rapids is on the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific which makes it easy of access from all directions. Here is a sale that ought to be attended not only by breeders but by farmers who need breeding stock. No such offering is likely to be made in this State this fall. Be sure to be present.

### Grassland Shorthorn Sale.

In the draft sale of Shorthorns from Grassland herd, property of T. J. Wornal & Son, sold at Kansas City, September 12, prices in the main were fairly satisfactory, although there were several real choice bargains. Some of the young bulls did not bring nearly their worth and several of the choice young cows and heifers did not seem to be appreciated. Colonel Bellows opened the sale with a short, snappy talk and called Senator W. A. Harris to the block, who made a most interesting talk bringing out the fact that food supplies were not keeping pace with the increase in population, that the idea of early maturity should be kept in mind by the breeders of live-stock, that the production of baby-beef was the most profitable, and that the 3- and 4-year-old steer could be considered a thing of the past. The top price of the sale was for the show bull Nonparell Perfection 206647, \$905. The top price for females was for Lady Lancaster, \$605.

The offering went to buyers as follows:

#### FEMALES.

Dewdrop, F. O. Loudon, Oregon, Ill.	\$550
Lady Lancaster, Andrew Chrystal, Marshall, Mich.	605
Young Autumn Rose, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.	200
Roan Berry 2d, Otto Gilbaugh, Clinton, Mo.	215
Choice Bracelet, E. Funk & Son, Greenfield, Ia.	125
Lady Bess, Bellows Bros., Marysville, Mo.	205
Ann T. Ryan, H. L. Atkins, Pawnee City, Nebr.	180
Show Girl, Bellows Bros.	300
Light of Day, Martin Flynn & Sons, Des Moines, Ia.	170
Lady Mary 17th, Bellows Bros.	150
Trinity Belle, E. Funk & Son.	135
Belle Mahone, E. Funk & Son.	170
Kate Anderson, J. J. Mason, Overbrook, Kans.	155
Grace R. H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo.	150
Ida Corum, Martin Flynn & Son.	180
Ruby of Grassland, Mrs. Roma Wornal, Liberty, Mo.	130
Beulah 13th, Dr. H. K. Givins, Fayette, Mo.	105
Nellie Williams 2d, F. W. Harding.	105
Minnie of Platte 5th, Albert Gilbaugh.	105
Sweet Marie and calf, H. Swendener, Lenora, Kans.	105
Mary E. 3d, E. Funk & Son.	75
Belle Courtney, C. D. Benner, Weston, Mo.	85
Mayday Abbottsburn, Bellows Bros.	75
Amanda Rosedale 2d, Ellis Giddings, Liberty, Mo.	100
Lady Robin, Dr. Givins.	100
Zella, F. O. Loudon.	200
Queen Elizabeth, C. F. Wolf & Son, Ottawa, Kans.	75
Miss Ellerslie, C. F. Wolf & Son.	80
Sharoness 8th, Otto Gilbaugh.	150
Viscountess of Grassland, C. F. Wolf & Son.	165
Young Novelette, F. Defernan, Springfield, Mo.	70
Azalea Princess, J. C. Brown, Glascoe, Mo.	115

#### BULLS.

Nonparell Perfection, E. Funk & Son.	\$905
Victor Royal, J. F. Hayes & Son, Armstrong, Mo.	100
Leutenant Conqueror, F. Defernan.	60



A VIEW OF MANUFACTURERS' DISPLAY OF FARM MACHINERY.

Blythe Conqueror, Wolf & Son..... 220  
Braceful Conqueror, Wolf & Son..... 135  
Count Arthur, M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo..... 130  
Baron Magenta..... 50  
Thirty-two cows sold for \$5,330, average \$165.56.  
Seven bulls sold for \$1,600, average \$228.50.  
Thirty-nine head averaged \$177.69.

### Americans in Western Canada.

Western Canada was discovered, in a sense, by James W. Taylor, who was for many years United States Consul at Winnipeg. Fifty years ago he became convinced that Western Canada had great possibilities as a wheat-producing country. Twenty-five years since he declared that three-fourths of the spring wheat area of this Continent was north of the boundary line. It was not until five or six years ago that the farmers of the American West began to realize that Mr. Taylor was a prophet. Then began that wonderful population movement which still goes on apace—the movement of Americans into Canada, which has within the last few years carried 175,000 people from "the States" into Manitoba, Assinibola, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Following the example of the Americans, immigrants in large numbers have poured in from the British Islands and Continental Europe.

Competent observers predict that if new settlers continue to pour into Western Canada and enough railway extensions are forthcoming, it is altogether likely that within ten years Western Canada will be turning out 250,000,000 bushels of wheat yearly. At present the outlook is favorable for large immigration and extensive railway building. The Canadian Northern Railway is building about 800 miles of line in Assinibola and Saskatchewan. The Canadian Pacific is building several hundred miles of extensions in Manitoba and the territories, and the Grand Trunk Pacific is about to begin the construction of Canada's second transcontinental railway. The public, at least the traveled public, is familiar with the route of the Canadian Pacific. The eastern terminus of the Canadian Northern is now at Port Arthur on Lake Superior. On the west it extends into Saskatchewan and Assinibola to a distance of more than 800 miles from Port Arthur. Within a year its rails will be laid to Edmonton, about 900 miles from Winnipeg, and 1,300 from Port Arthur. It was expected that this line, thus avoiding the construction of a third trunk line through the prairie country of the West, but it now seems that such will be unlikely. The Grand Trunk's line will lie between the main line of the Canadian Pacific and the Winnipeg-Edmonton line of the Canadian Northern.

The building of primary and terminal grain elevators keeps pace with the population of the country and railway building, the total elevator capacity of the Canadian West now being 41,000,000 bushels. Americans have been so long accustomed to seeing the superlatives "biggest" and "largest" associated with their own agricultural products that they will be surprised to know that the largest elevator in the world is now the pride of Port Arthur. It has a capacity of

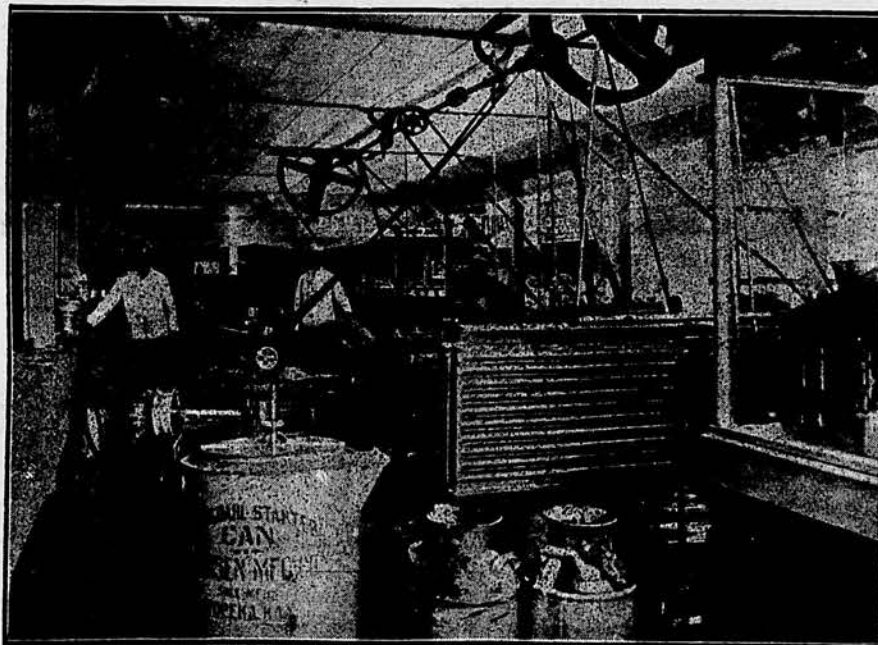
7,000,000 bushels—enough to hold the wheat gathered from 350,000 acres.

While the rapid growth of the wheat crop of Western Canada is primarily due to the increase in population, the increase of crops stimulates the growth of population. Reports of Western Canada's wealth of golden grain industriously disseminated by the Canadian Government both in the United States and Europe, have attracted what might almost be called a stampede of immigration to the Western Canadian prairies. In 1903 about 128,000 newcomers settled in Western Canada and of these about 50,000 were Americans. Within seven years 175,000 Americans have crossed the line. It seems a strange thing that the United States, which is the destination of far more immigrants than any other country, should be sending homeseekers into Canada, but such is the fact. We are getting to be an old country. Canada is now the new country of the Continent—the last West. While our plains and prairies were filling up with population and the railways were crossing and recrossing them, Western Canada was almost vacant and as unused as it had been for ages. But now that the superficial occupation of the American West has been completed, not only the surplus thousands of Europe, but a portion of our own migration is deflected to Canada.

Western Canada appeals to the American farmer simply because the new country has always appealed to him. He wants more room. "The boys was growin' up," said an Iowa farmer who had found a new home in Manitoba. "Our farm down in Iowa was small and land was too high-priced for me to buy more. I wanted to keep the boys with me, so I reckoned I would look around for a new location. I came up here and found good land as that in the old State for a tenth of the price. So we're all here now. Of course, it was kind of hard to leave the stars and stripes, but then what's the difference. Call it what you will, this Continent is all America. I can't see much difference 'tween here and lowy. The laws is about the same, and the people is about the same, except that we from the States seem to have a little more push than our Canadian neighbors."

The natural tendency is supplemented by the most carefully organized and most efficient Government Immigration Bureau in the world. It carries on its work ceaselessly and methodically in the United States and Europe. Fourteen permanent agencies are maintained in as many cities of the Western Middle States, 8,000 agricultural and rural weekly papers are supplied with advertisements and a rain of attractive "literature" is maintained. The American work is under the immediate supervision of Mr. W. J. White who has carefully studied his field and made a great success of his work. The whole purpose of the excellent Canadian exhibits at the World's Fair was to arouse interest in Canada and stimulate immigration.

Parties interested in Duroc-Jersey hogs will notice by referring to the for-sale column, that J. W. Ferguson, R. F. D. No. 1, Topeka, offers a fine lot of boars, bred sows, and gilts. They are good ones, fashionably bred, and will be priced cheap. Write him at once stating just what you want.



THE MODEL DAIRY, KANSAS STATE FAIR

### The Republic County Fair.

Republic County held her first fair at Belleville last week from the 12th to 14th of September. From 15,000 to 17,000 people were in attendance, and the stock exhibit was unusually fine. Over 200 hogs were exhibited, drafts from 12 herds all owned within the county, and the quality was a close second to the State collections. In fact one herd direct from Lincoln which captured four places there got six places here.

Prof. E. E. Greenough, of the State Agricultural College made the awards, with strict impartiality, and manifested a thorough knowledge of his business. The breeders one and all voted him a thorough judge and presented him with a silk umbrella in remembrance of his visit to Belleville.

### The Oklahoma Stock Breeders.

The annual report of the ninth annual meeting of the Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders Association is at hand. It is a handsomely gotten up pamphlet of about 60 pages and contains the papers and discussions presented at the meeting, together with a list of the officers and members of the association and of the Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders Association. As imitation is the sincerest flattery, the Kansas Association will feel proud to note that both the name and the organization of the association as well as the style of the report are very much like those of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Association.

Secretary J. A. Alderson, of Pond Creek, is to be congratulated upon the excellent report he has made as well as upon its handsome appearance.

### An Important Cattle Sale.

Cattle-breeders who can attend the American Royal at Kansas City, October 9 to 14, will have an opportunity to buy at prices they, themselves, shall make. Sixty head of choice Shorthorns, got by noted sires, and contributed by leading breeders of three States. These contributors are: N. H. Gentry, H. C. Duncan, H. R. Clay, Joseph Duncan, F. M. Marshall, Powell Bros., Fred Case, G. A. Benteridge, Harriman Bros., Creswell & Carpenter, C. M. Chiles, Geo. Manville, W. W. Brown, W. D. Clay, W. E. Gates, and B. T. Gordon, of Missouri; T. K. Tomson & Sons, S. C. Hanna, D. L. Dawdy, C. S. Nevius, J. F. Stodder and M. C. Vansell, of Kansas, and W. R. Wilson, of Iowa.

Shorthorns have successfully withstood the sharp competition that has been waged during past decades by worthy rivals, and are more popular with the mass of stockmen than at any former time, and without question they stand at the front of all beef- and milk-producing breeds. That they will continue to hold this premier position seems reasonable. They have been thoroughly tested during a long period and have not been found wanting.

Stockmen who need some of this blood to enrich and improve their herds should not fail to attend the sale at Kansas City, Tuesday, October 10, at 1 p. m.

### A Kansas Poland-China Breeders' Association.

Mr. J. J. Ward of the Alfordale Herd of Poland-Chinas, Belleville, Kans., invites all breeders of Poland-China hogs to meet at Glasco, Cloud County, Kansas, on the evening of October 5 for the purpose of forming a Poland-China breeders' association. There is already a Berkshire Breeders' Association in the State, as well as the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, which is a State institution. A good plan would be to send in the 50 cents for annual fee to the Kansas Swine-Breeders' Association, and then if necessary, associations for the different breeds could be formed.

### Angus Auction at the American Royal.

Sixty head of good cattle, many of them prize-winners, are catalogued for the American Royal sale at Kansas City, Mo., Friday, October 13. George Kitchen, Jr., Gower, Mo., consigns four members of his show herd. It will be remembered that Mr. Kitchen won both junior championships at the recent Missouri State Fair, and he includes the junior female champion in this auction, William Avery, Waldron, Ind., consigns a dozen head of Prides, Blackbirds, Westertown Roses and Minas, and all of which he is showing at the fairs of this season. C. J. Martin, Churdan, Iowa, who showed the champion herd and champion bull and female of 1904, and which two latter named are duplicating their records in 1905, catalogues nine choice animals for this occasion. W. B. Seeley, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, also includes nine head, some of which have creditable show-yard records and all of which are bred from prize-winning ancestry. R. S. Williams, Liberty, Mo., is selling a half dozen females that represent the substance, scale and quality for which his entries in various actions have become noted. W. J. Ballard, Liberty, Mo., consigns one bull and one female bred along the same lines and of same type as the animals consigned by Mr. Williams. I. V. Sawyer, Clearmont, Mo., includes one bull and three females as does F. F. Warner and V. G. Warner, both of Bloomfield, Iowa. McLachlan Bros. & Johnson, Estill, Mo., consign a bull calf and a cow. The bull calf won second prize at the recent Missouri State Fair and is an exceedingly good one. C. J. Williams, Harris, Mo., consigns three bulls that are said to be superior animals both in individuality and breeding.

The entire offering includes forty-six cows and heifers and thirteen bulls, many of the cows having splendid records as producers of high-class animals and the majority of the bulls and heifers being prize-winners. It is one of the most attractive offerings of the breed ever made at Kansas City and those attending the American Royal can well afford to spend some time in inspecting it and assisting in its valuation on sale day. The catalogue can be obtained by addressing W. C. McGavock, Manager, Springfield, Ill.



# ESTIMATED AS A 1500 BARREL OILER

**Makes Uncle Sam Refinery Eleven-Hundred-Acre-Lot-Forty-Three-Osage Worth a Million Dollars.**

Room for 228 more just like it on this one tract. Cherryvale Uncle Sam Refinery operating full blast. Four drills running night and day. Work on Cherryvale-Missouri River Pipe Line going ahead with a vim. Part of the machinery now on the road for Uncle Sam Refinery No. 2, on the Missouri River, at Atchison.

## Can You Afford to Turn Down an Investment in This Growing Enterprise?

Probably you have read before of the Uncle Sam Refinery at Cherryvale, Kans., and have about made up your mind to invest some of your idle money in this growing enterprise. If this is the case, don't delay for another minute, for good fortune continues to favor this grand Independent company—one that is cutting its way through to success in the Western oil fields regardless of any and all difficulties and oil trust interference.

