Established 1863. \$1 a Year

#### COOPERATIVE SHIPPING ASSOCIA-TIONS.

The margin between the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the producer is a matter of increasing importance. Two or three generations ago, when the progenitors of the men now living hewed out farms in the frontier woods of Ohio and southward, little was either bought or sold. Our great grandfathers produced wheat enough for bread and seed, corn enough to feed the stock, wool and flax enough to clothe the family, meat enough for a bountiful supply, fruits and vegetables in abundance. The goods were manufactured and the clothing made at home. The independence of the farmer's life of that day, together with its isolation and monotony, will never return.

Persons now living remember the

time when a burning question of the hour concerned the toll the miller might take when he ground the farmer's wheat or corn. That contention is relegated to the dim and distant past.

With the development of transportation facilities and the introduction of machinery in the factory and on the farm came specialization of industry, transfer of products-com-merce. When the gray heads of to-day were boys, there came a conviction that the "middleman" was taking undue compensation for the services he rendered in the transfer of products between the farmer and the manufacturer.

Half a century ago a meeting called a farmers' congress was held in Central Illinois for consideration of plans for the elimina-tion of the "middle-man." A third of a century ago the writer was driving with a friend through a small town in a rich farming community in Illinois and was surprised to a large vacant pass building. ing had been the store

and warehouse of the farmers' shipping and mercantile association. The association had lost money and had speka, Kans.: "There are about one association had lost money and had speka, Kans.: "There are about one association had lost money and had speka, Kans.: "There are about one association had lost money and had speka, Kans.: "There are about one association had lost money and had lost mo gone out of business.

Since that day the farmer's independence has greatly lessened; he buys his flour at the grocery, his meat of the meat trust, his clothing of the Israelite. His butter, even, is often not made at home. His wheat, corn, cotton, meat, and milk are sold in a distant market and pass through many hands, to each of which a share of the proceeds sticks.

Possibly this would not be objectionable were the distant markets and the avenues to them subject to competition. But combination has taken the place of competition, line-elevator systems and their terminal managers determine the toll. As is usual where one party in interest determines the entire transaction, there is dissatisfaction on the other side.

The one remedy that has been most persistently suggested to the producer on the farm is the formation of a shipping association in order to market his crops in a cooperative way. In general, the promoters of such associations do not stop to inquire whether what they propose is doable or is not do-They assume the affirmative and ridicule the negative as too absurd to think about. Perhaps the record of the last fifty years would be strewn with

fewer wrecks of defunct shipping as-

sociations had more attention been giv-

en to the conditions essential to suc-

Kansas has not been negligent of the opportunity to form cooperative shipping associations. The present situation of these is fairly indicated by the following replies to requests of the writer for information from persons

whose experience and observation have given them exact information: James Butler, State Organizer of The ply a system of robbing the farmer members.

"The relationship existing between farmers' associations and the grain trust is not explicitly known. The Interstate Commerce Commission is investigating that problem at this time and, as I understand it, has already ascertained that a relationship does exist. If the grain trust and farmers' elevators have entered into a pool or combine contrary to the anti-trust laws of the State of Kansas, they are not likely to advertise to the world the extent of that pool. To do so would simply be to convict themselves. It would cost considerable to get the facts regarding the actual terms upon which the pool is made. So far as I know, no one has gone to this expense or trouble."

C. W. Peckham, Haven, Kans.: "I

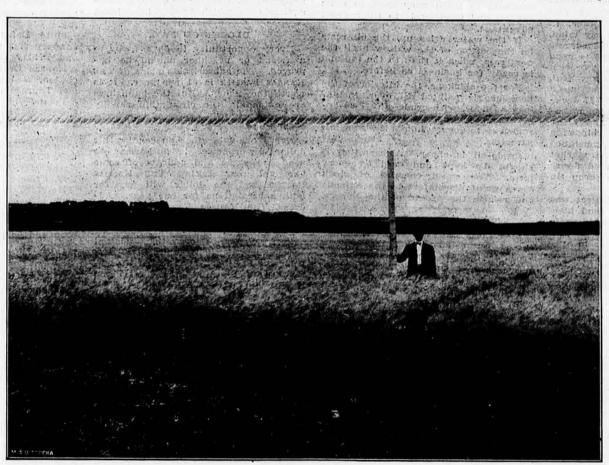
these elevators. There are leaners as well as pushers in every neighborhood. In most cases the leaners have shared the benefits earned by the pushers. The farmer has demonstrated that he can overcome all obstacles at the local stations, but he is meeting an opposition at the terminal market that will test his mettle, one that will require the united and determined effort of all the farmers' organizations not a part of them, else their local enterprises will eventually fail. The old-line dealers have boasted that although the farmers have succeeded in building and maintaining elevators at local stations. yet their grain could never reach the terminal markets without paying them tribute, and from the present outlook, there is a possibility of their making good. Every mill in Kansas City has a membership on the Kansas City board

of trade, and although they would often be glad to buy our virgin grain, the rules of the said board of trade will not permit them to do so, and we have never sold them a car of grain. We acknowledge that we are shut out of business in Kansas City by this combine.

"Early in the shipping season we made a 45-car shipment to New Orleans, expecting the usual courtesies. Upon the arrival of the grain New Orleans, we were informed that before the grain could be received at the elevator (which belonged to the -) that we must consult the - Grain Co., who held a lease on the elevator, and who is one of our competitors. This company holds a membership in the Kansas City board of trade. After much delay, we were told that our grain would be handled at 5½ cents per bushel (the regular price is 1/2 cent). After much correspondence with the railroad, our grain was handled at ½ cent, although an unusual shortage was made, which shortage has not so far been

competitors. It seems that many rail-road officials have grain interests.

"When we began business, \$200,000 was pledged by Kansas City parties to back our venture. But such threats and influences were brought to bear that some were forced to Great pressure has been brought on our paper at the bank, and had we not been fortunate, very fortunate, in the selection of a manager, we would have been snowed under long ago. The board of trade commissionmen instructed their traveling men to make all kinds of war on us at every station they visit. Thousands of letters abounding in insinuations and misstatements have been sent out to the farmers' companies. We have a bushel of them, sent us by our friends who had received them. In fact there is nothing derogatory that a lot of villians could say or do that has not been said or done against us. At first



A Record-Breaking Yield of Wheat at the Kansas Experiment Station. The Best Plot Yielded 60.6 Bushels Per Acre in 1906.

hundred farmers' elevators doing business in Kansas, as near as I can enumerate them. I think I have a list of one hundred and one and there may be a few that I do not have. As to how many are connected with line elevators, I am unable to say. It is quite evident that a number of them have surrendered to the dictates of the old line company. In my judgment there is no necessity for any of them to be dependent on the old line companies. It is my opinion that farmers' elevators are generally successful. 1 am confident that they will improve their methods when they find they have pursued a wrong course. To pool with the line company does not jeopardize the life of a farmers' elevator; it simply takes a portion of the profits from the farmer members of that elevator and delivers them to the line trust without any compensation whatever. It is simtion of whether or not the farmers are to be allowed to engage in cooperative enterprises is approaching a crisis. Six years ago, when the first farmer elevator companies began, they encountered the keenest competition, brought on by the regular dealers. In many cases the price paid left no margin whatever. The companies organized this year have met the same kind of competition. The margin between the local and the terminal market was narrowed 4 cents to 6 cents per bushel, the seller receiving that amount more than he did before the elevator was built at his station As the farmers received this enhanced price, they were elated, and the building of elevators has been brisk and is still going on.

"There are more than 600 farmers' elevators in the Western grain-belt, including the Dakotas and Minnesota. But a small proportion of the farmers have contributed to the building of

we paid no attention to this abuse, but later it was considered prudent to counter. I consented to this with the distinct understanding that no misstatements should go from our house. Our manager declared that the truth was what they feared most, and so the war is on.

"This has been an unfavorable year for grain-dealers. The market has steadily declined, the grain has been in bad condition, and we are confronted with an enormous crop, all depressing factors. I believe that much was expected of us, and the fact that some of our customers have stayed with us from the first is evidence that we have been able to serve them well. We are able to handle all the business that may come, but it is a lamentable fact that many of the farmers' companies patronize their worst enemies, the trust, when we are able to serve them as well, and when they would participate in the profits of the transaction. Would they do this if they were aware of all the facts? And how may they learn of the true situation? What the farmers need most now is a friendly newspaper (like THE KANSAS FARMER) to present these facts to the farmer public. This seems to me to be an issue that can not be ignored or postponed. It is a matter of whether the farmers may be permitted to transact their own business if they so desire. We believe that the greed and dishonesty of the commissionmen make it imperative that we take up this business in our own behalf and for self-preservation."

A. B. Smith, Topeka, Kans., writes: "Yours just received with reference to the chairmanship of the committee of the horticultural society on fruit

"About a year ago some of the fruit-growers of this county organized for the above and other purposes 'The Shawnee County Fruit and Truck-Growers' Association.' I was selected as chairman of the executive committee, and in the furthering of this move, I lost sight of the other; in fact, it had entirely slipped my mind. Our association was a decided success so far as it went. We decided to open for strawberries, but the dry local weather defeated the strawberry deal. Then the cherry-growers put up a stock fund, rented a room at 527 Jackson St., hired Mr. C. Dyson as manager, and handled cherries and other fruits for one month. We shipped a car-load of cherries and consigned lesser amounts, whereby the market here was kept at a very good figure notwithstanding the large crop in these parts.

"You may ask why this project was not continued. It was the fond hope of a few of us who were pushing this enterprise that the peach-growers and apple-growers would follow us in taking stock in it to hold up the expenses and give it the needed dignity, but we were doomed to disappointment. Why? I can not say. All approached on the subject agreed to the need and acknowledged our success.

"It takes money to pay rent and manager and for local deliveries. The money could not be had, so we closed up shop promptly. You know that such action is preferable to a 'dwindle-out' process.

"Again you may ask why the business did not carry itself after it was started. We decided in the start to handle stuff through the house at 5 per cent for members and 10 per cent to others. Of course, the bulk, was on the 5-per-cent deal, and it was insufficient to accumulate a fund.'

Mr. Edwin Taylor, of O-ta-top Farm, Edwardsville, Kans., writes: "Your inquiry as to status of the Kaw Valley Potato Association is at hand. In reply will say that it has been defunct ou ask. why? swer is difficult to give. For a few years its workings were satisfactory, but finally it was mutually agreed to drop it. For one thing the organiza-tion was not constructed on quite the right lines. It was formed a good many years ago. They do those things better now. Among the potato men in this part of the valley, it is every fellow for himself."

These letters are given here not for the purpose of discouraging the formation of farmers' shipping associations, but for the purpose of indicating some of the obstacles to prosperity in a business which neecssarily comes into competition with a business which is in the hands of men who are fighters; who are cheerful losers; who are solidly organized, and who are pitiless in their warfare.

Some cooperative companies of farmers have succeeded. Doubtless others will succeed. The chances for

success are improved by the new interstate commerce law. This properly administered will make impossible some of the favors by which the grain trust has been enabled to crush farmers' companies Further progress of square-deal principles will at once render independent shipping associations more practicable and less impor-

The cost of selling any article of use or luxury is always considerable. In most lines of manufacturing the producer does well if able to get his products into the hands of the user at a cost of 25 per cent of the cost of production. Except where influenced by combinations or in the hands of trusts, the margin between the cost of production and the cost to the consumer is gradually shrinking.

Whether joining in a cooperative effort or taking his chances in the markets as they exist, every farmer should diligently support every public measure and administrative effort whose object is to curb, to regulate, to exterminate the combinations which conspire to keep wide the margin between the price the producer receives and the price the consumer pays. The increasing complexity of organized society requires the application of the strong and vigilant hand of the law to the end that people may be protected from pirates of trade and be relieved of the necessity of collectively and individually standing in armed guard against exploitation.

#### HOG-WALLOWS AND CRUDE-OIL FOR LICE.

Farmers in the Kansas oil-fields report great results from a novel use of crude-oil. For lice on hogs they find the costly dipping-tank unnecessary; the ordinary hog-wallow is better. A thin layer of crude-oil is poured over the water in the wallow. The hogs do the rest. Every louse, tick, flea, and other pest is destroyed. The hogs are said to learn very soon to skim the oil and swallow it to their great advantage.

If the water dries up, the oil rests on the bottom of the wallow until the next rain, when it rises to the top and is ready for business as before.

For the chickens, the interior of the henhouse is painted all over, includ-ing the floor, with crude-oil. Two applications a year are reported to be sufficient to insure immunity from all parasites.

Crude-oil is cheap. A barrel of it should be kept and used on every The small enemies of stock cause great discomfort to the animals and reduce the profits of the owners.

#### THE AMERICAN ROYAL.

At Kansas City last week there occurred an event which marked an epoch in the live-stock history of the West. For seven years the American Royal Live-Stock Show has been growing bigger and better until its eighth year, when it reached the maximum of its growth and value and assumed such magnitude that its permanence is now assured. Not only this, but its size and the quality of its exhibit places it on a level with its sister, the Royal of England, after which it was named, and at the same time demands for it a permanent home that is large enough to provide for future growth. Men who are representative breeders et the several breeds of cattle present were enthusiastic in their praises of the show as a whole, and stated that the eighth American Royal not only exceeded all its predecessors in quality and size, but exceeded every other show of the kind that was ever made on the American continent.

The horsemen were equally enthusiastic, and the Royal of 1906 will go into history as having included one of the greatest horse shows of the coun-While the Percheron predominated, the other draft breeds were very strong in their several ranges, and the quality of all was wonderful. In the coach classes, few such shows have ever been made in America, while this year much interest was added by the exhibition of a wonderful string of

Hackneys. Kansas City is in the midst of the corn-belt of the United States. It was built by the prosperity of the State after which it takes its name, and it is but fitting that this great show should include the hog as it formerly did. While the hog has been absent from the Royal for several years, efforts of those interested brought together a very strong showing of all the four prominent breeds, and it is a matter of no little satisfaction to know that the grand championship prizes for both

Berkshire and Poland-China boars were awarded to Kansas exhibitors.

Another noticeable feature of this ear's Royal was the number of exhibits of agricultural implements and machinery. Heretofore the manufacturers have practically ignored this great show, but this year they were out in numbers and with displays that were of educational value.

A novel feature of the Royal this year was the display of prize-winning cattle and hogs, with a grand display of the horses made in the big tent each evening. This took on the nature of a horse show in some measure, and the amphitheater was brilliant with beautiful costumes of society people who came to see the massive Percherons and the tiny Shetlands in their evolutions through the great tent.

Because of lack of space it is impossible to give a full report of this great show in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER, so we reserve it as a treat for our readers next week when it will be presented in shape for filing away for future reference.

#### BOUNTY FOR POCKET-GOPHERS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I wish to know through your valuable paper, THE KANSAS FARMER, if there is a bounty on pocket-gophers. How much is the bounty and where do you get it? Should the whole body of the gopher be shown or what part of it? would be hard to preserve the whole body.
Marshall County.

The boards of county commissioners of the several counties east of the sixth principal meridian (the meridian which passes through Wichita) may in their discretion pay a bounty of 5 to 25 cents per head for the destruction of gophers or gray ground-squirrels in their respective counties. It is necessary to present to the county commissioners at a regular session scalps of all gophers or gray ground-squirrels on which bounty is claimed.

#### BLOCKS OF TWO.

Every opportunity to do a favor to a friend or neighbor should be improved. The subscription price of THE KANSAS FARMER is \$1 per year. It is worth the money. But the publishers are extending the circulation rapidly by means of their blocks of two proposition. It is this:

Every old subscriber on sending his dollar for renewal is authorized to send the name and address of some one not now taking THE KANSAS FARMER and the dollar will pay for both subscriptions for one year. Address, The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kans.

Prof. V. M. Shoesmith, assistant agronomist at the Kansas State Experiment Station, has accepted the position of agronomist at the Maryland Experiment Station. Professor Shoesmith came to the Kansas Station at a time when circumstances were very embarrassing for any one taking the position to which he was called. Under all contingencies he maintained a dignified indifference to untoward conditions and devoted his energies faithfully to his work. As always, this course won. Professor Shoesmith is yet a young man. His ideas are clearly defined. His information is comprehensive and accurate. He possesses the power of initiative, and to this adds steadiness of purpose. THE KANSAS FARMER expects him to continue and emphasize the enviable record he has begun.

A call has been issued for the convening of a "Farmers' Cooperative Business Congress," to be held at the auditorium at Topeka, commencing October 22 and continuing until the assembly shall have completed its business. The call is issued by James Butler, organizer for "The Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America."

Farmers and farmers' families of northern Shawnee County will gain much from attending the Indian Creek Farmers' Institute October 25 and 26. "Iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend," but the lectures and discussions at the farmers' institute are as steel sharpening steel.

The Indiana Corn-Growers' Association will observe Thursday, October 25, as Seed-corn Harvest-day.

Don't overlook the advertisement, this week only, of the World Manufacturing Co., of Cincinnati, of the famous oil, gas, and air burner stove. Be sure and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### Miscellany

#### State Farmers' Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Without doubt the greatest meeting ever held in Kansas will be held this winter at Manhattan. It will be known as the State Farmers' Institute. It is held under the auspices of the Kansas Agricultural College, will last nine days, and is absolutely free. Beginning on Thursday, December 27, two courses will be offered-stock and stock-judging by Professor Kinzer, and corn and grains and judging by Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck. The lectures on stock will include two on horses, three on cattle, two on sheep, and two on hogs, and will be given in the stock barn with the stock before the class. The lectures by Professor TenEyck will be followed by actual drills in judging corn and other grains. These courses are open to all, old and young, open to any boy who is in the Boys' Corn-Growing Contest, and to the men of all ages. All the work of the institute proper will be given in the mornings, except for the first three days when the afternoons will also be used. The afternoons and evenings of the week beginning December 31 will be devoted to several State meetings to be held at the college that week.

STATE MEETINGS AT MANHATTAN. State Boys' Corn-Contest, Monday, December 31, 2.30 p. m., Monday evening, and Tuesday morning. Monday evening's addresses are by Mr. Joseph E. Wing, of the Breeder's Gazette, and Dr. H. J. Webber, of Washington, D. C. Kansas Corn-Breeders' Association, Tuesday, January 1, 2 p. m., Tuesday evening, and Wednesday morning. Tuesday evening's addresses are by Dr. H. J. Webber and Prof. A. M. TenEyck, Kansas Good-Roads' Association, Wednesday, January 2, 2 p. m., Wednesday evening, and Thursday morn-

State Dairy Association, Thursday, January 3, 2 p. m., Thursday evening, and Friday morning.

Kansas Draft-Horse Breeders' Association, Wednesday, January 2, 4 p. m., and Thursday, 4 p. m.

Poland-China Breeders' Association, Thursday, January 3, 4 p. m., and Friday, 8.15 a. m.

Berkshire Breeders' Association, Thursday, January 3, 4 p. m., and Friday, 8.15 a. m.

Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Friday, January 4. 1.30 p. m.

Hereford Sale, Saturday, January 5, The complete program for these va-

rious State meetings will be ready soon and be published in all the State papers. Now, don't you agree with me that

this will be a great neeting for the farmers of Kansas and their boys? The college vacation is on then, and people who attend this institute will be accommodated at the ocllege boardinghouses. Correspondence relative to boarding places should be taken up about the middle of December and should be addressed to the Y. M. C. A. secretary. No text-books are needed. No fees are charged.

Another feature of interest to all will be the fine stock on exhibition. Some of the finest Percheron, Belgian, and Oldenburg horses and Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn, and Hereford cattle in the West will be supped to the college especially for this farmers' insti-

There will also be a fine exhibit of road-making machinery, creamery and dairy apparatus. The corn exhibit, including the boys' corn and that of the Corn-Breeders' Association, will undoubtedly be the finest ever seen in the West. The college authorities are confidently expecting an attendance of at least fifteen hundred people and expect at least five hundred for the whole nine days. J. H. MILLER,

Superintendent Farmers' Institutes. Manhattan, Kans.

Boys' Corn Contest-Shawnee County. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- The Boys' Corn-Growing Contest of Shawnee County will be held at the court-house Saturday, November 3. All boys growing corn for this contest are requested to bring in 10 ears of their best corn, and prizes will be awarded at this time.

F. P. RUDE. EMERY BROBST. C. A. KLINE. Committee in Charge.

One ov the best advisers in moral matters, that enny one kan hav, iz hiz own conshience.-Billings.

#### Agriculture

දී-දැදැදැදැදැදැදැදැ Some New Work in Connection with the Farmers' Institute.

REPORT OF J. H. MILLER, FARMERS' INSTI-TUTE SECRETARY OF THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

#### FARMERS' CLUBS.

Simple Organization.-No matter how well the farmers' institute may be organized, it, as a business organization, can hardly do all the thoughtful farmer will hope to have accomplished. The "Farmers' Club" has a distinct and valuable place in this agricultural education system. Every school district might well have a farmers' club, where the farmers and their wives and older children might meet several times a year in a social way and at the same time discuss one or two subjects relating to the farm or household. This year we only hope to get a start in this matter, but in another year we hope to organize a thousand farmers' clubs in Kansas. No constitution and by-laws are needed; nothing but an agreement of at least six men and their wives to form such a club and meet at least six times each year in the members' homes. It is a club of sixes and sixes—six husbands, six wives, six meetings, but nine farm, do-mestic, and general subjects. When desired this department will send for each meeting a printed brief of each subject to be discussed, six copies, provided a report be made to the department, written within ten days after the meeting, summarizing opinions of the members, especially any opinions or experiences differing from those sent in the brief. It is hoped that there may be at least one hundred such clubs organized before October 1, 1906.

Recognition.—Certificates of organization and affiliation with the Kansas Agricultural College will be sent to each club as soon as a report of organization is received. 'Printed blanks will be sent for reports of meetings with the "briefs" sent in advance. Each the "briefs" sent in advance. Each club should have a president and a It is recommended that secretary. membership be limited to ten families.

Subjects and Order.-It seems best this first year to recommend specific subjects for each meeting, as follows: October-Country Roads, and Labor-Saving Household Appliances; November—Rural School Improvements; December—Soil Culture, and Methods of Canning and Preserving Fruits; January—The Farm Dairy; February-Corn-Breeding, and Teach ing the Girls to Sew; March— The Farm Garden. This department will supply to all secretaries, a month in advance, bulletins and briefs. It is thus seen that we provide for two subjects for each of the three meetings and one general subject for each of the other meetings. It is thought that the men and women meeting in separate rooms at the alternate meetings may make their discussions more specific.

#### BOYS' EXPERIMENT CLUBS.

Another very important adjunct of the farmers' institute is the "Boys' Experiment Club." We want ten thousand boys to join these clubs. This year we will organize only four clubs-"Crop-Production," "Dairy." "Garden." and "Poultry." Each will be organized as a State club, and later all names will be reported to the county institute secretary. But now I want to have each boy write to me and state his desire to join an "Experiment Club" and indicate his preference. Each boy will receive a bulletin which will suggest certain experiments for him to carry on during the year-experiments that will be carried on at the State Agricultural College. And then from time to time other bulletins will be printed and sent to him. At each farmers' institute some personal attention will be given to the boys. Frequently an hour's separate session will be provided at the institute. Boys are urged to write letters, to report work done, and to ask questions about their experiments. Each boy will be sent a certificate of membership as soon as he sends in his membership card. Membership cards will be sent on receipt of a request to become a member. Any boy in Kansas, under eighteen years of age, whose father will grant the facilities for carrying on simple experimenting may become a member, on payment of ten cents a year, five two-cent stamps, payable when the enrollment card is returned. Send for an enrollment card. Certainly the farmers' institute officers ought to encourage this movement. I am counting confidently on the cooper-

ation of newspaper men and county school superintendents. Girls are invited to join the Garden and Poultry Next year arrangements will be perfected for Home Culture Clubs.

AGRICULTURE IN THE RURAL SCHOOLS. No one can go far into the subject: of agricultural education without coming to the conclusion that progress must be slow until a way can be found to educate the children in the scientific principles of agriculture. No one presumes that the rural schoolteacher will instruct her children, and through them the men of the community, in the ordinary methods of farming. But behind all our methods are certain scientific principles and facts-nature of soil, kinds of soil, origin of elements of soil, influence of moisture on different origin of what we call fertility of soils, methods of preserving fertility, methods of conserving moisture in soils, certain principles of plant-breeding and culture, fundamental principles of the balanced ration for animal nourishment, food for bone and muscle and food for fat, etc., and a host of other matters relating to the operations of the farm-that may be taught in the rural school by the average rural schoolteacher just as well as she teaches civil government, physiology, or United States history, and in most cases a good deal better.

I believe, therefore, that the "Ele-ments of Agriculture" should be made one of the required studies in our common-school course of study as it is in Wisconsin, Nebraska, and several other States. Kansas is an agricultural State, and our children should be taught in the schools some of the wonders and beauties of the science of agriculture, not only that they may become better masters of the methods of farming, but that they may come to appreciate more keenly the nobility of agriculture.

Next winter, therefore, a bill will be introduced in the Legislature providing for the teaching of the "Elements of Agriculture" in the rural and village schools of Kansas, and requiring normal schools and normal institutes and reading circles to begin immediately to prepare teachers for the work, and the subject to be a part of the course of study beginning September 1, 1909. The members of the farmers' institutes may do very much to further this movement by talking this fall with members of the Legislature. Don't wait to write after the Legislature convenes.

SOME GOOD BOOKS FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES. Country schools should have libraries, and among the other books there should be a few on agriculture. I want to recommend the following:

Practical Agriculture, James. Elements of Agriculture, Bessey. Agriculture for Beginners, Burkett. Plant-Breeding, Bailey. First Book of Farming, Goodrich. The Soil, King.

Soils and Crops of the Farm, Mor-

The Book of Alfalfa, Coburn. First Principles of Agriculture, Goff. American Fruit Culturist, Thomas. Vegetable Gardening. Green. Hours Out-of-Doors, Van Rensallear. Letters to a Farm Boy, Wallace.

Then the clerk of any school district may receive free the bulletins issued the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, and also the bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. It is also recommended that school district clerks subscribe for some such magazines as "Farming," and the "Garden Magazine" for the schools.

#### EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS.

We can think of no better method of creating more enthusiasm in better farming, in scientific agriculture, than to have a series of excursions every spring to the Agricultural College farm or to the Branch Experiment Station at Hays. Therefore, we shall try to perfect arrangements for farmers' inexcursions next May. should be talked up during the year and at the institute meetings. Last year forty-seven thousand farmers visited the Agricultural College at Guelph, Canada, in the month of May. It has become an annual event for institutes to visit the college farm, and great good has resulted.

#### A SCHOOLHOUSE CAMPAIGN.

A few excellent meetings were held last winter in rural school districts. Of course, we can't be expected to do very much of this on such a meager appropriation as Kansas has had heretofore-\$2,000 a year-when Nebraska gets \$6,000. But if the next Legislature will provide the funds, this department will provide for a thousand schoolhouse meetings. I am now plan-

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Ohio, Mo., or Ill., all blacked, polished and crated. We take the Stove back, ght both ways and return give to take the Stove back, ght both ways and return the stove that the stovether that the stovether the stoveth Write today for our new Special Stove Steel, Square Oven, High Closet Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago \$17.40 Michigan Ave., Madison and Washington S

ning for a limited number of such meetings next year, where I can find capable local assistance. In many counties I shall appoint "institute leaders," men known to be well qualified to preside over meetings and to direct discussion on certain subjects, usually men who have had training in either the regular or short courses in the Kansas State Agricultural College, or other successful farmers who are interested. For this year there will be no expense attached to these meetings, except where a man is sent from the college, and then nothing will be expected beyond his entertainment and getting him from and to the railroad station. No "leaders" will be appointed unless correspondence indicates sufficient interest to justify the attempt to hold such meetings.

COOPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION WORK.

The full purpose of the work at the experiment station will not be realized until the successful experiments, those which have gone over into the realm of exact demonstration, shall be carried out into actual practise on the farms, gardens, and orchards of Kansas. To this end the farmers' institute department will ask each county institute committee to select several men who will agree to make demonstration tests along lines recommended by some department of the State Experiment Station. These will be on lines actually recommended after successful experiments here or at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment Station, not on lines yet in the experimental stage. This work should not be confounded with the "cooperative experimental work," which must be handled with much more care.

The method will be for this department, on the recommendation of some department of the State Experiment Station, to notify the county institute president or secretary that demonstrations are desired on a certain line of work. Then it is suggested that ten or twelve men in each county be selected who will agree to make the demonstration. The names and addresses of these men should then be sent to the farmers' institute department with a report as to the character and extent of each man's demonstration. Blanks will be sent to all these men indicating the lines for observation and report, and detailed reports will be expected at the close of the demonstration. Whenever such demonstrations are being conducted, a place should be provided on the next institute program for discussion of same.

Please to bear not experimental work, but a demonstration of methods actually recommended by the head of some department of the State Agricultural College. This is being done in order to make sure of definite demonstrations, with a possibility of giving some detailed instruction during the course of the demonstration. It is simply asking for a few people in each county to do what these station men have recommended at farmers' institutes and in publications. Men who are interested and who are willing to make these demonstrations should so inform their county institute officers at once and be placed on a regular list.

#### A TRAVELING LIBRARY.

Arrangements have been made with the State Library Commission for the purchase of a few sets of books on agriculture, horticulture, dairying, and live stock, to be used as traveling libraries. A small number will be grouped as a "set" and will be fur-



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nished on application, to farmers' institutes or farmers' clubs on the usual terms, \$2 to pay expressage. A "set" may be kept for six months. This is a very important movement, and the library commission merits the gratitude of all institute members for its willingness to cooperate in this great educational movement among the farmers of Kansas. Address State Library Commission, Topeka, Kans.

The Farmers' National Congress. ANNUAL ADDRESS OF JOHN M. STAHL, PRESIDENT, AT THE TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL SESSION, ROCK ISLAND, ILL., OCT. 9, 1906.

Members of the Farmers National Congress:

I congratulate you, as representatives of the farmers of the United States, on material prosperity. To the Nation's production the farmers of the United States this year contribute six billion dollars. We hear much of the Standard Oil Co. and its wealth, but our annual export-not production, but export-of cotton alone has a value four times as great as all the petroleum produced in the United States in a year. From the attention given disturbances in coal-mining one might consider that coal is a very important production of this country. But year after year the farm-products of the United States have on the farm a value more than thirteen times the value at the mine of all the coal dug in the United States. We have become the greatest pig-iron producing country in the world. Yet each year the grain of one crop-corn-has a value five times greater than all the pig-iron produced in this country. Why, the corn grown each year by the farmers of Illinois alone has a value about equal to our entire production of pig-iron. Every time our miners dig a dollar from our gold mines, we farmers dig seventy dollars from the ground; and every time our miners dig a dollar of silver from our mines, we dig 165 dollars from the ground. The farm-products of the United States have a value more than twelve times greater than all the gold and silver mined in all the world. With their products of one year only the farmers of this country could buy at par all the stocks of all the National banks of the entire country, not once, or twice, but eight times over, and they could pay all the wages and salaries in our great iron and steel industry 34 times and have money left. During the past sixteen years our exports of all articles have exceeded our imports by \$5,092,000,000. In the same period our exports of farm-products exceeded our imports of farm-products by \$5,635,000,000. The farmer is responsible for our enormous favorable balance in international trade. In all the world no other class in any country produces as much wealth as the farmers of the United States.

KNOWLEDGE AND SOUND THINKING.

While you and those you represent may well be congratulated most hearton material prosperity, you may well be congratulated yet more heartily because of advancement as students, not only in agriculture, but of politics and economics. This is said after no little reflection and with no intention to belittle material achievement. But all material prosperity has its origin and must rest on knowledge. That which most makes a man's production of wealth small, that makes him the dupe of unworthy men, that leads him to favor even greater evils, as cures for social and economic abuses, is lack of the clear, profound conception that can come only through study and hard thinking. Let us be frank and honest with ourselves and nowledge at the beginning farmers, as well as others, lack knowledge; and that our greatest need is of more and better knowledge of how to farm and especially of how to dispose of our products when produced; and none the less how best to conduct ourselves as members of society and how best to exercise our rights and discharge our duties as citizens.

WHY THE FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In the need of this knowledge must be found the justification for this assemblage. We come here, giving our time, paying our expenses, that we and others may learn. We have come, not only to benefit ourselves, but that we may discover means and determine measures that will benefit the farmers of the United States and all the people of the United States. I feel safe in saying that few gatherings in the history of this country have been more earnest, self-sacrificing, and patriotic than the annual sessions of the Farmers' National Congress. Representing,

as you do, the most important financial and industrial interest of this great country, and justly regarded as the most representative agricultural assemblage of the United States, I know that you will be mindful of the great responsibility that rests upon you and that you will consider carefully and without prejudice the questions brought forward for your action. I am sure that by your earnestness, your desire to do the right and to discover the truth, by your endeavor to achieve results that will be beneficial to our agriculture and to our country, and by your personal bearing at all times during this session, you will justify the words of Senor Romero, for a quarter of a century the Mexican minister to this country, who, after attending several of our annual sessions, said that "the Farmers' National Congress is the most intelligent, the most influential, and the most august agricultural assemblage in the history of the world."