### One of the Great Oilers Among Great Oilers.

Every man who is acquainted with the movements of an independent refinery knows that it is of the utmost importance for the refinery to own its own oil production. The Uncle Sam Company altogether own and control over 32,000 acres. On these properties there are now ninety-two producing oilers. However, the striking of the big well on lot 43, Osage, by the Uncle Sam Company marks the beginning of a new career for this giant enterprise. Consider, if you please, what even a 50-barrel oil well means. Then think even what 100 barrels daily means. Then shut your eyes and take a jump into what seems almost impossible and consider what a 600-barrel well will do in the way of making a company's bank account grow. Then take your pencil and figure the profits of a 1,500-barrel well and you will know what a fortune-maker the Uncle Sam Company have been fortunate enough to discover on one of their holdings. Lot 43, Osage, is about five miles southwest of Bartlesville, contains 1,100 acres. As before advertised, it is in line with the greatest oilers ever secured in the West, and while some knockers laughed at the predictions of the management of the Uncle Sam Company when development commenced at this location, however the real thing can now be seen and there is one of the greatest oilers ever drilled into the oil sand in the Western oil fields now on this lot, 43, and there is room for 228 more just like it. This one property when developed would make the entire capital stock of the Uncle Sam Company worth \$1.00 per share, let alone one great refinery and thousands of acres of more oil lands and nearly one hundred other oil wells and miles of pipe lines and other properties of the Uncle Sam Company. Oil men who have been at the well since it started to flowing oil natural through a 1,600-foot hole claim that when completed this well will make from 1,200 to 1,600 barrels of oil on the start. These opinions are based on what other oilers have done under like circumstances. The oil is high grade and worth \$1 a barrel to the Uncle Sam Company to make into refined oils.

### Stock Will Be Sold at the Same Old Price a Few Days Longer.

Hundreds of investors have purchased stock in the Uncle Sam Company at the present price offered in this announcement. Now with this great oiler secured and with property that cost the company only about one-third of a hundred thousand dollars is now proven to be worth close to a million dollars increases the assets back of this stock almost a half. Stock at the price that it was selling at before this great well was secured is now a snap, a bargain, is dirt cheap and can not last long at these prices.

### Telegrams Pouring in for Stock With Heavy Remittances by Every Mail.

The company is in telegraphic communication with over 400 investors. Men are coming in on every train to see the big well and are buying the stock. The Uncle Sam Company has over 5,000 stockholders, big and little. Seventy-five per cent of them are increasing the holdings. Now is the time for you to accept opportunity while it knocks at your door and line up with the Uncle Sam refinery while you can at present prices.

### Three or Four More Wells Like This One Will Build the Atchison-Missouri River Refinery and Complete the Pipe Line Now Building.

The Uncle Sam Company is a great growing enterprise. It will take hundreds of thousands of dollars to complete the great work. However, it will not be necessary to sell much more of the stock to do the work with even three more producers like the one just completed. Stop and think a minute before you turn down an investment in this company. It is doing things, it is on the square, it has gone by the doubtful stage if there ever

was one, and is coming in on the home stretch far ahead of the most enthusiastic expectations of its friends and managers. It is a winner and if you fail to get in row before the stock doubles in price you will want some one to kick you inside of a year, for the Uncle Sam stock is not going to stop with a FEW CENTS' VALUATION. IT IS GOING TO PAR OR \$1 PER SHARE.



**For a Few Days Longer** You can buy stock at the old price as follows. If you don't see this advertisement when it first appears, better telegraph:  
**\$2-100 Shares, \$14; 250 Shares, \$33; 500 Shares \$60; 1,000 Shares \$120; 5,000 Shares, \$590.**

#### Monthly Payment Offer

100 shares, \$3.00 cash, six monthly payments of \$2.00 each. 250 shares, \$4.00 cash, and six monthly payments of \$5.00 each. 500 shares, \$11 cash and six monthly payments of \$9.00 each. 1,000 shares, \$15.00 cash and six monthly payments of \$19.00. 3,000 shares, \$48.00 cash and six monthly payments of \$57.00 each.

#### Special Offer

Ten thousand (10,000) shares, \$1,100.00 cash. Ten thousand (10,000) shares, \$350.00 cash, \$350.00 in 60 days and \$400.00 in 120 days. These prices are made subject to change without notice; however, any one receiving this paper may have 48 hours in which to mail their draft or check and same will be accepted.

**HOW TO SEND MONEY**—Make all checks, drafts or money orders to the Uncle Sam Company or H. H. Tucker, Jr., and stock will be sent promptly by registered mail. For further particulars address,

**H. H. TUCKER, Jr., Secretary, Cherryvale, Kans.**

### Part of Machinery for Atchison Refinery is on the Road.

Business men of Atchison have given The Uncle Sam Company lands and other considerations worth close to Eight Thousand dollars. They did this after they sent a committee to Cherryvale and investigated Uncle Sam Refinery No. 1 and oil holdings. The company will complete the Cherryvale-Missouri pipe line to Aliceville, fifty-eight miles due north of Cherryvale, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, where it will tank car the oil from this point to the Atchison refinery until the balance of the line can be built. In other words, the refinery at Atchison will be built at once. There is nearly enough pipe now on the grounds to build the pipe line to Aliceville. A line will be built at once connecting the Uncle Sam Cherryvale refinery with lot 43, near Bartlesville, where the big wells are. Now, don't this kind of work look practical to you? Don't you see this company is following safe, conservative lines and will win? There is 350 per cent profit in refining oil. We have proven to the world that the company has the oil and with the stock sold can complete both pipe lines and another refinery, and it is just a matter of a few months until the value of this stock will grow to \$1 per share and continue to grow.

### Send for Fifty Photographs of the Refinery and Different Views of the Oil Fields.

We do not care where you live, whether it is on the Pacific or Atlantic Coast or Canada or Old Mexico or Philippine Islands. The Uncle Sam Company has stockholders everywhere, and is prepared to furnish every prospective investor with pictures from the field showing the great work just as you would see it were you here. We have a fifty-picture four-page photograph view and will mail this to you with other information upon request.

### Company Will Be Able to Realize Over Four Hundred Thousand Dollars from the Balance of the Stock.

You can figure for yourself the strength back of the Uncle Sam Company. They now have properties worth on a conservative basis more than 12 cents per share for every share of stock issued. Sixty-eight per cent of the stock is now held by men who have purchased same, all over America. With the balance of the stock placed even at the present price will net the company considerably over **FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. THERE IS NOW SUBSCRIBED ON GILT EDGE INSTALLMENTS OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS** for stock already allotted from the treasury. Don't wait until all this money is raised and until the pipe line to the Missouri River is completed and another refinery is built on the banks of navigation where we can reach one-fifth of the population of the United States free from any robber transportation combines. Don't wait until other big oilers are completed. Buy your stock to-day. Better mail your check or draft and notify the secretary by wire, as things are moving pretty lively since the big well was found.

### Uncle Sam Company is Selling Refined Oils.

The company is delivering refined oils to twelve different cities near Cherryvale. Tank wagons are arriving. Twenty-four tank station storage tanks are on the road, and will be stationed all over Southern and Central Kansas during the next fifteen days. **YOU WILL NEVER HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY AGAIN TO BUY STOCK AT THE OLD PRICE. GET IN NOW AND SECURE ADVANTAGE OF THE ADVANCE.**



## In the Dairy

### Educating the Patrons.

(J. F. Cowern before Vermont Dairy-men's Convention.)

The question of the production of pure milk is a big subject, one that has been handled many times by men better fitted to deal with it than myself, and in what I say here to-day I shall merely emphasize what has been said many times before and which, I am sorry to say, I feel convinced will need to be reiterated many, many times in the years to come.

It is, moreover, a subject that is difficult to handle without treading on a great many toes, and it is also a subject that has more aspects than one and I shall first deal briefly with the subject as it affects the men in the creameries.

They are all discussing it and outlining different plans for bringing it about. Pick up any of the creamery papers and you will find a large part of their space taken up in dealing with this problem. How can we induce, or force (it doesn't matter which) our patrons to take better care of their milk?

How can we get them to approach, however slowly, a sanitary standard? Some of them apparently spend so much time in deep thought on this point that they entirely overlook the necessity of realizing themselves, at least, a fairly decent sanitary standard.

The creameryman who has several large beams in his own eye is rather handicapped when he attempts to remove the mote out of his patron's eyes, and whatever he may say about the necessity for greater cleanliness in handling milk while in their possession, will largely lose its force when they see every day the unsanitary condition in which it is handled while in his possession. Floors that seldom get a thorough scrubbing, dirty vats, churns, implements and separators and skim-milk tanks that are, to use an inelegant expression, fairly rotten, do not impress the farmer with the necessity for cleanliness in producing milk.

So I say that the first step necessary in the solution of this problem is cleanliness on the part of the creameryman himself. Until he takes this step he will not be heard to insist that the patrons must take better care of their milk and produce it under more sanitary conditions.

After taking this step, as many of them have done, he is in a position to demand that the farmers supplying him with milk shall exercise ordinary care and ordinary cleanliness.

### EDUCATE THE FARMER, TOO.

We now reach the farmer, and I will briefly enumerate a few of the more serious reasons for complaint, of one or more of which most of them are guilty while some of them are guilty of all that I shall mention, and more too. Very few of the barns are provided with any means for ventilation and consequently the air is impure, especially during the cold winter months. The cow's quarters are not kept clean—or, at least, not as clean as they should be. During the

winter months when the cows of necessity must be kept in the barn, many farmers pay little attention to keeping them clean, which results in a condition of affairs better imagined than expressed in words. The manure is often piled in such places and in such quantities that the inevitable result is the contamination of the air in the cow's quarters. The barnyards are often quaking quagmires that cannot be crossed unless one wears high rubber boots or is on a raft. The cows, in order to get to water or to pasture, must wallow through this.

Oftentimes the only water accessible to the cattle in pasture is stagnant pools.

There are no facilities for properly cooling the milk. The milk is not properly strained. Cans, strainers, milk-pails, etc., are not properly washed.

In the winter time many farmers put the milk back of the cows to keep it from freezing—this practice should be made a crime punishable with death.

### THE MILKER.

A great many milkers milk with wet hands. If the hands or the cows' teats are dirty, as is usually the case, the combination is a delightful one when taken into consideration with the fact that milk is a food.

The covers are often put on the can before the milk is cool, resulting in a smothered smell and taste that is very disagreeable. The milk-cans are not covered while being hauled to the creamery. In muddy weather this often results in the cans getting covered with mud, in hot weather it results in the milk becoming warm, with the consequent multiplication of bacterial life, while in cold weather it results in the freezing of the milk.

During the winter months a great many farmers think that the milk requires little or no care and act accordingly, delivering it perhaps twice a week.

I sincerely hope that every farmer present here to-day can conscientiously say, "Not guilty" to every count in this indictment, but at the same time I am sure that you will admit, perhaps, that most of your neighbors would be found guilty on at least a few of these counts.

To be sure, there have been great improvements in creamery apparatus and methods within the last few years and with the aid of clarifiers, pasteurizers, and commercial starters, the creameryman is able to turn out a fair product even when battling against a discouraging indifference on the part of the patrons. But improved methods and apparatus in the creamery have not done away with the necessity for cleanliness on the part of the patrons. It is as essential now as it ever was that milk should be produced under sanitary conditions. Milk is one of the chief articles of food, especially for the young, and hundreds of disease epidemics have been traced directly to the milk supply.

When the public health is so vitally concerned, surely it is not officious intermeddling with private business to insist upon the observance of reasonable precautions that have for their purpose the prevention of contamination.

### A SANITARY MODEL.

But the requirements must be reasonable. The ordinary farmer cannot be expected to realize the standard set by such a firm as the Deerfoot Company of Southboro, Mass., for instance, where the barn is a sanitary model, the cows carefully removed each day, the manure removed to a distance; where the milkers wash themselves thoroughly, put on clean, white overalls and jumpers and carefully clean the cow's flank and udder before milking; where the milk as soon as drawn from the cow is taken to a separate compartment where it is immediately taken care of according to the most approved sanitary methods. To require this of the ordinary farmer would be unreasonable.

It would put him out of the dairy business, for it requires considerable capital, and in order to make it pay prices considerably above the average must be secured.

But it is not asking too much to re-

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quire that the cow-stable be kept clean and ventilated, that the manure be disposed of in such manner as to avoid contamination of the air in and around the cow-stable, that the cows' bodies be kept clean and that they be supplied with an abundance of pure water, that the milk be properly strained and cooled and kept where it will be free from contamination until delivered to the creamery.

It requires but a few moments for the milker to wash his hands, brush the dust from his overalls and from the flank and udder of the cow before milking, but it results in a wonderful improvement in the quality of the milk. And yet, how few there are who take these few simple precautions!

I think that when these precautions are taken the farmer is amply repaid for the extra time and trouble by the increased price of his products. Customers are demanding a high grade of excellence in butter and cream and this cannot be secured unless the milk from which it is made is produced under sanitary conditions.

The public generally is awakening to a realization of the importance of a pure-milk supply. When they investigate its source, as they surely will, I trust and hope that the investigation will find the farmers of the Green Mountain State with nothing of which they will be ashamed.

### DISCUSSION.

Secretary Davis—Just to start the ball rolling I want to suggest

## Don't Forget the Main Point

in dairying is to make it pay. The more cream you can get, the more pay, providing you do your skimming at the smallest cost in time, labor and running expenses. You can make it pay most, with least trouble and smallest expense, by using the Improved

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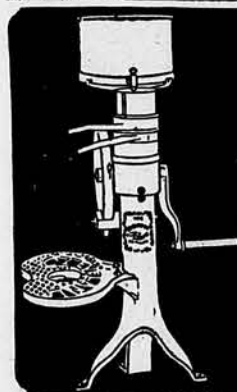
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an idea that all of the farmers and patrons of the creamery could easily carry out and which I think would be one of the greatest benefits and helps to creamerymen, and that is to cool the milk, or cream especially, with the cream-gathering system. The expense is slight. A small cooler filled with cold water or a little ice in the summer time (I had one made at my own expense which cost \$1.50 and served the purpose for two years) will take the animal heat from the milk and bring it down to a temperature of about 50 or 55 degrees, and the keeping qualities of the cream will be much better. I think all butter-makers will approve of this method.

C. F. Eddy—The idea that the secretary, Mr. Davis, suggested, in regard to the cream cooler, is a very good one; it can be made at little expense and costs very little, and when you get your returns from the factory it will make quite a difference in your income. In cream of 60 degrees F. the bacteria will multiply about 30,000 per hour, at 45 degrees only 20,000 and at 90 degrees about 60,000. Probably there are a good many of us who do not understand that the cooler we keep our cream and the better condition we can get it to the creamery in, the better price we can get for our butter.

A member—I should like to ask one question, and that is, what good is there if we should be ever so neat and careful with our milk and cream when we get ready to carry it to the creamery if our neighbors are the other way and pay no, or but little attention to the cleanliness of their cream or milk?

Secretary Davis—Perhaps yours might be a lesson for the other fellow to follow. Let us look at our farmers—suppose one man in a neighborhood has an idea that he wants to fix up his dooryard, cut out a road, and keep the grass in the yard mown. Within five years every man in that neighborhood will try to get his dooryard fixed up a little better than his neighbor.

If each of us will cool our cream and take pains with our cows, it will have a tendency to improve the whole neighborhood.

## Miscellany

### Senator Cullom on the Proposed Dual Tariff.

No man in the United States is more fully informed on questions of our foreign relations than Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois. He spoke before the National Reciprocity Conference at Chicago. We had hoped to present his remarks in full, but have been able to secure only a brief report.

Senator Cullom said in part:

"You are assembled here from all parts of the country for the purpose of conferring upon a course to be pursued to overcome the threatening dangers of our foreign commerce through the adoption of hostile tariffs and other discriminations by European nations.

"No subject is of greater importance to the welfare of our common country.

"The most serious menace to our foreign trade is the new German tariff and the denunciation of the reciprocity agreement, between the United States and Germany of 1900, concluded under authority of the third section of the Dingley tariff act.

"As you gentlemen know, the third section of the Dingley tariff act gives the President authority to negotiate and put in force, by proclamation, reciprocity agreements with countries producing argols, crude tartar, wines, vermuth, and paintings, by which the duties on such articles are to be reduced 20 per cent in consideration of reciprocal concessions on our products by such countries.

"Under authority of that section the President negotiated and proclaimed an agreement with Germany, by which Germany gave us the benefits of the most-favored-nation treatment on our

products, or, in other words, gave us the same concessions that she had given Belgium, Italy, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, and Serbia, by reciprocity treaty.

"That agreement is still in force, but it has been semi-officially announced that the German Government intends to denounce it, as she has a right to do, because it is not in harmony with her new reciprocity treaties with European nations and with her new tariff. These treaties, together with the new German tariff, go into effect March 1, 1906, and are regarded by Germany as forming a new basis for her foreign commercial relations.

"The old treaty with Russia (of 1829), which is still in force, and by which it is provided: 'If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation any particular favor in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party,' will not give us relief, as our own construction of the most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties has been that such a provision does not prevent a country from entering into a reciprocity treaty with another nation.

"In addition, Germany stands ready to give us the same concessions she gives Russia, Switzerland, and other countries with whom she has negotiated reciprocity treaties, providing we will, on our part, grant her products the same concessions that they are granted by those countries.

"Great Britain is our best customer. She buys twice as much of our products as Germany. The United Kingdom alone takes \$537,000,000 worth of our exports, and the whole British Empire, including Canada, purchases annually from the United States nearly \$800,000,000 worth of our products. Even for the entire German trade we cannot afford to discriminate in favor of Germany as against Great Britain.

"It is a serious situation whether we can afford to make a reciprocity treaty with Germany without at the same time standing ready to make a similar treaty with every other nation.

"Another danger which threatens our vast export business is the fact that British statesmen are now considering the adoption of a new fiscal policy, the abandonment of free trade and the adoption of a protective tariff. This is partially due to the fact that a portion of her statesmen are alarmed at the American invasion, at the constantly increasing volume of our exports. No action on our part can prevent Great Britain from adopting a protective tariff.

### DUAL TARIFF PROPOSED.

"If we can not secure the ratification of reciprocity treaties, there is one other method that was seriously considered by the committee on foreign relations more than two years ago, when it became apparent that the reciprocity treaties could not be ratified, and that is, the adoption of a maximum and minimum tariff. By this I mean the adoption of an arrangement, by act of Congress, somewhat similar to that in force in France. Have a minimum tariff, applicable to all nations who give our products the most-favored-nation treatment, and a maximum tariff, say 25 per cent higher, to apply to nations which discriminate against our products."

### The American Society of Equity.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—All other classes of society are organized for self protection and benefit, financially, and their advantages from organization are derived largely from the unorganized condition of farmers. The railroad employee, by the power of his union, puts up his wages, and the railroad company pays it, but makes it off the farmer by raising its freights. Mining and manufacturing companies illustrate the same process in dealing with unorganized consumers on the one hand and organized labor on the other.

The press, the bar, the liquor traffic, grain-dealers, local merchants—even county attorneys of Kansas, are organized. If you go to every hardware store in a city, you find prices the same. If it is good for others, why is organization not good for farmers? Why are the classes mentioned organ-



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ized? For the sole purpose of self protection. Do farmers get a reasonable price for their labor? It is estimated they get a return of only 25 cents annual income on each dollar invested, while other business yields an income of \$1.25 on each dollar invested. Or, they get less than one-fifth of what others get. Measured by labor-union wages, they are again behind, not receiving as much annually as they do.

The paradox of a farmer being subject to the greed of the rest of humanity, as to prices, both when he buys and when he sells, and yet laying claim to liberty is a travesty on common sense. How can he be but a slave, financially, when he everywhere and always gives what others ask and takes for commodities what others give?

Nor can farmers break up combines or fix price of other men's products. The only thing possible for them to do, for recovery, is to organize and raise the prices of their own products to a level of the profits made by other business. What profit is a large crop when we get less money for it than for a small one?

Is the American Society of Equity sufficient to organize the farmers? We answer boldly, because assuredly, yes.

The farmer has been organized in political parties, in governments, in churches, in the Grange and in the Farmers' Alliance. Why may he not be again? But had he never been organized, that fact in itself is not evidence he may not be. If we could do only what had been done—travel old calf-paths of antiquity only—life would be shorn of its strength and joy. But,

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we are used to even unheard-of achievements in this age. And the American Society of Equity proposes an organization of the farmers for the purpose of controlling prices of their own products. Every one admits this to be just. If it is just, it ought to be done. If it is the thing to do, let us all be about it.

The simplicity of the plan, which we have not space to enlarge upon, the justice of its purpose, and the crying need of such an organization are a guaranty of its success.

Here is the way it developed in Woodward County, Oklahoma Territory. It was first agitated one year ago last November. Now we have 1,500 membership, a clearing-house at Woodward, calls for organization all over the county, the support of thirteen local newspapers, and the approbation of 99 men in 100.

Is this society desirable? If the foregoing be true—and it is—it is the most desirable thing in the social life of the age. If good, comfortable houses, plenty to wear, good education for our children, plenty of farm implements, less hours a day for labor, etc., are good things for farmers, then the society is desirable. And these results are according to the name, purpose and plan of our society, and it is therefore coming into favor wherever introduced.

E. R. WILLIAMS.

Woodward County.

#### How He Made His Cement Floor in Stock Barn.

S. H. THOMPSON, IOWA CITY, IOWA, IN FARMER AND STOCKMAN.

In reply to your inquiry as to the economy of cement for stables when compared with plank, will say that I used the American Portland cement to lay about 4,000 square feet of stable floor a year ago last October. This cement was in part manufactured in Illinois and in part in Pennsylvania, and cost me in Iowa City \$2.70 per barrel. I used forty-four barrels at a cost of \$118.80. This same floor made of pine or hemlock plank, including sleepers and spikes, would have cost me at least \$225. You will see by the above statement that a saving of \$100 was made by using cement. There is another factor to be considered, aside from the cost of cement, and that is the facilities for getting gravel or broken stone. If your correspondent is so situated that he can haul his gravel from the pit, his floor will not be much cheaper, but far more satisfactory than it would be if made of plank. But should he be obliged to purchase the broken stone, his floor may cost as much and perhaps more than the plank, but when completed it will be so much more durable that the difference in cost would hardly be worth mentioning.

To prepare for a cement floor, the first thing is to have a foundation of clay made perfectly solid and so fixed as to preclude all possibility of water soaking under. Then level from the lower side, or outlet of gutters to the upper side of the stable, giving a fall of one inch to ten feet. This will make the back of a thirty-foot stable three inches higher than the front and give sufficient fall to gutters to carry off all liquids. Then draw a line for your gutters lengthwise of the stable and on side next to cattle, from this line level to back of manger (which will be the highest point in the stable), making a fall in floor from manger to gutter of one and one-half inches to ten feet. Next dig your gutter, which should be twenty inches wide and two inches deep. This completes the foundation and should be perfectly smooth, with the falls in the ground as above stated and all well tamped in order to secure a firm foundation.

You are now ready for the cement, which should be four inches thick (including skim coat), and should be laid in the following manner: First, provide 2 by 4 scantling that are straight and surfaced on one side and edge, of sufficient length to reach across the stable parallel with gutter. Then take iron pins (drag teeth is what I used) and firmly fasten said scantling on edge with the smooth side up, three and one-half feet from the side of the

barn. This will form box for first section of floor. Next draw a line opposite your scantling four inches from the ground, which will indicate thickness of grouting on back side. Lay concrete in two layers, the first or bottom layer to be composed of one part cement to seven parts of coarse gravel or broken stone, filling box after being thoroughly tamped to within three-fourths of an inch of the surface. Have your mortar wet enough so that in tamping the coarse stones will be driven down and the surface be of a consistency to be leveled with a straight edge. This straight edge should be made one foot longer than width of section, and one side notched so as to level first coat three-fourths of an inch below top of section.

The second coat should be made one part cement to four of clean, coarse sand, or fine gravel, and made level with top of scantling. Be sure and have the first coat thoroughly set (but not dry) before applying second. After the second coat has partially set, and before it will sustain any great weight, thoroughly trowel down the surface with a plasterer's trowel, pressing the two coats firmly together, and your first section of floor is completed. Continue in this manner until you come to trench your gutter. Next fill trench with concrete level with foundation, and lay two planks, one six and one ten inches wide, side by side, to form gutter. Raise these planks two inches by placing blocks under them and in center of trench. This makes box for last section of floor and forms one side of gutter. Then fill with the first layer of concrete to within three-fourths of an inch of top of plank, and after it has stood long enough to work without settling, shave the corners well back from planks and round over the trowel. The object of this is to finish the gutter with round corners and prevent possibility of chipping off. Next run on your top coat, finishing edge of gutter as before. Then put section of floor on opposite side of gutter in like manner, remove your planks and fill gutter within two inches of surface of floor. This will make the gutter two inches deep and sixteen inches wide when finished. Mortar should be thoroughly mixed before wetting and well mixed after. Upon this precaution will the strength and durability of the floor depend.

#### Capabilities of Limburger Cheese.

Owing to the fact that the restaurants went out of business the first of the week, the editor and staff are baching—that and other reasons—and yesterday a rural subscriber brought us a piece of limburger cheese, saying that if we didn't care to eat it, we could use it to drive away ants.

Will it drive away ants? Will it! Verily I say unto you, it will drive dogs out of a tanyard; it will drive buzzards away from a carcass; it will drive a herd of buffalo through a burning forest and a mule through a barbed-wire fence; it will drive a man crazy if compelled to stay within twenty feet of its polluted presence; indeed, it will drive away ants—and uncles, too, and mothers and fathers, brothers, sisters, and grandmothers, even to the seventh generation; still, there are some who claim to like limburger.—Freewater Times.

Teacher: "If a man gets four dollars for working eight hours a day, what would he get if he worked ten hours a day?" Johnny: "Ten hours a day? Gee! He'd get a call-down from de union."—Century.

Dr. Washem: "I think a daily bath would be beneficial in your case, Mr. Plodgers." Plodgers: "Well, I don't know, doctor. I took a bath once—a year or two ago. I felt better for a little while, but it wasn't long before I was as bad as ever, and I've been growing worse ever since."—Boston Transcript.

No one bekums suddenly viscious and dishonest; like a coal pit, they may brake out suddenly, but they have been smoldering and charring for a long time.—Billings.

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## THE KANSAS STATE EXPOSITION.

(Continued from page 961.)

devoted to horticulture, floriculture and the display of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station. As this is an off year for fruit in Kansas, the display could not have been as fine as would have been possible in other years; but in addition to this fact, the serious illness of the superintendent threw the burden of the work upon untired hands and resulted in delaying the arrangements of the exhibit as well as decreasing its size. The exhibit was good, however, and might be considered fairly representative of the season. In the northwest corner of this wing the ladies of the West Side Forestry Club made a floral exhibit consisting of potted plants and cut flowers which was very handsome in design and arrangement and which was plentifully striped with blue ribbons by the judges.

The second and third floors of this building were occupied by a very comprehensive exhibit brought together under the auspices of the Federation of Women's Clubs of the State. This embraced an unusually fine display of art needle work, pantry stores, fine art exhibit, and an educational exhibit of school work, and included an exhibit from the Boy's Industrial School of the State. It was unfortunate that this exhibit was placed on the upper floors of this building as it was rather difficult of access. However, the attendance of visitors upon these floors was constant and large and every visitor learned something of interest.

The second largest building on the grounds was devoted entirely to the dairy exhibit. This building is 60 by 80 feet on the ground with its central space of 20 by 60 feet occupied by a model dairy, in operation under the direction of Professor Erf, of the Dairy Husbandry Department of the Agricultural College. Mr. Hayes Walker, the able correspondent of the Daily Drovers' Telegram, of Kansas City, makes the following comments on this exhibit in his paper:

"One of the most interesting exhibits on the grounds is the dairy department of which I. D. Graham is superintendent. The exhibit is quartered in a special building in which a model creamery is in actual operation.

"Each morning a thousand pounds of milk is received, and during the day this milk goes through all the operations necessary to butter-making on a large scale and in full view of the spectators. The cream is first skimmed or separated, then sterilized or Pasteurized, tested and churned. The machinery for these operations was loaned by different manufacturing concerns.

"Either side of the building is reserved for advertising display by cream separators and other enterprising manufacturers. A feature of the display is an imitation, moulded in butter, of the dairy building of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

"Superintendent Graham is particularly proud of this exhibit. He says it is the only model dairy or creamery thus shown west of the Mississippi River. The machinery shown in operation is the latest produced for use in the art of butter-making. Altogether, this is one of the most appreciated displays in the fair grounds and Superintendent Graham deserves much credit."

The machinery referred to was loaned for this purpose by the Creamery Package Company, of Kansas City, and the Jensen Manufacturing Company, of Topeka. The Jensen Company manufactures Pasteurizers, starters, steam boilers, etc., and the generosity of these firms in loaning this machinery for this exhibit is fully appreciated by the superintendent. In a large glass refrigerator was shown the dairy and creamery butter that was entered in competition for the State Fair premiums. After the blue and red ribbons had been tied upon these exhibits, a great deal of interest was manifested by the farmers and their wives, and

several who did not succeed in securing ribbons, asked Professor Erf, who judged the butter, to tell them wherein they had failed. These ladies were after instruction rather than premiums and felt amply repaid for their efforts in the instruction given by Professor Erf.

In connection with this exhibit there was held a four-days butter test for farmers' or grade cows. A premium was offered for the best and second-best cow who showed the largest amount of milk in four days, and the largest amount of butter-fat in the same time. Both of these premiums were won by Mr. A. J. White, a dairyman of Topeka, who is also a breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, but who retains a few high-grade milch cows in his herd that are not pure-bred.

Premiums were also offered for the Agricultural College student showing the greatest proficiency as a butter-maker during the week. These premiums were contested for by H. R. Desler, G. M. Caldwell, and T. Suzuki. The latter is a Japanese student at the Agricultural College who has not yet thoroughly mastered the intricacies of the American language but who is a very bright and capable student. The prizes were awarded as follows:

First to H. R. Desler, score 93; second to T. Suzuki, score 91½.

The college students in charge of the operations of the model dairy made themselves exceedingly popular with the throngs of visitors who filled this building at all hours of the day by furnishing them unlimited quantities of fresh, sweet buttermilk to drink. The butter manufactured during the week was taken each evening by the Miller Bros., proprietors of the 101 Ranch Wild West show, at 30 cents per pound. The hog men also benefited by the presence of the model dairy and secured quantities of the sweet skimmed milk for their hogs. This exhibit was purely educational and was generally considered the most attractive feature of the regular exhibits of the fair.

Adjacent to the dairy building, the ground was well covered with exhibits made by manufacturers of agricultural machinery. These were generally housed in tents except the larger ones which, of necessity, stood out of doors. Prominent among them was the John Deere Plow Company which showed gasoline engines, manure-spreaders, corn-harvesters and others of their special lines. The Currie Windmill Company, of Topeka, had a handsome display of mills at work upon the ground. The Olds Gasoline Engine Company also made a handsome display of all their products except the Oldsmobile. The Challenge people had a large tent covering their engines, circular saws and other implements, while their windmills stood on the ground adjacent. The International Harvester Company had a very large tent, well filled with agricultural implements of their manufacture and including a hand, cream separator. Numerous other manufacturers served to fill up the space between the dairy building and the grand-stand and altogether made up the largest and most comprehensive exhibit of this kind ever shown in Topeka.

The races were numerous and exciting until the rain came. After the deluge on Wednesday night, the race men were somewhat discouraged, although the returning sunshine on Thursday and the turning loose on the race track of the entire herd of trained ponies and mules belonging to the 101 Ranch served to dry out and harden the track so that some of the races were pulled off. A heavy downpour at the noon hour on Thursday and a deluge of about four and one-half inches on Friday put them out of business, however.

The attendance during the week was everything that could be desired prior to the rain. The crowd on Wednesday was variously estimated at from 18,000 to 20,000, and every train coming into Topeka was crowded to the limit. On Thursday after the noon rain the crowd was of about the same size. The



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succeeding rains, however, rapidly diminished the attendance until it practically ceased.

The live-stock exhibit was in some respects the best ever shown in Kansas. There were between 400 and 500 hogs of the four breeds. A feature of this show of swine lay in the large number of white hogs on the ground. Dr. O. L. Kerr, of Independence, Mo., was present with his herd of World's Fair prize-winning O. I. C. swine, as was also F. D. Humbert, of Nashua, Ia. Alvey Bros., of Argentine, Kans., who had the satisfaction of breeding 90 per cent of the parents or grandparents of the World's Fair prize-winners were also present with their herd. The show of Duroc-Jerseys was especially fine and included the herd of B. W. Harned, of Beaman, Mo., who is an old-time prize-winner. The hardest work of the judge, however, was found in the Poland-China rings where such men as Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond; F. A. Dawley, Waldo; A. P. Wright, Valley Center; W. P. Hammond, Portis, and others, competed for the ribbons.

In Hereford cattle but two herds were shown. One of these, however, is the well-known prize-winning herd of Steele Bros., Belvoir. The Short-horn exhibit included four herds, the Angus three herds, Red Polls three, Polled Durhams three, and Holsteins three.