THE FARMER IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The farmer can be, and should be, the best informed, the most judicial, and the most independent citizen of all our people. He is of all classes of our population the farthest removed from those conditions that produce unintelligent prejudice. No other man can read so calmly and dispassionately about political or economic affairs as can the farmer in the quiet of the farm home. The farmer is not influenced by street rabbles. In the quiet of the fields and of his home he can and does think deeply, fairly, honestly about political, social, and economic problems. It is significant that a very large majority of our most honored statesmen, men that time has proved to have been right in their prescience of political and economic phenomena, have come from the farm. In education it may be well to polish college benches, but it has been proved that any course of study is defective that does not polish plow handles. To-day our keenest men are looking, not to the men that manage life insurance companies, banks, or other corporations, but to the farmers of this country for the final, happy, and patriotic solution of the problems that confront us in politics, society, and economics. Ask the men that to-day are most concerned about immigration, for example; or the participation of corporations in politics and the efforts to be made to govern corporations; or the low, dishonest standards of so many leaders in "high finance;" or the growth of socialism: or the perplexities and iniquities of taxation; or the menace in the accumulation of capital in few hands; or the bitter enmity towards wealth without regard to the methods or means of its requirement; or the contempt for law, and they will tell you to look to the farmers of the United States to evolve and put into effect the right policies, and by their common sense—that most precious of commodities-and patriotism to preserve our liberties. Any one that will take the trouble to analyze the statistics of elections will see that for some years the farmers have been, and are to-day, the thoughtful, independent Farmers may well be congratvoters. on their interest in economic ulated and political affairs and on their independent thinking and independent voting. I believ that for this session this congress may well devote, as it has devoted in the past, no small part of its thought and discussion to those things which concern farmers not only as farmers, but as members of society and factors in our National production and the voters upon whom rest, as upon none others, the prosperity, progress, and happiness of the American people.

THE FARMER'S IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

As students realizing that there is always much for us to learn, we are indeed keenly alive to the importance of discovering better methods and means of producing more at less cost and especially of securing the general adoption by farmers of these methods and means already discovered for increased production. But that half of farming that relates to greater production at less cost is, it would appear, receiving at least its fair share of attention and is being well developed by other agencies. Our National Department of Agriculture, doing a work more varied in nature and more exacting in character than many appreciate; our State Boards of Agriculture, our agricultural fairs, and our farmers' institutes, almost without exception worthy of the highest praise; and our agricultural colleges and experiment stations, now almost altogether manned by able, earnest investigators

and teachers—all these are giving to the productive half of farming such study and such investigation and are producing such results as have never before been seen in this field of activity in any country in the history of the world. The distributive half of farming, fully as important, has had less consideration. It is a fact, by no one seriously disputed, that our legislation has been influenced by our great manufacturing and transportation interests rather than by the agricultural interests. When one considers the concentration of wealth and influence in the comparatively few hands in maufacture ad transportation, it is not surprising that these great inthests have been able to bring to bear the greater influence on legislative bedies. The very liberal appropriations of public funds for departments of agriculture, fairs, institutes, colleges, and experiment stations would not have been made had the captains of manufacture and transportation not perceived that it was to their interest that the productive side of farming should be well developed and to the comparative neglect of the distributive side. Of course, our transportation interests are directly benefited by an increase in agricultural products to be transported. But both the manufacturing and transportation interests are benefited by comparatively cheap food for their employees. Adam Smith pointed out the great advantage to the manufacturer of cheap food for his laborers. If laborers have cheap food, they will work for such wages that the manufacturer can undersell another manufacturer whose laborers have dearer food, though that manufacturer may be the home manufacturer in another country. Our transportation and manufacturing interests have been and are captained by men of truly remarkable brain, foresight, and energy. foresaw that largely increased agricultural production without a demand keeping pace would certainly be to their advantage, while from the increased productivity of his labor the farmer might have a far less benefit. It has so worked out. Other industries have such profits that they can take from us our best labor.

THE DISTRIBUTIVE HALF OF FARMING.

The American farmer is better off, it is granted, than he was twenty-five cr fifty years ago. But because of negof the distributive half of farm. ing, he has not obtained a fair share of the benefit from the greater productivity of his labor. Some three years ago, Mr. James J. Hill, certainly s keep observer and deeply thoughtful man, said that in all his reading he had not seen ten intelligent words about the expansion of foreign mar kets for the farm-products of the United States. If he has not read the reports of the annual sessions of the Farmers' National Congress, he might say the same to-day. Our foreign consuls are being continually instructed to do what they can to aid in the introduction of our manufactured goods abroad, to increase their sales in foreign markets. Comparatively nothing is being done by our consuls to increase the foreign market for farm-A few thousand dollars products. were used some years ago to acquaint foreign peoples with the real merits of Indian corn as a food for human beings, and with the most gratifying results; but the effort to increase the foreign demand for Indian corn was soon abandoned. We have a great surplus of wheat, and, as Mr. Hill has pointed out, 5 per cent of the effort and money that the National Government has expended to enlarge foreign markets for our manufactures would so educate some of the hundreds of millions in the Orient that they would take for food a large part of our surplus wheat. But not a dollar has been spent for this purpose. Every year we send abroad for sugar more than one hundred million dollars in gold. We would be to-day producing in the United States every pound of sugar we consume if the sugar industry had been given one-fourth of the aid from the National Government that has been given the steel industry. Not only would one hundred million dollars more be kept in the arteries of our industries, but the land occupied by sugar-beets and cane would be in large part taken from the production of wheat and other crops of which we now have a surplus that is responsible for prices that yield too little profit. Because of the opposition of a few petty manufacturers of no consequence, the United States Senate refused to ratify a reciprocity treaty with France that every year would have benefited the farmers and the other people of this country by millions of dollars.

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Our meat trade with some European countries has been almost annihilated and with others is hampered by restrictions and oppressions because excessive duties on foreign manufactures seeking our markets have goaded foreign countries to retaliation. Our trade in agricultural products with Germany is threatened with very serious injury because a few Senators will not allow any legislation or treaties that will change existing tariffs. These are not matters of partisan politics. We must not approach their consideration as partisans, but as farmers and citizens. We should consider them at this session, and if we remain prosperous as farmers we must consider them as men regardful of our rights and interests, students of economic laws, and intelligent men that read the daily papers. And if we so consider them, we will at least see to it that our foreign markets for farm-products, already sadly restricted, shall not yet further be narrowed and the price of our products be yet further depressed in order to continue a ridiculous measure of tariff protection to certain socalled infant industries that have not only a monopoly control of our home market, but have secured an extensive foreign trade by selling to foreigners at a less price than that charged our own people.

A very important part of the distributive half of farming is the transportation of farm-products. It has been said sneeringly that "the farmer always pays the freight." It is well known that reductions in transportation rates on farm-products are generally made after the bulk of the crop has passed from the farmer to the elevator. Some, at least, of the great transportation companies have been and are in alliance with the Peaveys of the grain trade and the "Big Fours" of the meat trade. Farmers have not properly considered transportation and the effect it has on their prof-Too rarely have we recog-that our best safeguards its. against extortionate rates of transportation, more effective than any laws we may enact, are the lakes and rivers that God has given us with a most generous hand. There is in many cases far too wide a margin between the price received by the farmer and the price paid by the consumer of farm-products. The way for us to increase our profits, so that in the competition for our boys and girls, the farm can outbid the city, and we may have all the comforts and luxuries of life to which our hard work entitles us, is not so much to produce more with our present markets and present methods of distribution, as to take such action as will enlarge our markets for farm-products and prevent so much of what should be our profit on our production from being absorbed in transit between us and the consumer.

THE FARMER MUST SAFEGUARD HIS OWN INTERESTS.

Brother farmers, if we do not do this it will not be done at all. Others will not safeguard our rights or care for our interests. Other classes, the laws and the Government, as well as the Almighty, will help the farmers that help themselves, and them only.

THE FARMER CAN SEE THE DIFFERENCE BE-TWEEN USE AND ABUSE OF POWER.

Because of what has just been said, it must not be inferred that the Farmers' National Congress has any illfounded prejudice against transportation companies or successful manufac-turing enterprises. The Farmers' National Congress never has been guilty of that prejudice. An examination of the proceedings of its annual sessions during the quarter of a century of its honorable existance will reveal that it has often shown its appreciation of the benefits of manufacture and transportation and has recognized that their real interests and the real interests of agriculture are not antagonistic, but interdependent. It does that to-day. This congress always has been and is now able to distinguish between use and abuse of functions and powers; between legitimate development and arrogant monopoly; between the manufacture, transportation, and buying and selling of goods and the fine work of political debacking that nominates tools for legislators and judges, and touches the itching palms of those that make and those that should execute laws. Self-interest is yet responsible for the conduct of mankind. It is more or less enlightened; in many cases it is opposed, more or less successfully, by philanthropy; but it is yet selfinterest. We can not expect others to do for us what we should do for ourselves. We must be alert, we must be

well informed, we must be aggressive. We need to know more and to do more about markets and marketing. need to take more interest and to talk and vote louder in primaries and cau-cuses and conventions. Of us, as of others, is required eternal vigilance.

NEW INTERESTS OF THE FARMER.

Changing conditions bring new requirements. This we should recognize. The changing character of immigration makes its restriction of new impor-Time was when farmers had little direct interest in banking. I am safe in saying that the large majority of farmers assembled here to-day have bank accounts and carry checkbooks. The security of banks and the establishment of postal savings banks have become live propositions of great direct importance to farmers. Rural mail delivery and the development of merchandising along new lines make the consideration of a parcels post imperative. The automobile may, in all seriousness, interest us as a farm vehicle. Nearly all owners of automobiles are sensible and regardful of others. But some that own and operate automobiles are degenerates of the most contemptible yet dangerous char-Their imbecile and criminal conduct on the public highways should have our united, aggressive action. The growing contempt for law calls loudly for stern words and uncompromising stand. If the increasing disregard of the law be not checked, not big crops or billion-dollar corporations will save us from disaster. Contempt of law has assumed alarming proportions. While the most brutal and revolting manifestations of it—deadly assaults by robbers, the unforgiveable crime against woman, and lawless executions with barbarous embellishments-attract the most attention, certainly the most dangerous manifestations of it are the employment by rich individuals and corporations of yers that twist and weave subtleties and technicalities of the law to entangle and bind the agencies of justice until escape is provided for those that brush or bend aside the laws to enrich themselves. For this not only provides "immunity baths" for men that are none the less criminals because their criminality makes them millionaires, but creates in the public mind a contempt for law that is the most threatening feature of our National life. do not hesitate to say that a certain class and kind of "corporation lawyers" are the most dangerous element of our population. Better men than they have been hanged—these lawyers that debauch and sell the great gifts God has given them to devise cunning means to evade the law and to array technicalities to protect their criminal clients, often immoral, yet oftener vulgar, and contemptuous alike of the law and the masses. No man should be so high and rich and powerful that he is above the law and no man so low and poor and weak that he is beneath the law. All should obey the law and all should have the protection of the law. FARMING THE BEST OCCUPATION.

While we would obtain better conditions for farming and a larger share of the wealth that is created by our labor and the employment of our capital, it must not be understood that we do not consider farming the best of all occupations, all things considered; or that we have any desire or purpose to be unjust or unfriendly to others; or that we desire more money just for the sake of the money itself. If we did not prefer farming to any other occupation, we would not be farmers—the successful farmer has the brains, intelligence, and energy to be successful in any other honorable occupation. We are aware that some other fields of industry and other lines investment may yield larger returns in money. But we are also aware that this is at the sacrifice of those healthful and moral surroundings and that contact with nature that the men acknowledged to be the wisest have always esteemed worth more than a large income of money. We believe with Emerson that "whose cuts a straight path to his own living by the help of God, in the sun and rain and sprouting grain, solves the problem of life, not for one, but for all men of sound body." We believe that he from whose partnership with the sun and the clouds and the soil comes the robe of green that hides the grimness of old earth, the golden grain that nourishes the hand and brain of toil, the fruits and flowers—that he works and lives better than any other man! Nor do we desire that anything that aids us shall hinder others. We desire comfort and happiness to the full measure of a just reward for honest endeavor for all mankind. We are sincerely sorry that

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P. O. .....

any of God's creatures that work lack abundant food and clothing and shelter and reasonable recreation and fair opportunity for a comfortable competence in old age. And no class has more of pity for the real unfortunates the sick, the crippled, and the little children and babies of the very poor. We would that all of God's creatures, city and country, might never suffer want and privation, that all might have a gospel measure of the satisfying joys of simple, honest living. We believe, we know, that increased profit to us should come, not from the masses of others, but, if from any, from those already too rich. We do not ask that the consumers of our products should pay more, but that the margin between what they pay and what we get, which has created aggregations and concentrations of wealth that are both oppressive and dangerous, should be reduced. And especially do we remember that the foundation of the lasting prosperity of others must be our prosperity. The founda-tion and guarantee of National prosperity and progress is a prosperous and progressive husbandry. In the words of that grand old Roman of American agriculture, Aaron Jones, "As the years come and go, industries of our country will prosper and decline, fortunes will be made and lost, even Government may change its form, but so long as the world stands agriculture will be the foundation of National wealth and prosperity."

NOT MONEY-MAD.

Finally, we are not money-mad. We regard money as a means, not an end. We want more income from our capital and labor, that we may have yet better homes and schools, and those comforts and luxuries that will make yet fuller and happier the lives of our wives and children. While we rejoice in our big crops of grain and grass, of cane and cotton, and in our cattle upon a thousand hills, we believe that the most valuable product of the farm, that which adds more to the real, true, National wealth than all other crops combined, and that should most of all entitle us to the consideration of all that regard liberty, National stability, virtue and progress, are our millions of girls and boys-girls and boys that we are rearing under those conditions that all history shows are best for the development of the stout hearts and sane minds in sound bodies, that are better protection to the State than armies and navies, and are the best sureties of good government and the liberties of the people.

OUR ASPIRATIONS FOR OUR CHILDREN.

Those of us to whom a kind Providence has given children know that the childless couple are only half married, that the nurture of children is a continuing holy sacrament of matri-mony. In them live again all our hopes and ambitions. We dream for them the leadership and impelling force in human affairs which we have desired for ourselves and for which we have lacked the ability or energy.

It is for them that we desire the very best of schools and the most attractive homes beneath the sun. And let us be plain spoken and honestthere is yet to be found the little, unpainted schoolhouses, all that is unsanitary and forbidding, surrounded by an alleged yard, barren of trees, shrubs, and flowers, and well-nigh bare of grass, flanked by filthy outbuildingsan ensemble that is a bald and unrelieved disgrace to the community that is content to have it. Well may we discuss and consider how best to make our schools the best of all. And when we come to the home, we think not only of our boys and girls, but of our wives. My acquaintance and observation among farmers is not limited, and have yet to see a farmer's wife who, having no more than her husband could afford for her to have, had more than a good woman should have of the comforts and pleasures of life. feel safe in saying that there is not a farmer here to-day who would not be only too glad, if his means warranted it, to put less of work and more of play into the life of the woman who is his best helper and truest inspiration. In the very depths of our hearts we desire less work and more laborsaving devices in the home, more opportunity for travel and study for our families, and, above all, more time for the inexpressible enjoyment, fruitful of high culture, that lies in the assembling together in the farmhouse living-room of a family that can show numerous witnesses against race sui-

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS A REPRESENTA-TIVE BODY.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Farm-

ers' National Congress, the work of its twenty-sixth annual session is in your Your responsibilities and your hands. opportunities are great. What you say and do here will have wide influence. You will speak and act for millions of workers and billions of capital. Surely it behooves you to be careful and conservative, yet forwardlooking and aggressive. May you point the way to yet greater profits in farming. May the words you speak and the resolutions you adopt ring so true and clear and loud that they will be heard and heened, stirring into being yet greater ambitions and energies among farmers, arousing to greater efficiency all public agencies, and helping mightily to create a right public opinion and yet further to awaken the

Farm Notes.

N. J. SHEPHERD, ELDON, MO. Care and fertilizers make the farm. Care and feed make the stock.

With all stock, the object in view should govern the system of feeding. Rotation with a variety of crops is necessary to the highest and most suc-

cessful cultivation. The productiveness or non-productiveness of a farm depends chiefly on the farmer and his methods.

If a large limb of a tree is badly injured by the winds, better remove it at

A furrow plowed through a wet place in the wheat-field will often save an acre of wheat.

The value of much of the work done in the garden and orchard depends on its seasonable performance.

The bulk of the manure used must be made on the farm by judicious management of the feed consumed.

The amount of work that a horse may stand can easily be increased by proper treatment and careful feeding.

The purer the race of the parent, the more certainty there is of transmitting its qualities to the offspring. Quality is as important as quantity

and should be just as earnestly sought after in the proceeds of the farm. Farm life may be made a burden or a pleasure according to the manage-

ment of the home, the farm, and the farmwork. If the trees need pruning, it is easier to prune as soon as the necessity shows itself than it is after several

seasons of neglect. One problem before the intelligent farmer is to secure the largest crops possible without so far increasing the cost as to reduce the profit.

Feed so as to make the most money, and to do this feed to make the greatest size in the shortest time and at the least expense.

There is always an opportunity for those who will make the effort to put upon the market something a little better than any one else has.
Activity and intelligence are neces-

sary characteristics of a good farm horse, and one that does not possess these natural qualities has no business on the farm.

A good pedigree is one that traces through animals of excellence of their particular kind of type, possessing in a high degree the desirable qualities of that breed.

With growing stock, to secure the greatest profit does not require the highest feeding, but rather such a system of feeding as will best insure a thrifty, continuous growth.

Good stock requires no better care than is necessary to get the best returns from scrubs, but it will on the average give vastly better returns for the same care.

Mild Home Treatment for Cancer-Time Tried and Successful is the Record of Cancerol.

Any one who really wants to know if he can be cured can readily determine this by a little investigation. A valuable book, full of interesting information and containing records of unmistakable cures of cancer in most every situation on the body, sent free to those interested. Address Dr. L. T. Leach, Indianapolis, Ind.

Spavin Cure and Blister Worth \$5 per Package.

Mildred, Minn., Jan. 11, 1906.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Gentlemen:—Please send one of your free books, "A Treatise on the Horse."
I have used your Spavin Cure and Blister, which are worth \$5 each if used according to directions.

Very truly yours,

J. A. FORDYCE.

#### "How to Make Good Roads"

is the title of a pamphlet distributed free by the Union Pacific on the proper is the title of a pamphiet distributed free by the Union Pacific on the proper building and maintenance of country roads. It describes at length the split log drag for grading and surfacing, and points out the remarkable results and benefits which will accrue to the farmer who uses it. Inquire of E. L. Lomax, General Passenger Agent Union Pacific R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.













Advance Fence has a continuous stay wire—woven right into the rest of the fence, up and down, for many rods without an end. It's twice as strong as cut-stay fences.

Why buy fence "unsight-unseen," or pay their prices when you can buy Advance

retail prices, when you can buy Advance Fence at factory prices and test it 30 days on your own farm at our risk? You can return it if you don't like it. We pay all freight. Booklet about Fences with factory prices mailed free on request. Advance Fence Co., 3784 Old St., Peoria, Ill.



## Ocean moceanisminisminisminisminismini

Stock Inter-

PURE-BRED STOCK SALES.

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

October 19, 1906—Shorthorn and Hereford cattle at Eureka, Kansas, H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans, manager,

October 20, 1906—W. R. Dowling, Norcatur, Kans. Poland-Chinas.

October 22, 1906—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroo-Jerseys.

October 23, 24, 1906—Herefords, E. A. Eagle & Son, Rosemont, Kans.

October 24, 1908—Poland-Chinas, Frank A. Dawley Waldo, Kans.

October 25, 1908—D. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kans., Poland-Chinas.

October 25, 1908—Poland-Chinas. T. J. Triggs, Dawson, Neb.

October 28, 1908—Poland-Chinas. O. W. Stalder, Salem, Neb.

October 28, 1908—Poland-Chinas. T. J. Triggs, October 28, 1908—Poland-Chinas. O. W. Stalder, Salem, Neb.
October 27, 1908—Poland-Chinas. Chas. A. Lewis, Beatrice, Neb.
October 28, 1906—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroo-Jerseys.
October 29, 1906—Poland-Chinas, B. M. Bell, Beattle, Kansas.
October 29, 1908—Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kansas, Poland Chinas
October 30, 1908—Leon Calhoun's sale.

Poland Chinas
October 30, 1906—Leon Calhoun's sale of PolandChinas at Atchison, Kans.
Uctober 30, 1906—J. B. Davis & Son, Fairview,
Kans., Duroc-Jerseys.
October 30, 1906—Herefords at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
D. B. Mills, Des Montes, Iowa, Manager.
October 31, 1906—U. O. Hoag, Calvin Bros., and
Geo. P. Dawson, Poland-Chinas.
Uctober 31, 1906—Poland-Chinas.
October 31, 1906—Poland-Chinas.

Geo. P. Dawson, Poland-Chinas. O. B. Smith, Cutober 31, 1806—Poland-Chinas. O. B. Smith, Cuts, Kans.

November 1, 1908—Poland-Chinas. Carl Jensen & Sons, Belleville, Kans.

November 1, 1908—Frank Zimmerman, Centerville, Kans.

November 1, 1908—Shorthorns at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. D. B. Mills, DesMolnes, 10wa, Manager.

November 1 and 2, 1906—Herefords and Shorthorns, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. Mcdavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.

November 2, 1908—Champion herd O. I. C. Swine, Dr. O. L. Kerr, Independence, Mo.

November 3, 1908—C. W. Taylor, Abliene, Kans., Durco Jerseys.

November 3, 1908—C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kans., Duroc Jerseys.
November 6, 7, 8, 1908—Sale of all beef breeds, Kansas City Rale Pavillion, R. A. Ford, Lawson, Mo., Manager.
November 8, 1908—T. P. Sheehy, Hume, Mo. November 9, 1908—Poland Chinas at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager.
November 10, 1908—Duroc-Jerseys at Fredonia, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, manager.
November 18, 1908—Howard Reed, Frankfort.
November 18, 1908—Howard Reed, Frankfort.

Royember 14, 1908—Poland-Chinas, H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans. November 14, 1908—Poland-Chinas. F. R. Bar-

November 14, 1906—Howard Reed, Frankfort, Kans.
November 14, 1908—Poland-Chinas, H. B. Walters, Wayne, Kans.
November 14, 1908—Poland-Chinas, F. R. Barrett, Cadmus, Neb.
November 15, 1908—G. M. Hebberd, Peck, Kans.
November 17, 1906—Herefords, Henry Ackley, Wellsville, Kans.
November 20, 21, 22 and 53, 1906—Bive Ribbon Sales of Shorthorns, Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways at Fine Stock Pavillion, Kansas City.
D. R. Mills, Des Moines, Iowa, Manager.
November 23, 19.6—H. E. Haynes, Juathe, Kans.
November 24, 1906—Borthorns, Hall Brothers & J. P. Newell, Carthage, Mo.
November 27, 1908—L. C. Caldwell, Moran, Kans.
November 27, 23 and 29, 1906—Shorthorns, Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus at South St. Paul, Minn.
D. R. Mills, Iowa, Manager.
November 23, 1906—Shyder Bros., Winfield, Kans.
Poland-Chinas.
November 30, 1906—U. S. Ison, Butler, Missouri Poland-Chinas.
December 13, 1908—American Galloway Breeders'
Association Combination Sale, Chicago, Ill.
December 13, 1908—Imported and American bred Acerfords, James A. Funkhouser and Charles W. Armour, sale pavilion, Kansas City.
December 13, 1908—Hereford cattle at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
December 14, 104—Shorthorn cattle at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
December 14, 105—Shorthorn cattle at Coffeyville, Kans. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kans., manager.
December 18, 1908—Olokinson and Marion County Breeders Sale of Herefords, at Hope, Kans.
J. B. Shields, I ost Spring, Kans., Secretary.
December 18, 1908—Olokinson and Marion County Breeders Sale of Herefords, at Hope, Kans.
J. B. Shields, I ost Spring, Kans., Neoretary.
December 18, 1908—Olokinson and Marion County Breeders Sale of Herefords, Sut Hope, Kans.
J. B. Shields, I ost Spring, Kans., Neoretary.
December 18, 1908—Olokinson and Marion County Breeders Sale of Herefords, Sut Hope, Kans.
Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1907—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
January 29, 1907—Grant Chaplen, G

reordary 8, 1807—C. A. Cook, Fatelin, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 6, 1907—Wm. Brandon, Humboldt, Neb., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 7, 1907—R. F. Miner, Tecumseh, Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys, Feb. 7, 1907—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans., Duroc-Feb. 7, 1907—Ward Bros., Republic, Kans., Duroc-

Jerseys.
February 8, 1907—A. J. Russell, Crab Orchard,
Nebr., Duroc-Jerseys.
February 9, 1907—Poland-Chinas, C. O. Parsons
Clearwater, Kans.

February 12, 1907—Poland-Chinas, C. C. Tassons
February 12, 1907—Poland-Chinas, H. B. Walters,
Wayne, Kans.
February 13, 1907—Poland-Chinas, H. B. Walters,
Wayne, Kans.
February 13, 1907—J. B. Davis & Son, Fairview,
Kans., Duroo-Jerseys.
February 16, 1907—Frank Dawley, Osborne, Kas.,
Poland-Chinas.
Feb. 18, 1907—C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kans., Durocs.
February 19, 1907—Jno. W. Jones & Son, Concordia, Duroo-Jerseys.
February 20, 1907—Poland-Chinas, Lemon Ford,
Minneapolis, Kans.

Minneapolis, Kans. Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-

Minneapolis, Kans.
Feb. 20, 1907—J. E. Joines, Clyde, Kansas, Duroc-Jerseys.
Feb. 21, 1907—Leon Carter & Co., Asherville, Kans Duroc-Jerseys.
February 22, 1907—J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., February 22, 1907—J. C. Larrimer, Derby, Kans., February 27, 1907—Poland-Chinas, W. H. Bullen, Belleville, Kans.
April 3, 4 and 5, 1907—Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus andshorthons, Kansas City, Mo., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
May 1, 2 and 3, 1907—Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns and Herefords, South Omaha, Neb., W. C. McGavock, Mgr., Springfield, Ill.
Improved Stock Breeders Association of the Wheat Belt—November 13, 14, 15, 1906, at Arkansas City, Kans., I. E. Knox, Nardin, O. T., manager; Dec. 5, 6, 7, 1906, at Anthony, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager; Peb. 18, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans., Man ager; Feb. 13, 14, 15, 1907, at Caldwell, Kans., Chas. M. Johnston, Caldwell, Kans., manager.

Kansas Agricultural College Experiments in Feeding.

PROFESSOR KINZER TESTING "STARTING" FEEDS.

So many inquiries have come to the Kansas Station within the past year relative to the different methods of starting or getting ready for heavy

feeding that the animal husbandry department has begun this year some very extensive and practical tests with different feeds and different methods of feeding. A bunch of 40 steers was purchased, and after a few days' examination they were separated and put into four pens, making as nearly uniform lots as possible. The plan is to keep each lot on its particular feed for thirty days, weighing each week, and then, of course, weighing again when put upon heavy feed.

Lot 1 is being fed snapped corn and alfalfa. Here a second and somewhat subordinate test is being made in that lot 1 is fed a White Iowa Silvermine. Lot 2 is being fed snapped corn (Reid's Yellow Dent) and alfalfa. Lot 3 is being fed green corn-fodder, cut from the field and hauled to the lot, and alfalfa. Lot 4 is being fed old corn, cob-meal, and alfalfa. To test the relative value of green

corn-fodder and green corn-silage, an equal proportion of the field, as fed to lot 3, was cut and put into the silo and will be fed some time this winter to a bunch of steers as nearly like those in lot 3 as possible. Alfalfa will

be given in that case as in these tests.
Only three shoats are kept with each lot, as it was thought better results could be obtained than with a larger number at the start.

It will be remembered that there was described in this paper last spring a breeding and feeding test which is now being started on its last passage. Five registered Tamworth sows were bred, one to a registered Tamworth male, one to a Berkshire, one to a Poland-China, one to a Duroc, and one to a Chester White. Careful accounting has been kept of all the feed given to the pigs from these several litters, and they are now being put into a general feed-lot to test for profit as a breed

These are only two of several experiments that are now just starting. and others will be reported in a few weeks. An experiment will be begun shortly on grinding shelled corn and cut alfalfa.

#### Cure for Scabby Pigs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :-- If "F. N. , Cherokee, Okla., will dip his scabby pigs in a solution of nitrate of lead, using 1 pound of lead to 50 gallons of water. he can clean them up. Two applications a week or ten days apart will cure the worst cases. It is cheap and clean to handle, and if thoroughly used, will do the work. Dissolve the lead in hot water and keep it away from galvanized iron.

For lice: Keep the animals penned close, feed corn, and sprinkle with kerosene and gasoline, equal parts, well mixed. J. N. Longstreth.

Kearny County.

#### Remedy for Lump-Jaw.

The directions given by A. A. Ridlon for treatment of lump-jaw seem not to have been fully understood. Inquiries for further information were forwarded to Mr. Ridlon, to which he replies as follows:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER :- I thought I niade the matter plain in my first letter, but perhaps the directions were not as specific as they should have been. Following I give the remedy and the directions for applying:

One ounce of croton-oil and two ounces of turpentine; put in largemouthed bottle (a quinine bottle or something similar). Apply with a swab every third day until three applications have been made (of course I mean externally). One course of treatment is all I have ever found nec-I tie the animals and keep essary. them tied until through doctoring, as the remedy is very severe and makes them hard to handle. Be sure and shake well before using.

The object in using a swab is to prevent the applicant from getting blistered, as it will blister human flesh. (Any one knows how to make a swab.)

If the above directions lack any details and you have to write me again, please state wherein they are incom-A. A. RIDLON. plete.

Wilson County.

#### Joines' Duroc Sale.

John Joines, of Clyde, Kans., will sell 45 head of Durocs at that place Monday, October 22. The offering is an exceptionally good one, and breeders should attend the sale and take some of it home with them. Every one who knows John Joines is sure of one thing, and that is that he is on the square and is the kind of a fellow they like to deal with. See his advertisement of the sale in this issue.



### They ship well

Hogs weak in Bone and Muscle cannot reach market in good condition. They find slow sale. Hogs fed entirely on corn are usually poor shippers. Not so, hogs fed on Swift's Digester Tankage.

# Digester Tankage



#### Arrive in Prime Condition

Hogs fed Swift's Digester Tankage (Protein 60%, Phosphates 6%) have dense hard bone and firm muscle which enables them to stand a long haul to market and arrive in prime condition. Write for literature, prices and a sample.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Animal Food Department, J 111 F Union Stock Yards CHICAGU

#### PAID FOR ITSELF IN 30 DAYS

"Сонова, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1906.

"About three years ago I was selling my milk at 2 1-2 cents per quart to a creamery, but I thought that I could do better by selling the cream and keeping the skimmilk on the farm for feeding pigs and calves. I set the milk in coolers and skimmed with dippers. The best I could do was about 20 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows. I sold the cream for 12 1-2 cents per quart.

I made up my mind to get a No. 6 U.S. Separator and try it.

By keeping an accurate record I found that with the U.S. I was getting about 40 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows, a difference of \$2.50 in favor of the

#### CREAM S. SEPARATOR

making a gain of \$75.00 in 30 days. Then I value the skimmilk at 33 1-3 cents per hundred quarts for feeding purposes on the farm, amounting to \$15.00 for 30 days at 150 quarts per day. As the total amount gained by the U. S. paid for it in 30 days, I will say that it is the best investment I ever made.

If those who may read my experience with the U.S. Separator have any questions to ask or want any information other than what I have given, if they will write me, I will answer and do it with pleasure.

R. A. SHUFELT,

If you are keeping cows for profit, a United States Separator will help you "do better", -- as it has Mr. Shufelt and many thousands of others. He has told you how. Let us tell you why. Mr. Shufelt's experience proves it is at least worth your investigation. A letter, or just a postal card with your address on it, and "Send new illustrated catalogue No. G 91," is sufficient. Will you write us?

#### VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

Bellows Falls, Vermont.

Eighteen distributing warehouses centrally located in the United States and Canada. 449

## Great Combination

OF REGISTERED

Jacks and Jennets, Percheron and Trotting Stallions, Mares and Colts.