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, owned by J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, who made such a great showing of Percheron horses, took a great deal of satisfaction in pocketing the five gold medals awarded as special premiums by the Percheron Association. We take pleasure this week in

presenting a picture of the grand champion mare belonging to this herd and of the head of old Rose Bonheur, the most famous brood mare belonging to this herd, for the reason that the Robisons are breeders who take special pains in improving the mare classes.

Following are the exhibitors and awards on live-stock:

Horse Awards.  
PERCHERONS.

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, owned by J. W. and J. C. Robison, of Towanda, Kans., took the big end of the premiums on Percheron horses. Other exhibitors were Snyder Bros., of Oskaloosa, Kans., who had entered several extra good young horses. The Hoyt Horse Co., of Hoyt, Kans., J. C. Drennan, of Silver Lake, Kans., and D. J. Small, of Topeka, Kans., also had entries. The show was good in quality, but not all of the rings were filled.

Stallion, 4-year-old—First to Robison, on Iena; second to Hoyt Horse Co., on Theophile.

Stallion, 3-year-old—First to J. C. Drennan, on Monitor.

Stallion, 2-year-old—First to Snyder Bros., on Casineur; second to Robison, on Midnight.

Yearling stallion—First to Robison, on Castillone; second to Snyder Bros., on Prince Illustre.

Stud colts—First to Robison on Castillone; second to D. J. Small, on "Small;" third to Robison on Castilla.

Best draft stallion, any breed—First to Robison, on Casino; second to Robison, on Iena.

## PERCHERON SPECIALS.

All the special Percheron awards were made to J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., who were the only breeders to make entries in this department. Several other exhibitors were eligible, but had failed to make proper entry.

Cattle Awards.  
HEREFORDS.

Aged bull—First to Steele; second to Rake.  
Bull, 2-year-old—First to Steele Bros., on Princeps 8th; second to Rake, on Nero.  
Yearling bull—First to Steele, on Mark Anthony; second to Steele, on Lambert; third to Rake, on Little Gold Dust.



Bull calf—First to Steele, on Princeps 12th; second to Steele, on Royal Prince; third to Rake, on Beau Donald.  
Aged cow—First to Steele, on Domestic, and second on Princess May 2d.  
Cow, 2-year-old—First to Steele, on Nutwood 8th, second on Princess May 3d, and third on Twilight.  
Yearling heifer—First to Steele, on Estelle; second to Steele, on Maybelle; third to Rake, on Cleo.  
Heifer calf—First to Steele, on Mignonette; second to Steele, on Armita; third to Steele, on Lady Lark.  
Get of sire—Steele first and second, on get of Princeps.  
Produce of cow—First and second to Steele.  
Aged herd—First and second to Steele.  
Young herd—First to Steele.  
Calf herd—First to Steele.  
Senior champion bull—Steele, on Princeps.  
Senior champion cow—Steele, on Domestic.  
Junior champion bull—Steele on Princeps 12th.  
Junior champion heifer—Steele, on Mignonette.  
Grand champion bull—Steele, on Princeps.  
Grand champion cow—Steele, on Domestic.

#### SHORTHORNS.

The exhibitors included: T. K. Thomson & Sons, of Dover, Kans.; The Kansas State Agricultural college, of Manhattan, Kans.; Everett Hayes, Hiawatha, Kans.; D. H. Forbes, of Topeka, Kans. The awards were as follows:  
Aged bull—First to Kansas State Agricultural college, on Ravenswood Admiration 186157.  
Two-year-old bull—First to Thomson, on Silvery Knight; second to Hayes, on Hiawatha's Pride; third to Forbes, on Baron Knight.  
Yearling bull—First to Thomson, on Graceful Knight.  
Bull calf—First to Thomson, on Hopeful

George Drummond, on Diamond Creek David.  
Bull calf—First to McAdams Bros.  
Cow, 3-year-old or over—First to McAdams Bros., on Prairie Farm Khiva; second to George Drummond, on Della 14th.  
Heifer, 1-year-old and under 2—First to George Kitchen, jr., on Grapewood Clatho.  
Heifer calf—First and second to George Kitchen, on Jewel of Alta 2d.  
Senior champion bull—George Kitchen, jr., on Helmet 3d.  
Grand champion bull—George Kitchen, on Louis of Meadowbrook.  
Senior champion cow—McAdams Bros., on Prairie Farm Khiva.  
Junior champion—George Kitchen, jr., on Jewel of Alta 2d, who was also awarded the grand championship.

#### RED POLLS.

Red Polled cattle were shown by George B. Buck, of Sunnyhill, Ill.; George Groenmiller & Son, of Pomona, Kans., and J. B. Davis, of Fairview, Kans.  
Aged bull—First to Buck, on King George; second to Davis.  
Bull, 2-year-old—First to Groenmiller, on St. Patrick of Coburn 2d; second to Buck, on Field Marshal.  
Yearling bull—First to Groenmiller, on Protection.  
Bull calf—First to Buck, on Trouble; second to Buck, on Ranger.  
Aged cow—First to Groenmiller, on Lady Smith; second to George B. Buck, on Eva 3d.  
Cow, 2-year-old and under 3—First to George Buck, on Xmas 5th; second to George Groenmiller & Son, on May.  
Yearling heifer—First to Buck, on Clara; second to Groenmiller, on Sunshine.  
Heifer calf—First to Buck, on Redbud; second to Buck, on Maud's Baby.  
Get of sire—First to Buck, on set of Champion; second to Buck, on get of Revenue.  
Produce of cow—First to Groenmiller; second to Buck.

made from local herds. Exhibitors: A. J. White, J. A. Courter and Hughes & Jones, all of Shawnee County. The awards were as follows:  
Bull 2 years and under 3—First to White.  
Bull 1 year and under 2—First to Courter, second to Hughes & Jones.  
Bull under 1 year—First to Hughes & Jones.  
Cow 3 years or over—First and second to White.  
Heifer 1 year and under 2—First and second to Hughes & Jones; third to White.  
Heifer calf under 1 year—First to Hughes & Jones, second to White.  
Get of sire—First to Hughes & Jones.  
Produce of cow—Second to White.  
Exhibitor's herd—First to White.  
Senior champion bull—White.  
Junior champion bull—Hughes & Jones.  
Grand champion bull—White.

#### SWINE AWARDS.

##### BERKSHIRES.

The list of exhibitors included C. G. Nash, Eskridge, Kans.; Manwaring Bros., Lawrence, Kans.; David G. Page, Topeka; and W. R. Holt, Falls City, Neb. The premiums were awarded as follows:  
Boar 12 and under 18 months—First to Manwaring Bros. on King Forest; second to Holt on Challenger.  
Boar 6 and under 12 months—First to Holt on Governor; second to Holt on Cedar Heights Lad.  
Boar under 6 months—First to Nash on Box Elder Berk; second to Holt.  
Aged sow—First to Holt on Violet 4th; second to Nash on Gold Nugget.  
Sow 18 and under 24 months—First to Holt on Spanish Girl; second to Holt on Royal Maid.  
Sow 12 and under 18 months—First to Holt on Ida's Beauty; second to Holt on Mame's Rose.  
Sow 6 and under 12 months—First to Holt on Cedar Heights Lady; second to Manwaring Bros. on Ridgeview Beauty.

Sow under 6 months, 15 entries—First to Dawley; second to Hammond.  
Aged herd—First to Wright; second to Hayes & Gibbs.  
Young herd—First to Dietrich & Spaulding; second to Hammond.  
Produce of sow, bred by exhibitor—First to Dietrich & Spaulding; second to Hayes & Gibbs.  
Produce of sow, open competition—First to Dietrich & Spaulding; second to Hayes & Gibbs.  
Get of boar, bred by exhibitor—First to Dietrich & Spaulding; second to Hammond.  
Get of boar, open competition—First to Dietrich & Spaulding; second to Hammond.  
Champion boar—Dietrich & Spaulding on Grand Perfection.  
Champion sow—Hammond on Perfect Daisy.

##### DUROC-JERSEYS.

The list of exhibitors included B. W. Harned, Beaman, Mo.; R. B. Marshall, Willard; W. F. Garrett, Portis; J. B. Davis, Fairview; J. W. Ferguson, Topeka; W. G. Whitcher & Son, Quenemo; F. L. McClelland, Berryton; Mrs. Shrader and J. W. Reid, Portis, Kans. Of these only four were given awards as is shown in the following list:  
Aged boar—First to Garrett on Parker Mc; second to Harned on Oom Paul 2d.  
Boar 12 and under 18 months—First to Harned on Kansas Champion; second to Davis.  
Boar 6 and under 12 months—First to Davis; second to Harned.  
Boar under 6 months—First to Reid on Journal's Perfection; second to Reid on Journal 2d.  
Aged sow—First to Garrett on Miss Orion; second to Reid on Iowa Girl.  
Sow 18 and under 24 months—First to Harned on Beatrice; second to Harned on Sallie Goodwin.  
Sow 12 and under 18 months—First to Harned on Lady Jewel; second to Garrett on a daughter of Auction Boy 2d.  
Sow 6 and under 12 months—First to Harned; second to Garrett.  
Sow under 6 months—First to Reid on Perfection's Pride; second to Harned.  
Aged herd—First to Harned; second to Garrett.  
Young herd—First to Davis; second to Harned.  
Produce of sow, bred by exhibitor—First to Reid; second to Garrett.  
Get of boar, bred by exhibitor—First and second to Harned.  
Produce of sow, open competition—First to Reid; second to Garrett.  
Get of boar, open competition—First to Harned; second to Reid.  
Champion boar—Harned on Kansas Champion.  
Champion sow—Harned on Lady Jewel.

##### CHESTER WHITES.

About 100 head of Chester White and O. I. C. hogs were shown by F. D. Humbert, Nashua, Ia.; O. L. Kerr, Independence, Mo.; and Alvey Bros., Argentine, Kans. The exhibit was strictly high class and one of the best ever made at a State fair in Kansas. George Berry made the awards as follows:  
Aged boar—First to Humbert; second to Kerr.  
Yearling boar—First to Humbert; second to Alvey Bros.  
Boar 6 and under 12 months—First to Kerr; second to Humbert.  
Boar under 6 months—First and second to Kerr.  
Aged sow—First to Alvey; second to Humbert.  
Yearling sow—First and second to Humbert.  
Sow 6 and under 12 months—First and second to Alvey.  
Sow under 6 months—First and second to Alvey.  
Aged herd—First and second to Humbert.  
Young herd—First to Alvey; second to Humbert.  
Get of sire—First and second to Humbert.  
Produce of sow—First to Alvey; second to Kerr.  
Produce of sow, bred by exhibitor—First to Alvey; second to Kerr.  
Get of sire, bred by exhibitor—First and second to Humbert.  
Grand champion boar—Humbert.  
Grand champion sow—Humbert.  
(Continued next week.)

##### Gossip About Stock.

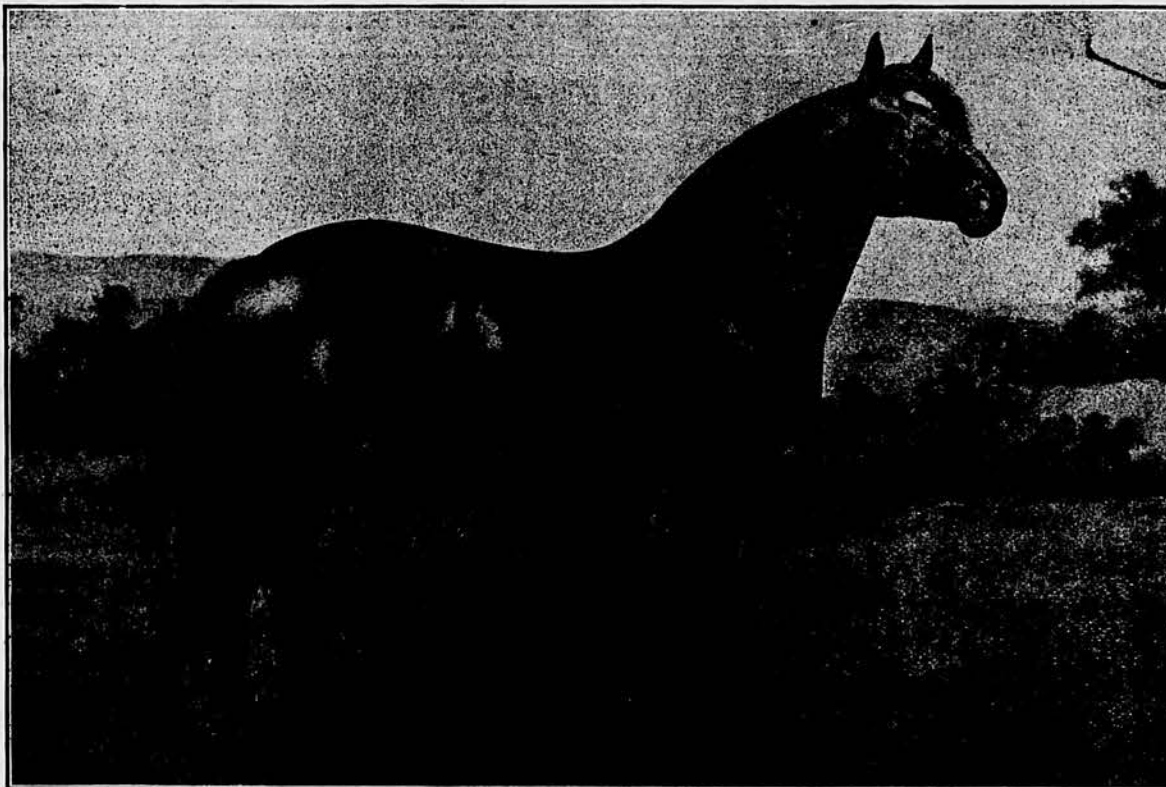
One of the most forcible examples of the longevity of the Percheron breed of horses is that of the famous show mare, Resa Bonheur 11324 (10332), was sold recently with a fine colt at side. She has been a regular producer and has living colts to her credit, raised when 17, 18, 19 and 20 years old.

M. Waltemire & Son, Carbondale, Kans., report that owing to the rainy weather they did not get their cattle to the Osage County Fair at Burlingame, but they showed some of their Poland-Chinas and received second on aged boar, first on boar pig, first and second on aged sow, first on yearling sow, second on sow pig and first and second on herd.

Owing to ill health, L. A. Keeler, Ottawa, Kans., will hold a public sale at his farm as advertised on September 28. The bulk of the offering consists of 75 head of Duroc-Jersey hogs, which are in splendid condition, good colors with good back, feet and hams, good bone, etc. He will also sell some other farm stock such as high-grade Shorthorns and farm horses. To buyers of Duroc-Jerseys this will be a great opportunity.

A. J. Lovejoy & Son, owners of Riverside Herd of Berkshires, Roscoe, Ill., recently held the third of their 1905 series of sales in which they sold forty-five head of Berkshires for \$4,430, or an average of \$98.44. In the three sales of 1905 they have sold 135 head of Berkshires, about 50 of which were pigs from 3 to 4 months old for \$12,982, or an average of \$95.50. It evidently pays the Messrs. Lovejoy to raise good Berkshires.

A. E. Staley, Route 7, Ottawa, Kans., is an old-time breeder of O. I. C. swine. He has a nice bunch of these hogs for



LUCERNE 20676, WINNER OF FIRST ON CLASS AND GRAND CHAMPION PERCHERON MARE AT KANSAS STATE FAIR, TOPEKA, 1905. OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY J. W. AND J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANS.

Knight; second to Tomson, on Gallant Lavender; third to Forbes.  
Aged cow—First to Hayes, on Wolf Creek Belina; second to Forbes, on Flora McDonald 6th.  
Two-year-old cow—First to Hayes, on Hiawatha Belle; second to Forbes, on Lorraine 2d.  
Yearling heifer—First to Tomson, on Cherry Lass; second to Tomson, on Thorny Bud; third to Forbes, on Lorraine 3d.  
Heifer calf—First to Agricultural college, on College Mary; second to Tomson, on Fifth Elderelawn Victoria; third to Tomson, on Dorothy.  
Produce of cow—First to Forbes; second to Hayes.  
Aged herd—First to Hayes; second to Forbes.  
Young herd—First to Tomson.  
Get of sire—First and second to Tomson.  
Senior champion bull—Agricultural college, on Ravenswood Admiration.  
Junior champion bull—Tomson on Hopeful Knight.  
Grand champion bull—Tomson, on Hopeful Knight.  
Senior champion cow—Hayes, on Hiawatha Belle.  
Junior champion cow—Tomson, on Cherry Lass.  
Grand champion cow—Tomson, on Cherry Lass.

#### GALLOWAYS.

The exhibit of Galloways was limited to one lonesome yearling bull. This was a calf raised by Geo. Kellam, of Richland, Kans., and shown by G. E. Clark, of Topeka. He was awarded first prize in class.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

George Drummond, of Elmdale, and McAdams Bros., of Holton, were the Kansas exhibitors and George J. Kitchen, jr., of Gower, Mo., was the only exhibitor outside of the State. The awards were:  
Bull, 3-year-old or over—First to McAdams Bros., on Maplehurst King.  
Bull, 2-year-old and under 3—First to George Kitchen, jr., on Helmet 3d.  
Yearling bull—First to George Kitchen, on Louis of Meadowbrook; second, to

Aged herd—First to Buck, on herd headed by King George; second to Groenmiller, on herd headed by King Patrick of Coburn 2d.  
Young herd—First to Buck, on herd headed by Trouble; second to Groenmiller, on herd headed by Protection.  
Senior champion bull—Buck, on King George.  
Junior champion bull—Buck, on Trouble.  
Grand champion bull—Buck on King George.  
Senior champion cow—Buck, on Xmas 5th.  
Junior champion cow—Buck, on Red Belle.  
Grand champion cow—Buck, on Red Belle.

#### POLLED DURHAMS.

L. G. Shaver, of Kalona, Ia.; C. M. Albright, of Overbrook, Kans.; and D. C. Van Nice, of Richland, Kans., were the exhibitors in the Polled Durham classes. With a few exceptions Shaver took practically all the first prizes and Van Nice most of the second prizes. In aged bulls first premium went to Shaver, on Secret Knight; second to Albright, on Duke of Rose Pomona 2d, and third to Van Nice on Kansas Boy. In yearling bulls, Shaver was first with Roan Hero, which afterwards took junior championship, and Albright was second with Clover Lawn Duke. Van Nice got first prize on bull calf and Shaver second. In aged cows Shaver was first with Royal Flora and second with Kalona Gloster. On 2-year-old heifer, Shaver was first with Buttonwood Ruby. Van Nice was second. Shaver's Queen Mabel and Orange Lady were given first and second premiums in yearling heifer class. Shaver was first and second with heifer calves. In the classes for get of sire, produce of cow, aged herd and young herd, Shaver took first prize and Van Nice second prizes. All the championships went to Shaver, the senior and grand championship bull on Secret Knight, senior championship female on Royal Flora and the junior champion and grand champion cow on Queen Mabel.

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

The entire showing of this breed was

Sow under 6 months—First to Page; second to Holt.  
Aged herd—First to Holt.  
Young herd—First to Holt; second to Manwaring Bros.  
Produce of sow—First to Holt.  
Produce of sow under 6 months, bred by exhibitor—First to Holt.  
Get of boar—First and second to Holt.  
Get of boar, bred by exhibitor—First and second to Holt.  
Champion boar—Manwaring Bros. on King Forest.  
Champion sow—Holt on Ida's Beauty.

#### POLAND-CHINAS.

Eleven exhibitors from different parts of the State, but all from Kansas, had entries on the ground, and all the rings but one were well filled. Among the exhibitors were: Dietrich & Spaulding, Richmond; F. A. Dawley, Waldo; Hayes & Gibbs, Hiawatha; A. P. Wright, Valley Center; F. A. Tripp & Sons, Meriden; W. T. Hammond, Portis; V. B. Howey, Topeka; Geo. W. Crooks, Clay Center; J. W. Ferguson, Topeka; J. R. Stewart, Portis; and G. J. Groshong, North Topeka.  
Aged boar, 6 entries—First to Dietrich & Spaulding on Grand Perfection; second to F. A. Tripp on Sampson.  
Boar 18 and under 24 months—First to Wright on Proud Boy.  
Boar 12 and under 18 months, 6 entries—First to Hammond on Guy Hadley; second to Dietrich & Spaulding on Face-maker.  
Boar 6 and under 12 months, 8 entries—First to Dietrich & Spaulding; second to Hammond.  
Boar under 6 months, 14 entries—First to Dawley on Ceremonious Archer; second to Dawley on Defender.  
Aged sow, 6 entries—First to Hammond on Perfect Daisy; second to Hayes & Gibbs on Perfection Girl.  
Sow 18 and under 24 months, 3 entries—First to Wright on Nobby; second to Hayes & Gibbs on Charity.  
Sows 12 and under 18 months, 3 entries—First to Wright on Modest; second to Wright on Anadarko.  
Sow 6 and under 12 months, 9 entries—First to Dietrich & Spaulding; second to Dawley on Ophelia.



## ALFALFARIA

(Erodium Cicutarium)

One trial package, \$1.00, three for \$2.00. Three packages will seed one acre, or properly distributed over 320 acres will seed entire plot second crop. Earliest forage known; will fit your cattle for market 80 to 90 days earlier than your native grass. Try it in your locality; sow September, October, November.

GEO. L. BELCHER,  
Globe, Arizona.

## Shorthorn Cattle and Poland-Chinas

A. B. MULL, Breeder,  
Iola, Kansas.

For sale, 6 choice Shorthorns and 4 Poland-Chinas. Catalogued in the Breeders' Combination Sale at Fredonia, Kansas, October 19th and 20th, 1905. I want to buy a Scotch Shorthorn bull.



## Farmers' Portable Elevators

will elevate both small grain and ear corn.

For prices and circulars, address

NORA SPRINGS MFG. COMPANY  
NORA SPRINGS, IOWA

sale and in this bunch he includes the famous herd boar, Hoosier Boy 2d 10395, who is now 4 years old and must be disposed of as he is of no further use in this herd. He has proved himself to be a great sire and there are numbers of prize-winners among his get. In addition, there are a few spring boars ready for service that will be sold. The State Fair just closed indicates that a greater interest is being taken in the O. I. C. swine than ever before and Mr. Staley has some good ones. Write him and mention the Kansas Farmer.

J. P. Sands & Sons, owners of Pleasant View Herds of Berkshires and Herefords, Walton, Kans., have just added a splendid new boar to their herd. He is King Robin Hood by Silvertip 62d 68877, and Mr. Sands thinks he is hard to beat. Among the other herd boars in use on this farm are Elma's Lee 2d 78784 and Baron Beauty Junior (72642). Mr. Sands has always made a practice of culling his herd so that he retains only the animals of the best breeding. He has two fine yearling boars for sale besides his winter and spring boar pigs. It is not definitely known whether Mr. Sands will exhibit at any of the fairs or not, but he usually does so and we expect to meet him at the State Fair at Hutchinson this week. He always wins when he goes to a fair. Write him and ask about these Berkshires and mention the Kansas Farmer.

Chas. Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kans., owner of the Phillips County Herd of Red Polled cattle and Poland-China swine, writes that the rains of the last few days have put the soil in fine condition for plowing and sowing wheat. The late corn has been helped and corn that was well cared for during the season will show an enormous yield. His Red Polled cattle are in the pink of condition and among them are a few fine young bulls sired by Actor 7781, who weighs 2,200 pounds in ordinary breeding condition, and is said to be the finest bull of the breed in Kansas. Four of his calves were shipped to Canada not long since where they gave great satisfaction. There are also some young cows and heifers for sale that are in calf to Actor, and a few yearlings and under. The Poland-Chinas on this farm are out of sight in the alfalfa, which gives them a large growth

in their younger days. There are thirty spring boars for sale now and gilts and sows of all ages bred or unbred. These are the big-boned, lengthy type that farmers and breeders of the West value so highly. Write Mr. Morrison and he will tell you about them.

J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kans., and C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kans., were exhibitors at the Colorado Fair and won a goodly share of the ribbons. The awards were made by Prof. J. H. McLane, of the Colorado Agricultural College. A class of the college students followed him in his work and his remarks and explanations to both students and exhibitors. The awards were as follows: Aged bull—First to Ed Green, Morrison, Colo., on only entry. Bull, 2 years and under 3—First to J. F. Stodder, second to C. S. Nevius, third to E. Green. Bull, 1 and under 2—First and second to Nevius, third to Green. Bull calf—First to Stodder, second to Green, third to Nevius. Aged cow—First and second to Green, third to Stodder. Cow, 2 and under 3—First and second to Stodder, third to Nevius. Yearling heifer—First and second to Nevius, third to Green. Heifer calf—First to Nevius, second to Stodder, third to Nevius. Exhibitors herd—First to Stodder, second to Nevius, third to Green. Young herd—First to Nevius, second to Stodder, third to Green. Get of sire—First to Green, second to Nevius, third to Stodder. J. F. Stodder's Silver Creek Duroc-Jerseys won every first and second prize and in some cases third prize in all classes in which he had entries. Henry Avery & Son exhibited Percherons from Wakefield, Kans., and won every first prize for which they exhibited, three second prizes and both sweepstakes prizes, all draft breeds competing.

E. E. Axline's annual fall sale will take place at Oak Grove, Mo., October 9, the first day of the American Royal at Kansas City. Mr. Axline has spared no pains to make this one of the best offerings he has ever placed before the public. It consists of the top gilts of his fall of 1904 crop, also four choice fall boars and the tops of both sexes of spring of 1905 crop of pigs. Note the ad., which gives a list of the noted sires whose get are found in the offering, and are from the high-class dams that are characteristic of Mr. Axline's herd. You all know what to expect. The sale is the first day of the American Royal, and parties can attend same and spend the rest of the week at this great show, if they so desire. If you have not yet received a catalogue, a postal card addressed to Mr. Axline will start one to you by return mail. If you can not arrange to attend, bids by mail or wire to either auctioneer will receive careful and conscientious handling. John D. Snyder will be glad to handle all bids entrusted to him by the Kansas Farmer readers.

Some weeks ago the writer had the pleasure of visiting Mr. James P. Lahr at his handsome farm near Sabetha, Kans. While there we derived a great deal of pleasure from an inspection of his herd of Poland-Chinas and of part of his herd of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Lahr owns a herd of Poland-Chinas that is not sufficiently well known. Their breeding is of the best and all of the prominent families are represented. Not only is this true but the hogs are fully equal to their pedigrees and together make up as choice a herd as we have seen in Kansas. We shall publish some facts regarding the breeding of these hogs in a later issue but now desire to call attention to Mr. Lahr's breeding card which will be found on page 958. If you want good hogs write to James P. Lahr, Sabetha, Kans., and tell him you saw them mentioned in the Kansas Farmer.

The value of a first-class sire can scarcely be estimated; for example, we cite the influence of the World's Fair winning stallion Casino in the herd of

J. W. and J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kans., whose herd won every first prize but one competed for at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, and the first prize which they did not get was won by a Casino colt they sold. The get of Casino were first in their classes at Great Bend and Iola fairs, and are the admiration of all draft-horse breeders. Recent sales from Messrs. Robison's herd have been the aged show-mare, Rosa Bonheur, with stallion colt at side, to Judge Clark A. Smith, Cawker City, Kans., and three black 2-year-old fillies to J. R. Ewing & Son, Pawnee Rock, Kans.

A. B. Mull, Iola, Kans., will sell six head of Shorthorn cattle and four Poland-Chinas at the Breeders' Combination sale at Fredonia, Kans., October 19 and 20. Mr. Mull is closing out his Poland-China interests and offers a set of Standard Records and a share of stock in the association for sale. Our readers should correspond with Mr. Mull at once in regard to this offer. See ad.

\$1.50 to Fort Scott and Return—Account W. O. W.

On September 28, the Missouri Pacific will run special train from Topeka to Ft. Scott and return, leaving Topeka at 7 a. m., and Ft. Scott 10 p. m., rate \$1.50 for the round trip.

## Valuable Book Free.

The Julius Andrae & Sons Co. have just completed their new book on Farm Telephones, which contains some very valuable information to any one having a telephone or any one who expects to have one. They will send this book absolutely free of charge, and we would advise any of our readers who may be interested in this subject to write to Julius Andrae & Sons Co., 823 W. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Grand Island Route Sleeping Cars.

Beginning with Sunday, September 24, the St. Joseph & Grand Island Railway adds to the equipment of its night trains Nos. 1 and 2, Pullman standard buffet sleeping cars. These cars run between Kansas City and Grand Island, and make these trains strictly first-class and up-to-date in every respect. These trains are no longer to be "mixed" trains between Hanover and Grand Island, with the result of materially reducing the time between Kansas City, St. Joseph and all points West.

## LEGAL.

### PUBLICATION NOTICE.

The Chicago, Topeka, Light, Heat and Power Company, a corporation, and The Northern Trust Company, a corporation, defendants, will each of them, take notice that they have been sued in the District Court, Shawnee County, State of Kansas, by N. J. McBryer, as plaintiff, and the defendants, and each of them must answer the petition of the plaintiff filed in said court on or before the 15th day of October, 1905, or said petition will be taken as true. P. H. FORBES, Attorney for the plaintiff.

Attest:  
I. S. CURTIS,  
Clerk of the District Court.  
By ANNA M. TILLSON,  
(Seal) Deputy Clerk District Court.

## Special Want Column

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

## CATTLE.

FOR SALE—10 Registered Galloway bulls, cheap. J. A. Darrow, Route 5, Miltonvale, Kans.

FOR SALE—Eight good, registered Shorthorn bulls, four straight Cruickshank, good ones, and prices right. H. W. McAfee, Station C, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One straight Cruickshank bull, 14-months-old, dark red, extra good animal. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS.—Ready for service. Also pure-bred Scotch Collie puppies. Dr. J. W. Perkins 422 Altman Bld., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE Registered Shorthorn cows and heifers, \$40. R. J. Smith, Holton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—30 head of steers, fat cows and calves; 24 head of yearling and sucking mules. Can pasture till Oct. 15. R. B. Irwin, Modoc, Scott Co., Kansas.

HOLSTEINS—Bull calves—you can finish raising them cheaper than I can. Also occasional high grade cows and heifer calves—the flower of a dozen-year's culling, to make room for thoroughbreds. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—My entire herd of Reg. Shorthorns, consisting of Ruby's Elizabeth and Rose Sharrons, choice individuals, 10 cows, 8 2-year-old heifers, 4 yearling heifers, 5 spring heifers and 6 bulls. Red Sirius heads herd and a splendid herd bull. These cattle have been carefully bred and someone will get a bargain in them at \$40 per head. Address, W. L. Heineken, Nortonville, Kansas.

RED POLLS—6 pure bred Red Polled bull calves, from 5 to 7 months old. Also two excellent yearling bulls. Write for prices and full description, or visit us. CHARLES FOSTER & SON, Butler Co., R. F. D. 4, El Dorado, Kansas.

## SWINE.

FOR SALE—Say! I have some fine, big-boned, broad-backed Berkshires, brood sows or pigs. Want some? Write me; turkeys all sold. E. M. Melville, Eudora, Kans.

30 DUROC-JERSEY SPRING BOARS—Large body, growthy, heavy bone, and good feet and color. Price low. A. G. Dorr, Route 5, Osage City, Kansas.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE—Sired by Kansas Chief 28250, dam Lady White Foot 2d 68924. A good individual and a No. 1 breeder. J. W. Potter, Hope, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Three Poland-China boars ready for use. Pedigreed. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

LARGE English Berkshires from best registered blood, \$18.00 to \$25.00. Early spring farrow. A. M. Rose, Cedarvale, Kans.

FOR SALE—Fashionably bred Duroc-Jersey boars 5 farrowed January 22d, weight 250 lbs., the finest fellows you ever saw—right color, short head and nose, nice ear, good feet, litter 10, none better. Also 20 young ones April farrow, weighing about 125 lbs., perfect color. I also have 40 beautiful gilts April farrow, the nicest ones you ever saw—some of them show pigs. Also seven young sows bred for October farrow, to one of the best boars in Kansas, all for sale cheap. Tell me what you want, I will price them to you with the understanding if they are not the best ones you ever saw for the money send them back and get your money. Reference, Kansas Farmer. Address J. W. Ferguson, R. F. D. No. 1, Topeka, Kansas.

## HORSES.

FOR SALE—Or trade for young cattle or land, a 4-year-old brown Registered Coach Horse Stallion, broke to drive. Inquire at Henry Flach, R. F. D. No. 2, Maple Hill, Kansas.

FOR SALE or trade, one large, black jack, 16½ hands high, weight 1150 lbs. Sure foal getter; also one trotting stallion, sure breeder. Thos. Brown, Palmer, Kansas.

LOST OR STRAYED—Brown mare, weight 1100 pounds, white spot in forehead, barb wire cut on side, somewhat away backed. Suitable reward for return. J. W. Gillard, 836 Highland ave., Topeka.