### AT COLUMBUS, KANS., NOVEMBER 3, '06

The largest combination sale in this section of the state. Nothing but finest and best bred animals in this sale. An Nothing but linest and best bred and acceptionally good opportunity to get a good jack, any exceptionally good opportunity to get a good jack, any Direct class Percharon and trotting stallions. Send at once for catalogue.

JOHN WISWELL, Columbus, Kans. R. L. Harriman, Auctioneer.

#### LIVE-STOCK AWARDS AT THE MIS-SOURI STATE FAIR.

PERCHERONS.

Exhibitors.—J. Crouch & Son, Sedalla, Mo., entries, 14; McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Mo., 16; Walter Petty, Sedalla, Mo., 2; J. F. Schroeder, Mora, Mo., 1; J. W. Hollyman, Atlanta, Mo., 1; total, 34.

Judge, Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.

Judge, Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.

AWARDS.

Aged stallion, 4 entries—First to McLaughlin Bros. on Etradegant; second to McLaughlin Bros. on Faisan.

Stallion 3 and under 4 years, 11 entries—First to McLaughlin Bros. on Dupleix; second to McLaughlin Bros. on Colbert.

Stallion 2 and under 3 years, 4 entries—First to McLaughlin Bros. on Conique; second to J. Crouch & Son on Eglanteer.

Stallion 1 and under 2 years, 1 entry—First to Hollyman on Pabst.

Percheron Registry Co.' specials on

Jack under 1 year, 4 entries—First and second to Moore Bros.
Champion Jack—Moore Bros.
Jennet 3 years or over, 3 entries—First to Arnold Bros. on Farmer Belle; second to Moore Bros. on Julia Small 2d.

Jennet 2 and under 3 years, 1 entry—
First to Barkley on Missouri Queen.
Jennet 1 and under 2 years, 3 entries—First to Barkley; second to
Moore Brcs.

Moore Brcs.

Jennet under 1 year, 2 entries—First to Scott & Sprecher, Dresden, Mo.; second to Arnold Bros. on Sis.

MULE AWARDS.

Judges, J. M. Vivian, Fulton, Mo.; J. A. Bland, Gower, Mo.; Chas. Newby, Plattsburg, Mo.

Best mule 16 hands, 4 years or over—First, second, and third to Blackburn & Jones.

Best mule 15 and under 16 hands, 4 years or over—First to Blackburn & Jones; second to Miller; third to Plerce.

Pierce.
Mule under 15 hands, 4 years or over

of Lyndale; third to Tomson & Son on Gallant Lavender; fourth to Harriman Bros. on Orange Boy.

Senior bull calf, 9 entries—First to Gentry on Choice Abbotsburn; second to Harriman on Mayflower Chief; third to Clarke on Choice Knight; fourth to Gentry on Sittington Choice; fifth to Bellows Bros. on Hampton's Demonstration; sixth to Tomson & Sons on Victor Richer; seventh to Newell on Rosamond Viscount.

Junior bull calf, entries—First to Clarke on Knight Commander; second to Graves on Rosa's Fried Hampton; for the Harriman Bros. On New Goods; fifth to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Rare Orange.

Aged cow—First to Clarke on Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th; second to Tomson & Sons on 3d Elder Lawn Victoria; third to Wornall & Son on Glosterina; fourth to Newell on Countess; fifth to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Rose Victor; sixth to Kurtz on Princess May; seventh to Kurtz on Princess May; seventh to Kurtz on Princess May; seventh to Kurtz on Orincess Maid.

Heifer 2 and under 3 years, 7 entries—First to Clarke on Dorothea 2d; second to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Countess Royal; third to Tomson & Sons on Sherry Lass; fourth to Clarke on Duchess of Lancaster; fifth to Wornall & Son on Bashful Princess Zd; sixth to Newell on Sweet Briar Rose.

Senior yearling heifer, 7 entries—First to Newell on Countess of Ravenswood; second to Clarke on Lady Mysle 2d; third to Tommas, Jameson & Mitchell on Wornall & Son on Shorty Lawn; second to Clarke on Lady Mysle 2d; third to Tommas, Jameson & Mitchell on Countess of Lawn; second to Clarke on Lady Mysle 2d; third to Tommas, Jameson & Mitchell on Lavender Bud 2d; fifth to Harriman Bros. on Sweet Tone.

Junior yearling heifer, 6 entries—First to Clarke on Aloty Orothea 3d; third to Wornall & Son on Sweet Tone.

Senior heifer calf, 10 entries—First to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Lavender Bud 2d; fifth to Harriman Bros. on Orange Queen.

Senior heifer Calf, 10 entries—First to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Rose ODay; second to Bellows Bros. on Model Maid; fifth to Tomson & Sons on

Mitchell on Coleridge 234957.

Steer or spayed heifer under 1 year —First to Newell on Ravenwood Challenger.

Champion steer or spayed heifer—Newell on Ravenwood Challenger.

Exhibitors.—J. J. Barly, Baring, Mo., entries, 4; Estate of J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., 17; Dick Judy, Columbia, Mo., 1; W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City, Mo., 3; Wadsworth & Sons, Monroe City, Mo., 1; Cargill & McMillan, LaCrosse, Wis., 18; S. L. Brock, Macon, Mo., 10; total, 54.

Judge, C. A. Stannard, Emporia, Kans.

AWARDS.

Aged bull, 2 entries—First to Early on Sunny South; second to Judy on Judy's Advance.

Bull 2 and under 3 years—First to Cargill & McMillan on Privateer 2d; second to Funkhouser on Onward 31st. Senior yearling bull, 2 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Bonnie Brae; second to Dallmeyer on Masterplece.

Junior yearling bull, 3 entries—First to Funkhouser on Onward 46th; second to Brock on Discoverer; third to Wadsworth & Sons on Crusader.

Senior bull calf, 6 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Fulfiller 3d; second to Brock on Discoverer; third to Funkhouser on Professor 2d; fourth to Cargill & McMillan on Fulfiller 3d; second to Brock on Discoverer; third to Funkhouser on Chancellor.

Junior bull calf, 2 entries—First to Funkhouser on Onward 54th; second to Brock on Disporter.

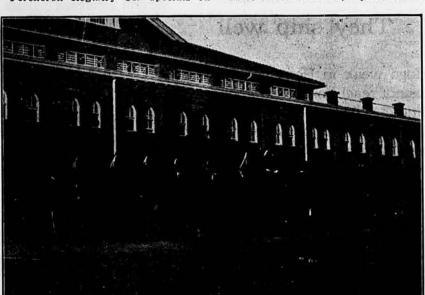
Aged cow, 4 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Tulfiller 5th; fifth to Dallmeyer on Martha's Gem; fourth to Early on Hesiod Maiden.

Helfer 2 and under 3 years, 5 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Twilight; third to Funkhouser on Martha's Gem; fourth to Early on Hesiod Maiden.

Helfer 2 and under 3 years, 5 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Ethel 2d; third to Brock on Lady Ann; fourth to Funkhouser on Genora; fifth to Brock on Lady Lucy; second to Funkhouser on Eenora; fifth to Brock on Lady Lucy; second to Funkhouser on Genora; fifth to Early on Sunny Nell.

Senior helfer calf, 7 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan on Miss Filler 4th; fourth to Funkhouser on Genora; fifth to Early on Sunny Nell.

Senior helfer calf



The Undefeated Percheron Stallions which won first prizes and championships at all the larger State fairs in the West. Owned by McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Columbus, and St. Paul.

preceding four classes followed the regular awards.

Percheron Registry Special, group 5 stallions—McLaughlin Bros.

Percheron Registry Special, get of sire—McLaughlin Bros.

Percheron Registry Special, champion stallion—McLaughlin Bros. on Etradegant, one of the best types of Percheron stallions ever brought to America.

America.

BELGIANS.

Exhibitors.—J. Crouch & Son, Sedalia, Mo., entries 16.

Judge, Geo. C. Waller, Liberty, Mo.

AWARDS.

Crouch & Son awarded all prizes in all classes for which they had entries, as follows: Aged stallion, first on Gris d' Alcaux; second on Dori d' Leez.

Stallion 3 and under 4, Toison. Stallion 2 and under 3, Vampire d' Alvaux.

CLYDESDALES.

CLYDESDALES.

Barometer, aged stallion exhibited by McLaughlin Bros., was the only Clydesdale shown.

GRADE DRAFT HORSES.

Judge, W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Ia.
Mare or gelding 3 years or over—
First to Walter Petty.

First to Walter Petty.

FRENCH COACH HORSES.
Exhibitors.—McLaughlin Bros., Kansas City, Mo., entries 5; J. Crouch & Son, Sedalia, Mo., 1; total 6.
Judge, O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.
AWARDS.

Aged stallion, 3 entries.—First to McLaughlin Bros. on Chamdemagor; second to McLaughlin Bros. on Casse Tete.

Stallion 3 and under 4 years 2 entries.

Stallion 3 and under 4 years, 2 entries—First to McLaughlin Bros. on Dactyle; second to McLaughlin Bros. on Dacile.

Dactyle; second to McLaughin Bros. on Dacile.

Stallion 2 and under 3 years—First McLaughlin Bros. on Ecajeul.

GERMAN COACH HORSES.

Exhibitors.—J. Crouch & Son, Sedalia, Mo., entries 16; H. F. Curtis, Lincoln, Mo., 1; D. D. Madale, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 1; Wm. Fry, Tipton, Mo., 1; total 19.

total 19. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kans. AWARDS.

Aged stallion, 5 entries—First to Crouch & Son on Windbing; second to Fry on Bosso.

Stallion 3 and under 4 years, 7 entries—First to Crouch & Son on Maschies.

Stallion 2 and under 3 years, 2 entries—First to Crouch & Son on Lubben's Commander; second to Crouch & Son on Lubben's Commander; second to Crouch & Son on Auto.

tries—First to Crouch & Son on Lubben's Commander; second to Crouch & Son on Auto.

Yearling stallion, 2 entries—First to Madale on Million; second to Curtis on Prince Bismarck.

JACKS, JENNETS, AND MULES.
Exhibitors.—Blackburn & Jones, Warrensburg, Mo., entries 20; Arnold Bros., Sedalia, Mo., 4; John V. Richey, Vermont, Mo., 1; Beamer Bros., Garden City, Mo., 2; Jas. S. Bray, Corder, Mo., 2; G. Miller, Cole Camp, Mo., 2; H. H. Taylor, Sedalia, Mo., 1; I. I. English, Windsor, Mo., 3; Moore Bros., Alkinsville, Mo., 6; Frank Barkley, Latour, Mo., 2; J. O. Stollings, Kearney, Mo., 1; D. A. Pierce, Armstrong, Mo., 3; Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo., 20 (non-competitive exhibit); Walter Petty, Sedalia, Mo., 1; J. F. Snyder, Brownington, Mo., 3; H. H. English, Speed, Mo., 1; total 75.

Judges, R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.; J. L. Bray, Waverly, Mo., Jack's And Jennet's Awards.

Jack's And Jennet's Awards.

Jack's Ayears or over, one entry—First to Taylor on Taylor's Warrior.

Jack's and under 3 years, 4 entries—First to Moore Bros. on Limestone Raven.

3 entries—First and second to Bray; third to Blackburn & Jones.

Mule 3 and under 4 years, 3 entries
—First and second to Blackburn & Jones; second to Arnold Bros.

Mule 2 and under 3 years, 3 entries
—First to Snyder Bros.; second and third to Blackburn & Jones.

Mule 1 and under 2 years, 7 entries—First and third to Snyder; second to Blackburn & Jones.

Mule colt, 7 entries—First to H. H. English on Bell; second and fifth to Blackburn & Jones; third to H. H. English on Queen; fourth to Snyder on Kate.

Pair 16 hands, 4 years or over, shown to wagon—First and second to Blackburn & Jones.

Pair 16 nanus, 1 years of the burn & Jones.
Pair 3 and under 4 years, shown to wagon or truck—First and second to Blackburn & Jones.
Pair under 3 years, shown to wagon



Grand Champion Jack at Missouri State Fair.

or truck—First to Snyder Bros.; second and third to Blackburn & Jones.

Best 4-mule team—First and second to Blackburn & Jones.

Six-mule team, shown to wagon— First and second to Blackburn & Jones. Champion mule—Blackburn & Jones on Denny Best herd of 5 mules—Blackburn & Jones.

Best herd of 5 mules—Blackburn & Jones.

SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors.—T. J. Wornall & Son, Liberty, Mo., entries 11; T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kans., 10; C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., 13; Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo., 9; A. F. Graves, King City, Mo., 2; Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell, Allen, Kans., 11; J. O. Newell, Carthage, Mo., 8; F. W. B. Kurtz, Columbia, Mo., 2; Harriman Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo., 6; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., 2; total 74.

Judge, Wiley Fall, Albia, Iowa.

AWARDS.

Aged bull, 5 entries—First to Clarke on Bapton Favorite; second to Newell on Master of the Grove; third to Clarke on Nonparell Stamp; fourth to Tomson & Sons on Silvery Knight; fifth to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on Orange Viscount.

Bull 2 and under 3 years, 3 entries—First to Wornall & Son on The Conqueror; second to Bellows Bros. on Good Choice; third to Thomas, Jameson & Mitchell on White Goods.

Senior yearling bull, 1 entry—First to Newell on Fancy Viscount.

Junior yearling bull, 4 entries—First to Wornall & Son on Careless Conqueror; second to Graves on Champion

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Cargill & McMillan on Miss Fieler 6th; second to Funkhouser on Mildred; third to Cargill & McMillan on Miss

Cargill & McMillan on Miss Fieler etn. second to Funkhouser on Mildred; third to Cargill & McMillan on Miss Filler 5th, Calf herd—First to Cargill & McMillan; second to Brock; third to Funkhouser.

Champion aged bull, 2 entries—Cargill & McMillan on Privateer 2d.

Junior champion bull, 4 entries—Cargill & McMillan on Bonnie Brae.

Champion aged cow, 2 entries—Cargill & McMillan on Heliotrope.

Junior champion heifer 3 entries—Brock on Lady Lucy.

Exhibitor's herd, 2 entries—First to Cargill & McMillan; second to Funkhouser.

Cargin & McMillan; second to Funahouser.

Rreeder's young herd—First to Cargill & McMillan; second to Funkhouser; third to Brock.

Get of sire—First to Funkhouser on
get of March On 6th; second to Brock
on get of Disturber; third to Cargill
& McMillan on get of Fuifiller.

Produce of cow—First to Cargill &
McMillan on produce of Beldonee 20th;
second to Funkhouser on produce of
Lady Columbus 18th; third to Funkhouser on produce of Keepstakes;
fourth to Dallmeyer on produce of
Alice R.

Alice R.

Best pair bred by exhibitor—First to Cargill & McMillan on Bonnie Brae 3d and Ethel 2d; second to Funkhouser on Onward 46th and Mazette.

FAT CATTLE.

Steer or spayed heifer 2 and under 3 years—First to Cargill & McMillan on Roundup; second to Funkhouser on Bert.

years—
Roundup; second to Fundament Pert.

Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2

Dorcas; second to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy.

Heifer 1 and under 2 years, 9 entries—First to Binnie on Blackbird Lassie of Alta; second to Binnie on Coquette Lass of Alta; third to Miller on Metz Ogarita; fourth to Withers on Blue Grass Ridge Dorcas; fifth to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy Ito; sixth to Sullivan on Edian.

Senior yearling calf, 7 entries—First to Binnie on Enna Lassie 2d; second to Hooker & Son on Blackbird Perfection.

tion.

Junior heifer calf, 8 entries—First to Binnie on Queen Lass of Alta; second to Binnie on Proud Lassie of Alta.

Heifer under 1 year, 6 entries—First second, fourth, and sixth to Binnie; third and fifth to Hooker & Son.

Senior champion bull—Binnie on Jim Delaney.

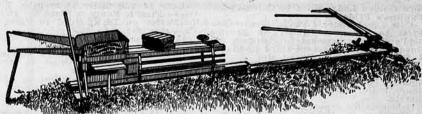
Junior champion bull—Culver on Questor Lad.

Senior champion cow—Kitchen on Driftwood Rose.

Junior champion heifer—Binnie on

Driftwood Rose.
Junior champion heifer—Binnie on
Blackbird Lassie.
Calf herd—First to Binnie; second
to Hooker & Son.
Pair—First to Binnie; second to

Withers.
Exhibitor's herd, 2 entries—First to Binnie; second to Kitchen.
Breeder's young herd, 3 entries—First to Binnie; second to Withers.
Get of sire, 4 entries—First to Binnie on get of Heather Lad of Emerson; second to Hooker & Son on get of Eraste 49786.
Produce of cow, 4 entries—First to Hooker & Son on produce of Blackbird



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Noncompetitive exhibit of mules from the famous Limestone Valley farm of Louis Monsees & Son, Smithton, Mo.

years—First to Cargill & McMillan on Fair Lad 1st; second to Funkhouser on Ersking.

Steer or spayed heifer under 1 year—First to Cargill & McMillan on Fulfiller 6th.
Champion steer or spayed heifer—Fair Lad 1st.
Champion group of 3—To Cargill & McMillan.

McMillan.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
Exhibitors.—Geo. Kitchen. Jr., Gower, Mo., entries, 8: Paul Culver, Edgerton, Mo., 5: Parrish & Miller. Hudson, Kans., 11; C. D. Hooker & Son, Maryville, Mo., 10; Davis Bros., Maryville, Mo., 10; A. C. Binnie & Son, Alta, Iowa, 10; W. J. Miller, Newton, Iowa, 25; F. L. Sullivan, Afton, Iowa, 5; Berry Lucas. Hamilton, Mo., 3; McLachlan Bros. & Johnson, Estill, Mo., 2; H. W. Elliott. Estil, Mo., 2; J. B. Withers, Missouri City, Mo., 11; total, 103.
Judge, E. T. Davis, Iowa City, Iowa. AWARDS.
Aged bull, 5 entries.—First to Bin-

AWARDS.

Aged bull. 5 entries—First to Binnie & Son on Jim Delaney; second to Sullivan on Vala's Rosegay; third to Withers on Enclines Rosegay; fourth to Elliot on Luckiness.

Bull 2 and under 3 years, 5 entries—First to Kitchen on Louis Meadow Brook; second to Hooker & Son on Blackbird Benton; third to Elliot; fourth to Miller on McDonald Lad; fifth to Parrish & Miller on Key.

Senior yearling bull, 5 entries—First to Culver on Ouestor Lad; second to Kitchen on Melbert 2d; third to Davis Bros. on Heather Erasto; fourth to Withers on Blue Grass Ridge; fifth to Lucas.

Lucas.

Junior yearling bull. 7 entries—First to Culver on Royal Hyperian: second to Dayls Bros. on Blackbird Major.

Bull 1 and under 2 years, 12 entries—First to Culver on Ouestor Lad; second to Kitchen on Melbert; third to Culver on Royal Hyperian: fourth to Dayls Bros. on Blackbird Major.

Senior bull calf. 6 entries—First to Sullivan on Beau Ito: second to Victor.

Senior bull calf. 6 entries—First to Sullivan on Beau Ito; second to Kitchen on Intensified.
Junior bull calf. 6 entries—First to McLachlan Bros. & Johnson on Sweetheart's Pride; second to Withers on Dalmago.

Dalmago.

Bull under 1 year—First to Sullivan
on Beau Ito; second to McLachlan Bros.
& Johnson on Sweetheart's Pride; third
to Withers on Dalmago: fourth to Binnie on Eren Lad; fifth to Miller on
Frica M.; sixth to Kitchen on Intensified

nie on Eren Lad; fifth to Miller on Frica M; sixth to Kitchen on Intensified.

Aged cow. 7 entries—First to Miller on Snowflake of Kirkbridge; second to Binnie on Gussle of Kirkbridge; third to Kitchen on Mina of Alta 3d; fourth to Parrish & Miller on Rutger Mina 2d; fifth to Miller on Metz Ogarita 2d; sixth to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy 3d.

Helfer 2 and under 3 years, 6 entries—First to Kitchen on Driftwood Rose; second to Binnie; third to Withers on Grapewood Odessa; fourth to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Happy 5th; fifth to Miller on Metz Ogarita 2d; sixth to Parrish & Miller on Sunflower Fairy.

Senior vearling helfer, 8 entries—First to Binnie on Blackbird Lassie of Alta; third to Miller on Metz Ogarita 3d.

Junior yearling helfer, 4 entries—First to Withers on Blue Grass Ridge

of Dennison; second to Parrish & Miller on produce of Sunflower Hope.

FAT CATTLE.

Steer or spayed heifer 2 and under 3 years—First to Miller on Dutch Lad.

Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years—First to Hooker & Son on South Oaks Change; second to Miller on Metz Prince

Judge, Chas. Grav. Chicago, Ill.

Awards.

Judge, Chas. Grav. Chicago, Ill.

Awards.

Aged bull. 4 entries—First to Lindsey on Pat Ryan; second to Brown & Son on Chief 2d of Stepford; third to Croft & Son on Randolph 2d of Thornhill.

Bull 2 and under 3 years, 2 entries—First to Brown & Son on Pride's Druid; second to Brown & Son on Forbes; third to Clarke on Prince of Meadow Lawn; second to Brown & Son on Carrollator, or of Meadow Lawn; second to Brown & Son on Chief 2d of Stepford; third to Croft & Son on Randolph 2d of Thornhill.

Bull 2 and under 3 years, 2 entries—First to Brown & Son on Pride's Druid; second to Brown & Son on Chief & Son on Pride's Druid; second to Lindsey on Ned Ryan.

Junior yearling bull, 4 entries—First to Clarke on Prince of Meadow Lawn; second to Brown & Son on Forbes; third to Craymer on Protector of Rivers; fourth to Lindsey on Name of Red Cloud.

Senior bull calf, 3 entries—First to Clarke on Victor of Meadow Lawn;

Cloud.
Senior bull calf, 3 entries—First to Clarke on Victor of Meadow Lawn: second to Brown & Son on Fetish; third to Croft & Son on Randolph C. 2d.
Junior bull calf, 7 entries—First to Clarke on Meadow Lawn Medalist; second to Craymer on Grandee; third to Brown & Son on Forester; fourth to Croft & Son on Advancer.

Aged cow—First to Lindsey on Favorite of Lochenkit; second to Brown & Son on Ascushea; third to Croft & Son on Miss Midget: fourth to Croft & Son on Lady Hutchinson.

vorite of Lochenkit; second to Brown & Son on Ascushea; third to Croft & Son on Lady Hutchinson.

Heifer 2 and under 3 years, 5 entries—First to Brown & Son on Myrtle of Avondale; second to Lindsey on Lady Charlotte; third to Clarke on Soney of Meadow Lawn.

Senior yearling heifer, 5 entries—First to Clarke on Cora of Meadow Lawn.

Senior yearling heifer, 5 entries—First to Clarke on Cora of Meadow Lawn; second to Brown & Son on Eglantine; third to Croft & Son on Blackie of Greentush; fourth to Craymer on Standard Pet; fifth to Lindsey on Mollie C. of Red Cloud.

Junior yearling heifer, 3 entries—First to Clarke on Sadie of Meadow Lawn; second to Clarke on Beauty of Meadow Lawn; third to Brown & Son on Dainty 3d.

Senior heifer calf. 8 entries—First to Clarke on Lady Belle; second to Brown & Son on Flossie 5th; third to Croft & Son on Viola of Greenbush.

Junior heifer calf. 6 entries—First to Clarke on Lady Douglass 3d: second to Clarke on Floss 2d; third to Lindsey on Lady Elgin; fourth to Brown & Son on Dainty 4th; fifth to Craymer on Defender's Pet; sixth to Croft & Son on Flossy Lee.

Senior champion bull—Lindsey on Pat Ryan of Red Cloud.

Junior champion bull—Clarke on Meadow Lawn Medalist.

Senior champion cow—Brown & Son on Myrtle of Avondale.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE THURSDAY, OCT. 25,'06, GOLDFIELD FARM, Near Topeka, Ks.

DeKol, Petertje, Parthenea, and Wintje cows with records of from 10 pounds to 11½ pounds of butter in seven days. Also the 4-year-old herd-bull, Phoebe Sir Inka by Sir Hengerveld DeKol, whose dams and grandams have records of from 14 pounds to 25 pounds o butter per week, will be sold.

One 2-year-old heifer admitted to the Advanced Register with nearly one pound to spare. One 6-months-old bull calf weighing 650 pounds, extra fine. One cow testing 10½ pounds of butter in seven days after milking more than eight months since fresh. The cow testing 11½ pounds has not been dry for three years. Twelve head of registered Holsteins in all. Will also sell some choice grade Holstein heifers bred, and a few grade Jerseys. Notify me by letter and I will arrange for transportation to the farm.

A. J. WHITE,

Rural Route No. 7.

Topeka, Kans.

## Three Herd Boars at Private Sale

One of these is Liberty Challenger 31519, my great Feb 2s two-year-old by Tom Thickset 16589, by Glendale 12271, dam, Lady West II 48340, by Duroo Challenger 11163, out of Red Perfection 2d 32746, a litter sister to the 1600 improver II. Liberty Challenger won ist prize at Nebraska State Fair 1905, in eignieen months class, showing at a distinct disarvantage in age. He is a boar of great, long, arched back, fine sides and heart, good head, bone, feet and hams, and is of great size and quality. He will satisfy a most particular breeder.

The other two hogs are McClellon 41497, by A Top Notcher 28723, by Tip Top Notcher 20729, and Pride of Long View 45385, by Ben B. 80739, by Missouri Bo; 14105, out of a De Sota dam. Both are strong, high-class spring yearlings and are worth the money.

Write now for price and particulars. Ford Skeen, South Auburn, Nebr.

Junior champion heifer—Clarke on Lady Douglass 3d.

Exhibitor's herd—First to Brown & Son; second to Lindsey.

Breeder's young herd, 3 entries—First to Clarke; second to Brown & Son; third to Croft & Son.

Calf herd, 2 entries—First to Brown & Son; second to Croft & Son.

Pair, 4 entries—First to Clarke; second to Lindsey; third and fourth to Brown & Son.

Get of sire, 2 entries—First to Clarke on get of Worthy 3d; second to Brown & Son on get of Chief 2d of Stepford Produce of cow, 4 entries—First to Clarke on produce of Carke on produce of Carke on produce of Carke on produce of Carmen of Wavertree;

FAT CATTLE.

Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years—First to Brown & Son on Otto.

Champion steer or spayed heifer—Brown & Son on Otto.

BROWN SWISS.

Exhibitors.—Carlos McCulloch, Fayette, Mo., 'entries, 10; Clark Bros.
Franklin, Mo., 10; total, 20.

Judge, J. D. Clarkson, Kirkwood, Mo AWARDS.

Aged bull—First to McCulloch on

Franklin, Mo., 10; total, 20,
Judge, J. D. Clarkson, Kirkwood, Mo
AWARDS.

Aged bull—First to McCulloch on
McJohn: second to Clark Bros. on Jap.
Bull 2 and under 3 years. 2 entries—
First to McCulloch on Wild Ben; second to Clark Bros. on Santiago.

Bull 1 and under 2 years, 2 entries—
First to McCulloch on Juster; second to Clark Bros. on Virgil.

Bull under 1 year, 2 entries—First to Clark Bros. on W. P.; second to McCulloch on Kell's Bull.

Aged cow. 2 entries—First to McCulloch on Kell; second to Clark Bros. on Helen.

Heifer 2 and under 3 years—First to McCulloch on Hattle; second to Clark Bros. on Lupe.

Heifer 1 and under 2 years—First to Clark Bros. on Lupe.

Heifer under 1 year—First to McCulloch on Ervina.

Heifer under 1 year—First to McCulloch on Idaline; second to Clark Bros. on Bernice.

Exhibitor's herd, 2 entries—First to McCulloch; second to Clark Bros.

Breeder's young herd, 2 entries—
First to McCulloch; second to Clark Bros.

Senior champion bull—McCulloch on

Senior champion bull—McCulloch on McJohn.
Junior champion bull—Clark Bros. on W. P. Senior champion cow-McCulloch on Hattie.

Junior champion heifer—Clark Bros

on Beatrice.
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Exhibitors.—Henry C. Glissma HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Exhibitors.—Henry C. Glissman, Oma
ha, Neb., entries, 18: W. C. Evans, Beaman, Mo., 7; total, 25.
Judge, J. D. Clarkson, Kirkswood, Mo

AWARDS.
Aged bull, 1 entry—First to Glissman on Jessie Clothilde's Chap.

Bull 2 and under 3 years, 2 entries—
First to Evans on Sir Skylark; second
to Glissman on Anna V.'s Lad.

Bull 1 and under 2 years, 2 entries—
First to Glissman on Sunny Jim; second to Glissman on Sunny Jim; secben America Lad.

Bull under 1 year, 3 entries—First to
Glissman on Caroline Sir Gerben; second to Glissman on Josie Gerben; third
to Glissman on Banco Gerben.

Heifer 1 and under 2 years—First to
Evans on Shady Brook Gerben Johanna; second to Glissman on Banco Soldene; third to Glissman on Mantema
DeKal Soldene.

Heifer under 1 year—First to Glissman on Chappell Mechtilde Gerben;
second to Evans on Gerben Queen Johanna; third to Glissman on Robertina
Tritonia Gerben.

Aged cow, 6 entries—First to Evans
on Maryke Gerben Bassor; second to
Glissman on Metina Maid; third to
Glissman on Lilly Henry.

Heifer 2 and under 3 years, 3 entries
—First to Glissman on Madaline Pieterie Piebe DeKol; second to Evans or
Gerben Empress Josephine Ononis;
third to Glissman on Princess Bonzilla.

Exhibitor's herd—First and third to

zilla.

Exhibitor's herd—First and third to Glissman; second to Evans.

Young herd—First to Glissman.
Get of sire—First to Glissman on get of Ohio Paul Gerben.
Senior champion bull—Glissman on Jesse Clothilde's Chap.

Junior champion bull—Glissman or Sunny Jim.

Senior champion cow—Firens on Senior champion cow—Firens

Senior champion cow—Evans on Maryke Gerben Bassano. Junior champion heifer—Evans or Gerben Queen Johanna.

JERSEYS. Exhibitors.—S. W. Coleman, Sedalia Mo., entries. 8: T. G. Hall, Windsor Mo., 6; H. M. Flanders. Sedalia, Mo., 5: Bruns & Sons. Concordia, Mo., 8: J. H. Wallser. Sedalia, Mo., 1: J. M. McFar-land. Sedalia, Mo., 1: Dixon & Deaner, Bradon, Wis., 12: total, 41. Judge, J. D. Clarkson. Kirkswood, Mo.

AWARDS.

Aged bull, 4 entries—First to Dixon & Deaner on Zelay's Francis Golden Lad; second to Coleman on Silent 2d's Golden Lad; third to Flanders on Golden Lad. AWARDS.

Bull 2 and under 3 years, 1 entry— First to Dixon & Deaner on King Nich-olas.

olas.

Bull 1 and under 2 years, 3 entries—
First to Dixon & Deaner on Bugler's
Golden Boy; second to Walker; third
to Bruns on Gordscus.

Bull under 1 year, 6 entries—First to
Coleman on Sedalla's Golden Lad; second to Dixon & Deaner on Sphinx Netta's Boy; third to Bruns on Page's 35th
Aged cow, 5 entries—First to Dixon
& Deaner on Morray's Golden Lass
second to Dixon & Deaner on Frank-

lin's Golden Lady; third to Coleman on Paulina's Pride.
Cow 2 and under 3 years, 6 entries—First to Divon & Deaner on Beechfield's Frances; second to Coleman on Guenon's Golden Queen; third to Dixon & Deaner on Carl's Grand Mel
Heifer 1 and under 1 years, 7 entries—First to Dixon & Deaner on Bessie's Golden Lady; second to Coleman on Nancy Belle; third to Coleman on Lad's Bonnie.
Heifer under 1 year, 7 entries—First to Coleman on Jersey's Pride; second to Dixon & Deaner on Sparks' Golden Lady; third to Coleman on Sedalia's Merry Maiden.
Exhibitor's herd—First to Dixon & Deaner; second to Coleman; third to Hall.
Breeder's young herd—First to Dixon

Brieder's young herd—First to Dixon & Deaner; second to Coleman. Get of sire—First to Dixon & Deaner on get of Fancy Golden Lad; second to Coleman on get of Silent 2d Golden Lad; Senior champion cow—Dixon & Deaner on Morray's Golden Lady.

Senior champion bull—Dixon & Deaner on Dealey's Francis Golden Lady.

Benior champion bull—Dixon & Deaner on Dealey's Francis Golden Lad.

Junior ohampion bull—Dixon & Deaner on Dealey's Francis Golden Lad.

Junior ohampion bull—Dixon & Deaner on Busiler's Golden Boy.

GRADES AND CROSSES.

Steer or spayed heifer; 2 and under 3 years—First to Miller on Lonie; second to Miller on Wild Tom.

Steer or spayed heifer 1 and under 2 years—First to Miller on Black Prince; second to Miller on Black Prince; second to Hooker & Bon on South Oak Jota Champion steer or spayed heifer—Miller on Black Prince.

Champion steer or spayed heifer—Cargill & McMillan or Bunnie; second to Hooker & Bon on South Oak Jota Champion steer or spayed heifer—Cargill & McMillan on Fair Lad 1st.

BERKSHIRES.

Judge, June K. King, Marshall, Mo. Harris & McMahan, Lamine, Mo, made the only exhibit, a splendid one having entries in nearly all classes and were awarded all prizes for which false, had entries and swine-breeders expected a strenuous contest in this division, but the Eastern herd failed to put in an appearance.

POLAND-CHINAS.

Exhibitors.—J. T. Mayfield, Otterville, Mo., entries, 4; B. F. Ishimeal, Laredo, Mo., 7; Wm. Wingate, Trenton, Mo., 5; Ohn Belcher, Raymore, Mo., 6; W. B. Cully, Bunceton, Mo., 6; G. M. Hoadley, Sedalia, Mo., 13; B. B. Risk, Camden Point, Mo., 2; A. M. Annan, Roselind, M. 2; R. B. Blex, Mo., 12; M. M. Annan, Roselind, M. 2; R. Blex, Mo., 12; M. Blex, Mo., 12; M. M. Annan, Roselind, M. 2; R. Blex, Mo., 12; M. Blex, Mo., 12; M. M. R. Camber, M. S. S. Sedalia, Mo., 5; M. D. Porter, Vandalia, Mo., 5; M. D. Porter, Vand

Champion sow—Forter on Fauttess Lady.

Boar and three sows over 1 year—
First to Burks; second to Porter.

Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor—First to Burks; second to

orter.
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year—First o Hoadley; second to Cully.
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred y exhibitor—First to Hoadley.
Produce of sow—First to Hoadley;

by exhibitor—First to Hoadley;
Produce of sow—First to Hoadley;
second to Porter.
Get of boar, 4 sows bred by exhibitor—First to Burks; second to Hoad-

CHESTER WHITES.

Exhibitors.—Nunnelly Bros.. Readsville, Mo., entries, 5; G. W. Sackman, Mirabile. Mo., 12; L. L. Frost, Mirabile, Mo., 3; W. B. Porter, Cameron. Mo., 12; R. W. W. Waltmire, Raymore, Mo., 10; R. F. Fantz, Pleasant Hill. Mo., 6; J. G. Hall. Windsor, Mo., 6; J. T. Nunnelly, Readsville, Mo., 4; H. Rouscher & Son, Kahoka, Mo., 26; O. L. Kerr, Independence, Mo., 25; T. G. Hall, Windsor, Mo., 6; C. B. Adams, Grand View, Mo., 6; total, 121.

Judge, B. J. Hargan. Glencoe, Okla.

total, 121.

Judge, B. J. Hargan, Glencoe, Okla.

Aged boar, 2 entries—First to Waltmire on Champion; second to Rouscher & Son on Rex.

Boar 18 months and under 2 years, 3 entries—First to Porter on Jackson Chief 2d; second to Waltmire on Champion 2d; third to Rouscher & Son on King Stephens.

Boar 12 and under 18 months, 6 cntries—First to Fantz on Plato W.; second to Porter on Dick; third to Frost on Callaway Sid.

Boar 6 and under 12 months, 2 entries—First and second to Kerr.

Boar under 6 months, 19 entries—First to Nunnelly; second to Kerr; third to Nunnelly Bros.

Aged sow, 6 entries—First to Rouscher & Son on Annie D.; second to Waltmire on Walnut Park Pride; third to Sackman on Silver Mine.

Sow 18 months and under 2 years, 2 entries—First to Kerr on Sallie; second to Waltmire on Duchess.

Sow 1 year and under 18 months, 3 entries—First to Adams on Patsy; second to Fantz on Rose; third to Rouscher & Son on Lady Standard 2d. Sow 6 months and under 1 year, 6 entries—First and third to Kerr; second to Porter on Maud S.

Sow under 6 months, 17 entries—First to Nunnelly Bros.; second to Kerr; third to Sackman.

Champion boar, 4 entries—Waltmire on Champion.

Champion sow, 4 entries—Kerr on Sally.

Champion boar, 4 entries—|Waltmire on Champion.
Champion sow, 4 entries—Kerr on Sally.
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, 2 entries—First to Waltmire; second to Rouscher & Son.
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 2 entries—First to Waltmire; second to Rouscher & Son.
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, 4 entries—First to Kerr; second to Nunnelly Bros.
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, 4 entries—First to Kerr; second to Nunnelly Bros.
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 4 entries—First to Kerr; second to Nunnelly Bros.
Produce of sow, 7 entries—First to Kerr; second to Waltmire.
Get of boar, 7 entries—First to Kerr; second to Waltmire.
DUROC-JERSEYS.
Exhibitors.—McFarland Bros., Sedalla, Mo., entries, 25; Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo., 17; F. L. Bowman, Hamilton, Mo., 14; Leiter Bros., Clinton, Mo., 5; Powell & Rudy, Smithton, Mo., 13; H. D. Taylor, Sedalia, Mo., 4; Michael Bros., Houstonia, Mo., 5; C. Folgate, Stanberry, Mo., 9; W. W. Wilcox, Nevada, Mo., 23; J. C. Dean, Horton, Mo., 7; B. W. Harned, Beaman, Mo., 18; W. Hale, Ladonia, Mo., 12; total, 165.
Judge, B. L. Hargan, Glencoe, Okla.
AWARDS.
Aged boar, 6 entries—First to McFarland Bros, on Lord Gold Finch; second to Michael Bros. on Doty Boy;; third to Harned on Oom Paul 2d.
Boar 12 months and under 2 years, 1 entry—First to McFarland Bros. on Doty's Paul.
Boar 1 year and under 18 months, 5 entries—First to McFarland Bros. on

Boar 12 months and under 2 years, 1 entry—First to McFarland Bros. on Doty's Paul.

Boar 1 year and under 18 months, 5 entries—First to McFarland Bros. on Missouri Gold Finch; second to McFarland Bros. on King Mc.; third to Sneed on Choice Surprise.

Boaf 6 and under 12 months, 7 entries—First to Wilcox on Billy Boy; second to McFarland Bros. on O. K.; third to McFarland Bros. on Mc.

Boar under 6 months, 14 entries—First to Bowman; second to Wilcox; third to Sneed.

third to McFarland Bros. on Mc.
Boar under 6 months, 14 entries—
First to Bowman; second to Wilcox;
third to Sneed.
Aged sow, 5 entries—First to Harned
on Ma Gill; second to McFarland Bros.
on Wonder Lass 1st; third to Wilcox on
Symanthic.
Sow 12 and under 18 months, 3 entries—First to Bowman on Cameron
Queen; second to McFarland Bros. on
Second Doty; third to Hale on Perfect
Gold Dust 3d.
Sow 12 and under 18 months, 8 entries—First to McFarland Bros. on
Miss Climax; second to Harned on
America Duchess; third to McFarland
Bros. on Hellenia.
Sow 6 and under 12 months, 18 entries—First to Harned; second to McFarland Bros. on Marguerite; third to
Ferguson.
Sow under 6 months, 20 entries—
First and second to Wilcox; third to
Bowman.
Champion boar—McFarland Bros. on

First and second to Wilcox; third to Rowman.
Champion boar—McFarland Bros. on Lord Gold Finch.
Champion sow—McFarland Bros. on Miss Climax.
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year. 2 entries—First to McFarland Bros.; second to Harned.
Boar and 3 sows over 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 2 entries—First to McFarland Bros.; second to Harned.
Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, 5 entries—First to Wilcox; second to Bowman.

man.

Boar and 3 sows under 1 year, bred by exhibitor, 5 entries—First to Wilcox; second to Bowman.

Produce of sow, 4 entries—First to Ferguson; second to Wilcox.

Get of boar, 5 entries—First to Harned on get of Second Surprise; second to McFarland Bros. on get of Climax 2d.

max 2d.

MERINOS.

Exhibitors.—E. M. Moore, Orchard Lake. Mich., entries, 12; W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis., 10; total, 22.
Judge, Prof. E. B. Forbes, Columbia.

AWARDS.

Ram 2 years or over, 2 entries—First to Moore; second to Dixon.

Ram 1 and under 2 years, 3 entries—First and second to Moore; third to Dixon.

Dixon.

Ram lamb, 2 entries—First and second to Moore.

Ewe 2 and under 3 years, 3 entries—First and second to Moore; third to Dixon.

Ewe 1 and under 2 years, 3 entries—First and third to Moore; second to Dixon.

First and third to Moore; second to Dixon.

Ewe lamb, 2 entries—First and second to Moore.
Flock—To Moore.
Champion ram—To Moore.
Champion ewe—To Moore.
Pen—To Moore.
COTSWOLDS.
Exhibitors.—F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., entries, 6; F. H. Corell, Stockport, Iowa, 8; Lewis Bros., Camp Point, 11l., 12; total, 26.
Judge, Prof. E. B. Forbes, Columbia.
AWARDS.
Ram 2 years or over—First and third

AWARDS.

Ram 2 years or over—First and third to Lewis Bros.; second to Harding.

Ram 1 and under 2 years—First and second to Lewis Bros.; third to Harding.

second to Lewis Bros., second to ing.
Ram lamb—First to Corell; second to Lewis Bros.; third to Harding.
Ewe, 2 years or over—First to Lewis Bros.; second to Harding.
Ewe 1 and under 2 years—First and third to Lewis Bros.; second to Corell.
Ewe lamb—First and second to Cor-

# The Great Wenona Stud

Because of the very unsatisfactory methods employed by salesmen, through whom we have been placing our stallions in the hands of our customers, we have concluded an arrangement whereby in the future we will sell our horses direct from our stables only. Our object in doing this is to give our customers the benefit of the lower price at which we can supply stallions because of the elimination of profits that have been going to the salesmen and the cutting out of the great expenses attendant upon the sale of horses by the salesmen methods. Long time notes, from three to five years, had to be discounted enormously or carried by the seller, which compelled him to charge an unreasonable price for the horse. From now on we shall sell our entire product at our headquarters at Wenona, or at our branch barn at Wichita, Kans.

## Good American-bred Stallions from \$800 to \$1,000 First-class Imported Stallions at \$1,200 to \$1,600

Choice, \$1,800.

These are the prices AT OUR BARNS. Come and see us. We have 300 stallions from which to make a selection. Come direct to us and do not be misled by any salesman. Our

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On Percherons.

First and second aged stallion; first and second 3-year-old stallion; first and second 1-year-old stallion; first 3-year-old stallion, bred by exhibitor.

Champion Stallion, Any Age.

First best four animals, any age, bred by exhibitor; first best five stallions, any age.

Gold Medals Given by the Percheron Society of America.

Champion stallion, any age, gold medal; champion American-bred stallon, gold medal; best five stallions, gold medal. Belgian Stallions.

First and second aged stallions; first and second 3-year-old stallions; first and second 2-year-old stallions.

French Coach Stallions. First on aged stallion.

Hackney Stallions.
First on aged stallion.

Coach Horses. First on aged stallion.

Grand Sweepstakes.

First stallion, any age, draft, medal; first stallion, any age, road; first group, consisting of five stallions.

This great bunch except what have since been sold are at our Wichita barn; also a number of others of like quality.

ROBT. BURGESS & SON, Wenona, III .-- Wichita, Kans. (See ROSEBERRY & COONS, Managers.)

ell; third to Harding.

Ram champion—To Lewis Bros.
Champion ewe—To Lewis Bros.
Pen, 4 lambs—To Lewis Bros.
Flock—First to Lewis Bros.; second to Corell; third to Harding.

OXFORDS.

OXFORDS.

Exhibitors.—F. H. Corell. Stockport, Iowa, entries, 10; Geo. McKerrow, Pewaukee, Wis., 12; total, 22.

Judge, Prof. E. B. Forbes, Columbia. AWARDS.

Ram 2 years or over—First and second to McKerrow; third to Corell.

Ram 1 and under 2 years—First and second to McKerrow; third to Corell.

Ram lamb—First to Corell; second and third to McKerrow.

Ewe 2 years or over—First and second to McKerrow; third to Corell.

Ewe 1 and under 2 years—First and second to McKerrow; third to Corell.

Ewe lamb—First and second to McKerrow.

Ewe lamb—First and second to McKerrow; third to Corell.

Champion ewe—To Corell.

Flock—First to McKerrow, second to Corell.

Pen—To Corell.

Champion ewe—To Corell.
Flock—First to McKerrow; second to Corell.
Pen—To Corell.
OXFORD SPECIALS.
Ram 1 year—To Corell.
Ewe 1 year—First and second to Corell.
Pen—To Corell.
SHROPSHIRES.
Exhibitors.—Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Fewaukee, Wis., entries, 12; Chandler Bros., Kellerton, Iowa, 34; Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont., 4; total, 50.
Judge, Prof. E. B. Forbes, Columbia.
AWARDS.
Ram 2 years or over, 3 entries—First and third to Chandler Bros.; second to McKerrow.

Ram 2 years or over, 3 entries—First and third to Chandler Bros.; second to McKerrow.

Ram 1 and under 2 years, 4 entries—First to McKerrow; second and third to Chandler Bros.; fourth to Lloyd-Jones Bros.

Ram lamb, 3 entries—First and second to McKerrow; third to Chandler Bros.

Ewe 2 years or over, 6 entries—First and third to McKerrow; second and fourth to Chandler Bros.

Ewe 1 and under 2 years, 4 entries—First and second to McKerrow; third to Chandler Bros.; fourth to Lloyd-Jones Bros.

Ewe lamb, 4 entries—First to Chandler Bros.; second and third to Mc-

to Chandler Bros.; fourth to LloydJones Bros.

Ewe lamb, 4 entries—First to Chandler Bros.; second and third to McKerrow; fourth to Lloyd-Jones Bros.
Champion ram—To Chandler Bros.
Champion ewe—To Chandler Bros.
Flock—First to Chandler Bros.; second to McKerrow.
Pen—To Chandler Bros.
SOUTHDOWNS.
Exhibitors.—Geo. McKerrow & Sons.
Pewaukee, Wis., entries, 12; Telfer
Bros., Paris, Ont., Canada, 5; total, 17.
Judge, Prof. E. B. Forbes, Columbia.
AWARDS.
Ram 2 years or over, 2 entries—First
to Telfer Bros.; second to McKerrow.
Ram 1 and under 2 years—First to
Telfer Bros.; second to McKerrow.
Ram lamb, 2 entries—First and second to McKerrow.

Ewe 2 years or over, 3 entries—First
and third to McKerrow; second to Telfer Bros.

Tells you in pisin language the surest and quickest way to cure all diseases. Tells you how to know each diseases and how to prevent it. Only book of its kind in the world. The experience of 20 years. Saves time, money, health and life. It should be in your family. Send postal for your free copy today. It will go to you by return mail free. Homochemic Remedy Co., 4206 Humphrey St., St. Louis

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If you want to make \$3000 do not delay this opportunity. I have a fine flouring mill for some one. Write quick. Do not delay, if you want something good. Will accept good land or stocks. Write at once with full rarticulars of what you have. I mean business and will do you good. Address J. A. BLOW, La Cygne, Kans.

Ewe 1 and under 2 years, 3 entries—First and second to McKerrow; third to Telfer Bros.

Ewe lamb, 2 entries—First to Telfer Bros.; second to McKerrow.

Champion ram—To Telfer Bros.

Champion ewe—To McKerrow.

Flock—To McKerrow.

Pen—To McKerrow.

RAMBOUILLETS.

Exhibitors.—F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., entries, 6; E. M. Moore, Orchard Lake, Mich., 11; W. S. Dixon, Brandon, Wis., 5; total, 22.

Judge, Prof. E. B. Forbes, Columbia.

AWARDS.

Ram 2 years or over, 3 entries—First to Moore; second to Harding; third to Dixon. RAMBOUILLETS.

to Moore; second to Harding; third to Dixon.

Ram 1 and under 2 years, 2 entries—First to Harding; second to Moore.

Ram lamb, 4 entries—First and third to Moore; second to Dixon; fourth to Harding.

Ewe 2 years or over, 4 entries—First and second to Moore; third to Harding; fourth to Dixon.

Ewe 1 and under 2 years, 4 entries—First and second to Moore; third to Dixon; fourth to Harding.

Ewe lamb, 4 entries—First and third to Moore; second to Harding; fourth to Dixon.

Champion ram—To Harding.

Champion ewe—To Moore.

Flock—First and second to Moore; third to Harding.

Pen—To Moore.

ANGORA GOAT AWARDS.

J. R. Gill, Readsville, Mo., was awarded all prizes offered on Angora goats in all classes for which he made entries, he being the only exhibitor.

## Home Departments

CONDUCTED BY BUTH COWGILL. CONDUCTED BY RUTH COWGILL.

#### The Boys.

Where are they?—the friends of my childhood enchanted—
The clear, laughing eyes looking back in my own,
And the warm, chubby fingers my palms have so wanted,
As when we raced over pink pastures of clover,
And mocked the quail's whir and the bumble-bee's drone?

Have the breezes of time blown their blossoming faces
Forever adrift down the years that have flown?

have flown?

Am I never to see them romp back to their places,

Where over the meadow in sunshine and shadow.

The meadow-larks trill, and the bumble-bees drone?

Where are they? Ah, dim in the dust
lies the clover;
The whippoorwill's call has a sorrowful tone,
And the dove's—I have wept at it over
and over—
I want the glad luster of youth, and
the cluster
Of faces asleep where the bumblebees drone.

——Lumes Whitcomb Riley.

-James Whitcomb Riley.

#### Leaving the Farm.

Much has been written about how to make the boy and girl con-tented on the farm, and yet there is always something that may be said. Although it may be the same thing over again, like hash, the way it is seasoned and served may make it acceptable; at least it will bring the subject fresh before the mind again and may serve as a reminder to redouble your efforts in that direction. One can easily see, if he stops to reflect, why the youth, with all the imagination and anticipations natural to his time of life, might tire of the monotony of the farm and would wish to break loose and see the world. The city is very alluring to him because it is something different. It is another sphere, and he is not so far removed from babyhood as not to want something he can not have. is natural for most young folks to want to investigate and find out for themselves. This is a good element in their natures, and if guided aright, will make them useful men and women in the world. Not all the boys born and reared on the farm will make farmers. Some of them are better fitted by nature for preachers, doctors, lawyers, or business men. History shows us that our best material for the professions and for statesmen has come from the farm. Not all the girls brought up on the farm will marry farmers, but some will want to become musicians, artists, or teachers. It would not be wise to force such—or try to—to remain at home on the farm, but when you learn the bent of their minds, help them to reach their ambitions if they are worthy ones. Make the home so attractive and lovable that it will always be a bright spot in their journey of life, and a house of refuge in time of need. When the time comes that they must go out from under the home roof, let it be with God's blessing from your heart and a willingness, on their part, at least, and not because they found the home unpleasant and disagreeable. Let not the home tie be broken even though miles divide you.

Children love to do things, but they do not like to be made to do them. They like to work, but they do not like to be worked. It is drudgery when they are worked, but if they can be made to feel an interest in what they have to do and know the whys and wherefores and can work along with father or mother: if they can be made to feel that they are partners in the business, that all are working for the same end, it will make a great difference in the amount of their enthusiasm and diligence as well as make them contented and happy. If father will not always give the uninteresting and disagreeable part of the work to the boy, but will take the time and trouble to show him how to do some of the more particular but interesting part of the work, it will be an education to the boy beside making him like One reason why the farmer boy grows weary is because of the everlasting long hours which he must Young and old, man and beast must have some time when they can feel that their work for the day at least is done, and especially must the young have some freedom or they will jump over-or settle down into a stupid, uninteresting life. Many a boy

has been driven from the farm and made to hate by being worked and overworked. Instead of sending the boy to plow the long field alone, do it together and be his companion. Talk to him of your plans and prospects and impart to him some knowledge that will help him in after life. Interest him in something that will take his eyes off of the long bare furrows under his feet. When setting out trees, dig some of the holes yourself and let him do the pruning and grafting, and do not forget to make it interesting by telling him why as well as how.

Some children leave home because their minds crave knowledge. They long for a broader glimpse of the world, and they think they will find it

in the city or find a way to get it. Every boy and girl might and should have this craving satisfied. It is not impossible for every boy and girl, who has health, to have a common-school education and even more. I venture to say they may have a course in the agricultural college, one of the very best institutions for the farmer boy or girl. Instill in their minds that they are being educated, not to know how to get along without work, but that they may know how to work more profitably at whatever they may choose to do. Parents can do nothing better for their child than this. Educate the mind and heart and body. Better do this than to leave him a quarter sec-

#### Reserve Power in Housekeeping. MRS. W. W. SIMON, OF SENECA, BEFORE THE

FIRST DISTRICT FEDERATION.

The housekeeper of to-day has a problem to solve and from it she can not escape. She may shift the workers, she may change her habitation, but as long as she holds her family together she must continue to manage a home somewhere and somehow.

Charles Wagner, the author of "The Simple Life," writes: "In our day many women say: 'We do not like housekeeping. The soup-pot wearies us. It seems to us like the emblem of slavery. Anyway, all that is neither interesting nor spiritual.' As I listen to them I see very well how they argue. Their mind is not fixed on any but the exterior things. Of itself the soup-pot can never be picturesque or poetic. Rather, is it not you who must put the ideal into the soup-pot? And when I speak thus, I have in mind all the humble occupations, which in themselves are uninteresting."

He certainly has found the key to the situation. Without ideals, life lacks savor. We must put salt into the broth, and the ideal into life. We can not enough encourage one another to provide ourselves with the many means of cultivation and fortifying that measure of the ideal which is within us. Women, when they take the trouble to do so, may accomplish miracles by putting their wits to work to make their homes and their senti-

ments reflect some great thought.
With this thought of the "ideal" established in our minds, let us come down to the subject of this paper, "Re-serve Power in Housekeeping," remembering that while we must consider the sordid, we must also look up to the higher, or fail in life.

THE FOUNDATION OF DOMESTIC HAPPINESS. The foundation of all domestic happiness is laid on a clean hearth. There can be neither health, prosperity, nor peace in an ill-kept home. Some people's idea of a poor housekeeper is a woman who runs the house on business principles. We know that no man can make a success of his business without paying strict attention to detail and system; also, systematic housekeeping has a telling effect upon one's success as a housekeeper. It is all accomplished by being well versed in all parts of household work and doing it by a systematic plan. System means planning. Try formulating a plan for the day while dressing in the morning, making due allowance for any disarrangement of your plan, which is almost sure to occur every day. Plan and arrange the work of each member of the family so that all may work together for the good of the whole.

In order to meet the pressure of modern life, a home-maker needs exact knowledge and scientific training. The modern American girl has received a man's education, and in the major-



#### Simpson-Eddystone Black & Whites

Nothing prettier or more appropriate for light mourning dresses. Absolutely fast color and a high standard of quality always rigidly maintained.

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ity of cases has no knowledge whatever about home-making. Sad experience teaches many lessons, but much money and untold nerve energy is wasted in the process. mothers, more than any others, err in not teaching their daughters the proper care of a household, and every year sees hundreds of girls marry with no more idea of how to cook or to keep house than they have of the North

TRAIN YOUR DAUGHTERS.

Every mother, when her daughter leaves school, or during her school days, if practicable, should give her a thorough course of instruction in household management. When you have accomplished that, you have laid the foundation for the "Reserve Power in Housekeeping" for the future generation, as well as saving a portion for yourself.

Good home-makers and careful housewives are made when young girls are trained by thoughtful and experienced mothers, and for that reason lessons in housekeeping can not begin too soon. Washing windows and sweeping are not too difficult for the girl of twelve, provided she does not undertake too much for one day. vary the home work and give interest, the mother might plan a regular system, such as trials at cooking one day, dusting another, sweeping on a third, etc. If there are no servants in the household, every little that a girl can do toward the housework lightens the burden for the mother. It is essential to get girls interested in the home work or they will never develop into good housekeepers, and at a time when studies and outdoor sports make demands on their attention, mother can not be too lavish of praise for any work done in the house. Instead of finding fault because a room is not as well swept as an experienced person would do it, a mother should compliment the way it has been cleaned, at the same time pointing out where an improvement could be made, and so spur the child to greater effort and a desire to be more proficient.

As the training of most children devolves chiefly upon the mother, it rests in a great measure with her whether her children are to be a tiresome burden or a great pleasure. The whole secret of success in managing a child is to start early and right. be too constantly in each others society is not good for either mother or child. From constant association, the child will impose upon the mother. It becomes exacting and peevish, while the mother, from never being free from care night or day, can not help being more or less impatient and unjust at times.

The mother who makes it a rule to devote a certain portion or portions of each day to her children—who plays, laughs, talks with them-seldom fails to secure their love and respect. She should make them feel that this time is her gift to them, and nothing should interfere to take her away at this hour. The children soon learn not to expect attention at any other time. This gives the mother leisure to properly attend to household and other duties, as well as indulge in a necessary amount of pleasure. By managing this way, and not giving up her whole time to the children, both parent and child derive much benefit. As a help to the mother and a valuable training for the child, a stout bag of cretonne or unbleached muslin outlined in red or blue cotton to hold the playthings will soon be used by the little tot, who quickly learns to gather up the toys and hide them in the pretty bag.

If you have a baby, don't be afraid to use common-sense in the care of him. Dress him neatly, in simple, plain garments. Baby looks just as sweet and you will have less sewingalso, plain garments are easier ironed. For the first six months the infant does not require much attention in the

## For Over 60 Years

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

### An Old and Well-tried Remedy

### SHOTGUN SHELLS FREE

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way of amusement. Do not rock, the baby to sleep. Teach him to lie quietly on the bed and go to sleep by himself-in the meantime you can read or rest.

THE VALUE OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

With the study of domestic economy as a science, has come a demand for the ideal kitchen. Usually, prices are a restraining influence, and we must adapt our ideal to our pocketbooks. The health and happiness of the family are dependent upon the kitchen conditions, directly, through the sanitary condition of the food itself and its preparation, and indirectly, through the peace of mind of wife, mother, and cook. No matter how modest the kitchen, it must be perfect in regard to cleanliness and ventilation. The best floor is of soft pine, made of narrow boards carefully laid and covered with linoleum. It is expensive, but wears for years if properly taken care of. It is not wise to use hot soapsude on it, or to scrub it too hard. Lukewarm water with a cupful of kerosene added is best. With mats in front of sink, table, and range, a good linoleum should last ten years. Have the kitchen light and pleasant. Buff or light green are good colors for the walls. How can we be sunny tempered or agreeable in gloomy surroundings? In the arrangement of the kitchen have just one thought in view, that of economizing time, labor and steps. Sink, range, work tables, closets, and shelves should all be handy to one another and to the cook. A zinc-covered table is a labor-saver. Upon it can be set kettles and hot tins without danger of injuring the table top, and it is also easily kept clean. Aluminum ware is slowly gaining in popularity in spite of its cost, for it is more easily cleaned than any other kind. Have an easy lounge or chair in the kitchen where you may rest while waiting a few moments between acts. You will be surprised how much refreshment you will gain from one minute's relaxation. It will also surprise you to find how much less tired you will be when working in the kitchen if you have a tall stool to sit on while wiping the dishes, ironing small articles, preparing vegetables, making cake, cookies, pies, etc. Get all your material together, then sit down on your high stool and do the work.

A wise counselor tells women that it is not the work they do that tires them; It is the way they do it. The woman whose work is never out of her mind is the woman who is always tired, because she does not know what it is to have her mind at ease. A story is told of a conscientious worrier, who, hurrying about her work, slipped and fell. The result was a broken hip. Weeks of lonely rest brought her a new perspective of life, and a conviction that peace of mind is more than pies and cakes. Realizing at last that the worst enemy to work is worry, she said with a peaceful smile, "My broken hip saved my life and my soul."

Don't neglect sleep. You may sleep yourself into good looks. You need seven or eight hours sleep. When you go to bed, forget all cares and worries of the day. Get your work off of your mind at least half an hour before bedtime by reading some light literature or glancing over the newspaper. There are many rests along the daily road of which we do not take the least advantage. Have a room less clean, your kitchen utensils less bright, your windows less shining, one less frill on your little girl's dress, but have your face cheerful, heart lightened, your body strengthened. Only as you maintain your health and mental poise can you hope to make and retain your position as the mother who must be honored and obeyed, considered and cared for by an affectionate and dutiful family.

A lady who has the reputation of being a perfect hostess in spite of the fact that she does all of her own work, said she has no secret way of entertaining. She only prepares before hand, and then keeps cool. I am sure that in the wise preparing before hand she did not wear herself out by cleaning the house from top to bottom when just a little extra work would have made the home presentable; neither did she cook up as many different kind of eatables as she could think of. One of the secrets of ease in entertaining is the observance of the same care in setting and serving the table, the same small courtesies in the relation of the family members among themselves, and the habits of well-bred deportment in the ordinary everyday life, as when guests are present. Be simple and natural, let your guests live your life with you and enjoy the individual charm which belongs to every true home.

A good way to always be prepared for the unexpected guest is to have a certain shelf in the pantry filled with all kinds of canned goods—such as corn, tomatoes, olives, etc., and the better kind of canned meats. Then when some one comes just a few minutes before dinner time, go to this shelf and you will be able to find something there that will help out with the dinner, and without much work or worry for you.

Why are we talking about all these things? That we may learn of ways and means by which we may lighten our work, in order that we may have more time to be a cheerful and sympathetic neighbor, more time for study and meditation that we may bring out the best that is in us, and above all that we may have time to be a woman, a wife, and a mother.

#### The Young Folks

Young Wemen's Christian Association. Young Wemen's Christian Association.
Any Yeang Woman who is planning to come to
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of the Young Women's Christian Association, 623
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charge, On each Sunday afternoon, at 4:15 a gospei
meeting is held to which all women are invited.
The first week of October is the time set for the
opening of the club work, and the classes in Bible
Study, in English. Parliamentory Law, Sewing,
Water Color and Travel. The Gymnasium also
opens then, with classes in Physical Training under
a competent instructor. The printed announce
ments will be mailed on application to the General
Secretary. A cordial invitation is extended to outof-town women, especially to make use of the rooms.

#### Somebody's Mother.

The woman was old and ragged and gray, And bent with the chill of the winter's And bent with the chill of the winter's day;
The street was wet with a recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.
She stood at the crossing and waited long—

long—
Alone—uncared for, amid the throng
Of human beings, who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious

Down the street with laughter and shout, Glad with the freedom of school let Glad with the freedom of school let out,
Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Halling the snow piled white and deep,
Past the woman so old and gray,
Hastened the children on their way;
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So weak, so timid, afraid to stir,—
Lest the carriage wheels, or the horses'
feet.

feet, Should crowd her down in the slippery

At last came one of the merry troupe; The gayest laddle of all the group— He paused beside her, and whispered "I'll help you across, if you wish to

Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so without hurt or harm,
He guided the trembling feet along;
Proud that his own were firm and strong.
Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you For all she is aged and poor and slow—And I hope some fellow will iend a hand,

To help my mother, you understand, If ever she's poor and old and gray, When her own dear boy is far away."
And somebody's mother bowed low her

head In her home that night, and the prayers he said
Was, "God be kind to the noble boy
Who is somebody's son and pride and
joy."

#### What A Farmer Girl Did.

In the year 1883 my father died leaving his family of four children entirely dependent for a living on a heavily mortgaged. Our mother had died two years before and I, a girl of 16, had filled her place to the family as nearly as I could; I had had careful training in this direction, but never a thought for outside management. A mortgage stood against the farm for \$1,500, with interest due May 1.

A family council was held, consisting of 12-year-old brother Jack, little sunny-haired Kate of five, and our dear invalid brother Hugh, who was 3 years my senior. The latter, from his very dependence, has gained the tenderest spot in our hearts, and for his sake the farm must be kept and made a permanent home. We decided that to hire a man would use up all our income, and that Jack and I must manage as well as possible alone.

I pored over the agricultural papers, hoping to find some way out of our trouble, and at last hit upon a scheme which I thought might be worth trying. One of the cows was sold and



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the money invested in an incubator, from which I hoped to raise early chicks for our town market. Not one of the family will ever forget the anxiety of that first trial; out of 150 eggs I hatched only 43 chickens, but I was not discouraged, for I thought I could learn from my failure. Next time, I bought eggs from my neighbors, get-ting the freshest and selecting those breeds which matured earliest, and brought out 110 fine chickens. A small brooder was bought and after that we manufactured our own. There was no room to spare in our little home, but necessity said "give," and so it was that our chickens occupied our lightest, sunniest sleeping-room. During the spring months we kept the incubator busy and in May had the money ready for the interest.