FOR TRADE FOR OTHER STOCK—One, two or three good stallions, and one, two or three good jacks; all well bred. Hughes & Cary, R. F. D. No. 3, Hartford, Kansas.

HORSE FOUND—On my ranch at time of purchase, a young horse, dark gray, shading to roan, about 15 hands high, weight not far from 1100 pounds, no distinguishing marks. I was informed that he had been on the place about six months and not advertised. W. B. Williams, Logan Co., 8 miles S. W. of Winona.

## POULTRY.

FOR SALE—Some fine dark S. C. B. Leghorn cockerels. The sire of these was first prize cockerel at Parsons, and fourth prize cockerel at Topeka, 1905. \$1.00 each, \$5.00 for six. Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kansas.

WHITE Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Pure white, yellow legs, bayeyes, fine shape. Write for prices, they are right. J. C. Bostwick, R. 2, Hoyt, Kas.

PURE BRED Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels and pullets \$1.00 each, 6 for \$4.00. Mrs. John Holzhay, Bendena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

A FEW Rose Comb R. I. Red cockerels and 3-year-old cocks at \$1.00 a piece if taken before cold weather. Mrs. Cora Churchill, R. 3, Miltonville, Kas.

## SEEDS AND PLANTS.

WANTED—English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue seed, Alfalfa, Red Clover, Timothy and other Grass seeds. Correspond with us. Kansas Seed House, F. Bertelides & Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

FOB SALE—Fall barley cleaned seed, 75 cent per bushel, sacks free. Bert E. Myers, R. 6, Wellington, Kans.

## FARMS AND RANCHES.

KANSAS LANDS.—I have a choice lot of well-improved farms in Marion County, varying from \$20 to \$50 per acre. Also large list of Western Kansas lands. For full particulars, address, A. S. Quisenberry, Marion, Kans.

200 ACRE WELL IMPROVED FARM for \$3,200, to close an estate. Address Hurley & Jennings, Emporia, Kans.

CHEAP HOMES—80 acres, 60 acres bottom, \$1,800. 160 acres, well improved, \$2,200. 320 fair improved, \$4,500. 480 fine improved, \$10,000. Write for list, to Florence, Salina or Minneapolis, Kansas. Garrison & Studebaker.

FIFTY farms in Southern Kansas, from \$15 to \$70 per acre; can suit you in grain, stock or fruit farms. I have farms in Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas for sale or exchange. If you want city property, I have it. Write me. I can fix you out. Wm. Green, P. O. Box 998, Wichita, Kans.

LAND FOR SALE in Western part of the great wheat State. H. V. Gilbert, Wallace, Kans.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE CEMENT WORKER'S HAND BOOK" Tells you how to do all kinds of cement work successfully, walls, floors, walks, tanks, troughs, cisterns, fence posts, building blocks, etc., etc. Second edition. Sold in all English-speaking countries. Sent no any address for 50c. Address, W. H. Baker, Seville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Second-hand engines, all kinds and all prices; also separators for farmers' own use. Address the Geiser Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—Your apples to grind. I do custom work every Saturday at my mill on West Sixth st. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kansas.

FREE—Souvenir postals from all the world. National Clearing House, Copp Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper. Address, C. A. Morris, Narika, Kansas.

THE LITTLE GEM CREAM TESTER does the work as accurately as a \$100 machine. Every farmer should have one to ascertain the exact amount of butter fat in each cow's milk and protect his own interests when selling milk to creameries. Delivered to any address on receipt of \$1. Gem Manufacturing Co., Box 118, Oswego, Kansas.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE For 25 cents I will rent you a moving picture machine, complete outfit. Full directions, 25 cents. Leo Heberger, 83 Joiner st., Rochester, N. Y.

## Stray List

Week Ending September 14, 1905.

Johnson County—Rosco Smith, Clerk.  
HOG—Taken up by A. Owen, in South Park, Merriam P. O., Sept. 4, 1905, one black male hog; weight, 150 pounds; scar on hams and notch in right ear.

## PATENTS.

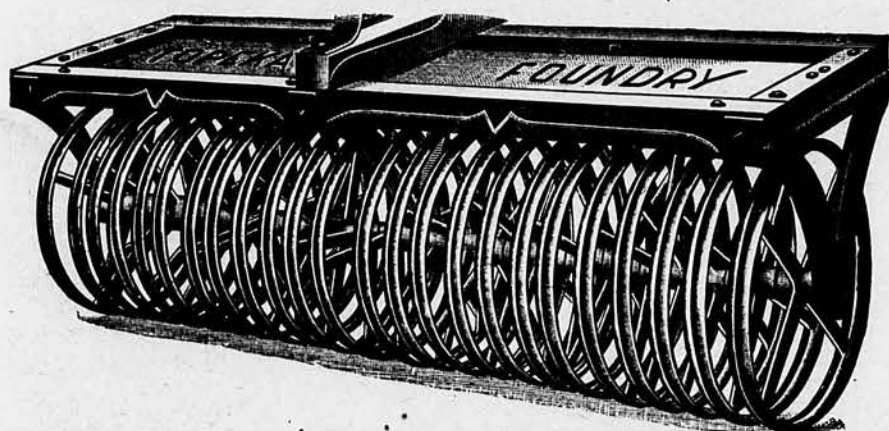
J. A. ROSEN, PATENT ATTORNEY,  
418 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

## SPECIAL

OFFER, features and points of superiority found only in the SIMPLEST CREAM SEPARATOR the LOW DOWN DAVIS, with the simple three piece bowl, gearing and a low down supply tank, so constructed that there is no splashing or spilling of milk when filling. All the result of TWENTY YEARS experience in separator making and the thought of the Nine Davis Brothers, and a dozen other good points not found on other machines, with a photo of all, explained in our Dairy book. Send today for book 125 and our special introductory offer.

DAVIS CREAM SEPARATOR CO. 56-60 N. Clinton St. CHICAGO, ILL.

HAS MORE HUMPS THAN THE "CAMPBELL."  
150 Have Needed Them This Year



Can be used East or West. Can be used at any time. Can be used on anything planted in rows, as well as prepare good seed beds. It is no experiment. Write for prices and circulars.

TOPEKA FOUNDRY,  
Topeka, Kansas.



# The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

The Practical and Theoretical Feeding of Laying Hens.

FRED VAN DORP, TOPEKA.

(Concluded.)

Summary of the above rations:

Total	Per cent	Season	Cost per doz. to producer	Cost per doz. to consumer	Value per doz.	Profit per doz.	Lbs. food per hen per day	Nutrient Ratio
1	36.48	Nov.	\$.081	\$.20	\$.119	.238	5.02	
2	35.49	Dec. to Feb.	.089	.18	.071	.198	5.52	
3	32.33	July	.089	.20	.101	.247	4.7	
4	32.33	Dec. to Feb.	.089	.20	.101	.247	4.7	
5	32.33	April	.074	.20	.126	.282	6.	
6	19.56	Aug.	.094	.12	.026	.169	4.9	
7	23.26	to	.16	.12	.04	.248	2.7	
8	12.39	Nov.	.117	.12	.008	.159	8.	
9	16.53	Dec.	.192	.22	.028	.212	4.6	
10	69.17	Mar.	.044	.16	.116	.215	4.3	
11	26.5	Feb.	.098	.18	.082	.281	6.57	
12	51.07	Mar.	.047	.18	.113	.259	6.28	

Lots 1, 4-m, 5-b, and 6 were fed practically a balanced ration and produced the greatest number of eggs and made the most profit per dozen, lot 3 excepted.

## COMPARISON OF FEEDS.

Shall we feed whole grain to the laying hens or shall we grind it? The following shows the comparative egg-production of Leghorns in full laying:

	No. of eggs laid
Whole grain.....	1875
1/2 ground grain.....	1804
All ground grain.....	1817

Twenty pullets in each pen for 240 days. Each pen ate practically the same amount of food. This shows the profitableness of grinding at least a part of the grain.

Animal food is more efficient than vegetable food when both have the same nutritive value. This is especially so with protein. In winter vegetable protein has little value when used alone, but animal protein is very valuable. At New York it was found that 23 per cent more food was required to produce one pound of eggs when there was no animal food in the ration. Animal food is already nearly like what it will be when assimilated, but vegetable food is enclosed in cellulose structures which are not easily broken down.

There is on record an experiment showing the results of adding green food to a ration. Each lot had a run with some grass in it, but one pen had green food in addition. The pens were alternated every two months. Two dozen additional eggs per fowl were laid during the year by the pen receiving the green food.

## METHODS OF SERVING RATIONS.

In serving rations there is only one important point under dispute—is the mash best fed in the morning or evening? We have already seen that the most economical feeding requires a part of the grain to be ground and this is best served in the form of a mash. We consider the best method to be to throw whole grain in the litter in the morning. This gives the necessary exercise. At noon feed vegetables. Feed mash at night. When the mash is fed in the morning it satisfies their hunger enough to make them lazy. Some claim that mash fed at night is soon digested and the birds are required to remain empty a long time. Then they must work hard while in this condition to receive more food which is not quickly digested. A green range should be furnished at all times possible. This furnishes needed exercise, keeps the fowls in health and presents a more natural condition.

A classification of rations might be as follows:

(a) Those for confined fowls in the coldest winter weather. We will take a 4 1/2-pound pullet for our purpose. Standard for maintenance and production of one egg per day, in ounces per hen per day:

Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.	Cal.	Nutrient Ratio
.008	2.0948	.115	344.28	
Pro.	Carbo.	Fat.	Cal.	Nutrient Ratio
3.8 Pounds	13.09	.72	34,480	3.8

Since it is practically impossible for a hen to produce one egg per day during these months we will reduce the amount of protein, and make the nutritive ratio wider, the weather being colder than the average of the year. So we think the following would be a practical working standard for 100 hens per day:

Protein, 3.3 pounds; carbohydrates, 13.20; fat, .732; calories, 30,492; nutritive ratio, 1:4.5.

(b) Confined fowls in pleasant winter weather. Reduce the carbohydrates and fat slightly in class (a).

(c) In pleasant winter weather with green forage. Reduce all of the nutrients slightly in class (a), but the carbohydrates and fats more in proportion, making the nutritive ratio about 1:4.

(d) Confined fowls in spring and summer. In this class the fowl would be in full laying and require nearly the full standard rations. The following standard I would suggest:

Protein, 3.5 pounds; carbohydrates, 12.40; fat, .708; calories, 29,288.24; nutritive ratio, 1:4.

(e) Free range fowls in spring and summer. Use the standard of class (d), subtracting the nutrients estimated to be obtained from the range. Acknowledgements:

Jas. Shackletons, "Science in Practice." Bulletins: New York Experiment Station, Rhode Island Experiment Station, Maine Experiment Station, Massachusetts Experiment Station, West Virginia Experiment Station.

## Poultry Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO.

Never breed from immature fowls no matter how handsome or perfect in looks they may be. Continuous early breeding is taking the very life out of pure-bred stock.

Fowls do not run together in large numbers. It is not natural. They will always divide into flocks of smaller size and select different feeding grounds, provided, of course, they have the opportunity.

While no fowl excels the duckling in ability to wet himself from head to foot with a minute quantity of liquid, on the other hand, no fowl is more sensitive to dampness or is more quickly injured by it.

While it may be desirable for the poultry-keeper to know the points in the standard for pure-bred fowls and to be able to detect a bad feather or a fault in age at once, yet for practical purposes he had better learn the symptoms of disease and be able to detect a sick bird as soon as he sees it.

Now is a good time to sow a small patch of rye convenient to the poultry-house, where it can be used as green food for the fowls for the winter. In no other way can a good supply of green food be secured so economically. Use plenty of seed so as to secure a thick, even stand.

The flock of hens that keeps busy scratching does not contract any of the vices peculiar to those fowls that have nothing to do, and they keep fresh and in good health. The bright-red comb, clear plumage, and plenty to do on the part of the hens indicate that egg foods are unnecessary and eggs plentiful.

When fowls are given more food at a time than they will eat up clean, they get into the habit of eating between meals, and soon lose their vigorous appetites so that they do not eat a hearty meal, and in this way their digestive organs are weakened, and when put on full feeding do not fatten rapidly.

Poultry is as much a farm product as anything else nameable grown on the place. Each industry contributes to the success and wealth of the farmer and poultry is as profitable if rightly managed as any other product of the farm, especially when the amount of capital invested is taken into consideration.

Make any one think he has been clever or agreeable and he will think you have been so.—Nineteenth Century.

## Marketing the Old Stock.

The old hens that have stopped laying and the old roosters are not likely to prove profitable stock to carry over winter, and should be disposed of at once. It is much better to get rid of them in some way and give the room to the young stock. Not only this, but old hens moult later every year, and get their new feathers so late that they do not get to laying before cold weather sets in. Thus they are unprofitable through the winter when eggs are highest in price. Hens make better breeding stock than pullets, but no one wants to carry over any more than is needed for this purpose. If you have only a few old fowls, the best way to get rid of them is to kill and dress them and sell them to customers or local butchers. But if you have a large number, the only way to dispose of them is to send them to some of the larger markets. In warm weather it is not easy to ship dressed poultry long distances unless thoroughly cooled and iced. It is much easier to crate them alive and ship them that way. Old fowls, unless very nice and fat, will not bring a high price, but they are always saleable at a fair price. The roosters should be put in separate crates, for they sell at lower prices than the hens, and unless kept separate will knock down the price of the whole lot, for the commission dealer will not take the trouble to separate them but will sell them all at a low rate. It is better to sell them before they commence to moult. When the hens begin to moult it is too late to try to feed them up. With liberal feeding the feathers will come off all the faster, and before you get them fat you have a naked lot of fowls that nobody will buy. It is better to sell them now for what they will bring than to keep them longer.

## Poultry Pointers.

A correspondent asks for a recipe for preserving eggs. He must have skipped the Poultry Department in his reading, or he would have noticed that we have given some excellent recipes for preserving eggs in late numbers of the KANSAS FARMER. A repetition of these would not be of interest to most of our readers.

For swell-head roup, a salve made of quinine and lard is good. Rub the head well with it twice a day. Also give a small pill of the same mixture. A good cleansing wash is made of vinegar, eggs and salt, applied warm. A few drops of carbolic acid in it does no harm.

Did you ever notice that whenever the "fancy" poultry industry thrives, the market poultry industry is prosperous also? Where is the connection? Who knows or cares to investigate so long as this glaring truth stares them in the face so clearly that it can not be denied. The truth is, the producer of market poultry and eggs is nobody's fool, and nobody knows better than he does that the excellence of his market poultry depends upon the blood that is produced by the breeder of pure-bred poultry.

The man who succeeds is the man who works at his business. This is as true of the poultry business as any other, although it is well known that the hen will pay a greater return on the investment, than any other creature living. At the same time, she will endure without complaint the most cruel treatment. While the hen may be said to be a money-making machine, that machine does the best that is attended to the most carefully in any line of business. The poultryman who recognizes this fact is the one who finds that his hens shell out the greatest number of nickels in a given time, while the fellow who neglects his hens wonders why they do not pay.

What pure-bred cattle, horses, sheep and hogs are to the live-stock interests, the pure-bred poultry is to the poultry industry, and the men who are sometimes known as "chicken cranks," are the men who keep the poultry business from retrograding to the savage state of dung-hillism, from which they rescued it and out of which they have kept it by most praiseworthy efforts.

## POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CHOICE B. P. BOOK cockerels and pullets—Collier pups; send for circular. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

FERRETS.—Fine young ferrets, with full instructions for handling. Singles, \$3.00. Pair, \$5.00. Roy F. Cope, Topeka, Kans.

100 PURE PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Cockerels and pullets for sale at \$1 each. Very choice lot Order early. H. Woodring, Elk City, Kans.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY—Some fine young cockerels and pullets for sale cheap if taken early. J. A. Kaufman, Abilene, Kans.

EGGS FOR SALE—S. C. W. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes; \$1 per 15. W. H. turkeys, \$1.50 per 9. Embden geese, 20c each. W. African guinea, \$1 per 17. All guaranteed pure-bred. A. F. Hutley, Route 2, Maple Hill, Kans.

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Headed by first prize pen Chicago Show 1903 and took six first prizes and first pen at Newton 1904. Eggs, \$2 for 15. S. Perkins, 801 East First Street, Newton, Kans.

S. C. W. Leghorns and Buff Rocks. Winners at State Fairs. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. J. W. Cook, Route 1, Hutchinson, Kans.