We decided the farm must yield all our grain henceforth, so hired a man to do our plowing and to sow and harvest our grain, while Jack and I worked in the corn and potatoes. In the fall Jack sold his calves and we replaced our cow. The sale of pork and potatoes built a small addition for our chickens and another incubator was also added. The following spring a large strawberry bed was set and this was Jack's special care. The proceeds afterward formed the nucleus around which gathered the fund for Jack's education. We studied agri-cultural works with a purpose, and profited by the experience of others. We plowed one worn-out meadow each year, fertilizing heavily for grain (this special fertilizer was obtained at the livery stables at 50 cents per load), took off one crop, seeded and made "two blades of grass grow where one grew before." We plowed old pastures for potatoes and corn—good strong soil—and made a success of it. In six years we kept almost double the amount of stock and in eight we had paid our last debt and Jack was ready for college.-X. Y. S., in California Cultivator.

### A Visit to a Gas-Well.

NELLIE HAMILL, GRENOLA, KANS.

While stopping in a neighborhood in which there was a gas-well, I had the opportunity of visiting it. This was the first gas-well I had ever seen, and we neared it I was rather disappointed in the fact that there was nothing very grand about it. Piping was laying around in abundance, and all preparations were being made to pipe the gas to town and surrounding farmhouses. It was already being used to run the engine where another well was being drilled.

This well is said to be the second best well in Elk County, and it has a capacity of 999,245 cubic feet per day. Gas was struck at the depth of 1,000 feet. Here I obtained a sample of gassand, which is a gravelly, slate-colered rock rather hard and varying in size from a pin-head to the size of one's finger nail.

We now proceeded down the creek a quarter of a mile where another well was being drilled. It was decidedly more uninteresting in appearance.

A vein of water had been struck, and for quite a distance around the derrick was a perfect lake, which rendered it difficult to reach the platform. The drill was not in operation when we reached the platform, but the men were "dressing the bit," which so far as I could see was an immense iron bolt which was hammered. Then the gas was turned on the forge "to blow This made a deafening the bellows." noise, and as I was unaware of what was coming, I was somewhat startled.

The bit ws heated and cooled, and with the help of two small wrenches (perhaps 3 feet in length and Weighing three or four pounds) it was screwed in place and the drill started. The rope on the great windlass was covered with muddy water, and as it started the friction of the wheel sent it in all directions, bespattering our clothing with spots of yellow clay.

When I had become accustomed to the noise of the engine and whirr of machinery, I began to look around me. The derrick was 75 feet high, with a ladder running clear to the top and apparently very strongly built. A large wheel which seemed to be what did most of the drilling was revolving rapidly. Drilling in this well had been going on for a week. A depth of 700 feet had been reached and they expected to strike gas soon.

The afternoon was wearing away, and as my party was ready to go, it was with regret that I left this interesting place.



Work! Work!! Work!!!

Lots of energy is needed to keep up the pace. In the struggle, the man with the strong body and clear brain wins out every time.

The man of to-day needs something more than mere food; he needs a food that makes energy-a food to work on.

Although some people may not realize it, yet it is a fact, proved and established beyond doubt, that soda crackers—and this means Uneeda Biscult—are richer in muscle and fat-making elements and have a much higher per cent. of tissue-building properties than any other article of food made from flour.

That this is becoming known more and more every day is attested by the sale of nearly 400,000,000 packages of Uneeda Biscuit, the finest soda cracker ever baked. An energy-giving food of surpassing value-sold in a package which brings it to you with all the original flavor and nutriment perfectly preserved. Truly the food to work on.

Whoever you are—whatever you are—wherever you work-Uneeda Biscult.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

The Influence of a Smile

The following are extracts from a contribution to the New York Evening Post:

There is nothing, except the sudden radiance made by a conquering sunbeam on a cloud, which equals the transforming effect of a smile-a genuine spontaneous smile-upon a sad or sullen face. When such a transformation alters the lines of a sorrowful countenance, it is beautiful enough to be touching.

A great physician once said of a dear woman, long widowed and then watching with unfaltering courage and self-abnegation the dying days of a lovely young daughter: "That woman's smile is more pathetic than any tears I ever saw shed." Her large soft brown eyes would light as if by some inward illumination and her mouth would grow beautiful as in her youth.

By some delightful influence there are those whom heaven seems to have lent to earth, who have this rare power to educe a hidden brightness from shadowed or naturally gloomy natures If it is only the cheery way in which they bid you "Good morning," the day seems immediately to have a prospect of success and pleasure. The words seem to have a new meaning; they are no longer a conventional and meaninggreeting, but a hearty wish that this blessed, newly risen sun which has created another morning "out of the blue," shall have a joy in store for you. You go on your way expectant of pleasant things.

A Denver high school girl went to the country to rest: "I find that my day here begins at five in the morning. Either I must get up then or lie in bed with the guilty feeling that I am delaying the family breakfast. When I sit on the porch to rest, my hostess wants to know if I won't work the churn while I am resting. I strung beans, peeled potatoes, rocked the baby to sleep, and made a rag carpet ball yesterday in two hours while I was resting. Then for two hours last night I was compelled to hear the oldest daughter rehearse a speech she is learning for a church entertainment. I am coming home."



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Department of Animal Husbandry, Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

#### The Little Ones

Listeners Never Hear Any Good of Themselves.

Three little crickets, sleek and black, Whose eyes with mischief glistened, Climbed up on one another's back And at a keyhole listened.

The topmost one cried out, "Oho!
I hear two people speaking!
I can't quite see them yet, and so—
I'll just continue peeking."

Soon Dot and grandma he could see— Tea party they were playing; And as he listened closely, he Distinctly heard Dot saying:

"This pretty little table here Will do to spread the treat on; And I will get a cricket, dear, For you to put your feet on."

The cricket tumbled down with fright;
"Run for your life, my brothers!
Fly, fly! He scudded out of sight,
And so did both the others. -St. Nicholas.

#### Tibble Wood and Her Highland Laddie -a True Story.

Tibbie Wood is a little doll which an old toy-maker whittled from a coarse stick of wood. She was made in Sonneberg, the famous village of toys, in Germany.

The old toy-maker also made a boy doll and called him Highland Laddie. Life in the toy-shop was varied and interesting, and Tibbie loved it. But one day she was shipped along with two companion dolls, Barbara and Meg, to a shop-keeper in Clydebank, Scotland. Highland Laddie was sent to Edinburg. Life in Scotland was new and strange to the German dolls. Byand-by the strangest thing happened. An American lady and her little girl came to the toy-shop in Clydebank, bought Tibbie, and took her home with them. In a day or two they were to sail for America, and Tibbie was put into a trunk to carry her safely across

I know you will think it is strange when I tell you that in the same trunk with Tibbie was Highland Laddie! They had been separated for months and had met again. You can imagine what friends they were after that. One day when there was going to be a dolls' bazaar, and Tibbie's little mis-tress was sending one of her most beautiful dolls to the exhibition, Tibbie looked longingly. She wanted to go, too. But she was only Tibbie, the old wooden doll. "We can't send her, she is too plain," said the little mistress. "Yes, I think we can," said the little girl's mamma. "She is plainer than the rest, it is true, but she is very interesting. We will write out the story of Tibbie's travels. We will tell all about her early life in the toy-maker's shop in Sonneberg, and of how she and Highland Laddie were separated in Scotland and met again on their way to America. We will have the story printed in a little pamphlet and we will sell these for a penny apiece. We shall call it, 'Tibbie Wood, the True Story of a Wooden Doll." The little girl was delighted, and so

was Tibbie, you may be sure. Tibbie was sent to the dolls' bazaar and set very wide-eyed beside Highland Laddie. What a wonderful place the bazaar was! and how glad Tibbie was that she had come! But neither the doll nor her little mistress ever dreamed of how much Tibbie in her plain checked dress and apron was going to do to help the children. All the little pamphlets were bought up, and Tibbie had donation after donation made her until by and by she had made \$85 for the Children's Hospital Bazaar.

This true picture of Tibbie Wood and her Highland Laddie was sent to Aunt Janet, and Aunt Janet thought Tibbie such a dear doll that she to help her, too. So she bought this account of Tibbie to publish for her little people. And only think of a quaint, little, old-fashioned wooden doll for a penny making so large a sum of money to help little children who are ill.—From Woman's Home Companion.

Parisian Artist-"I paint a picture Americaine, and I vant put in some young ladies' faces, all true Ameri-

Clubman-"Well, I can get you an invitation to Mrs. Highup's party. She moves in the most exclusive set in the

"Ah, but I vant pretty faces."

The reason whi so phew are happy iz bekauze they hun for happiness not refleckting that those things that are continually hunted after are seldum found.-Billings.

### Club Department

OFFICERS OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

President. Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina Vice-President. Mrs. L. H. Wishard, Iola Cor. Secretary Mrs. N. I. McDewell, Salina Rec. Secretary Mrs. W. D. Atkinson, Parsons Treasurer. Mrs. H. B. Asher, Lawrence Auditor. Mrs. Grace L. Snyder, Cawker City

#### Our Club Roll.

Excelsior Club, Potwin, Kansas, (1902).
Women's Literary Club, Osborne, Osborne County, (1902).
Women's Club, Legan, Phillips County (1902).
Domestic Science Club, Osage, Osage County

(1888).
Ladles' Social Seciety No. 1, Minneapolls, Ottawa County (1888).
Chaltso Club, Highland Park, Shawnee County

Online Club, Phillipsburg, Phillips County (1902).
Cultus Club, Prod. Ford County (1903).
Sabean Club, Mission Center, Shawnee County
Route 2 (1899).
Star Valley Women's Club, Iola, Allen County
(1902).
West Side Forestry Club, Topeka, Shawnee County
Route 8 (1903).
Fortnight Club, Grant Township, Reno County
(1903).

(1903).
Progressive Society, Rosalia, Butler County (1903)
Pleasant Hour Cinb, Wakarusa Township. Doug-las County (1899).
The Lady Farmer's Institute, Marysville, Marshall County (1902). Women's Country Club, Anthony, Harper

County County Club, Madison, Greenwood County (1902).

Prentis Reading Club, Cawker City, Mitchell County (1903).
Cosmos Club, Russell, Kansas.
The Sunflower Club, Perry, Jefferson County (1905).

1905).
Chaldean Club, Sterling, Rice County (1904).
Jewell Reading Club, Osage County.
The Mutual Helpers, Madison, Kansas (1906).
West Side Study Club, Delphos (1906).
Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee Coun-

Domestic Science Club, Berryton, Shawnee County (1968).

Mutual Improvement Club, Vermillion, Marshall County (1963).

(All communications for the Club Department should be directed to Miss Ruth Cowgill, Editor Club Department.)

#### Program for Domestic Science Club. Roll-Call.

I. The Home-A Cooperative Society. II. Well-Balanced Food for Man. III. Economy in the Kitchen.

I. Since we can not depend upon help from the outside, we must study how to accomplish our work in the best possible way without sapping all our vitality and also give us some time for reading and thought. Under this subject may be discussed how each member of the family may feel responsible for some part of the work, even from the youngest to the oldest.

II. Much study and experimenting have been done to find a balanced ration for stock, and of late some attention is being given to finding out the best combination of food for man, not merely foods that taste good, but those that are best suited for the building process of the body and that will replace the loss made by the wear and tear of every-day use.

III. Economy in the kitchen may be treated in a short paper followed by a discussion, calling for suggestions from all present. Roll call may be answered by some household hint.

#### Club Sayings by Mrs. Winslow.

To-day we have to thank the clubs everywhere for libraries and kindergartens, vacation schools and scholarships, civic betterments, patriotic work, domestic science, and many other things that make for the best in home, school, and civic life. Nowadays women are not studying Dante and Browning half so much as they are trying to find ways to influence legislation on behalf of child-labor, forestry, education, and a score of other

It is the average woman who finds the club of greatst benefit. She it is who has the interest and care for the family life, and who, left to herself. centers her time and strength on the home and things within it.

The woman's club appeals to the best instincts; its tendency is toward enlargement, broadening more and more the intellectual horizon of the average woman. The department of current events, especially, has been a great factor in her development.

The First District Federation, which met in Topeka last week, proved very interesting and helpful. In the Home Department is one of the papers that was read before the meeting. It contains so many helpful thoughts and is so entertainingly written that I am sure it will be read with pleasure as well as with profit.

#### Why Let Your Apples Rot?

Why let four Apples alor.
We will send you instructions, together with enough materials to keep sweet 50 gallons of cider for 25 two-cent stamps. Guaranteed to keep cider sweet and meet the requirements of the Pure Food Law of Kansas. Chemical Supply Co., Topeka, Kans.



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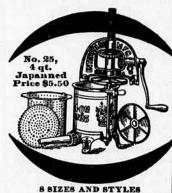
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#### For the Sake of Good Sausage

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No one knows how well and easily the sausage and lard can be taken care of until they use the Enterprise Sausage Stuffer and the Enterprise Meat Chopper. Both are useful for the preparation of other foods at other seasons

## ERPRISE Sausage Stuffer

Stuffs the sausage rapidly and well. No air can enter casing to injure sausage. Changed in a moment to a perfect lard or fruit press.

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Buy these machines of your dealer. Be sure the name "Enterprise" is on the machine you buy.

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PLETED, makes the following remarkable offer:

To procure additional funds for the development of the company's properties, and to
complete its work, the company is now offering an issue of 100,000 shares of stock.

THIS ISSUE IS OFFERED AT 25 CENTS PER SHARE, PAR VALUE \$1.00. The subscriptions of careful investors is invited to this issue. The stock will earn at least 15 per
cent from the foundry department alone, making at present prices a profit of 60 per cent
on the investment.

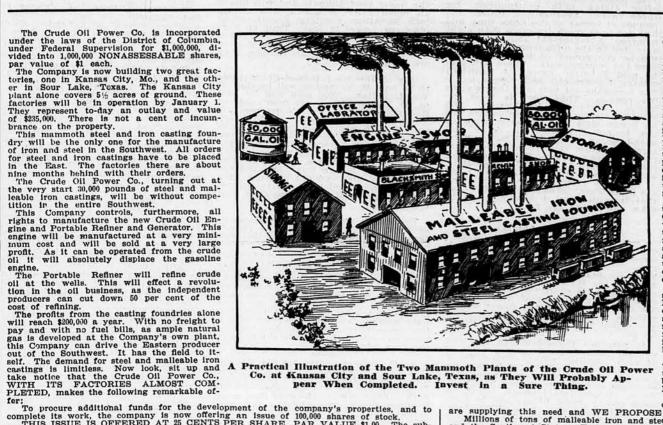
In this estimate no account is made of the profits accrued by the sale of the crude oil
engine and portable refiner. This department alone will add vastly to the financial possibilities of the company.

The high character, business ability and integrity of the personnel of the officers and
directors of the CRUDE OIL POWER CO. could not be excelled. They are as follows:

President, G. W. Fitzpatrick, M. D., physician and capitalist; Vice President, E. E.
Richardson, secretary-treasurer K. C. Stock Yards Company: Treasurer, W. C. Howe, president S. W. Oil & Mineral Co.; Secretary, A. A. Osborn, inventor and constructing engineer,
all of Kansas City, Mo. The Company most cheerfully invites and urges full inquiry as to
the character and standing of the above-named gentlemen.

We refer you by permission to the Interstate National Bank, Kansas City, Kans., and
State Bank of Kansas City, Kans.

As our 25c allotment of stock is almost subscribed for, it is important that I should have your subscription immediately if you want stock before the price advances. When our next advertisement appears in this newspaper the price of the stock will have advanced. Everybody who has investigated this Company has either bought stock or reserved same. Another opportunity equaling this will probably never be offered you. I earnestly advise you to let me hear from you by return mail or by telegram. F. C. VINCENT, Fiscal Agent, 345 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



#### Substantial Investment

We are building an enterprise the demand for whose prduct is as STABLE, PERMANDENT, AND SUSTAINED AS THE DEMAND FOR BREAD AND BUTTER. Investment in this industry carries with it NONE OF THE SPECULATIVE RISKS incurred by an investment in mining stocks or a gambling flyer in the wheat market. We are offering you stocks whose values are, and will be, as safe as a real estate purchase or an investment in Government bonds, with infinitely GREATER PROFIT to you. Every dollar derived from the sale of the treasury stocks will be used for further development of the Company's interests. Investment in an industrial enterprise, manufacturing a staple commodity, having no competition and for whose products there is heavy demand, carries with it no risk.

enterprise, manufacturing a staple commodity, having no competition and for whose products there is heavy demand, carries with it not the content of the con

development.

Carnegie, Schwab, Frick, Nixon, Ellis, and a host of other multi-millionaries have accumulated IMMENSE FORTUNES FROM THE STEEL AND IRON INDUSTRY. They were the pioneers of this industry in Pittsburg. WE ARE THE PIONEERS OF THIS INDUSTRY OF KANSAS CITY. If you are anxious to participate in our absolutely assured profits you'll fill out the coupon below and mail it to-day. It costs you nothing to inquire.

The Crude Oil Power Co. will manufacture at the very start 24,000 pounds of steel and results in the coupon below and the profit of at least \$500 par day. Our features in organization of the coupon below and the profit of at least \$500 par day. Our features in organization of the coupon below and the profit of at least \$500 par day.

malleable iron casting daily at a net profit of at least \$500 per day. Our factories, in order to supply the demand, must run night and day. Thus our annual net profit on this department alone will exceed \$180,000. This Company will be compelled to constantly increase its output, so \$30,000 will be set aside each year for this purpose. This will leave a net dividend of 15 per cent on the entire capital stock the first year, and largely increased dividends each year thereafter.

## Read This and Permanently Increase Your Income It Costs You Nothing To Inquire. Fill Out Coupon Below and Mail Today.

#### This Company

is building TWO GREAT FACTORIES, one at Kansas City, the other at Sour Lake, Texas, Roth plants will have the same initial capacity, and both will have the advantage of natural gas for fuel and splendid transportation facilities. The Company's purpose in both plants will be

First—A Steel and Malleable Iron Casting Foundry—to manufacture Malleable Iron and Steel Castings at a larger net profit than by any other known process. THIS WILL BE THE ONLY PLANT OF THIS CHARACTER IN KANSAS CITY, and we are already assured of orders that will tax the full capacity of this department. This department alone will pay big returns on the total investment.

Second—A Portable Crude Oil Refiner and Burner—To manufacture Special Machinery for Refining Crude Oil at the wells. These machines can be manufactured at a nominal price for great profit, and they will REVOLUTIONIZE the Refining of Crude Oils. The use of this machine makes it possible to refine crude oil at 50 per cent less than by present methods. The Burner is the only satisfactory one invented.

Third—A Crude Oil Engine—To manufacture a Crude Oil Engine which is destined to

thods. The Burner is the only satisfactory one invented.

Third—A Crude Oil Engine—To manufacture a Crude Oil Engine which is destined to SUPERCEDE the present gasoline engine, because the same initial horse power can be developed at one-half the present fuel cost. These engines can be used wherever the gaso-line or steam engine is used. The special Crude Oil Burner manufactured by this Company can be affixed to any stove, furnace, or boller at low cost and large profit. The use of this Burner will make it possible to heat, cook, and steam at less cost than by using natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, wood, or coal. Just think of an engine that will develthe same horse power at half the cost. No need to use gasoline, coal, or even denatured alcohol; just crude oil at less than 60c per barrel, instead of gasoline at \$6.30 per barrel,

### F. C. Vincent, Fiscal Agt. 435 Gibralter Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Please send me all information regarding the Crude Oil Power Co.

Address. . ..... -Write name and address K. F. NOTEplainly.

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Gives every one, rich or poor, an opportunity to become a stockholder in one of the big industries of the country. The proposition is up to you. If you neglect to investigate it and learn for yourself what an investment in this stock means to your future you have yourself to blame.

You can buy stock now at 25 cents per share and have several months' time to pay for it. It will pay you to buy all you can carry before the advance, as stock with such value behind it can not remain long at such a low price.

price,
\$10 buys 40 shares of stock, payable
\$5 down and \$1 per month.
\$50 buys 200 shares of stock, payable
\$15 down and \$5 per month.
\$100 buys 400 shares of stock, payable
\$20 down and \$10 per month.
\$250 buys 1000 shares of stock, payable
\$50 down and \$25 per month.
\$500 buys 2000 shares of stock, payable
\$50 down and \$50 per month.
\$1000 buys 4000 shares of stock, payable
\$50 down and \$50 per month.

#### Stock Interests

#### Maple Lawn Dispersion Sale.

An old-time breeders' dispersion sale is that of E. A. Eagle & Son, of Rosemont, Kans., who will close out their Herefords at a two days' public sale at the farm, one mile south of Rosemont. The only reason for selling is that Mr. Eagle is alone, and with advancing years wants to reduce his work. He is an old breeder and has more faith in the Herefords now than ever before. When Mr. Eagle first came to Kansas, he made a business of feeding mixed cattle. His observations led him to see that the white-faced ones were always ready for market first, so ever since he has been an ardent admirer of that breed.

Mr. Eagle started the Maple Lawn Herd of Herefords many years ago, and realizing that the Herefords were the best breed, he also decided that the best breed, he also decided that the best breed, he also decided that the wanted. His herd was founded with the best blood and animals from the Cross herd, then of Emporia, the Winter herd at Blue Rapids, and other good breeders. Later representative animals were procured from C. A. Stannard, and a nice, small herd from W. H. Woodbury at Olivet, Kans., as well as good animals from other breeders.

Maple Lawn Farm is an ideal location for such an establishment, with good pastures, plenty of shade, ample room in the large barns, and with an abundance of pure spring water.

In the sale, which will consist of 94 lots, the leading and most important animal is the herd-header, Miltiades 183373, a 3-year-old past by Miltiant ranimal is the herd-header, Miltiades 183373, by Anxiety 4th 9904 and he by Anxiety 2233. Miltiades is a typical Anxiety bull, having more than ten Anxiety roses and out of a Druid cow. His color, coat, and general makeup, as well as head and horns, show the Anxiety type in its best form. All the 1906 calves are by Miltiades, as well as two-thirds of the yearlings, and the handled by any one and should go to some good breeder for a herdheader, he being just in his prime.

All the 1906 calves are by Miltiades, and the new form and stance was an every been

#### Winn's Special Offer.

Winn's Special Offer.
Frank B. Winn, Mastin, Kans.. writes about his Poland-China sale as follows:
"The 10 boars I am making a special offer on are the best lot I ever had at one time since I have been breeding Poland-Chinas. Guiding Star, Rocksand, Accountant, Proceeds, and Jardy are all fall and winter boars of good growth and are 5 of the very best boars the World's champion, Meddler, ever got—they are herd-headers. Ironsides is by the champion Corrector 2d (who sired the champion sow at the Illinois got—they are herd-headers. Ironsides is by the champion Corrector 2d (who sired the champion sow at the Illinois State Fair this year) and out of Pet 4th. dam of the grand champion barrow of the world. He is a December boar and a great pig. Electioneer. the 2 pigs out of old Darkness, and the 1 out of Louise of Oakwood, sweepstakes sow of 1906, are all sired by Meddler 2d and are April Pigs. The get of Meddler 2d created a sensation at Springfield and won in the strongest show of pigs ever seen—first on boar pig; third on sow pig; first on litter; second on herd under a year; and second on young herd bred by exhibitor, showing against fall herds.

"Every boar in this offering is an outstanding good one, both in breeding and individuality, and will be priced worth the money. I also have 40 other spring pigs, both sexes, sired by Meddler 2d and Mischief Maker, the sire of Meddler, that I am offering at reasonable prices.

A Chance to Buy Big-Boned Poland-

#### A Chance to Buy Big-Boned Poland-Chinas.

Chinas.

On Monday, October 29, at Beattle, Kans., Ben Bell will sell 50 head of big, growthy Poland-China hogs. This is one of the choice offerings of the season. While the tendency the past few years has been for the medium-sized hog, Mr. Bell has stuck to the argument that it is the big fellows that pay, and he has been breeding them as big as the biggest, and he now offers the choice ones out of over two hundred head in this sale.

This offering is by such sires as Bellmetal 40338 by Expansion, dam Waunetta See (74113), Highland Prince by Highland B.. he by Highland Chief Jr., dam Lady You Tell 4th. Some of the pigs are by such sires as Highland Chief, Highland Chief Jr., Queen's Price, the sire of Price We Know, Over Chief Quality, Chief by First Quality,

Prince You Tell, and many rich in blood of old What's Wanted. Among the attractions will be a pair of sows sired by Highland Chief Jr., one by Corrector, and one by Logan Chief. The entire offering is one of the big, smooth kind, mostly of early farrow and in the pink of condition. This is one of the sales that should interest farmers and breeders that are on the lookout for the big kind. Write for catalogue. Bids sent to Colonel Calahan or any fieldman will be handled carefully.

#### The J. W. Myers' Poland-China Sale.

On Thursday, October 25, at Galva, Kans., will be held one of the biggest sales in Central Kansas this year. The offering will consist of 74 registered Poland-China hogs, of which 31 are boars from 6 to 12 months old, 38 gilts, and 5 prize brood-sows, some with litters at foot and others bred. This is the class of hogs that Mr. Myers has bred for so many years and with which he has appeared before the public in six previous public sales. Do not forget the date, Thurday, October 25, 1906. At the same time and place Mr. Myers will sell 16 head of Shorthorn cattle. Two of these are registered, 9 are high grades, and 1 a good cow with calf. All sums above \$10 will be allowed a credit of twelve months at 8 per cent. Smaller sums are cash. Entertainment will be furnished at Hotel Galva, free. If you can not be present, send your bid to Col. John D. Snyder, care of J. W. Myers, Galva, Kans.

#### A Snap in Holsteins.

A Snap in Holsteins.

On Thursday, October 25, at Goldfield Farm, near Topeka, A. J. White will sell some mighty fine Holstein dairy-cattle. The offering will consist of 6 milch-cows now giving milk and 2 yearling heifers bred. One of the cows was tested last May and produced 11½ pounds of butter in seven days after giving milk continuously for three years. Another cow tested 10½ pounds of butter at the same time, and had not been fresh for more than eight months. A 2-year-old heifer has been admitted to the advanced register with nearly one pound of butter to spare over the requirements. There will also be sold 2 heifer calves, 1 herd-bull coming 4 years old, and a remarkably fine 6-months-old bull calf that weighs 650 pounds. This stock is from the DeKol, Pettertje. Parthenean, and Wintie families, than which there are no better milk and butter families in the United States. The dams and grandams of the herd-bull have official records of from 14 to 25 pounds of butter in seven days. Remember that there are only 12 head of these cattle, but they are first-class cattle and some of them are prize-winners at the Kansas State Fair. Write to Mr. White so that he can have a buggy ready to take you out to the farm.

#### Wasteful Shabbiness.

One can tell differences in personal character by looking at the houses and other buildings owned by different men. The thrifty, self-respecting man keeps his buildings in repair and well-painted: the thriftless, happy-go-lucky man makes his repairs after a rain has come through his roof and spoiled his hay or loosened the paper on his cellings. He repaints after his lumber has rotted so that the nails begin to let go.

In painting, the old saving that "an

ceilings. He renaints after his lumber has rotted so that the nails begin to let go.

In painting, the old saying that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." applies with peculiar force. There is no form of wastefulness more absolute than the sparing of paint that produces chronically shabby buildings. Every dollar injudiciously saved in paint means many dollars lost in lumber and carpenter work. And this form of waste is so inexcusable! Paint is to-day so good, so cheap and so convenient that a man must deliberately prefer shabbiness to neatness if he fails to use it when needed.

Ready mixed paint intelligently designed for beauty, flurability and economy, in almost endless variety of tint and size of can, is found in every well-stocked village store. You choose your colors and the painter puts them on. This is bringing the painting problem down to its simplest terms; but like all the simple conveniences of modern civilization, that gallon can of ready mixed paint has behind it a pedigree of which rovalty might be proud; celebrated chemists have labored to produce its pigments; engineers and inventors have designed and perfected the machinery that made, canned, and labeled it; competent artists have designed its label and the color cards that accompany it, and a thousand workmen in mine, laboratory, and factory have labored to bring together its constituents and to perfect it.

Now, more than ever before shabbiness in the matter of paint is wasteful, because lumber is becoming ever scarcer, dearer, and poorer, while paint is becoming always better, more plentiful and relatively cheaper.

L. J.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Any one needing a good boar or a number of gilts should write Chas. P. Brown, of Whiting, Kans. Mr. Brown has one of the leading Kansas herds and you can find just what you want in it.

Samuel Boston, owner of the Sunflower Herd of Duroc-Jersey swine at Smith Center, Kans., writes as follows: "I want to say my pigs are in fine condition. They are large, growthy fellows, and doing well. I have a few fall pigs for sale and about 50 spring pigs of both sexes. Come and see them or write your wants."

Secretary J. V. Shields, of the Dickinson and Marion County Breeders' Association, announces that their annual sale, which was set for November 15 at Hope, Kans., has been changed to December 14 and 15, in order to accommodate one of the members who will disperse his entire herd. Our readers will notice the change in the claim date columns and bear it in mind

as the place to get mighty good Herefords.

W. D. Calder, Bancroft, Kans., owner of the Square Deal Stock Farm and breeder of high-class Poland-Chinas, writes that he has 20 head of fine male pigs for sale. He would also sell 15 head of open gilts. His fall pigs are all good and from good litters. He has never sold finer boars than he is now offering. He bought two fine gilts at M. C. Vansell's sale on October 2. These were sired by Youthful Sunshine and Mr. Calder is quite proud of them.

J. F. Staadt, of Ottawa, Kans., had a herd of Durocs at the American Royal that was a great attraction, and he made a number of good sales. Cinderella, a fine 2-year-old sow, won fourth place in the 18-months class and brought nearly a hundred dollars in the sale. Mr. Staadt is one of the leading breeders in Central Kansas, and his stuff is always in demand. He still has a number of good boars for sale and is pricing them right. Write him and mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

Our live stock man inspected the sale offering that J. R. Young, Richards, Mo., places at public appraisal November 3, 1906. This is to be an On and On sale, consisting of 40 glits and 4 boars, summer and fall yearlings, the greatest lot we ever saw by one sire. Five extra good sows by Chief Perfection 2d complete the list. Any one seeing this bunch of On and Ons can not help but want some of them. Send for catalogue and watch for future announcements. When writing, mention THE KANSAS FARMER.

John Wiswell, of Columbus, Kans., will hold at his stables on November 3, 1906, the largest combination sale of fine registered jack and jennet stock, Percheron and trotting stallions and mares ever held in this section of Kansas. This sale will contain nothing but the finest bred animals and will afford an opportunity to get a fine young jack, suckling, yearling, 2-year-old or older, or jennet in foal. Time on purchases can be satisfactorily arranged before sale begins. Send postal card now for descriptive circular as they are ready.

One of the good Poland-China sales to be held in November will be that of Wi H. Bullen. This sale will be held at Mr. Bullen's farm, one mile south of Belleville. Kans., on November 15. There will be 35 head sold, 20 boars and 15 gilts, nearly all sired by Grand Chief by Chief Tecumseh 3d. Grand Chief has quite a reputation in Northern Kansas as a sire of big ones with plenty of smoothness. He has done well for Mr. Bullen this year, and the offering by him and out of sows with size and good finish is one to attract the attention of good breeders and farmers.

This week starts the advertisement of O. N. Wilson, a breeder of Duroc-Jerseys, at Silver Lake, Kans. Mr. Wilson has been in the business for three years and feels that he now has something good enough for anybody and by fair dealing expects to build up a good mail order business. In his exhibit at the American Royal last week, we know he had some extra good ones and he tells us that he has many more at home just as good as they were. His herd carries the blood of some of the best hogs in the country, and we believe you will make no mistake in buying from him. ing from him.

W. C. McGavock has for his Kansas City sale, November 1 and 2, a great lot of both Herefords and Shorthorns. In Herefords he has 40 cows and 20 bulls. The cows are the kind that good handlers like to buy, and the bulls the herd-header kind. In the Shorthorn sale there are 42 cows and 18 bulls listed, many pure Scotch, all nicely topped with Scotch-bred sires. All possess that individual merit that pleases purchasers. Some choice imported cattle are in the offering. For list of consignors see advertisement. Sale of Herefords occurs November 1, and of Shorthorns November 2. For catalogues address W. C. McGavock, sale manager, Springfield, III.

manager, Springfield, Ill.

James Mains, of Oskaloosa, Kans., will hold his seventeenth annual sale of Poland-Chinas on Thursday, October 25. In his offering are six herd-boars of the very best kind that have proven themselves great breeders. The sows are also of the very best and have produced the litters to prove their merits. The fall yearlings are very strong in show-yard stock. The spring pigs are the best and earliest farrows. Mr. Mains thinks this offering is the strongest and best of the many fine offerings he has ever put up. Those who have patronized James Mains have never had cause to regret it. He is a broeder of the best. Get catalogue and send bids if you can not go.

E. A. Eagle & Son, at Agricola, Kans., extend an invitation to all lov-ers of really good Hereford cattle to attend their sale October 23 and 24. As attend their sale October 23 and 24. As a special inducement to purchasers from a distance, they will pay freight on lots of 10 or more head a distance of 200 miles, and a like proportion of the freights on longer shipments. This herd has been carefully bred along the most popular lines and has been carefully culled from time to time. All that did not reach the required standard of merit were marketed at the Kansas City market. The offering to be dispersed in the sale has been grown in the best possible way to insure the most useful future. Come to the Eagle sale and buy show and breeding cattle.

Leon Calhoun's sale advertisement tells of the litters from his great breeding son of the Famous Chief Perfection 2d, Darkness family. This boar is Prince Darkness, and he is of the same type and great quality as his litter mate, Sir Darkness, whose cut appeared in our last issue. The pigs from this sire are of unusual merit as is characteristic of the entire offering, and the great lot of pigs from the other great boars and the sale topper

sows listed should attract the attention of our best breeders and especially young breeders or those wishing to buy a boar and gilts of different breeding. The tops of the litters only are catalogued, and they are the tops, as Mr. Calhoun has refused to price them.

Mr. Calhoun has refused to price them.

C. G. Nash, who won seven first prizes, seven second prizes, two championship prizes, and more cash prizes than any other breeder on his Berkshires at Hutchinson, succeeded in winning first over all in her class on Gold Nugget at the American Royal at Kansas City last week. Gold Nugget is a sensational sow and an object of interest to every one who passed her pen. She is a very large, roomy sow and yet perfectly smooth, and pronounced by many competent judges to be the best sow ever shown at Western fairs. Mr. Nash is a breeder who understands his business, and no one can make a mistake when they buy of him. He has a number of boars for private sale, and if you need one it will pay you to write him.

Everybody knows the Manwaring Bros., owners of the Ridgeview Berkshires and White Wyandottes at Lawrence, Kans. In a recent letter they write as follows: "Our hogs nave done fine this season, and we have as nice a lot of young boars for the trade as we ever put out, besides we could spare one of our herd-boars and the show-boar, Forest King. We shipped one male and two females to J. W. Coder, Elwood, Neb. October 8. Mr. Coder paid us a visit and seelcted the animals he desired. Mr. Coder has always used Poland-Chinas, but decided to try the Berkshire this fall. He got three excellent individuals, and we think he will be satisfied to stay by the Berkshires. Inquiries are coming in now, and we would advise The Kansas Farmer readers to get a move on if they wish anything from Ridgeview.

McLaughlin Bros.. of Kansas City and Columbus, write: "Forty-seven stallions arrived in Columbus to-day, safe and well. Our good luck in receiving our stallions in good order and in good health each time gives us an opportunity to supply our customers not only with the very best stallions, and those that are perfectly healthy, but, at the same time, our loss being nothing it is not necessary for us to make as large a profit on those that we sell. There is every reason why we are able to furnish our customers the very best at the least cost. The horses that came to-day are a remarkably good lot. Many of them are prizewinners in the old country and, every horse is a desirable one. Mr. James B. McLaughlin remains in France and will return with another importation about the middle of December.

the middle of December.

H. B. Walter, of Wayne, and George Smith, of Agenda, Kans., have joined forces and will sell at auction a select draft from each of their good herds. The sale will be held at Mr. Walter's farm, near Wavne. Wednesday. November 14. Mr. Smith's consignment will be daughters and sons of the great breeding boar, Keep Coming, and out of sows sired by such boars as Moonshine. Null's Chief 2d, among them granddaughters of Highland Chief Jr. The Walter offering will be mostly by Choice Perfection, a good son of U. C. Perfection. Eureka by Chief Tecumseh 3d, Expansion by Expansion, Jumbo U. S., and Jensens Mogul, and out of sows of Little Missouri. Belleville Chief. Guy Hadley. It will be remembered that Mr. Walter owns Stylish Perfection, the boar that won first in class and sweepstakes this year at Nebraska State Fair.

There are few things more aggravating to the farmer than to see his crops which have cost him so much time. Iabor, and money injured or destroyed by pests. One of the worst of pests that infests our Western farms is the gopher, and many have been the ways and means devised for his extermination. It is difficult to estimate how much damage a family of gophers will do in an alfalfa-field or when working on other crops. The man who devises a way or means for getting rid of this pest is a personal friend to each and every farmer. Ford Skeen, South Auburn, Neb., is the lucky man who has solved this problem. If you will note his advertisement on another page and write him, he will show you the means by which your troubles, on account of the gopher pest, will be over. This is a very important matter and like all important matters should receive immediate attention. Write at once and save money.

F. G. Futvoye, of the Armour Packing Co., Kansas City, is advertising in this issue of THE KANSAS FARMER a fine stud colt that was foaled May 21, 1905. He is bay with black points, no white feet, and gives great promise for individuality in size and performance. He is already broken to drive and is a natural trotter. The owner has no place to keep him in the city or he would retain him. His name is Russelinear by Elimir by Elmarine by Elsimer by Electioneer. His first dam is Stella Russell by Wilkie Russell by Mambrino Russell. His sire's dam was Ribbon by Governor Wilkes by George Wilkes. His dam's dam was Kitchenor's Kit by Revenue, and his grandam on the dam's side was Carrie Wilkes, thus making him an Electioneer and a double Wilkes. All this colt needs is proper care; he has all the rest of it himself. Write J. M. Smith, trainer at the Driving Club, 46 and Lydla Ave., Kansas City, Mo., and learn all about his qualities and price.

On Wednesday. October 31, at Cuba. Kans., O. B. Smith & Son will hold their annual sale of Poland-China swine. They are offering a grand lot of hogs. 24 of which are by Keep Coming 37114, 10 are by Jumbo U. S. 31760, 6 are by a grandson of Keep On, and 5 are by a son of Dawley's great boar, Woodbury. The sows from which these pigs come are Waunetta Ann 172650 by Expansion Maude Perfection 2d 75473 by Highland Chief, Imperial Wilkes 98627

by Null's Chief 2d, Highland Lady \$2392 by Highland Chief Junior, Pet 94510 by Monarch, Meouer Queen 91086 by Null's Chief 2d, and a number of other ones equally well bred. Mr. Smith states that the offering is coming in grand shape. Among the spring hoars are several herd-headers. The spring gilts are a fine lot and the summer litters fine. The gilts are strictly fancy and growthy. They are good enough for anybody's herd, being granddaughters of Keep On 61015, while the three fall boars by the same sire are sensational. In fact the entire offering is sensational as shown by the breeding lines mentioned above. Don't forget the date and place, and be sure to be on hand or send your bid to to C. E. Shaffer, care O. B. Smith, Cuba, Kans. Kans.

Chas. Morrison, Phillipsburg, Kans. writes: "We have our fourth crop of alfalfa up. and there will be a nice clipping for the hogs yet if the frost keeps off. We always save the last cutting for the hogs and feed them some every day. It is better for them than so much corn. We have a heavy crop of corn in the north part of our county. Our herd of Red Polled cattle numbers 72 head. We have 13 bulls ready to ship. They are a fine, even int. heavy boned. square and straight, and deep, dark red in color. We have one 3-year-old bull that is a bargain. He is of kind disposition, a sure breeder, and a fine individual. We are offering for the first time some heifers and cows, most of them sired by Actor 7781. This bull weighs 2,250 pounds in breeding condition. The heifers are most all bred to Launfal 13221. His sire and dam were imported from England. The helfers are large and will make good milkers. Red Polls are growing in favor every day, as they fill the wants of the general farmer. We have never raised enough bulls to go around. Our Poland-Chinas are in fine condition. We have fourteen boars, January and February farrow. They are heavy boned and lengthy and large for age; just the kind for business and to keep up the size in your herd. We have some very fine March and April pigs to ship. We have gilts and sows bred or open of all ages. We can nlease you. We would be pleased to have parties wishing to buy Red Polls or Poland-Chinas, visit our herd. Our prices are low considering quality."

have parties wishing to buy Red Polls or Poland-Chinas, visit our herd. Our prices are low considering quality."

Robert Burgess & Sons. Wenona, Ill., are at Wichita Fair this week with one of the greatest strings of draft and coach horses ever shown at a Kansas fair. Their advertisement on another page tells of their winnings at the great Kansas State Fair. This string is at their barns on the fair grounds, where they are permanently located and will at all times have a barn full of like merit to select from. The barns now contain the Hutchinson winners, except two or three that have since been sold, with the addition of some from the Illinois State Fair and Kansas City Royal string. Robert Burgess, the senior member of the firm, is one of the oldest men in the horse husiness and as good a judge as ever laid eves on a draft or coach horse. He has been buying the best type of the "wide as a wagon" drafter for thirty-five years. He imports the English, French, and Relgian breeds by the hundreds. He is the only man known to the writer from the United State ever to be chosen to indige at the French shows, which he has done with the utmost satisfaction. He has been considered a wonderful treat to win a ribbon over the Burgess string. The writer has watched the show-yard and breeding career of the Burgesses for twenty-five years, and never during that time have their harns been without animals of the real draft qualities, capable of landing the blue and purple ribbons at the very best shows. They never have been high on their prices. They would rather make a great number of sales at a small profit than a few at a great big profit. This feature is more noticeable than ever this year. The Wichita barns are under the efficient management of Messrs, Roseberry & Coons and will be a great convenience to Western purchasers of draft and coach stallions. See them early and get the pick of the great lot now on hand.

Peerless Perfection 2d 38664 won first in class, senior championship, grand

Peerless Perfection 2d 38664 won first in class, senior championship, grand championship, and headed the first-prize herd at the American Roval, the greatest of all the Missouri and Kansas shows this year. In the abovenamed victory of Peerless Perfection 2d, is the nucleus from which many ideas advantageous to the reader or farmer emanate. He is owned and was fitted and shown by Harry E. Lunt, Burden. Kans... one of the most careful and most reliable hogmen in the West. He was purchased last year as a pig in the sale of Zimmerman. Mitchell & McGrew, by a newspaper man at a price that any farmer could afford to pay for a pig to use in a grade herd. He was bred by Emmett McGrew (who has a number of like breeding in the sale, November 1, at Conterville, Kans... consisting of sisters, half-brothers, and half-sisters. See advertisement and get catalogue.) He is a line-bred Perfection, another demonstration of good results to be attained by line hreeding. His sire was bred by P. L. Ware & Son. Paola, Kans., and was by Perfection Chip 25915 (the sire of many of the good pigs they are offering through their advertisement in another column). His dam was bred by Frank Hoover. Columbus, Kans., and sold at a nominal price on account of not being well developed at time of sale, but has since grown into a very fine sow, thus demonstrating that the well-bred ones are sure to make good when given a chance. Peerless Perfection 2d is a March 10 yearling, is the popular type of the present day Poland-China, weighs 625 pounds, stands on a wonderful set of legs and feet, has lots of style and dash, and walks off like a soldier. Several things may be gleaned from this example. It pays to line breed if the blood lines and individuals are of the right type. Gogd Peerless Perfection 2d 38664 won first

breeding will always make good if given a chance. A newspaper fieldman or auctioneer, if he really understands individual merit and the proper blending of blood lines, is the best man to fill your order for a boar to either head your registered herd or to produce pigs for the feed-lot.

# The Grange

(CONTROL CONTROL CONTR "For the good of our Order our Country and Mankind."

Conducted by Geo. Black, Olathe, Secretary Kansus State Grange, to whom all correspondence for this department should be addressed. News from Kansas Granges is especially solicited.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master	N. J. Bachelder, Concord, N. H.
Lecturer	Geo. W. G. Gaunt, Mullica Hill, N. J.
Becretary	C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio
*/A E	KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
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Master E. W. Westgate, Manhattan
Overgoor A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Technical Control of the Control of
StewartR. C. Post, Spring Hill
Assistant StewartFrank Wizwell, Ochiltree
Assistant Stewart T. Pomogo Arkeness City
Chaplain Mrs. M. J. Ramage, Arkansas City
Treesurer Wm. Henry, Omthe
Secretary
Getekeener
CeresMrs. M. L. Allison, Lyndon
PomonaMrs. S. M. Phinney, McLouth
Pomona
Flora
L. A. SMrs. Lola Radcliffe, Overbrook
EXECUTIVE COMMITTE.
mounts Station A

O. F. Whitney, Chairman Topeka, Station A E. W. Westgate. Manhattan George Black, Secretary, Olathe Henry Rhoades. Gardner J. C. Lovett. Bucyrus

STATE ORGANIZER. W. B. Obryhim ......Overbrook

#### The National Grange-Fortieth Annual Session.

The fortieth annual session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husband-ry, will be held in Denver, Colo., be-ginning Wednesday, November 14, 1906. Masters of State Granges and their

wives, or husbands, if members, are the voting members of this body. Past masters and their wives or husbands, if members, and all past officers, and the surviving seven founders of the order, are honorary members.

At the business session all fourth-degree members are cordially invited to

A reduction of fare and one-third on the certificate plan has been secured for those attending the meeting of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Denver, Colo., November 14-24.

The Western Passenger Association

has given us a single rate plus \$2 from Chicago to Denver and return. The tickets may be purchased in Chicago, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, November 10, 12, and 13, and are good returning until December 10. Delegates in the State near Chicago or within the limits of the Western Passenger Association may govern themselves accordingly.

The following directions are submit-

ted for your guidance:

1. Tickets at full fare, on the certificate plan, for the journey going, may be secured not earlier than November 8 and not later than November 13. Be sure that, when purchasing your going ticket, you demand a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least 30 minutes before departure of train.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket.

4. On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Mr. C. M. Freeman, secretary.

5. A special agent will be in attendance to validate certificates on Novemher 16. A fee of 25 cents will be collected for each certificate validated. If you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival, or if you arrive at the meeting later than November 16, after the special agent has left, you can not have your certificate validated, and consequently you will not get the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to have certificate validated.

The trunk lines extending these courtesies are the New England Passenger Association, Trunk Line Association, Central Passenger Association, and Eastern and Trans-Missouri Committees of Western Passenger Association.

The following are directions for those purchasing tickets, other than on the certificate plan, in the jurisdiction of the Western Passenger Association:

Rate One lowest regular first-class tartf (not temporarily reduced) fare plus \$2, except where fare and one-third

makes less, from points in association territory to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo and return. For tickets requiring execution, fee of 25 cents will be collected by the joint agent, and selling agents should be instructed to so advise passengers.

Dates of sale—Tickets will be sold

on three days, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, November 10, 12, 13.

Return limit—Tickets are good to eturn, leaving Denver, Colorado return, leaving Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo, until and including December 10, 1906.

Transit limits-Tickets will be limited for going passage commencing date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction.

Form of ticket—Iron-clad signature and punch descriptive form of ticket will be used, requiring execution by joint agent upon payment of fee of 25 cents.

Joint agencies—Existing Western Passenger Association joint agencies, to be used for validation and deposit of tickets, are as follows:

Denver, Colo.-N. Underhill, Room 53, Union Depot (7.30 a.m. to 10.30 m. daily).

The delegates from California, Ore-gon, and Washington will be able to obtain special rates to the National Grange session in Denver, Colo. Advice to this effect will be sent by the secretary in due time. Headquarters for

Grange will be at the Albany Hotel.

Rates per day for each person, American plan, \$2; European plan, \$1. For rooms with bath, per day for each person, American plan, \$2.50 to \$3: European plan, \$2.

The convention halls and committee rooms of the hotel will be free for the use of the National Grange during its session.

The Albany Hotel can accommodate 800 guests.

Several other hotels in the city will entertain guests either on American or European plan from \$1 to \$4 per day.

The program for the session is not complete until the opening of the session, but it may be expected in the usual order. Address of the worthy master first, following, reports from the officers and executive committee. Arrangements will be made with all State masters so that any from their jurisdiction desiring to obtain the sev enth degree, which will be conferred on Friday evening, the 16th, can pro-cure the proper credentials, even if they do not come prepared.

The Denver Convention League has arranged for the free use of the Woman's Club building for the evening on which the seventh degree is conferred.

Denver is a convention city that many visit for pleasure and health. The fortieth session of the National Grange will be one of great interest and profit to the organization.

It is the privilege and duty of every delegate and officer to be present, and it is desired that many hundred patrons from the different States take this opportunity to see the great State of Colorado and visit the National Grange, thereby adding enthusiasm and encouragement to the greatest agricultural organization known to the

Per order of the executive committee, C. J. BELL, Secretary of Committee, East Hardwick, Vt., Sept. 14, 1906.

#### Take Care of Your Apples.

Take Care of Your Apples.

This season's apple-crop is one of the greatest Kansas has ever had. Thousands of bushels of apples will be put in cold storage. These will not represent one-third of the apple-crop. What will become of the apples that are not taken to the market? Are you going to let them rot, or make three gallons of cider from each bushel, which will find a ready sale at 20 to 30 cents per gallon this winter at your grocery store? In fact every family ought to have a barrel of sweet cider for home use. There is nothing finer ought to have a barrel of sweet cider for home use. There is nothing finer than cider with pumpkin pie on a cold winter evening. The Chemical Supply Company, of Topeka, Kans., after years of experimenting is able to keep cider sweet and is offering its recipe. "Ciderine Formula," for sale for 10 2-cent stamps. This recipe is guaranteed to keep cider sweet, and it meets the requirements of the pure-food laws. Every person having apples going to waste should look out for a rainy day and supply the family with a barrel of sweet cider for their winter use.

#### Standard Stock Food Makes Its Users Money.

Money.

There is no longer any question about the necessity of every stock-raiser using stock food. It is just as necessary as the grain and the roughness that the cattle eat and the water they drink. No successful stockman would ever think of permitting his animals to go without salt, and neither should he think of allowing them to go without stock food. Its use wards off disease and puts the animal's system in a healthy condition and gives him every opportunity to develop into a finished animal ready for the market. To tell the story in a few words, "It makes the stock thrive."

It is not an experiment but a well-

It is not an experiment but a well-

## 30.... SALE OF .... POLAND-CHINAS Monday, Oct. 29.

The offering consists of 56 head, 1 fall boar, 5 fall gilts, 50 head of early spring pigs. About 25 males and 25 females, sired mostly by Grand Chief 2d 41511, got by Grand Chief and out of Kemps Choice, a full brother to Earl M., the Kansas State Fair winner in 1904, also full brother to the gilt shown at Illinois by Mr. Lail that won first in class, and she was also in the ring that won first on get of sire. Others are sired by C.'s Keep On, he by Corrector and out of a Keep On dam. Now, gentlemen, you see by the breeding what the offering is; they are as good individually as their breeding. The dams of these pigs are as good in breeding as the sires, they are mostly Missouri Black Chief, Black U. S., and Tecumseh. Sale begins at 12:30 (no postponement on account of weather). Usual lunch at noon and we meet all Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific trains at Bendena, Kans. Sale is held at the farm, 3 miles south and one-half mile west of Bendena, Kans. Col. J. W. Sparks, Auctioneer.

#### KLAUS BROS.,

BENDENA, - - - - KANS.

### ON AND ON BOARS

Several choice boars for sale. One spring boarby On and On 61738, dam by Chief Perfection 2d 42559, One fall yearling grandson of Mo's Black Perfec-tion. Dam 50 per cent Chief Perfection 2d, and others extra good. Also a few young Galloway bulls and several young Holstein bulls.

H. N. HOLDEMAN, MEADE, KANS.

#### WILSONS' DUROCS

I have for sale a few gills and boars sired by Ohlo Chief. I also have a number of fine boars carrying the leading blood of the Duroc breed. Can please you in something good.

R. N. Wilson,

Chester,

Nebraska

#### COUNTY LINE HERD OF DUROCS.

Herd headed by Smith Wonder 46985. A fine lot of boars and glits for sale, carrying the blood of Kansas Wonder 20753, Jumbo Jr. 28015. Orion 5293, 2d Climar 23°61, Joce 29271. Oom Paul 2d 17679 and Second Surprise 20269. Phone from Silver Lake.

O. N. Wilson, Silver Lake, Kans.

#### Shady Lane Stock Farm.

The home of the western champion, Peerless Perfection 2d 38664. Poland-Chines of fashionable breeding and individual merit for sale. Pook orders now for sows bred to Peerless Perfection. There will not be enough to suppy the demand and first in get them.

HARRY E. LUNT, .. Burden, Kans.

## FOR SALE

At a bargain, a complete outfit for making concrete posts, hitching posts, and six sizes of building blocks. Brand new.

N. J. Shepherd, Eldon, Missouri.



294 | Hidden Name, Friendship, Silk Pringe Envelope and all other kinds of CARD of Finest Cards and Riccott Premium List, all for Cent stamp, Olifo CARD COMPANY, CADIZ, OHIO.

proven fact that it pays to use a stock food and the only question is "Which is the best?" Of course, there are many different kinds on the market and the larger percent, if not all of them, possess great merit. The Standard is one that furnishes sufficient proof of its value to satisfy the most careful feeder.

The Standard Stock Food Company has been in business for twenty years, and its customers are thousands of the most progressive and well-to-do farmer and stockmen of the country; men who buy this food because it pays them a handsome dividend on the investment. This company is one of Omaha's largest institutions. It occupies a four-story building, 66 by 132 feet, on Howard Street, the entire building being used in the manufacture and sale of these remedies. In addition to its stock food the company manufacturers dips, poultry food, liniments, worm powders, gall cure, and other stock remedies. Those who have not yet secured one of its beautiful catalogues should ask their dealer for one or send for it direct. It is a useful book of information, worth many dollars to farmers and producers of live stock.

In conclusion let us say, buy a box of Standard stock food and see if it is not all and more than the company claims for it.

Used 20 Years. Does All That Is Claimed.

Triangle, Va., Nov. 21, 1905.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Gents:—Enclosed find a two-cent stamp. Do me the favor to mail me your book, "A Treatise on the Horse."
I am using your Spavin Cure and have kept it in my stables for 20 years. It does all you claim for it.
Very respectfully yours,
R. EDGAR JONES,

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### **WOMEN WHO CHARM**

HEALTH IS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

It Helps Women to Win and Hold Men's Admiration, Respect and Love

Woman's greatest gift is the power to inspire admiration, respect, and love. There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature.



To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should be a woman's constant study. At the first indication of ill-health, painful or irregular periods, head-ache or backache, secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and

begin its use.

Mrs. Chas. F. Brown, Vice-President
Mothers' Club, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot
Springs, Ark., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham;—

"For nine years I dragged through a miserable existence, suffering with inflammation and female weakness and worn out with pain and weariness. I one day noticed a statement by a woman suffering as I was, but who had been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I determined to try it. At the end of three months I was a different woman. Every one remarked about it, and my husband fell in love with me all over again. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound built up my entire system, cured the trouble, and I felt like a new woman. I am sure it will make every suffering woman strong, well and happy, as it has me."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, bloating (or flatulence), displacements, inflammation or ulceration, that "bearing-down "feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, or nervous prostration may be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

## Tired Nervous

When you feel languid, tired, nervous and irritable, your vitality is low—your supply of nerve energy exhausted, and your system running down for lack of power,

The organs of the body are working poorly, or not at all, and you are not getting the nourishment needed. This soon impoverishes the blood and instead of throwing off the impurities, distributes it all through the body. This brings disease and misery.

Feed the nerves with Dr. me, a nerve food, a nerve medicine, that nourishes and strengthens the nerves, and see how quickly you will get strong and vigorous.

"My wife suffered with nervousness previous to a recent attack of typhoid fever, but after her recovery from the fever, she was much worse, and could hardly control herself being exceedingly nervous when the least excited. She was very restless at night, and never had a good night's rest. She also suffered much from nervous headache. Dr. Miles' Nervine was recommended by a friend. After the first three doses she had a good night's rest, and at the end of the first three doses she had a good night's rest, and at the end of the first week's treatment she was wenderfully improved. Continued use of Nervine has sempleted her entire cure."

1821 Cherry St., Evensylle, Ind.

Br. Miles' Nervine is cold by your

Br. Miles' Nervine is seld by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. If it falls, he will refund your meney. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

# 

The Beet-Sugar Industry in Kansas. GEO, B. HARRISON, IN SEPTEMBER QUARTER-LY OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Horticulture

IRRIGATION.

As soon after thinning as the beets need water, when the ground becomes dry and the leaves appear dark and begin wilting, irrigation should com-mence. By delaying the making of cross-laterals until just before the beets are likely to need water, cultiva-tion is made easier. Flooding and over-irrigation should be avoided; this is especially worth remembering while the plants are young. Cultivation and irrigation have mutual relations. As Mr. W. M. Wiley puts it: "Irrigation and dry farming are married; you don't want to separate them." Irrigating brings moisture to the ground. Frequent cultivation retains moisture. The former will be needed less frequently as the intervals between cul-tivation are shorter. It is advisable to depend more upon cultivation, as the beet is thereby forced to send its taproot down for moisture, and its form and condition will be more satisfactory. At the same time, irregularity in furnishing the beet with moisture, causing it to stop and start growth again, naturally has a bad effect. Close observation and the advice of the factory fieldman or experienced and successful growers serve better than any hard-and-fast rules, which can not safely be laid down in advance of climatic conditions.

Useful general instructions for proper irrigation have been formulated by G. W. Shaw, of the California Experiment Station staff. In a 1906 station bulletin (No. 176), Doctor Shaw says:

For the successful irrigation of the beet-crop, there are some fundamental characteristics of the plant that must be considered, for by the wrong use of water it is a very easy matter to absolutely ruin a beet-crop. On the other hand, other factors being favorable. water applied at the right time in the life-history of the plant will absolute-ly insure a large and profitable crop. As to moisture, the sugar-beet is peculiar in some respects, viz., in that it will get along with less of it and will stand more of it than most of the other field-crops. This statement needs some explanation, however, for, while technically true, it is also true that the crop may be entirely ruined by a too liberal application of water, or by its application at the wrong time in the life of the plant. There are three periods in the life-history of the sugarbeet which demand entirely different treatment so far as moisture is concerned:

"1. The germinating or plantlet period, embracing the time from planting until the plant has four leaves.

"2. The growing period, in which the form and size of the plant are devel-

"3. The sugar-storing period, in which the sugar is elaborated from the

"In the first period the necessary condition is that the beet-seed should have sufficient moisture and warmth to germinate and start it, but never an

excess.

"After the plant has developed four leaves, for two months or so, it should be given a considerable amount of moisture, in order that it may develop in size. Yet even in this period it may be spoiled in form by a too liberal application of water.

"When the plant is young its natural tendency is to send its tap-root deep into the soil to procure moisture, and this is the time that the form of the beet is set. If water at the surface is given too soon and too lavishly at the beginning of the period, the form of the root is ruined, for the plant will have too strong a tendency to rely upon the artificial surface moisture rather than to seek the natural moisture of the soil below, becoming thus a short, stubby, or sprangling beet, altogether undesirable. The beet may show a tendency to droop its leaves and become lighter in color, but this does not indicate that irrigation is needed. In the early stages of the plant, irrigation must not be resorted. to until there is an absolute demand for it. Wilting of the leaves in the heat of the day does not indicate the need of water. If the leaves recover their vigor in the evening, it is sufficient evidence that its wants in this direction are supplied. When it really needs water the leaves will droop and

become darker in color, and will not recover their vigor in the evening.

"Having attained the size desirable, the beet needs little if any moisture. The rapid sugar-storing begins about 100 days after planting, and when maturity approaches, the plant should be given no water. The conditions desirable at this point are plenty of light, and dry, cool weather. If the beet is given moisture to any considerable extent at this time, it will be at the expense of both sugar and purity.

"Under ordinary circumstances the irrigation before planting should suffice to keep the beets growing until after they are thinned, and the first irrigation of the crop should be delayed as long as possible, even if the young plants should suffer slightly, as they will then form good, long tap-roots in their search for moisture in the subsoil, while if watered too early a net of fine side roots will grow and the opportunity for the formation of the tap-roots, which is of such great importance for the further growth of the beets, is lost. As soon as the young plants show the need of water, the furrows are scraped out with the shovels attached to the cultivators and the field is carefully irrigated, running the water this first time only in every second row, pains being taken not to flood the land, but giving it a thorough subirrigation, thus encouraging the down-ward growth of the roots. This careful irrigation will have to be repeated during the season once or twice more, running the water in every row between the beets; but after the third irrigation less danger is connected with the water passing over the rows and coming in direct touch with the beets.

"After each irrigation the furrows should be stirred, to loosen the soil which has been packed by the water, and the cultivator should be used freely as long as the leaves of the plant are not too large to interfere with the work. Prior to every irrigation the furrows should be opened up with the cultivator, and after the last cultivation the furrows must be scraped out once more for the purpose of later irrigation. This work must be finished before the leaves are becoming too large, so that there is plenty of room for the shovels to pass between the fows without injuring the tops of the

"As to the number of irrigations which are required to mature a beetcrop, no definite answer can be given, as this will depend entirely upon the quality of the soil, slope of the land, subsoil, location of the field, and the amount of spring and summer rain, as well as the temperature of the atmosphere during the growing season.

"After the first irrigation the beet requires a damp soil, and, therefore, the plants should never suffer for want of moisture thereafter. Should the soil become too dry through neglect to water the crop when it calls for it, the growth of the root will be stopped, and the latter becomes soft and spongy; and if irrigated after it has reached this stage of drouth, it will grow anew, and this second growth will materially decrease the purity and sugar content of the beet. Therefore, the land should be kept damp and not be allowed to dry out after it has been once irrigated; the water should be used judiciously, so as not to soak the soil and keep it too wet, and cultivation should frequently be done, to keep the moisture near the plant."

Where the underflow water is easily reached, farm pumping-plants are used to advantage to supplement other sources, or when they are not available. This is a notable development of the country around Garden City, where private pumping-plants are in common and successful use. Tests of some of these plants and a report on the Arkansas Valley underflow in Western Kansas, by Charles S. Slichter, are given in Water-supply and Irrigation Paper No. 153, which may be obtained through a member of Congress or of the director of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Gasoline-engines furnish power in most of these plants, and the later installations average twelve horse-power. The water is pumped into reservoirs, and from them let into ditches, or is pumped directly into the ditch.

The gasoline-engine is cheaper than steam for a moderate pumping-plant but its service on the whole is rather expensive. The producer gas-engine is more economical and will come into common use when its efficiency is better understood. Some of these engines are in use in the Rocky Ford district with very satisfactory results. Such an outfit should furnish service equivalent to gasoline at less than eight cents a gallon.

Utilization of the underflow is being

#### To Get More Strength from Your Food.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.-Stark Bri's, London, Ma.

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developed on a large scale in Kearny and Finney Counties through the Govnment project, by which the river water taken by the Farmers' ditch will be supplemented by underground water pumped into the ditch when necessary. This plant is to be constructed by the United States Geological Survey, at a cost of \$260,000. A central power station, located at Deerfield, will distribute electric power to twentyfour pumping-plants, of which twelve are on each side of the river. bored wells at each station will connect by suction-pipes with a vertical shaft centrifugal pump driven by a twenty-five horse-power motor. The wells, which will be sixty feet deep, will have a capacity at each pumpingstation of 4,387 gallons per minute. The total supply for the irrigating season will be 30,000 acre-feet. The work will be completed in June, 1907. Payment of a stipulated amount is made annually to the Government by the Finney County Water Users' Association, whose farms are under the ditch, and these payments will be completed in ten years.

This plan is an innovation in irrigation methods, and will undoubtedly be used to advantage elsewhere.

#### HARVESTING AND DELIVERY.

When the beets are ready for harvest, the leaves uniformly turn yellow and droop somewhat. The factory no-tifies the farmer when his beets reach maturity. Harvesting is begun by loosening the beets with a harvester or beet-plow, which breaks the tap-root and lifts the beet far enough to make pulling it by hand an easy matter. Several kinds of beet-harvesters are on the market. Combined pullers and toppers have been devised, but are not yet generally available.

Topping is done by a man who follows the harvester, and, after pulling the beet, removes the top portion and leaves with a stroke of his topping knife. Some skill must be displayed in topping correctly, as the upper portion which is cut off contains mineral salts and impurities not acceptable at the Unless this part is properly removed extra tare will be charged. If the topping is too deep, the grower may lose as high as 20 per cent of his tonnage. The topped beets are thrown into dump-wagons with capacity of three to five tons, and are dumped at the factory or shipping station. The flat rate of five dollars a ton prevails in Kansas for delivery on cars or at the factory. The freight rate is paid by the sugar company. In this way beets may be grown seventy-five miles from the factory at as graat a profit as if close by.