TO GIVE AWAY—50 Buff Orpingtons and 50 Buff Leghorns to Shawnee county farmers. Will buy the chicks and eggs. Write me. W. H. Maxwell, 521 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kans.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45. Hawkins and Bradley strains, scoring 98% to 94%. Mr. & Mrs. Chris Bearman Ottawa, Kans.

## "A NINE TIMES WINNER"

Bates Pedigreed Strain of White Plymouth Rocks have been shown in nine poultry shows the past two years and

Won in Every One of Them. If they win for us, their offspring ought to win for you. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Elmwood strain of White Wyandottes also hold their own in the show-room. Eggs, \$1 per 15.

W. L. BATES, Topeka, Kansas.

## White Plymouth Rocks EXCLUSIVELY.

Good for Eggs, Good to Eat, and Good to Look at W. P. Rocks hold the record for egg-laying over every other variety of fowls; eight pullets averaging 280 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclusively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$1 per 15; \$5 per 45, and I prepay express to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College. Address THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES

Thanolice (lice powder).....	5c
Coco-carbo (lice killer).....	50c
Egg Maker.....	50c
Poultry Cure.....	50c
Roup Pills.....	50c
Medicated Nest Eggs.....	5c
Conkey's Roup Cure.....	50c
Buckeye Cholera Cure.....	50c

## OWEN & COMPANY 520 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans.

## SCOTCH COLLIES.

SCOTCH COLLIES.—Scotch Collie pups from registered stock for sale. Emporia Kennels, W. H. Richards, V. S., Emporia, Kans.



## DUFF'S POULTRY

Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Rocks, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Brown Leghorns. First-class Standard Stock of Superior Quality. Stock For Sale. Eggs in Season. Write Your Wants. Circular Free.

A. H. DUFF, Larned, Kans.

## POULTRY FEEDING AND FATTENING

A handbook for poultry keepers on the standard and improved methods of feeding and marketing all kinds of poultry. The subject of feeding and fattening poultry is prepared largely from the side of the best practice and experience here and abroad, although the underlying science of feeding is explained as fully as needful. The subject covers all branches, including chickens, broilers, capons, turkeys and waterfowl; how to feed under various conditions and for different purposes. The whole subject of capons and caponizing is treated in detail. A great mass of practical information and experience not readily obtainable elsewhere is given, with full and explicit directions for fattening and preparing for market. The broad scope of the book is shown in the following

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thrifty Growth, Expert Chicken Feeding, Broiler Raising, Nutrition for Layers, Special Foods, To Finish and Dress Capons, The Art of Poultry Fattening, Lessons from Foreign Experts, American Fattening Methods, At Killing Time, Preparing for Market, Marketing Turkeys and Waterfowl, Finish and Shaping. Profusely illustrated, 160 pages, 5x7 1/2 inches, cloth. Price 50 cents postpaid.

Kansas Farmer Company Topeka, Kansas



## Grange Department

### A Mutual-Benefit Organization.

A noted club woman, while giving an address at Representative Hall on Wednesday, said: "We are federated, all of us, by the telephone." While in one sense this is true—and thankful we are for this blessing, which brings to the isolated families a gleam of comradeship—and while the Grange shares in this free, neighborhood communication, the federation of close organization is needed by our farmers, for purposes of far-reaching benefits, not to the few, but for the many. Unity of action is a result of organization, and the benefits accruing therefrom have been tested in the Grange. They are the frequent interchange of thought, the refining influences, exerted perhaps unconsciously, the sure steps of progressive culture, the social communion, for all of which the Grange stands preeminent.

"There are many kinds of work to be done in every community and in every Grange, and there ought to be many men and women willing to do their share.

"The really successful organizations have the leaders and the workers—all of them equals as men and women in the Grange brotherhood, each of them different from all the others because each one's gifts and powers are individual. It is not for one to boast of his gifts or to mourn because of any seeming lack of power; but it is for each one to use every power to the utmost for the good of all. The Grange is a mutual-benefit society."

The foregoing from the Grange Bulletin holds a lesson for all members of the Grange. We all have a niche to fill in our Grange work. With single-hearted purpose let us strive to honestly fill the position which our individual powers permit, whether as a leader or, what also counts, a good worker.

### Idealistic.

Does not this clipping from the editorial of a metropolitan daily ring true? "Through investments and im-

provements the country is getting nearer to the myriad advantages which human ingenuity is devising. Independent telephone service the daily, rural, free delivery; light—electric or gas—and all similar conveniences, are extended past town limits.

"Construction of good roads and expansion of interurban electric railways are bringing the city and the country into closer relation. The country with its numerous advantages, is likely to be the ideal place of residence.

"Is not this a sermon, the principle of which has been so zealously upheld by our order—to make our farm homes ideals of beauty and the better culture of the inhabitants therein?"

### A Memorial.

All who are reading Father Kelley's "History of the Grange" will perhaps remember Anson Bartlett, one of his earliest coworkers. It was he who did good work in helping to prepare and arrange the ritual and he it was who proposed the name, Patrons of Industry, which was afterward changed to Patrons of Husbandry. He was a hard-working farmer, but a man of broad ideas and firm in his faith in the triumph of Grange principles. A solid granite block, firm as the hills on which it stands, marks his resting place, and overlooks the valley in which he lived and helped to develop the light which now brightens so many homes.

### Initiation.

Much has been said and written by State masters and lecturers, from time to time, especially after witnessing a particularly unsuccessful initiation. This is all right, but we need more of it and stronger words of disapproval. If any one thing should be precise and right up to the ritual, it is initiation. It is then the candidate receives his first impressions of the beneficent influence and dignity of the order, and first impressions generally outlast and mold subsequent opinions. A beautiful initiation perfectly carried through, lends dignity and respect and impresses the candidate with a desire to know more of the inner workings of the fraternal kindness so apparent.

Too often the initiations are gone through in a hurried manner, many of the officers absent and those filling their places utterly unacquainted with the duties required of them.

The first welcome received from the Grange will make the difference of a good or a poor member.

An artist painted not long since a portrait of a gentleman who was fond of good living, and he summoned one of the household servants of his subject to see it before it was sent home. The picture was displayed on an easel when the veteran servitor came to view it, and he gazed long upon it with evident admiration. At last he found words to express his approval, and he exclaimed:

"Dat's de massa, sure's your born." Then he approached closer to the counterfeit presentment to get a nearer view, and the painter shouted, "Take care, he's not dry!"

The negro butler turned round with a comical look on his ebony face, and shaking his head said, "Oh, then, Mr. Painterman, dat isunt my massa."—Exchange.

We shall find that the love of nature, wherever it has existed, has been a faithful and sacred element of human feeling; that is to say, supposing all the circumstances otherwise the same with respect to two individuals, the one who loves nature most will be always found to have more capacity for faith in God than the other.—John Ruskin.

Christianity wants nothing so much in the world as sunny people; and the old are hungrier for love than for bread; and the oil of joy is very cheap; and if you can help the poor on with a garment of praise it will be better for them than blankets.—Henry Drummond.

## Convulsion, Fits, then Epilepsy.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has been so successful in curing these brain-wrecking diseases that there is every reason to believe that even the most hopeless cases can be benefited, if not fully restored.

We will be pleased to refer any one thus afflicted to many who now enjoy the blessing of health, after years of hopeless suffering.

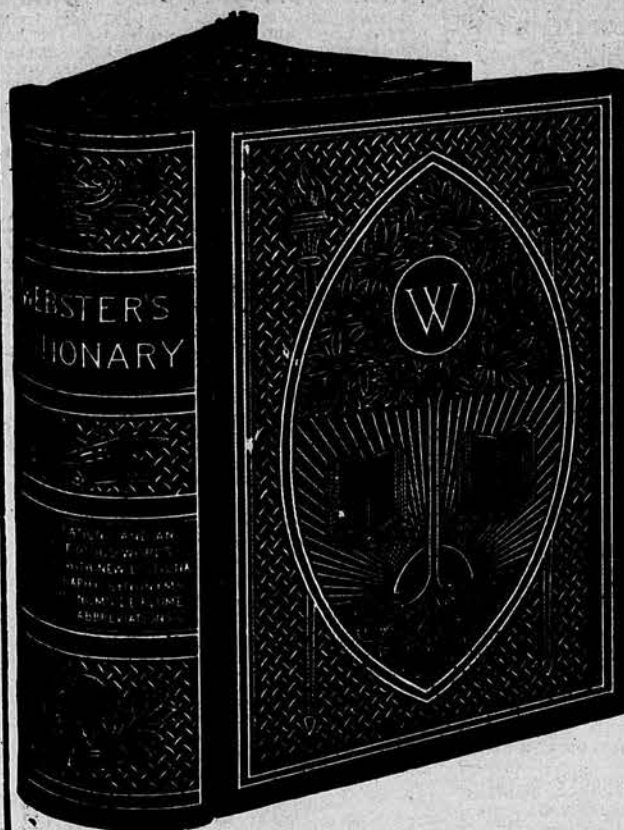
"I have a son that had brain fever when two years old, followed by fits of the worst type, and he was pronounced incurable. I spent hundreds of dollars for him, without relief. After about fifteen years he became so bad that we sent him to Longcliff hospital for the insane, at Logansport, Ind. He was there nearly three years, but he continued to grow worse, so we brought him home July 30, 1902, in an awful condition. He had lost his mind almost entirely. He hardly knew one of the family; could not even find his bed; was a total wreck. He had from 5 to 10 fits a day. We were urged to try Dr. Miles' Nervine, and before the first bottle was used, we could see a change for the better. We have given it to him ever since, and he has had but two very light spells, since last August, 1903, and then he was not well other ways. We pronounce him cured, as he can work and go anywhere. If any one wishes to ask any questions concerning this, they are at liberty to do so."

E. H. BUNNELL, Lincoln, Ind.

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

Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Write for information concerning

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New Colony Locations, Improved Farms, Mineral Lands, Rice Lands and Timber Lands, and for copies of "Current Events," Business Opportunities, Rice Book, K. C. S. Fruit Book.

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Geo. Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.  
Young stock for sale.

**DUROC-JERSEYS**—Large-boned and long-bodied kind. A fine lot of spring pigs either sex for sale. Price reasonable.  
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**Duroc-Jerseys**  
**J. U. HOWE, Wichita, Kansas**  
Farm two miles west of city on Maple Avenue

**FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC-JERSEYS**  
Now numbers 150; all head for our two sales, October, 1905, and January, 1906.  
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**GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM**  
**LEON CARTER, Men., Asherville, Kans.**  
Gilt-edged Duroc-Jersey Swine.

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Of Duroc-Jersey Swine, Shorthorn Cattle and B. P. Rocks. Durocs of all ages for sale. Two choice bull calves, 7 months old for sale. Annual sale in October.  
**Newton Bros., Whiting, Kansas.**

**Wheatland Farm Herd**  
**DUROC-JERSEYS**  
For Sale—Fall gilts, tried brood sows, bred and open and spring pigs of either sex.  
**GEO. G. WILEY & SON, South Haven, Kans.**

**FOR SALE** 75 head of pedigree spring pigs, boars or sows, no skin, good color, well built, very cheap, order now from  
**CHAS. DORR, Route 6, Osage City, Kans.**

**SUNNYSIDE HERD OF DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.**  
Aged sows, yearling sows, spring boars and gilts for sale cheap. Our brood sows have all been prize winners in hot competition. Our spring pigs are sired by Burrells Hague 21469 and Sunnyside Prince 31899. Hague & Sons, Route 6, Newton, Kansas. Phone on farm.

**Orchard Hill Herd**  
**OF DUROC-JERSEYS**  
25 young boars, tops and all go. No public sale. First orders get first choice.  
**R. F. NORTON - Clay Center, Kans.**

**THE CHERRY RED HERD** Our Durocs are better than ever. Some No. 1 February and March boar pigs; as pretty as can be found in any herd. Also just as fine gilts of same age for sale at low prices, with Keen champion 3469 to head herd. Also some W. P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks.  
**Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schrader, Wauneta, Kas.**

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Herd headed by King of Kansas 28298, sired by Improver 24, the hog which brought \$300 for a half interest. For sale: A lot of pigs sired by King of Kansas. The brood sow, Daisy E., is very large and a good breeder of show hogs. There are several sows in the herd of the Tip Top Notcher strains. Send in your orders and get a bargain.  
**J. M. YOUNG, Plainville, Kans.**

**MUNNEOLA HERD**

**DUROC-JERSEY SWINE**  
Prince 17799 and Red Rover 27665 at head of herd. Young boars and bred and open gilts for sale.  
**L. A. KELLER, Route 7, Phone 891 G, Ottawa, Kans.**

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**Kansas Herd of Poland-Chinas** has bred gilts and W. R. C. Leghorn chicks. F. P. Maguire, Hutchinson, Kansas.

**FOR SALE** Poland-China Hogs, Holstein-Friesian Cattle, either sex. Best strains represented  
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**THE ELM GLEN FARM**

**HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS**  
Eight choice young boars, bred and open gilts, good size and finish; first draft for \$20; take choice of boars. WM. KNOX, SOUTH HAVEN, KANS.

**Pecan Herd of Poland-Chinas**

Best strains. Large and grothy, yet with plenty of finish. A few sows bred for Sept. Farrow for sale (good ones). Write us what you want.  
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**DIRGO BREEDING FARM**

**J. R. Roberts, Prop., Deer Creek, Okla.**  
Breeder of up-to-date Poland-Chinas. A choice lot of boars of serviceable age for sale at prices which should make them go at once. Write me before placing your order.

**E. E. Axline's Annual Sale**

**Oak Grove, Missouri**

**Monday, October 9, 1905**

Sixty head, tops of all 1904 and spring 1905 crop. You know the kind. Catalogue ready September 10.

**Elm Grove Stock Farm Poland-Chinas.**

Herd headed by Nonpareil 86106A. Sweepstakes boar at Missouri State Fair 1904. Can spare a few choice sows bred for May and June farrow.  
**F. A. DAWLEY, Waldo, Kans.**

**MAPLE VALLEY STOCK FARM**

Pure-bred Poland-Chinas from leading strains. Visitation welcome and correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. P. BROWN, R. 2 Whiting, Kas

## POLAND-CHINAS.

**Main's Herd of Poland-Chinas**

A grand lot of spring and last fall pigs, sired by the great show hog, Empire Chief 80376, out of number one sows. They take on the large size and heavy bone of their sire. Sows including Empire Chief gilts, bred for fall litters to Roller Trust, he by High Roller, the Ohio champion. 240 in herd. Fed for breeders. Priced reasonable. Annual sale October 25.  
**James Mains, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan**

**Spring Creek Herd of**  
**POLAND-CHINA SWINE**

Pigs by On and On and U. S. Model. 3 fall boars and a number of choice gilts, large, fancy and well bred. Perfection and Sunshine blood

**G. M. Hebbard, Route 2, Peck, Kansas**

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I have about twenty boars ready for use and twenty-five sows bred, and some unbred, and a large number of good pigs, both breeds.

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**POLAND-CHINAS**

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Choice young boars of April and May farrow sired by Beauty's Extension, for sale. Also bred sows and gilts, all with good colors, bone, fancy head and ears. The herd boar, Beauty's Extension 27966, for sale. Some snaps here. Visitors welcome. Mention Kansas Farmer and write for prices.

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We have a few fall and winter boars sired by American Royal 81505 A and Onward 97359 A, he by Keep On 61015 A, out of some of our best sows. Also some spring pigs by same boars.

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**POLAND-CHINAS**

Twenty serviceable boars at special prices for next 30 days, sired by Black Perfection 87182, Slick Perfection 32604, Perfection Now 32880, and Ideal Perfection. They are lengthy and good-boned pigs, with plenty of finish. Write me description of what you want and I will guarantee satisfaction.  
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Breeder of Improved Chester-White Swine. Young stock for sale.

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**CHESTER-WHITE HOGS**

Shorthorn cattle, Oxford sheep and Peafowls. I won 13 prizes on 14 head of Chester-Whites at World's Fair, 1904. Four herd boars in use.  
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I have choice O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey males. Also bred O. I. C. and Duroc-Jersey gilts for sale B. P. Rock cockerels and eggs in season. Write or come and see

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We offer for sale a nice lot of good pigs sired by Hoosier Boy 2d 10385, one of the best and out of such noted dams as Bessie W 19074 and Ada S. 19072, and other good brood sows. We price nothing but good straight stuff.