The distance which a wagon haul may be made with profit varies accordto the condition of the roads and facilities for delivery. In the Garden City district the farmer will work to best advantage if he can make two deliveries a day of four or five tons each. The maximum distance for hauling will average about five miles from the delivery point. Delivering beets offers considerable opportunity for making or saving expense. Narrow tires and hand shoveling more than offset the price of a patent dump-wagon. Facilities in this respect have been greatly improved since the 1905-'06 campaign in the district around Garden City. The sugar company has built and sells at cost dump-wagons which materially lessen the time and labor of the grower.

#### BILOING.

When the factory can not receive all the beets at time of harvesting, they are stored by piling and covering with loose dirt, with occasional ventilating outlets to prevent decay. If they must remain through colder weather, straw or old hay is thrown over the pile and more dirt is put on. Straw, hay, leaves, or similar covering should not be applied directly to the beets, as they will then be difficult to clean.

When necessary to silo the beets and make later deliveries, the factory custom is to pay an extra price to cover

the expense incurred by the farmer.

FEEDING VALUES.

While the tops and leaves left upon the field have a distinct fertilizing value if plowed under, they also make excellent feed for stock. They may be stored or siloed, but frequently the stock are turned in to forage on the leaves immediately after harvesting.

The pulp left at the factory after extraction of the sugar has a decided place as a food for stock. This is true whether it is fresh or fermented; it need not be used within any limited time after slicing the beets. Beet-pulp which has been piled outside the fac-

tory seven years has been fed to cattle with profit.

Sugar-beets and their tops and pulp should be fed as a helpful ration. They aid in digesting corn or other food, and the large amount of water they contain gives bulk, but makes them impractical as a food to maintain an animal alone. The beet has a much greater nutritive value than the pulp, because sugar and salts have been taken away from the latter.

Roots are of value in furnishing succulent food at a time when it is not naturally at hand. If an animal is clogged with a dry or concentrated food, results can not be satisfactory. But beets or pulp furnish the succulence which softens and prepares for easy digestion the grain or roughage, at the same time providing the bulk necessary to distend the digestive or-

The feeding value of beet-pulp will ratige from \$1 to \$1.30 per ton. It is somewhat more expensive to handle than other feeds, but with due allowance for this fact its cost is usually about 50 cents a ton. Some factories have plants for manufacturing dried beet-pulp, which, however, commands a wider market and higher price.

Sugar-beet culture undoubtedly ad-ances materially live-stock raising and dairying. Cattle, swine, and sheep properly fed on beets or their refuse produce juicier and better-flavored meat as a return. Milch-cows are worth more to the dairyman through an increased flow of milk, which is not tainted in any way by feeding beets or Where live-stock, dairy, and sugar-beet farming are combined, the partnership is not only beneficial to the interests concerned, but makes for the prosperity of the State as well.

#### Orchard Treatment After the Apple-Harvest.

d. A. ATWOOD, SECRETARY AND TREASURER OZÁRK FRÜIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The trees that have brought you an income, or that you are growing for the profit they will bring, must be cared for. Clean up all the fallen apples. If the fruit is diseased, it should be burned, not left in piles to spread contagion; destroy these, germs and all. After the good apples have been secured, the hogs could be let in the orchard and assist in cleaning up the windfalls. If there are cow-peas between the trees, the hogs would do the harvesting of this crop to advantage. The cow-pea is of inestimable value to the orchardist. It is a more effective and a cheaper subsoiler than the plow, is a cheaper fertilizer than any commercial or barnyard product. Cultivate the trees till about the middle of June, then sow cow-peas. In drilling or sowing broadcast do not plant too near the trees. The vines should not be allowed to run on the trees. Skip the tree row, in planting corn as well as peas. Many orchard-owners cut the pea-vines for hay. This is bad policy, since the land requires the very elements stored in the vines to feed to the trees next season. The vines, too, are valuable as a cover-crop. them in the winter or early in March, and in May and June note the wonderful growth of the trees.

Another very important matter that should be attended to during the en-suing thirty days is the inspection of the trees to ascertain if any are attacked by borers or insects. The work to be done depends upon the age of the trees and the condition of the land. If the orchard has always had good care and is of bearing age, nothing may need to be done except to clean up any waste that may be on the ground.

Young trees should be closely examined for borers, and if any are located they should be dislodged with knife and wire. The grass and weeds should be hoed away, and a pound of powdered tobacco should be scattered around the base of the tree and hoed in shallow close to the body of the tree. This application is necessary in newly cleared land which has more or less woolly aphids and borers in the soil.

These enemies annually destroy thousands of fruit-trees. There are many orchards that bear witness to the damage wrought by borers and aphids; they can be successfully combatted and so can all the foes of fruits. The orchardist who faithfully cultivates and protects his trees will be richly recompensed.

No man should own more trees than he can personally inspect and look after-be acquainted with. During the next thirty days, then, call on every tree in your orchard. Give assistance and protection to every tree requiring



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The nose and throat are lined with mucous membrane. The catarrh germs burrow into the soft surface of this mucous membrane and cannot be reached and destroyed by the ordinary methods of treatment. This is why the various snuffs, sprays, contments, jellies and other forms of catarrh treatment give but temporary relief.

My treatment reaches every portion of the diseased surface, at once killing all the Catarrh germs with which it comes in contact. At the same time by the use of constitutional medicines the blood is purified, the general system built up, and every trace of the disease eliminated from the system.

#### Catarrh Causes Consumption

Delay is most dangerous in diseases of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs; these diseases are constantly injuring the organs affected by them as well as the whole constitution. Consumption, which directly or indirectly causes nearly one-fourth of all deaths, usually has its origin from Catarrh.



DR. T. F. WILLIAMS, Who shows his confidence in his Treatment for Catarrh by send-ing a Month's Medicines Free.

**Catarrh Causes Stomach Troubles** Dyspepsia is nothing more than Catarrh of the Stomach, and if neglected often destroys the mucous lining of the stomach, sometimes even causing cancer.

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Nine-tenths of all cases of deafness are caused by Catarrh. Don't wait until the ear drums are destroyed and the hearing forever impaired. Write for my treatment at once.

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17 years suffered from Catarrh. Had watery discharge from nose, difficult breathing, hawking and spitting, toasels swollen, troublesome cough, pain in back, very nervous. Began your treatment—gained 26 pounds—a cpermanent cure.—MRS. E. E. VALENTINE 515 Fifth St., Sloux City, Jowa

CATARRH OF HEAD, NOSE, THROAT AND STOMACH

Had catarrhof head, nose, throat and stom
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under "J. W. GARIS, Rhodel, Iowa."

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"I am feeling better now, since taking your treatment, than I have felt in 6 years. Spent much money for other treatments but received no benefit. Your treatment is the best that could be used, and I stand ready to recommend it to any sufferer."—BEN J. POWELL, Convent, La.

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FREE TREATMENT COUPON
DR. T. F. WILLIAMS,
Crocker Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

I have Catarrh and wish to avail myself of your offer to furnish me a Month's Treatment Free. Also please send me your free de-scriptive book on Catarrh and its cure.

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#### Dairy Interests

Sweet Cream for Town Trade.

The growth of cities proceeds at accelerated speed, even though the delights and advantages of country life are pictured by writers of books, magazines, and newspapers. The dweller in the city, if at all able to command the price, supplies his table with the excellencies enjoyed on the farm. One of the results of the situation is an increasing town demand for cream. This is especially noticeable in the East. The growth of Western cities is rapidly developing similar conditions.

In this connection a paper read before the Connecticut Dairyman's Association by S. C. Thompson, presents considerations worthy of the careful thought of many Western keepers of cows. Mr. Thompson says:

During the last fifteen years, there has developed in the cities of New England, particularly in the eastern part, a demand for market cream which is constantly increasing and which affords better prices than making but-ter, and to-day the creameries in the State of Maine are selling more pounds of butter-fat in cream than they are in butter, for direct consumption, and they are paying their patrons from 2 to 3 cents per pound of butterfat more for their product than they could, if it was made into butter.

It requires as much skill to prepare cream for market as it does to manufacture butter, for the taste of the consumer of this product is as keen as the butter consumer's, though a somewhat different principle is involved, for the high flavor of butter is the result of desirable fermentations, while the flavor of cream is the result of prohibit-ing fermentations. The butter-maker finds an entirely different proposition when he attempts to prepare cream for market, with a result that while he can make good butter, he is not so sure of his cream product and prefers to remain at his butter-making. Consequently, it is necessary, in order to become a successful operator, to understand the underlying principles and to guard against the many difficulties which arise in the various stages of this work. The factories, as a rule, are supplying this demand, although a few private dairymen are now shipping direct to the city trade, finishing the product themselves, but the dairyman with a small herd can not fit up to do this work profitably, consequently his product is sold to the factory, where, under the direction of an expert in this work, it can be more cheaply done.

I would not give the impression, however, that it can not be done successfully by any dairyman who has a knowledge of this work and is willing to confine himself within the narrow limits which make it successful. The demand to-day is for pasteurized sweet cream, containing 40 to 45 per cent butter-fat and selling at retail for 15 cents per half pint or \$2.40 per gallon. It is on sale in practically every gro-cery store and market in the cities and many small towns, so that the customer can get a supply at any time during the day, or it may be ordered with meats or groceries; because of it being so accessible, the demand is rapidly increasing, and by being pasteurized it keeps sweet for a sufficient time to insure its sale. The consumption of butter-fat is also increased, because cream containing 45 per cent fat is more than twice as rich as the average milkman's cream and is frequently used for exactly the same purpose, with a result that double the amount of butter-fat is consumed at a correspondingly increased price.

METHOD OF PREPARING CREAM FOR MARKET In order to successfully prepare cream for sale in this way, whether it is to be pasteurized or not, all the milk cream when received must be carefully sorted and selected according to its flavor and appearance, being graded into two and sometimes three classes. In the first place would be put that product which has an especially marked, sweet flavor, the next would contain that which lacks flavor or what is termed flat and can be used for second-class trade or thinned for ice cream, and the third class would contain that which is so tainted or sour as to make it unfit for use as sweet cream and which must necessarily go into butter; as a rule however, but two grades are made, the better of which is prepared to be sold as cream, while the poorer is made into butter.

This matter of grading is a very particular and fussy job, for mistakes must not be made, because a can of sour cream allowed to get in with the sweet will necessitate the churning of the whole product. That cream which has been selected to be prepared for market is put in a vat by itself preparatory to being pasteurized, while the other grade goes into a ripening vat preparatory to being made into butter. The pasteurizing process must, as a rule, be done at the factory and is necessary when different lots of cream are selected and mixed together, in order that it may keep sufficiently long to stand transportation of 250 or more miles, be sold by the jobber to the bottler and from the bottler to the store, then to the consumer and remain sweet until it is used, under sometimes very trying conditions, the whole period covering six to ten days.

THE PASTEURIZING PROCESS.

The pasteurizing process is a particular one and must be carefully and thoroughly done, if it is to keep the required length of time, and it must not injure the flavor by allowing too much heat which will give it a cooked taste. The methods generally used are to run the milk or usually the thin cream, raised by the Cooley process or the farm-separator, through a continuous pasteurizer, then through the factory-separator where it is reseparated, the cream being conveyed to a retaining vat.

The temperature when it comes from the pasteurizer is usually 150° to 160° F., and the cream is held in the retaining vat from twenty to thirty minutes at about 150° F., when it is run over a cooler into sterilized 10-gallon cans and set in ice water to cool and held for twenty-four hours, then it is put into refrigerator cars or else into boxed cases and iced when it is ready for marketing. After the cream has all been run into the retaining vat, the whole mass is thoroughly mixed and tested for butter-fat and enough skimmilk added to reduce it to a certain guaranteed standard.

The whole process must be carefully watched, for cream must be selected, prepared, and cared for, that it shall not have any flat, tainted, or cooked flavor, and the skill of the operator is shown by his ability to do this work. The cream must be guaranteed as to the amount of fat it contains, and while it should be up to the guarantee, it should not exceed it; it must run uniform, for customers readily distinguish the difference in the density from day to day, and when it shows thin, they are likely to complain and the contrast is always greater, if it is allowed to run, on some occasions, exceptionally thick; thus we can see the necessity for uniformity, for cream containing the same amount of fat varies in appearance from day to day, unless the utmost care in handling is used and the age carefully noted.

Cream must reach the consumer in this perfect state and remain unchanged from twenty-four to thirtysix hours, for an old, bitter, or sour taste makes it worthless, and it is not a good plan for a customer to find a jar of this kind for it has a tendency, when it occurs, to make him look elsewhere for his supply. Cream usually shows a disagreable, sour odor before it will taste, but it is a forerunner of trouble soon to follow, and the odor is almost as objectionable as is the flavor and shows a lack of care somewhere, or that it has been kept beyond a reasonable limit. Frothy, foamy, and lumpy cream is undesirable and shows a lack of care or skill in the preparation, the ideal appearance being a smooth, velvety cream pour-ing thick and of good, rich color. Any sediment in the jar, whether of cream or milk, shows slovenly practises in some part of the work from the milking up, though the separator removes most of the dirt particles and acts as a clarifler but all them must be considered and overcome, for, unlike the sale of butter which can be sold at some price, if inferior in quality, cream is, practically, worthless when it is below the recognized standard quality.

Cream when once frozen solidly has a tendency to separate the solids from the water and is practically worthless for any of the usual uses to which it is put; the same is true with cream that has become granular, which shows particles of butter in suspension. Probably the most severe test for cream is using it in coffee; where if it mixes smoothly without buttering, curdling, or showing lumps, it is satisfactory for any ordinary use.

If cream is to be prepared for market on the farm, whether it be by the milkman or by some person who wishes to make a specialty of this product, the same conditions must be

A FARMERS' COMMITTEE SAYS **TUBULAR IS WORLD'S BEST CREAM SEPARATOR** 

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Why did they do that? Because the committee wanted to find out positively which separator actually is best. They didn't want to take anybody's word for it, but wanted to see all reliable separators side by side and decide for themselves. The committee carefully examined the different separators, and unanimously decided that the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator is best, excelling all others in fifteen essential points.

cided that the Sharples Tubular Cream Separator is best, excelling all others in fifteen essential points.

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every way. If you buy a Sharples Tubular, you will get the world's best separator.

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No matter how you handle your milk
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**Cream Separator** 

Without doubt or chance of question, it is as far ahead of the old style cream separators as the cream separator itself is ahead of the deep-setting system.

It is the simplest in construction, has the lightest bowl, turns more easily and is more easily cleaned than any other cream separa-

Its improved bearings make it as nearly absolutely frictionless, as it is possible for a machine of any kind to be built—it almost "runs itself."

Why put up with a machine of the heavy, hard-to-turn type, when you can get the Improved Frictionless EMPIRE?

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met and overcome, except that instead of pasteurizing the cream to kill the germs that it already contains, it is necessary to handle the milk and cream in each successive stage so that comparatively no germs shall be allowed to enter it, thus giving the same keep-ing quality without the necessity of This produces a cream of better appearance, because when wheat has been applied, it separates the clusters of fat globules and gives it a thinner appearance, so that unpasteurized cream containing 40 per cent fat has a richer appearance and is likely to be smoother than pasteurized cream of the same fat content. The method of preparing cream on the farm is very similar to producing certified or sanitary milk, for the keeping quality is of the greatest importance. if the consumption is to be carried to its limit. Many people would buy cream if able to get it from their store, when they would not think to get it from their milkman, and it can not be carried in stores unless it will keep sweet for a longer period than the average cream, without any special pre-

Cream will keep sweet for a longer period than milk and the thicker the

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To learn telegraphy. Write J. G. TIGHE, care of Santa Fe Railway, Arkansas City, Kans.

am or the more fat it contains the ger it will keep, which will very erially help the producer of cream. PREPARE CREAM WITHOUT PASTEURIZA-TION.

he method of preparing cream withpasteurization, to be marketed as et cream, is as follows: The cows kept in clean stables frequently tewashed, their udders and flanks efully brushed and wiped with a p cloth; the hands of the milker clean; no odors are in evidence, and dust from recent feeding nor from bedding; the milk is drawn into ded pails or into the Gurler pail ough absorbent cotton, then taken once from the stable to the dairywhere nothing but the dairynsils and the cooling-tank are aled to remain, run through a scrupusly clean separator into cans ch have been sterilized, and set imdately into clean ice water where temperature is below 38° F. After cream is cooled to 40° F., or less, then bottled and set into cases is then bottled and set into cases has compartment for each bottle an ice box in the center. It is n ready for market, and if the work been carefully done, will keep for long a time as that which has been teurized in creameries. I have wn cream prepared in this way to used in coffee sixteen days after pping, which showed no effects of whatever. There is nothing in the ve method which can not be sucsfully employed by any dairyman o has cleanly tastes and habits. It is not require any great outlay for ensive machinery or for building ensive stables, and when cream taining 40 per cent fat can be sold 10 cents per half pint or \$1.60 per lon, the producer is getting at the e of 40 cents per pound for his butwhich is the net wholesale price eived by people of my acquaintance, h a steadily increasing demand and spects of still higher prices.

#### The Veterinarian

elorallally finvite our readers to consult us when y desire information in regard to sick or lame mals, and thus assist us in making this Departation of the most interesting features of The sas Farmer. Kindly give the age, color, and of the animals, stating symptoms accurately, how long standing, and what treatment, if any, been resorted to. All replies through this colar free. In order to receive a prompt reply letters for this Department should give the inters postoffice, should be signed with full name should be addressed to the Veterinary Department to of The Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, or to C.I. Barnes, Veterinary Department, Kansas e Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas. In addition to having the letter answered in The bass Farmer, an immediate answer is desired by I. kindly enclose a 2-cent stamp. Write across of letter: "To be answered in Kansas Farmer."

arts Around Colt's Eye.—I have a horse colt, coming yearling, that warts coming around both eyes and around his mouth. Is there a remto remove the warts without affectthe eyes? M. D. E.

Imira, Kans.

nswer.—Rub castor-oil into the rts around the colt's eyes and mouth; lossible, give an application daily for or three weeks.

Much Corn.-I have some pigs t reel in hind parts when walking; netimes they drop over on hips and g hind parts. Please tell what is trouble and a remedy. H. W. out Dakota.

inswer.-Cut down on the corn for little pigs; give them ground oats oil-meal and bran; build up bone, later on you can lay the flesh on h corn.

Se is hoof-bound; has been this way three years, but is worse now. He sweeneyed in both shoulders but I ed him. What J. M.

aCrosse, Okla.

hswer.—Have bar shoes applied to horse's feet in such a way that re will be frog pressure; use two ls on the inside and three nails on outside of the shoe, thus giving shoe plenty of opportunity to ead; use a fly blister at the top of wall at the hair line every three eks on the affected feet; pack the tevery night with blue clay or some of foot packing to soften up the wet bran would be better than hing, and could be held in by the a piece of gunny sack cut the of the shoe, and laid over the botof the shoe.

ame Horse.—I have a 11-year-old horse that is in good shape but been lame off and on in the right ht leg or shoulder all summer; he worked all the time and pulled in hauling. The other day I rode to town and galloped part of the

way. When about half way home he got so he could hardly walk; couldn't pick his feet from the ground. He swelled up just behind the shoulders and between the front legs and a ridge run back to the middle of his stomach. He would keep his hind legs well up under his body when trying to walk, like he was so sore he didn't want to walk. The swelled places are still there, but he can walk better.

Clinton, Mo. Answer.—I would advise your examining very carefully the foot as the seat of the trouble and let me hear the result of your examination, at which time I may be able to give you something definite in the way of treatment. Worms in Horses.—We have 12 head

of horses and mules all more or less troubled with what is called a needle or rectum worm. They are four or five inches in length and the size of a pen-Have tried many so-called worm powders without satisfactory results. Would like your advice. A. R. H.

Peabody, Kans. Answer.-Secure from your druggist half a pound of quassia chips. Soak them in a gallon of water for two days. then drain off the water and warm it and use as an injection. You will have enough of the solution to give one an-

imal about four treatments.

Blind Staggers.—My 10-months-old filly became stiff in hind legs and next morning did not know anything and would try to climb up the side of the barn. She was blind and died at 10 o'clock. On post-mortem found the stomach all right, but the brain, the lower part of it on both sides, was soft and yellow. I had kept this colt in the barn after weaning and fed hay and oats and some corn. She was then put in lot and fed fodder and some hay. Please advise as to cause of trouble. Will stop feeding fodder if you think that is the cause. J. A. L.

Nortonville, Kans. Answer.-I would feel inclined to think that the trouble with colt came from feeding the fodder, as there are so many animals dying similar to yours from this kind of feed. The cause of the trouble is from a mold or fungous on the fodder.

Spavin.-I have a 5-year-old colt that has been worked one year and has a bone spavin starting on left hind leg. Has never been hurt to my knowledge but his mother is spavined. Could you tell me some remedy that will kill and A SUBSCRIBER. not leave a scar?

David City, Nebraska. Answer.—I would advise using a fly blister on the colt every three weeks until you have blistered the spavin four times; keep the animal as quiet as possible. Give laxative food and feed corn and bran rather than oats.

Catarrh in Colt .- Will you please inform me if arsenic tablets, or in other forms, are good for catarrh in a 2-yearold colt? He had a lump on one side of upper jaw, above the nostril for some months of the first year of his That life disappeared but he now has lumps above the throat, on the lower jaw, inside the lower jaw bones. The colt breathes hard; the swelling is V-shaped and like a thick cord. His appetite is good and he seems healthy otherwise. What shall do for him? W. R.

Carbondale, Kans.

Answer.-I would not advise using the arsenic, but rather a stimulating liniment such as the following, rubbed on the neck over the swelling: 4 ounces oil of turpentine, 6 ounces of raw linseed-oil, 4 ounces of tincture of capsicum; apply to affected part once daily, until sore then withhold for four or five days and begin again.

Warts on Horse's Legs .- I have a 4year-old horse with a wart as large as a 25-cent piece on each leg; one is just above the hoof under fetlock; the othor 4 inches shove front of leg. How can I remove them? Dodge City, Kans. H. B. T.

Answer .- The warts that can be removed I would cut off and then sear with a hot iron. For the others use castor-oil on them daily.

Colic (?)-Black mare was stabled at night as usual with feed of oats and corn. About one o'clock she took sick with colic, which I pronounced obstructive colic. She didn't lie down and roll much but seemed a maniac; couldn't be still a minute; gave physic and narcotics which did not relieve her. She did not bloat. She died at 10 a. m. next day. What kind of colic was it and what would have been the best treat-A. R.

-The animal probably died from impaction of the stomach or bowels, from the fact that you did not get relief from the use of the medicines

Pink Eye.—I have a mare that had pink eye and it has left a soum over



#### TWO CENTS PER DOSE.

After October 1, 1906, the price of the Kansas State Agricultural College Blackleg Vaccine will be advanced from one CENT to TWO CENTS per dose. The cost of more accurate appliances for its manufacture and handling and the increased steno-graphic work and postage in the Veterinary Department has resulted in a loss to this division the last year. At a recent meeting of the Board of Regents of the College, the above advance was authorized. Veterinary Department, August 1, 1906. Kansas State Agricultural College.

## Save Money on Oil

We Sell Premium Machine Oil at Less Than Half the Price You Now Pay.

Our Premium Machine Oil is sold at \$3.50 per barrel. Thousands are using it and find it all right.

Every barrel guaranteed, and you be the judge. Other oils cost 35c to 40c per gal.; ours costs \$3.50 per barrel. Freight rate is 32c per barrel all points within 100 miles of Benedict, Kans. For each additional 25 miles add 2c.

After receiving and using 5 gal., if not satisfactory, return the balance, with bill of lading, and I will refund full price paid for said oil. We Can Save You Money on Cylinder Oil. Write for Particulars.

T. C. Davis,

Benedict, Kansas

both eyes; she can see some. She has been this way six months. Is there anything that will clear the eyes? Burden, Kans. INQUIRER

Answer.-Use a hot-water poultice on the horse's eyes; attach a piece of cheese cloth to the halter so it will come over the eye and to the cloth fasten some cotton that can be saturated with hot water; change the poultice often.

Lump on Horse's Neck .-- My 12-yearold bay horse has lumps beneath the skin on the top of his neck just back of the ears. They have been growing for 10 months, but have given him no trouble until the last week gan to rub them. Horse is in good condition otherwise. No treatment has been given.

Answer .- Use some zinc oxide ointment on the lumps on your horse's neck, treating the parts daily; if this does not improve the condition, let me

hear from you again. Ailing Colt .- I have a coming 3-yearold strawberry roan horse colt that hasn't done well all summer and winter. Appears to be weak in back and can't get up when down in stable without help, but seems to get up all right when in pasture. Food seems to do him very little good. He has a voracious appe-

Ellis, Kans. Answer .- I would judge from the description you give that there is an internal trouble that will be hard to reach, but would suggest that you give turpentine in ounce doses in a half a pint of raw linseed-oil three times daily for two days. In six days repeat the

treatment. Cook oats and corn and give to the animal three times daily with bran mixed into the cooked feed. This will lay flesh on the animal, even though nothing else will. Put half a handful of buchu leaves in cooked feed night and morning.

Swollen Necks.—I have some cows with something the matter with their necks. The neck swells something like quinsy. I feed Kafir-corn sowed broadcast and cane. They also have access to the stalk-field, and I feed some alfalfa that is pretty musty. Can you tell me what is the matter with the

Answer.-Not knowing the location of the swelling on the cow's necks and nothing more of the history of the case, am unable to prescribe. If you will kindly give me more definite symptoms, I will be pleased to give what information I can.

Warts on Cow's Teats.-Can you tell me what will take warts off a cow's teats; also how to cure or stop up a hole in side of teat? The milk comes out of the side when milking.

Answer .- Unless the warts are troublesome on the cow's bag. I would not advise your doing much with them until the cow is dried up; then use castoroil several times daily on the warts. At that time you can also have the opening in the side of the teat sutured and made to heal up.

C. L. BARNES.

The man who kan set himself to work haz one ov the best trades thare iz.-Billings.

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#### Weather Bulletin.

Following is the review of the season of 1906 for the Kansas Weather Service, prepared by T. B. Jennings, Station Director:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE SEA-

	Te	empe	ratu	Precipitation			
WEST	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	O Departure	Total.	Departure from norm?	
Colby. 10 Coolidge. 11 Dodge City. 2 Dresden. 10 Englewood. 11 Farnsworth. 10 Garden City. 11	)5 )6 )2 )3 )1	7 -6 -1 8 -2 13 3	60 62 63 66 62 64	 -2 -2  -1 -1 -1 -2	16.35 19.64 27.40 16.73 24.89 16.19 21.60	-0.19 +5.37 +1.10 -2.73 -0.84 -0.89 +4.75	
Goodland. 9 Gove. 10 Hoxie. 10 Hugoton. 10 Jetmore. 10 Lakin.	00	14 -4 6 8 5	62 64 		16.44 17.56 20.15 19.26	-0.46 +4.85 +5.71	
Ness City.       10         Norton.       10         Oherlin.       10         Scott.       10         Ulysses.       10         Wakeeney.       10	2 2 2	-ii 5 5	62 62 63		15.21 15.03 13.65 20.06 17.86	-3.53 +5.97	

777-11		00		41.00	
Wallace101	-3	60	***	15.55	+2.7
Division105 -	-11	62	-2	18.24	±2.7
MIDDLE	DI	VIS	ON.		1
Alton103	1	64		19.25	
Anthony		10.00			+.11.3
Chapman 99	9			23.20	
Clay Center,100	-2			21.42	
Coldwater 98					
Concordia 98	Ö	63	-i	15 50	-4.2
Cunningham,100	10	0.735-9		28.33	
Eldorado 94	6	65		173727777	
Ellinwood 00	8	64	-2	20.91	+1.7
Ellisworth 98	6	64		23.74	
Enterprise 05	8	64		19.41	
Enterprise 95 Forsha 98					
		**		*****	
Hanover 98	::	63		11.77	""
Harrison 99				18.78	
Hays	4	63	***	18.25	‡3.8 ‡3.8
Hutchinson, 99	10	64	-2	24.62	+3.3
Jewell101	0	- ::	***	19.92	
LaCrosse101	5	64	***	18.46	
Larned 98	6	62	***	24.15	
Lebanon 99 -		11		22.22	
Macksville 97	8	63		32.63	+14.6
McPherson 98	10	65	-2	23.87	-2.5
Marion	4				
Medicine Lodge100	15	**			****
Minneapolis 99	4	64	-2	17.29	-2.7
Newton 97					
Norwich 98	10	66	-2	27.74	+4.9
Phillipsburg103				20.03	
Plainville 98	2			20.03	
Pratt102	10	65	-1		
Republic 98 -	-14	62		19.77	
Rome 97	13	66	-2	38.65	+16.6
Russell 99	4	63		21.53	+2.8
Salina 99	10	64	-2	15.57	-6.6
Wichita 96	11	65	-1	24.50	<b>‡</b> 1.3
Winfield, 95	10	66	-1 -2	30.43	+3.3
Division 102	-15	64	9	99 05	1 9

Division103 -	-15	64	-2	23.05	+1.3
EASTERN	D	IVIS	ION.		
	2 4 -3 -2 13	66 63 66 66 65	 	29.38 20.78 30.59 24.57 29.68 23.67	+6.4 -8.3 -5.1 -3.7 -2.0
Eureka	 8 8 —7	66 66 63	-1 0 -2	28.40 26.67 23.11 25.45	-2.9 -2.5 -7.5 -5.3
Fredonia 96 Garnett 96 Grenola 93 Horton 98 Independence 95	6 2 7 0 15	66 65 64 68	 -2 -1 0	31.14 26.63 26.29 23.52 26.06	-3.2
Iola 94 Kansas City 93 Lawrence 93 Lebo 95	9 8 6 1	65 64 64	+1 -1 -2	27.02 24.11 20.34 26.04	-2.2 -8.0 -3.8
Manhattan 99 Moran 95	-2 5 -2	64 66	-2 -1	27.85 27.80	$^{+3.4}_{-2.8}$
Osage City 97 Oswego 94 Ottawa 94	13	65 66 64	i 2 1	23.16 27.74 27.35	-5.9 -1.7 -4.4
Pittsburg.       97         Pleasanton.       92         Sedan.       95         Topeka.       96	11 5 13 5	65 65	::: i		+2.8 -8.8
Toronto 97	3 -1 10 6	64 64	-2 0 i	36.31 18.42 31.99 28.16	+6.6 -7.1 -0.7
Yates Center 96	3	66			12.2

Wamego 93 6	54 —1 28.16 —0.
Yates Center 96 3	66
Division	64 -1 27.86 -1.
State10515	64 -1 23.41 +0.
DATA FOR STATE	BY MONTHS.
Month-	
January, 77 -6	35 +6 0.71 -0.
February 81 -4	36 +6 0.77 -0.
March 83 -15	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
April 94 22	59 +3 2.97 +0.
May 99 25	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
June	72 -2 3.83 -0.
July	74 -4 4.65 -1-0.
August,105 36	76 -1 3.98 +0.
N1	70 11 975 0

GENERAL SUMMARY. The winter was warm but the spring was cold, especially the first part—the latter part of the spring being slightly above normal. June, July, and August were cool but September was slightly above normal. The precipitation was below nermal in January, February, May, and June, and slightly above normal in March, April, July, August, and September.

JANUARY.

JANUARY.

With the exception of January, 1900, whose mean temperature was the same, January, 1906, was the warmest month of that name in twenty years, the mean temperature for the State being 5.9° above the normal. Twe cold waves crossed the State during the month, the first one on the 8th, and the second on the 22d and 23d. During the passage of the first cold wave, the lowest temperatures for the month in the northeastern counties occurred, and zero temperatures were reported from the northern portion of the northern counties. During the passage of the second cold wave, the minimum temperatures during the month occurred in all but the northeastern counties, and zero temperatures occurred in Norton and Graham Counties in the northwestern part of the State, and in Crawford, Cherokee, and Labette Counties and the southeastern part of Montgomery County in the southern portion of the State; the lowest being 6° below zero at Columbus and Pittsburg. The maximum temperatures occurred in the western division on the 19th and in the eastern division and southern half of the middle division the highest temperature occurred on the 21st. The average precipitation for the State, 0.71 of an entire the state of the state of the state of the state of the same of the state of

BURNS BARRELS OF AIR NOTHING MOST WONDERFUL REATING & ROOKING STOVE EVER INVENTED—CAUSING GREAT EXCITEMENT MOST WONDERFUL REATING & ROOKING STOVE EVER INVENTED—CAUSING GREAT EXCITEMENT MOST WONDERFUL REATING & ROOKING STOVE EVER INVENTED—CAUSING GREAT EXCITEMENT MOST WONDERFUL REATING & ROOKING STOVE EVER INVENTED—CAUSING GREAT EXCITEMENT MOST WONDERFUL REATING & ROOKING STOVE EVER INVENTED—CAUSING GREAT EXCITEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

drawn principally from atmosphere. Uses 398 barrels of air, while consuming one gallon of oil. Wood coal and oil cost more. Only FREE FUEL IS AIR. Supply unlimited. No trust in control. Air belongs to rich and poor alike the ARRISON'S VALVELESS OIL—CAS AND AIR BURNER STOVE ARRISON'S VALVELESS OIL—CAS AND AIR BURNER STOVE Attended to the control of t SECTIONAL CUT OF CENERATOR.



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JUDSON A. TOLMAN OOMPANY, 7738 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

inch, was 0.03 of an inch below the 20 year normal. Nearly one-half of the precipitation was in the form of snow. Precipitation was general on the 2d and 3d; it was general in the eastern division on the 11th and in the middle division on the 12th; and occurred in the eastern counties of the eastern division on the 21st and 22d. The ground remained moist throughout the month. FEBRUARY.

FEBRUARY.

But three times in twenty years has a warmer February been experienced. The local mean temperatures were above normal at all stations, the greatest excesses occurring in the central and central northern counties and the least in the extreme southeastern counties. But two cold waves reached the State during the month, the first on the 5th, and the second on the 14th. Ample warnings were issued by the Weather Bureau and interests suffered but little. Robins appeared in the central counties by the 5th. Maple trees began to bloom by the 21st, and elm trees by the 25th. The month was comparatively dry, but six Februaries in 20 years being drier. However, the precipitation was above normal in the extreme eastern and northeastern counties and in the extreme southwestern counties.

MARCH.

southwestern counties.

MARCH.

March was cold. It was not only the coldest month of the season, but the coldest March on the State record. The local mean temperatures ranged from 7° to 13° below normal. The average temperature for the western division was 8.2° below its normal, in the middle division it was 8.9° below the normal, and in the eastern division 8.3° below. The mean temperature for the State was 8.6° below its 20 year normal. The precipitation

MAY.

Though the mean temperatures for May were above normal over the greater portion of the State, the changes from excess to deficiency were marked. The temperature was slightly below normal in Wallace and Sherman Counties; but 2° above normal in Decatur, Sheridan, Norton, Graham, Ellis, and Rush Counties. It was below normal in Cloud County. It was below normal in Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Pottawatomie, Riley, Geary, Dickinson, and Morris Counties, and 2° above normal in Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Shawnee, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte Counties, It was below normal in Linn, Bourbon, Crawford, and Cherokee Counties, and 3° above normal in the contiguous parts of Woodson, Greenwood, and Wilson Counties. It was also 2° below normal in Barber County and 2° above normal in Pratt County. While the precipitation for the State was an inch and a half below normal, there was a decided excess in a few southeastern counties. The precipitation was above normal in the extreme southwestern counties, and in Ness County and the northern half of Hodgeman County. It was above normal in Harper, Sumner, and Butler Counties; it was also above normal in Labette, Noesho, and Woodson Counties, including the northeastern portion of Allen County, and the eastern portion of Cherokee. This excess ranged from an inch in Labette to five inches in Woodson. The greatest deficiency, 6.13 inches, occurred in Brown County.

June was a cool month, but five Junes in twenty years being cooler. Yet the mean

RAINFALL MARCH 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

SCALE IN INCHES:







30 to 40.

Over 40.

Less than 15. 15 to 20.

20 to 30.

was slightly above normal. During the first twenty days it was practically all in the form of snow. In the western division the precipitation averaged 0.41 of an inch above normal; in the middle division it was 0.21 of an inch above normal, but in the eastern division it was 0.43 of an inch below normal. A severe hallstorm occurred in the eastern part of Reno County on the 25th,

APRIL. APRIL.

April was warm. The temperature was below normal on the 1st and 4th, but the 2d and 3d were sufficiently warm to counteract the loss of heat. The next eight days were quite warm, the temperature averaging 6° above normal from the 6th to the 12th, inclusive. Cool weather prevailed from the 13th to the 16th, inclusive. Frosts were general in the western half of the State on the 14th, and in the eastern half of the State on the 16th. The temperature remained above normal from the 17th to the 27th, inclusive, was below normal on the 28th and 29th, and above normal on the 36th. The month was practically divided into four rainy periods, the 2d to the 8th, inclusive; the 12th 18th, and 14th; the 18th, 19th, and 20th; and from the 24th to the 30th. The precipitation was above normal.

temperature was above normal in the extreme northeastern counties; also in Bourbon County and the southeastern part of the State; in Kingman, Reno, Rice, and Barton Southeastern part of the State; in Kingman, Reno, Rice, and Barton Counties in the central portion of the State; and in Smith County in the central northern part. Over the rest of the State the temperature was below normal, the greatest deficiency occurring in Saline County. The maximum temperature reached 100° or more in many of the western counties, but failed to rise above 30° in Allen, Wilson, Neosho, Cherokee, and the eastern part of Labette and western portion of Crawford Counties. The minimum temperature fell below 40° in the extreme western counties, but did not fall below 50° in the extreme eastern counties. Though the precipitation for the State was below the June normal, it was above normal in the central western counties extending from the Colorado line eastward into Ness, Hodgeman, and Ford Counties. It was above normal in McPherson County and eastward to the Missouri line. It was above normal in Morris, Geary, and the southern part of Riley Counties, and in Chautauqua, Montgomery, and Labette Counties, extending thence northcastward to Anderson and Linn Counties. The greatest excess, 4 inches, occurred in Linn County, and the greatest deficiency in Sedgwick and Reno Counties. Hall did much damage in Barton County on the 19th, in Osborne County on the 22d, and in Chautauqua County on the 25th.

Though the average of the county of the 19th, and 1

Though the average precipitation in Kansas in July, 1899, was the same as July, 1996, yet the mean temperature for the former July was 3.1° higher than for July, 1906. In fact this month was the coolest July in 20 years. The mean temperature was below normal at every station, the greatest deficiency occurring in the southwestern counties and the least in the northeastern. The precipitation for the month was below normal in the northern, northeastern, and extreme eastern counties, but over the rest of the State there was an excess, which was greatest in the extreme southwestern counties. The average for the State was 0.21 of an inch above normal.

#### AUGUST.

AUGUST.

In 9 of the past 20 years the mean temperature for August was higher than for August, 1806, and in 9 years it was lower. The mean temperature for August, 1888, being the same as for August, 1806. Though the mean temperature for the State was slightly below normal, the local mean temperatures were above normal in the northern countles east of Decatur, except in Marshall County. The excess in temperature extended south through Geary, Morris, and Chase Counties into the central portion of Sedgwick and Woodson Counties. The maximum temperatures for the month generally occurred on the 16th in the astern half of the State, and on the 22d in the western half, and in the western third of the State ranged from 99° to 105°. The minimum temperatures for the month occurred on the 26th in the extreme northwestern counties, and on the 27th over the rest of the State, with light frosts in Ellis and Bourbon Counties. The precipitation was below normal in the extreme northwestern and southwestern counties; it was also below normal in the central northern counties, extending thence southward into Barton and McPherson Counties and thence east and southeast through Lyon, Confey, Anderson, Allen, and Bourbon Counties, and southward from Allen County through Neosho into Labette County, Uver the rest of the State it was above normal.

#### SEPTEMBER.

SEPTEMBER.

With a mean temperature of 70.3° and an average precipitation of 3.75 inches, the month will be classed as warm and wet, the normal september temperature for 20 years being 6.9° and the average precipitation, during that period, being 2.72 inches. The month continued unusually warm until the last week. The precipitation fell during the first twenty days, practically none falling after that date. The month was one of much sunshine and no frosts till the last few days.

If yu expekt yure child to be honest, virtewous, affable, industrious, or ennything else but a vagrant, you hav got to teach him; natur only furnishes the raw materials.—Billings.

[First published in The Kansas Farmer Oct. 11, '06|

Sheriff's Sale. No. 23469. In the District Court or Shawnee County, State of

In the District Court or Shawnee County, State of Kanasa,

G. C. White, Plaintiff, vs. Emma Miller, Charles Miller, F. W. Swearingen, Defendants.

By virtue of an Order of Sale Issued to me, out of said District Court, in the above-entitled action, I will, on Monday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1906, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the east front door of the Court House in the City of Topeks. In the County of Shawnee. In the State of Kansas, offer at public sale and real to the highest and hesbelder, for cash in hand, all the following-described real estate, to wit: Lots numbered (he Hundred Twenty-five (125). One Hundred Twenty-five (125). One Hundred Twenty-seven (127) and the west Nine and Four One Hundreding (94-100) feet of lot One Hundred Twenty-nine (129) on Eighth Avenue East in the City of Topeka, lying and situate in the County of Shawnee, in the State of Kansas.

The anova-described real estate is taken as the

of Kausas.

The above-described real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is directed by said order of saie to be old, and will be sold without appraisement, to s. ...dfy said order of saie.

Sheriff of Shawnee County, Kansas, Py J. A. Ostrand, Leputy.

F. C. SLATER, Attorney.

### The Poultry Yard

CONDUCTED BY THOMAS OWEN.

The Missouri Pacific Poultry Train. "feeding-machine" is one of the attractive features of the poultry train on its trip through Southeast Missouri on a campaign intended to double the poultry output of the State, which already produces more poultry annually than any other State in the Union.

The use of the feeding-machine was suggested by one of the largest packing-houses in the country, which has established enormous receiving stations for poultry, where poultry secured from the farms is taken and fat-The difference realized on the finished product after a period of fattening and regular feeding is often greater than the price paid originally for the fowls, and the poultryman will be taught to properly fatten his fowls before marketing them, in order to secure the greatest possible profit. The packing-houses have embarked in the business, it is said, for the reason that they can not secure sufficient numbers of properly fattened fowls.

The art of caponizing cockerels will be explained, and growers will be urged to caponize all male birds not necessary for breeding purposes. Capons in prime condition, it is said, bring three and four times the price per pound that is offered for ordinary fowls.
There are three cars in the train.

One contains high-grade poultry, bred by the best fanciers in the State, several of which have won prizes at the recent State Fair. The second con-tains poultry appliances of all kinds, including incubators, brooders, poultryfeeders, bone-cutters, and feed-mills, hesides a file of agricultural and poultry papers. The third car is used by those who participate in the campaign.

John T. Stinson, who was director of the Missouri Fruit Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., for several years and later pomologist connected with the department of horticulture at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has charge of the train. While Mr. Stin-son was at the experiment station he inaugurated an agricultural lecture ear, which covered the Ozark region, educating the farmers in the use of sprays to be used to combat diseases of apple-trees. This was followed by the seed specials in Missouri and Iowa. The use of a poultry train has never before been tried. Prof. C. M. Lewelling, of Beaver City, Neb., is accompanying the party as poultry lecturer, and R. M. Washburn, State Dairy Commissioner, discourses on dairying. Henry C. Steinmesch, well known in Missouri as a breeder and judge of poultry, who was in charge of the poultry exhibit at the World's Fair, is

The composition of the various feeds shown is explained, and the farmers are instructed in the method of combining them for various purposes. Laying hens receive one combination, molting birds another, and little chicks a totally different mixture.

#### BREEDS ON EXHIBITION.

More than twenty different breeds re installed in exhibition coops in the rst car for the inspection of farmers. In effort has been made in selecting the breeds shown to give prominence oth to the egg-producing varieties the flesh-producing breeds. The eghorn fowl is being shown as the egg-machine" and the Plymouth Rock being emphasized as the table fowl. Special instruction is being given in he method of packing and marketing owls so as to secure for the farmer he highest prices. In most markets, is said, it is the practise, when a hipment of fowls is received from a armer, to sort and repack the consignment before it can be placed on sale. The loss from this cause is considerable.

The following breeders are represented in the exhibit: C. A. Morton, Webster; H. C. Steinmesch, Normandy; August Mahnken, Smithton; Dr. Ira T. Bronson, Sedalia; A. T. McAdow, Lamar; W. W. Henderson, Bridgeton; J. B. Hansel, Sedalia: Mrs. Newton Robinson, Fayette: Frank Templeton, Elsberry; Mrs. M. Butterfield, Farmington; E. O. Hunter, of St. Louis; and G. E. Tippie, Lees Summit.

The stops for lectures include the following points: De Soto, October 8; Potosi, October 9; Ironton and Arcadia, October 10: Pledmont, October 11; Doniphan, October 12; Dexter, October 13; Sikeston, October 15; Jackson, October 16; Lutesville, October 17; Frederick-

town, October 18; Farmington, October 19, and Bismarck, October 20.

The promoters expect that the train will be taken over all the lines of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company in Missouri. The idea was worked out by the industrial department of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in cooperation with the State Board of Agriculture.

#### More Eggs.

It is said that the man who causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before is a benefactor to the human race. How much more so must the man be who can make the helpful hen lay over a billion eggs more each This is hopeful of being accomplished by a careful study of the chicken dietary questions just being started by the Department of Agriculture at the federal quarantine station at Halethorpe, near Baltimore. The experimens are to be conducted under the supervision of Robt. R. Slocum, an expert who was recently added to the staff of the Bureau of Animal Industry for a particular line of investigation. For several years it has been a strong-ly contested question among poultrymen whether mash fed to hens should be dry or moist. Within the last year or two another problem has arisen with the introduction of the hopper-feeding system on a commercial scale. In conducting these chicken-laying experiments, a hen-house will be constructed, divided into three pens, each accommodating 25 hens, with suitable yards. This house, together with incubators, brooders, etc., sufficient to raise enough pullets to replace those used in the experiments, will comprise the immediate equipment. The different lots of fowls are to be housed exactly alike and all the conditions made equal, except the methods of feeding. The fowls in pen No. 1 will receive, morning and night, a mixture of whole or cracked grains scattered in the litter, and at noon a moistened mash. Those in pen No. 2 will receive morning and night the same grain mixture fed in the litter exactly as with pen 1 and the same mash at noon, except that this mash will be fed dry. This will test the question of the dry and moist mash.

The fowls in pen No. 3 will be fed on precisely the same feed as those in the other pens, but will be fed from two self-feeding hoppers, one containing the grain and the other the dry mash. The hopper containing the grain will be opened about 4 p. m. in winter and 5 p. m. in summer and will be left open until the next noon. It will then be closed, and the hopper containing the mash will be opened and left so until the first hopper is again opened, late in the afternoon. In this way, the hens will have feed before them all the time, and can eat as much or as little as they please. A comparison can then be made with pen No. 2, the only difference between the two pens being that pen No. 2 receives its food at stated intervals and in amounts indicated by the appetites of the fowls, while the hens in pen No. 3 can help themselves at all times.

White Plymouth Rocks will be used in these experiments, not because of any special preference for this variety, but for reasons of convenience. Pullets will be raised from the various pens and the test repeated twice to confirm results and note the effects of the different systems on the vitality of the fowls.

These experiments will be very interesting to all poultry-breeders, and the results will be awaited with a great deal of expectancy.

#### A WONDERFUL OIL HEATER.

It Solves the Problem of Fall and Spring Heating and Supplements the Regular Heating Apparatus in Mid-Winter.

with the passing of the summer months comes autumn, and with it the chilly nights and mornings which force us to turn our thoughts to the problem of heating our houses, and we begin to look over our stoves and furnaces and get them in repair for the cold winter months.

To start stoves and furnaces in the early autumn brings more or less discomfort for the reason that they furnish too great heat during those portions of the day when the heat of the sun is still considerable. For such times the Perfection Oil Heater, equipped with a device which prevents all possibility of smoking, solves this hitherto perplexing problem.

with a device which prevents all possibility of smoking, solves this hitherto perplexing problem.

There are also many times during the cold winter months, while the furnace and stoves are in operation when they may not be equal to the task of warming remote rooms, hall-ways, etc. This is more apt to be true in the early morning before the full efficiency of the regular heating apparatus is developed. In many houses there are rooms not reached by the direct heat. At such times and in such places the Perfection Oil Heater will be found a very valuable auxiliary. It will enable the household to eat its breakfast in comfort instead of shivering with the morning chill. The Perfection Oil Heater produces a surprising amount of heat immediately after lighting and will heat an ordinary room in a remarkably short time. They are strong and well made in a design pleasing to the eye, and they are light enough to be easily carried from room to room as required.

In these days of numerous devices for il-

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES
—Young and old breeders for sale at attractive
prices. W. L. Bates, Topeka, Kans.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROUK EUGS - From free range stock, no other fowls kept on the farm.
Price \$1 for 16; \$5 for 106. Mrs. C. F. Brown, Box 61, Manchester, Oklahoma.

B. P. ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS—ght grand matings. Send for price list on eggs d Collie pups. W. B. Williams, Stella, Neb.

SPECIAL SALE ON BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

SPECIAL SALE ON BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

I will sell 60 yearling hens to make room, at \$1.00 each. These hens are barred to the skin. All my last sesson's pen breeders, the kind that produce exhibition cockerels. Right here is a chance to get some No. 1 stock at a low price. Let me n ate up a trio or a pen that will start you right. I will also sell 10 cocks including the 2d and 5th prize cockerels at the Kansas State show of 1906. Description, price and photographs of any winners sent free. I will also sell cockerels until December 1 at \$1.50 each, sired by my first prize males. Write for prices on exhibition stock. Ratisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. H. MILLEER, Bern, Kans.

#### 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 289 eggs each in one year. I have bred them exclu-sively for twelve years and have them scoring 94 to 96%, and as good as can be found anywhere. Eggs only \$2 per 16; \$5 per 46, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States. Yards at residence, adjoining Washburn College Address THOMAS OWEN. Sta. B, Topeka, Kans.

#### LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15 for \$1, 50 for \$2.50, 100 for \$4. Mrs.John Holzbey, Ben-dens, Kans.

BUFF LEGHORNS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS. atalogue free. W. H. Maxwell, 1240 Quincy St., Catalogue free. Topeka, 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 43 for 15. S. Perkins, 80I East First street, Newton, Kansas.

SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, it each; two or more, 30 cents each. Fine white, pure, thoroughbred birds. Also a few Barred Ply-mouth Rocks, barred to the skin—fine, pure and vig-orous; hens, cocks and pullets, it each; two or more, 30 cents each. All of our customers are very well pleased. We will make reductions on large lots. Meadow Foultry Farm, Coulterville, Illinois

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

FOR SALE—Exhibition S. C. Black Minorca odokerels, E. I guarantee them. Address George Kern, 817 Osage street, Leavenworth, Kans.

Pure Single Comb Brown Leghern Regs-30 for \$1; 100 for \$3. F. P. Flower, Wakefield, Kaus.

Johnnie Chase, Glasco, Kas.

Breeds Black Minorcas, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Second to none in the state. Eggs, \$2 per sitting.

COCKERELS

S COCKERELS COCKERELS

Of thirty-two of the leading varieties, being farm raised, no two on the same farm. To make room for winter quarters, Leghorns three for \$5, all other varieties in proportion. Address W. F. Holcomb, Mgr.

Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

lumination, there are still many who have not provided themselves with satisfactory lamps. The Rayo Lamp makes it possible for every one to have adequate light at a small cost. The Rayo Lamp is the best lamp for all-round household use. It is made of brass and beautifully nickeled, and is an ornament to any room whether in palace or cottage.

nament to any room whether in pales octuage.

The Perfectoin Oil Heater and the Rayo Lamp form a combination that makes home bright and comfortable. Their absolute safety and very moderate price makes them a valuable and easy acquisition to any home. Both heater and lamp are warranted.

Hotel Clerk (suspiciously)—"Your bundle has come apart. May I ask what that queer thing is?"
Guest—"This is a new patent fire-escape. I always carry it, so in case of fire I can let myself down from the hotel window. See?"
Clerk (thoughtfully)—"I see. Our terms for guests with fire escapes, sir, are invariably cash in advance."

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—Thorough bred cockerels, \$2; pullets, \$1.50. Jewett Bros., Dighton, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES-Pure white. Young stock at \$1 each. L. E. Brown, Norton, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Show birds or choice breeders at \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. S. W. Artz, Larned, Kans.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ONE DOLLAR buys 15 eggs of either Rose Comb B. I. Reds or Barred Rocks from prise-winning stock at the college show. Mrs. A. J. Bicholson, Manhattan, Kans.

#### BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

More prises than any breeder in the state; 10 firs a
this season. Eggs, \$150. Cockerels, \$2 to \$4.

T. F. Weaver. Blue Mound, Kansas

Light Brahma Chickens ice pure bred cookerels for sale. Write or call on Chas. Foster & Son, Eldorado, Kan. Route

MAMMOTH BFONZE TURKEYS.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE Inquire of B. D. Kinger, Pfelfer, Kans.

Eggs for Hatching M. B. turkeys, \$3 per 10. Golden Wyandottes, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1.25 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kansas.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

OHOICE BREEDING STOCK — Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, White Wyandottes and Brown Legnorns. Single birds, pairs, trios, and breeding pens. All inquires promptly answered and orders promptly filled with choice stock. Circulars free. Write your wants. A. H. Duff, Larned, Kans.

OLD FEATHERS WANTED—You can sell your ld feather beds, pillows, etc. to McEntire Bros., Topeka, Kansas. Write them for information and

AGENTS—to sell and advertise our Poultry Com-pound; \$35 weekly; rig furnished. Franklin Man ufacturing Company, Norwalk, Ohio.

#### BEE SUPPLIES



We can rusnish you bee and all kinds of bee-keepers' supplies cheaper than you can get else-where, and save you freight. Send for our catalogue with dis-count sheet for early orders.

Topeka Supply House 7th and Quincy, Topeka, Kam

THE FAMOUS **OLD TRUSTY** 

More than your money's worth in lineubators during the summer. We have them all best; 40,000 redays to prove it. 5 year Guarantee.

New is the time to write to M. M. JOHNSON, The incubator Man, Clay Genter, Neb. 慧

#### The Egg Season





Subscription, 25 Cents a Year.

### **OUT THERE IN KANSAS"**

All about the chicken industry in Kansas, the bees and pigeons. Full of information illustrated and made plain for the people. Practical, by and for practical people. The paper that reaches the chicken folks. If you are interested in poultry, bees, or pigeons, THE HEN will interest you. Address THE HELPFUL HEN,

## Talbott Poultry Farm

Breeders of the best in the world. Strain of Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. My birds have won at Chicago, Galesburg, Moline, Illinois, Freemont, Hebron and State Poultry Show of Nebraska, and they will win for you. 300 old birds for sale at \$1.50 each; also 1,000 youngsters at \$1.00 and up.

W. R. TALBOTT, Prop.

Hebron, Nebr.

## Destroy the Gophers

In Your Alfalfa Fields by Using

## Saunder's Gopher Exterminator

It is a machine which forces a deadly gas through their runways and is war ted to kill gophers within 100 feet of operation. With it a man can clear from to six acres of gopher-infested land in a day at a cost of twenty cents per acre. poison we use can be getten at any drug store. Satisfaction guaranteed or money re ded. Complete outfit for \$5.

Flint Saunders, Lincoln, Kansas

Mention The Kansas Farmer

### KANSAS FARMER.

Established in 1863.

Published every Thursday by the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kansas

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: \$1.00 A YEAR

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second-class matter.

#### ADVERTISING RATES.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Display advertising, 20 cents per line, agate (fourteen lines to the inch). Continuous orders, run if the paper, \$1.82 per inch per week.
Special reading notices, 30 cents per line, Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.
Special rates for breeders of pure-bred stock.
Special Want Column advertisements, 10 cents per line of seven words per week. Cash with the order.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted as any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send cash with the order; however, monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers, or when acceptable references are given.
All new advertising orders intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Change of copy for regular advertisment should resch this office not later than Sturday previous to publication.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper

o publication.

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

Address all communications to

KANSAS FARMER CO., 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kans.



## Special Mant 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.

HILLCREST FARM HOLSTEINS—Bull calves from dams with rich butter records. Terms to sult. Also Duroc-Jersey pirs. hest breeding, at weaning either sex 47.00, pairs not akin \$13.00, tries \$18.00 HILLCREST FARM. 3612 Locust St., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED TO BUY- One pure Scotch red Short-horn bull between one and two years old, good enough to head a herd of registered cows. H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY—One bull, and four to six cows of heavy milking breed. Write to Thomas W. Houston, Leaven::orth, Kansas.

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

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

PUBLIC SALE of registered Hereford cattle, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey hogs at farm, 4 miles south of Frederick, Rice 'ounty, Kansas, on October 31, 1906. Parties arriving on train at Frederick will be furnished conveyance to farm and return. Hooper Monroe, Lyons, Kans.

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

FOR SALE—Four very fine D. S. Polled Durham's bulls, at reasonable prices. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kans.

FOR SALE—About 200 head of high-grade, long, 2-year-old steers. Forty head of high-grade Angus, balance Durhams and Herefords; all dehorned. Come or write at oace. Telephone connections with ranch. Smith Bros., Wilmore, Kans.

with ranch. Smith Bros., Wilmore, Kaus.

FOR SALE—Yearling Jersey hull, old enough for service, sired by Dalrymald's King 66903, a grandson of King of St. Lambert out of a daughter of Old Exils of St. Lambert, the greatest of all bulls of the breed. Dam of young bull I andsig's Commodity 187134 by Commodity, a grandson of Paymaster out of a daughter of Combination. The dam is a five-gailon' Jersey with extra good hag and large teats. Price \$50. Also the registered cow Luzena's Exile 178154, a granddaughter of Old Exile out of a granddaughter of the great Pedro. Due to calveto Dalrymsid's King (above) Oct 24th. She was dropped June 17, 1902 and is a choice animal in every way. Price \$100. George West Maffet, Lawrence, Kans.

#### HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—Registered black Percheron Stallion, weight 1900 pounds, 8 years old. Will trade for horses or cattle. Elmer E. Stormont, Dighton Kans.

FOR SALE—At reasonable prices, Black Imported Percheron stallions. E. N. Woodbury, Cawker City, Kans.

FOR SALE—One black team, 6 and 7 years old, weight 2,600 pounds. Mr. & Mrs. Henry Schrader, Wauneta, Kans.

CUT PRICES on registered Clyde dale horses. Shorthorn and Jersey cattle; P. C. and O. I. C. and Duroc Jersey hozs; 40 varieties of poultry and pet stock; pure seeds and nursery stock. Money saving catalogue 10 cents. A. Madsen & Son, Atwood, Kans

#### SWINE.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS — Servicable age, choice April farrow. Now ready for sale. Write or call on H. C. Horner, 1335 Lane St., Topeka, Kan

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey pigs, boars large enough for service. Prices right. I.W. POULTON, Medora, Kansas.

RAMS FOR SALE — Fifteen pure-bred, large smooth long wooled Merino rams for sale at your price. E. H. Boyer, Meade, Meade County, Kans.

#### REAL ESTATE.

WE HAVE for sale one of the best ranch and farm propositions in Kansas. write us for particulars. We are in the big four country. Corn, cattle, hogs and alfalfa. J. C. Hoyt, Eldorado, Kans.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WANT AN AGFNT IN EVERY COM-MUNITY to sell Chatham Fanning Mills and Chat-ham Corn Graders on commission. Write today for particulars of our liberal selling plan. ('ash com-mission paid to responsible agents. References re-quired. The Manson Campbell Co. "Branch office," Topeka, Kaus.. room 15, Godard Bldg.

WANTED when the season opens Kafir corn and sunflower seed; also wheat, barley, corn and oats. Wm. Rotsted Company, 63 West Kinzle St.

Write W. J. O'Connor, Eureka Springs, Ark., for fruit and mineral lands in Norwest, Arkansas.

WANTED—Latorers to lay natural gas pipes. Apply 3rd and Gillis Sts., Kansas City, Mo. Kansas City, Mo., Gas Co.

THE CEMENT WORKERS HAND BOOK tells farmers all about cement work. How to build walls, floors, walls tanks, clsterns, blocks, posts, etc. Fourth edition revised. Cloth bound. Send 50 cents to W. H. BAKER. Wadsworth, O.

WANTED—Ladies to work on piece work. \$3 per dozen. All material furnished. No canvasing; steady work. Stamped envelope. Best Mfg. Co., Champiain Bldg., Chicago, Ili.

6.000 FERRETS-Some yearlings, especially, trained for rats. Book and circular free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

HONEY-8 cts. per lb. Write A. S. Parson, 514 S. Main St., Rocky Ford, Colo.

WANTED—Non-union molders. Call or write Topeka Foundry, 318 Jackson, Topeka, Kans.

WANTED—A good second-hand grain separator. Dr. Barker, Chanute, Kansas.

WANTED—At once sound young men for firemen and brakemen on railways; high wages; promotion; experience unnecessary: instructions by mail at your home; hundreds of good positions now open. Write National Railway Training Association, 620 Paxton Block, Omaha, Neb.

### Strav List

Week Ending October 4, 1906

Greely County—G. S. Hurt, Clerk.
Cow—Taken up by T. B. Moore in Tribune tp.,
Sept. 20, 1906, one red cow with white marks, tips
of ars froze or cut off, about ten years of age,
weight about 700 pounds,

A positive and thorough cure easily accomplished. Latest scientific treatment, inexpens ve and harmless. NO CURE, NO PAY. Our method fully explained on receipt of postal.

Chas. E. Bartlett, Columbus, Kans.

Young Poland-China Boars and Brood Sows Junction City, Kansas, October 13, 1906 Whitehairs Feed Barn, 1:30 P. M.

25 Spring and Fall Boars

of Expansion breeding, large bone and growth, ready for service.

15 Sows and Spring Gilts

of the same type. They are the large, roomy, prolific type, the breeders' kind, the farmers' kind. THE EXPANSION HERD won its share of premiums at the recent State and World's Fairs. We will have boars fit for herd headers and sows worthy to grace any breeder's pens. They will all be sold as represented—a large, growthy, useful offering. Hogs to be shipped, crated free. Catalog on application. Terms made known

### H.C. Dawson's Sons, Owners **Endicott, Nebraska**

Col. Lafe Burger, Auctioneer

# DR. O. L. KERR'S SALE OF 60SelectO.I.C.Hogs

At Independence, Mo., Nov. 2, 1906

## 35=BOARS=35

Fair, also first and second prize under six months pigs and many others their equal in breeding and individual merit. Twenty-five of the very choicest of gilts including the class of herd prize winners, all selected with the same care in regard to merit, all are close descendants of my World's Fair winners and nearly all carry the blood of Big Mary or Kerr Dick, and many of them are close to both. Remember the date and write at once for catalegue. I want to entertain you sale day whether you are a purchaser or not. If impossible to attend my auctioneer will handle bids with the utmost care and in interest of purchaser.

## Dr. O. L. KERR, Independence, Mo.

Auctioneers: Jas. W. Sparks Jno. D. Snyder, T. J. Zann, Sam W. Kidd.

## Dispersion Sale

Maple Lawn Herd of

Herefords Oct. 23 and 24 Rosemont, Ks

## 94—Animals—94

The herd header, Miltiades 183373, by Militant 71755 and a Druid Cow, by Beau Brummel 51817, by Don Carlos 33734, by Anxiety 4th 9904, by Anxiety 2238.

40 cows, all less than seven years old, 18 of which will have calves at foot, 25 heifers bred and of breeding age and 10 heifers less than 18 months old, 10 bulls and 10 bull calves from 6 to 8 months old.

Anxiety blood is very prominent in this herd, together with Corrector and Archibald blood; making a most desirable offering. Send for catalog at once to

E. A. EAGLE & SON

**Rural Route** 

Agricola," Kansas

AUCTIONEER-COL. JAS. W. SPARKS

MAINS' SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SALE

At farm 21-2 miles southeast of Oskaloosa, Jefferson County Kans.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25,

Over 60 head, mostly matured stock sired by some of the great boars of the breed, and out of sows of the latest strains. The great attractions will be 6 boars, yearlings past, one by Meddler (grand champion World's Fair), 3 by Empire Chief (the Iowa and Nebraska winner), one by Roller Trust (of World's Fair stock); 6 fall yearling boars by Roller Trust, 3 by Empire Chief and one by Harmonizer; 1 2-year-old sow by Chief Perfection 2d, 1 aged sow, Lamplighter's Sister 2d (she by Perfect I Know), 20 yearling sows sired by Empire Chief (they have suckled pigs this summer). 10 fall yearling sows by Roller Trust and Harmonizer; 15 early spring pigs sired by different herd-boars. This stock is of large, heavy-boned kind with good length and quality, have had the run of good pastures, and bred for breeders. Sale in sale pavilion. Come rain or shine, will make you as comfortable as possible. Free lunch at 11 u. m., sale at 12 m. sharp. Send for catalogue which will give you detailed account of the herd.

Cols. Jas. Sparks, Marshall, Mo.; Jno. Daum, Nortonville, Kans.; Pat Mc-Fudden, Whiting, Kans.; J. M. Pollom, Topeka, Kans., Auctioneers.

O. A. Simmons, Clerk.

A. G. SODERBERG, Importer and ... Breeder of ... CLYDESDALE - AND - ENGLISH - SHIRE - HORSES Osco, - - Illinois.