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Sows and gilts bred to Kerr Dick, sire to World's Fair Junior Champion, or by Kerr Dick and bred to other equally good sires. Also fine crop of spring pigs from such sows as Big Mary, grand champion at St. Louis, Kerr Ulna, Silver Mina and others. Headquarters for Boars and Gilts. Write me.

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With each Collie sold by us we send a book "The Useful Collie and How to Make Him So." Write at once for they are going fast.

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**SWINE**

200 head all sizes, both sexes, singly, pairs, trios or small herds. A large number by Norway Chief 12263 grand first and sweepstake boar Nebraska State Fair, 1904. Top quality. Rock bottom prices. Write to-day for prices to

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**CEDAR LAWN BERKSHIRES** My sows are sired by Elma's Prime 64778, and Berryton Duke 72946. Boar at head of herd, Jourist topper 76277.  
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**BERKSHIRES**

From the best breeding that can be had, for sale at all times. Male and female, bred and open. Prices and breeding that will suit you.

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Boars of July and August, '04, farrow, for sale, sired by Forest King 73668. Orders booked for spring pigs.

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30 extra choice Boars, 100 to 150 pounds. 40 extra choice Gilts, 100 to 150 pounds. Fancy heads, strong bone and all-around good ones. Bargains at \$15 to \$25 to close quick.

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I have purchased the great S. B. Wright herd, of California—are of the best in America, and the best sows and boars I could find in Canada, and have some fine young boars by several different herd boars. Can furnish fresh blood of high quality. Eight pure Collie pups, cheap

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**KNOLLWOOD**

**BERKSHIRES**

Pacific Duke 56691, the 1,000 pound champion show and breeding boar from herd of S. B. Wright, Santa Rosa, Cal., bred by N. H. Gentry; Model Princess 60134, by Halle 50125, sweepstakes Pan-American sow; Stumpy Lady 63499 by Combination 58028, sweepstakes Kansas City and Chicago 1902. Lee's Model Princess 62514, the \$180 daughter of Governor Lee 47971; Lady Lee 99th 65085, the \$180 daughter of Lord Premier 50001, and other "Blue-Bloods." Sows bred to 3 grand boars and young stock for sale.

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40 bred gilts, 50 boars large enough for service and a large number of fine spring pigs of both sexes for sale. Berryton Duke 72946, litter brother to Masterpiece, and the choice pig of that litter at head of herd. Our sows are large and grothy, the choice from my large herd after years of careful breeding. I can sell you as good hogs as you can buy in America. Write for prices before buying. Address all correspondence to

**C. A. STANNARD, - Emporia, Kansas**

**SHEEP.**

**R. C. JOHNSTON,**

**Lawrence, Kansas.**

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Buck for sale bred from Turkish and South African Stock. I guarantee satisfaction.

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Herd headed by Huntsman 165855 and Marshall 176211. Choice young bucks ready for service, for sale; also extra good spring ram lambs. All registered

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**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Percheron Horses**

A few fine bulls ready for buyers. Aged cows will be sold cheap. Two jacks for sale or exchange for good Percheron stallion or mare.

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**Angus Cattle**

Herd headed by HALE LAD 30645. Herd numbers 250 head, the largest herd bred by owner in America. Stock for sale

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I want to sell my herd of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, consisting of nine, two and three year old cows, and one bull. Will give some one a bargain.

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**O. E. MATSON, - FURLEY, KANSAS**

Breeder of choice Galloway Cattle. Eighty head in herd. Young stock for sale. Write for prices.

## SHORTHORNS.

**Plainville Shorthorn Herd**

Headed by Prince Lucifer 188685  
A pure Scotch bull.  
Stock for sale at all times.  
**N. F. Shaw, Plainville, Reels Co., Kans**

**ROCKY HILL HERD**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**J. F. True & Son, Perry, Kans.**

**D. P. NORTON'S SHORTHORNS**

Dunlap, Mo. is County, Kansas!

**Breeder of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle.**

Yearling bulls and heifers, \$40 each.

**Meadow Brook Shorthorns**

Herd headed by Baron Goldsmith 224633 by The Baron 121827; females bred to him and choice young bulls for sale.

**T. C. KINGSLEY, Dover, Shawnee County, Kansas.**

**Railroad Station, Willard, Kans. Long Distance Telephone**

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**POLAND-CHINA SWINE**

Best strains of stock for sale at popular prices.

**M. WALTIRE, - Carbondale, Kansas**

**SILVER CREEK**

**SHORTHORNS and DUROC-JERSEYS**

In Special Offer. 8 young cows and heifers bred to Imp. Aloysbury Duke and Lord Thistle. Some choice Duroc pigs of either sex sired by and gilts bred to May Bury. First prize winner at Am. Royal, Mo. State, and World's Fair, 1904.

**J. F. STODDER,**

**Burden, - Cowley County, - Kansas**

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**

Young bulls from heavy milking dams, sired by the Scotch Topped Giltspur's Knight 171691 whose heifers are excellent milkers. Write us.

**N. MANROSE**

**Route 5, - Ottawa, Kans.**

**GLENWOOD HERDS**

**Shorthorns and Poland-Chinas**

100 Scotch and Scotch Topped Females, 8 Scotch Topped Bulls in special offer, Pavonias Prince 20716 and Happy Knight by Gallant Knight 124468 in service.

**C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Miami Co., Kans.**

Forty miles south of Kansas City.

**ALYSDALE HERD**

**SHORTHORNS**

Headed by the great Cruickshank bull, Prince Consort 187008, sired by Imported Prince of Perth 153879, and out of own sister of Lavender Viscount 124755.

**YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE**

Sired by such bulls as Lord Mayor, Mayor Valentin, and Proud Knight.

**C. W. MERRIAM,**

**Columbian Building, Topeka, Kansas**

**Pearl Shorthorn Herd**

Have a choice lot of young bulls, Scotch and Scotch-topped. About twenty are now ready for light and heavy service. Get prices and description. Sired by Baron Ury 2d 124970, Sunflower's Boy 127337, and Bold Knight 170564.

**C. W. TAYLOR,**

**Pearl, Dickinson County, Kansas.**

**Valley Grove Shorthorn**

**FOR SALE**—Young bulls, cows and heifers. Come and see them. Telephone via

**Dover. Telegraph station**

**Willard. Address**

**T. P. BABST & SONS, Auburn, Kans**

**Telegraph Station, Valencia, Kans.**

**Harmony's Knight 218509**

By the \$1,000 KNIGHT'S VALENTINE 157770, a pure Scotch bull of the Bloom tribe, now heads my herd. Seven extra good 1- and 2-year-old bulls, sired by American Royal winner, for sale. Also carload of cows and heifers in good flesh and at reasonable prices. Come and see them.

**A. M. ASHCRAFT,**

**Atchison, Kans.**

**Elder Lawn Herd**

**SHORTHORNS**

**T. K. TOMSON & SONS, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kans.**

Bulls in service: GALLANT KNIGHT 124468 and

**DICTATOR 182524.**

For Sale—Serviceable bulls and bred cows. Prices reasonable and quality good. Come and see us.

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**STOCK FARM**

Registered Hereford cattle. Major Beau Real 71621 at head of herd. Choice young bulls, also heifers by Lord Evergreen 95451 in calf to Orto 182854 for sale. Bronze turkeys and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for sale.

**Joseph Condell, - Eldorado, Kans**



SHORTHORNS.



Evergreen Ridge  
SHORTHORNS

WM. H. RANSON  
Route 2, N. Wichita, Kans

J. M. MILLER.

Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and B. P. Rock Chickens. Bulls, Cows and Heifers for sale. Prices reasonable.

Atchison Co. MUSKOTAH, KANS.

HEREFORDS.

Registered Herefords

Individual merit and choicest breeding. Dale Duplicate 2d at head of herd. Correspondence solicited. A. JOHNSON, Clearwater, Kans.

Vermilion Hereford Co., VERMILION, KANSAS.

Boatman 56011 and Lord Albert 131557 head of herd Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.

E. E. Woodman, Vermilion, Kansas

Modern Herefords

Herds Bulls—Printer 66884 and the American Royal prize-winners, Protocol 2d 91715 and Imported Monarch 142149. Visitors always welcome.

Robt. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kans

SOLDIER CREEK HERDS OF  
Herefords, Shorthorns, Polled Shorthorns

Service Bulls—Herefords: Columbus 17th 91384, Columbus Budybody 141836, Jack Hayes 2d 119761. Shorthorns: Orange Dudding 149469. Polled Shorthorns: Scotch Emperor 133646, Crowder 204815.

Herds consist of 500 head of the various fashionable families. Can suit any buyer. Visitors welcome, except Sundays. Address

Joseph Pelton, Mgr., Belvidere, Kiowa Co., Ks

RED POLLS.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Pure-bred Young Stock for Sale. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Hazlettine, Route 7, Springfield, Mo. Mention this paper when writing.

COBURN HERD OF RED POLLED CATTLE

Herd now numbers 115 head. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. GROENMILLER & SON,  
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RED POLLED CATTLE AND  
POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Best of breeding. Write or come and see CHAS. MORRISON, Route 2, Phillipsburg, Kas

RED POLLED CATTLE

Of the choicest strains and good individuals. Young animals, either sex, for sale. Also breeders of Percheron Horses and Plymouth Rock Chickens.

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Route 5, Wellington, Kansas

HALCYON HOME STOCK FARM

Polled Durhams

Offer some fine blocky bulls about one year old.

C. J. WOODS,

Chiles, Miami County, Kansas

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Do You Want to Buy a Jack?

If so, I have some extra good ones to sell, of the best strains of breeding in Missouri. Good breeders, large, black, with light points, prices right. Write me what you want. Address,

WALTER WARREN, Veterinarian,  
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Breeder and Importer of Percheron Horses, Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. Public Sale September 7, 1905.

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J. W. & J. C. ROBISON,  
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Importers and Breeders of High-Class Percherons. Herd headed by Casino 27830 (45462). Winner of first prize at World's Fair. Young stock for sale. Largest herd in the West.



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The Biggest and Best Horse Barn in the United States, and the Biggest and Best

Percheron and French  
Draft Horses

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(Percheron 27218 and French Draft 4846.)

He weighs 2,464 pounds, with more bone and quality than can be found in any other one horse in the United States. We can show more bone, size and quality than any other one firm in the country. Prices below competition. Call on or address

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MY REFERENCE IS THE BEST BREEDERS nineteen states and territories for whom I have made many successful sales of all breeds of pure-bred live stock.

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Twenty years a successful breeder, exhibitor, and judge of live stock.

Ten years' experience on the auction block selling successfully for the best breeders in fifteen States and Territories.

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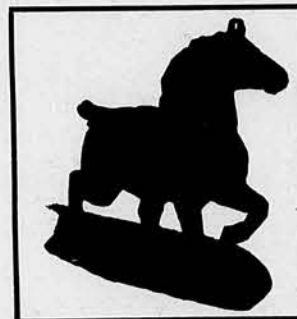
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At the Government Show, Rouen, France, June, 1905, our stallions won every possible first prize and every second prize in every stallion class; also first prize in collection, all draft breeds competing.

These horses will be brought to this country in time for exhibition at a number of State fairs, the Lewis & Clark Exposition and the American Royal.

The unprecedented success of our business is due to the extraordinary quality of our stock, careful and conservative management, and the perfect fulfillment of obligations.

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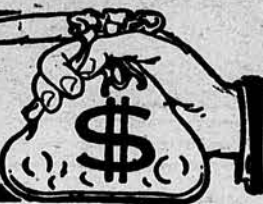
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Coachers, Saddlers, Big Mammoth Jacks and Jennetts. Yaffi head of Percheron stud and King Jumbo at head of Jennett herd. More prizes won at Missouri State Fair 1904-5 than any other breeder.

**S. A. SPRIGGS, Westphalia, Kansas.**

**PUBLIC SALE**

At my farm, 9 miles northwest of Ottawa and 1 1/2 miles east of Centropolis, on  
**Tuesday, September 26, at 10 o'clock a. m.**  
Two yearling sows with young pigs by side; 1 2-year-old boar, Red Rover 27665, first prize Ottawa fair 1904. Very heavy boned, lengthy hog. 1 yearling boar, good back, ham and feet, a good herd header, sired by Prince 17799, Dam Sapho 24874. 10 extra good young boars, April farrowing; 25 choice gilts, weighing from 75 to 125 pounds. These hogs sired by my herd boars, Prince 17799 and Red Rover 27665, both first prize at Ottawa fair, and from such sows as Sapho 24874, Ruby 43078, Jennie L. 43080, Cora K. 45502, Fanny N. 2d 25034, Isabelle 85214, 16 pigs, just weaned; 20 good feeders, weight from 150 to 200 pounds. About 30 head of grade Shorthorns, and registered Hereford bull and farm horses.  
**75 HEAD REGISTERED DUDOC-JERSEY HOGS**  
**TERMS OF SALE:** All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash; all sums over \$5.00, a credit of 12 months without interest if paid when due. If not paid when due, 10 per cent from date of sale, purchaser giving approved security. Six per cent off for cash on all notes. Lunch will be served on the grounds. Col. W. C. Parks, Auctioneer.  
**R. F. D. No. 7. L. A. KEELER, Ottawa, Kansas.**

**DISPERSION SALE**

Of Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle to be held at

**FRAZIER'S BARN, BELLEVILLE, KS.**

Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1904, consisting of 19 head, 15 cows and heifers and 4 bulls.

Auctioneers: Col. J. W. Sparks, N. S. Hoyt, A. S. Orr.  
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

**W. H. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.**

**AXLINE'S  
Annual Fall Sale**

**MONDAY, 9, '05, OAK GROVE, MO.**

**60--HEAD POLAND-CHINAS--60**  
**YOU KNOW THE KIND**

25 fall Gilts, all open; 4 fall Boars; 15 early spring Gilts; 16 early spring Boars. The sires of the offering are—Sunshine Chief, Stylish Perfection, Chief Perfection 2d, Perfect Success, Perfect Tecumseh, Keep On, On And On, Prince Alert, G's Perfection, Klever's Ideal, Sure Perfection, Corrector's Son, Corrector 2d and Chief McKinley. Where can you find a greater variety of up-to-date breeding? No postponement. For auctioneers see catalogue.

**SALE WILL BE HELD AT USUAL PLACE**

Free entertainment at hotels for parties from a distance. Everybody invited to attend whether you buy or not. Sale will begin at 1 p.m. sharp. Send for free illustrated catalogue. Long distance telephone at farm.

**E. A. AXLINE, OAK GROVE, MO.**

Rural Free Delivery No. 17.

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

**CAPITAL BLUFF HEREFORDS**

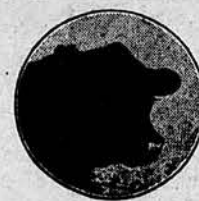
**BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS.**

**SEPTEMBER 27-28, 1905**

133 head. The biggest Hereford sale of the season. 117 cows and 16 bulls. A draft from the largest and strongest herd in the State, comprising 300 head. This herd was established fifteen years ago by I. D. Yarrick, deceased since last November. In the offering are two of the herd bulls, Baccalaureate 81517, a Gudgell & Simpson bull, and Keep On 43d, a full brother to Overton Harris' Keep On bull, the World's Fair winner. Among the cows are many imported and about 25 daughters of Baccalaureate, bred or with calf at foot by Keep On 43d. All are in good breeding condition and will be sold right off the grass. This is the first public offering from this herd. The sale will be held at farm joining town. Catalogues sent only on request.

Colonels Edmonson, Sparks, Brady,  
Allbright and Gordon, Auctioneers.

**C. R. THOMAS, Secretary, Clerk of Sale.**



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**Great Sale of  
CHOICE BREEDING CATTLE**

During the

**AMERICAN ROYAL  
LIVE STOCK SHOW**

At the Stock Yards

**KANSAS CITY, MO., OCT. 9-14, 1905**

60 -- SHORTHORNS -- 60  
will sell

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10.**

For catalogue address,

**B. O. COWAN,**  
17 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

60 -- GALLOWAYS -- 60  
will sell

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12**

For catalogue address,

**CHAS. GRAY,**  
17 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

60 -- HEREFORDS -- 60  
will sell

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11**

For catalogue address,

**C. R. THOMAS,**  
221 W. 12th St. Kansas City, Mo.

60 -- ABERDEEN-ANGUS -- 60  
will sell

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.**

For catalogue address,

**W. C. MCGAVOCK,**  
Springfield, Illinois.



**NOT A CULL  
IN THE LOT**

Sale Begins Promptly at 1 P. M.

